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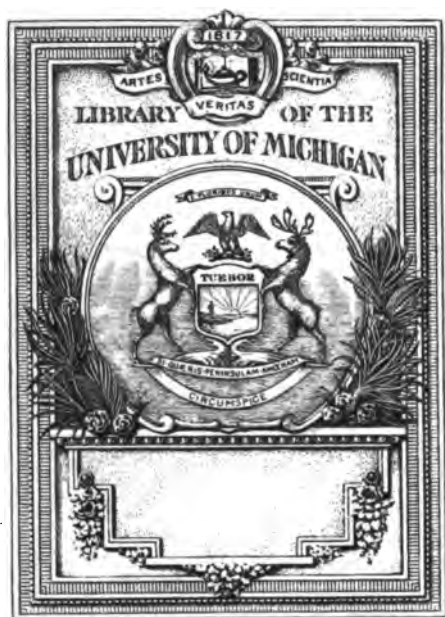
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A DICTIONARY
OF
GENERAL BIOGRAPHY :

WITH
A CLASSIFIED AND CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX
OF THE PRINCIPAL NAMES.

EDITED BY
WILLIAM L. R. *William*
CATES.



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P R E F A C E.

THE value and interest of a good book of biographical reference are so generally recognised, that a brief explanatory preface seems to be all that is necessary by way of introduction to this new 'Dictionary of General Biography.' Based on the thirteenth edition of the well-known 'Treasury of Biography,' which, as reconstructed, revised, and very greatly enlarged by myself, was substantially a new work, it is nevertheless far from being a mere reprint.

Being entrusted by the Publishers with the preparation of this Library edition, I have striven to do all that lay in my power to supply omissions and remove errors. Lapse of time had rendered it necessary to include many new lives, and a further examination showed the need of inserting a large number of subjects not contained in the previous edition, in place of some comparatively insignificant names which had not been struck out. The labour involved in these numerous alterations and important additions justifies me, I trust, in claiming for the present volume the character of a new work.

The new articles in the present work, including a few which have been re-written, amount to about five hundred, and many of them are notices of important historical persons. Among these will be found the names of Amrou, Arcadius, Arnold of Villa Nova, Barbaroux, Cardinal Bibbiena, Brian Boru, Sir O. Bridgeman, Aaron Burr, Cardinal Cajetan, Carlstadt, Chosroes I. and II., Pope Clement VII., Cleomenes III.,

Earl of Derwentwater, Eadric Streona, Dr. Eek, Erastus, Fingal, Frederick of Hohenzollern, Fritigern, Macdonald of Glencoe, Cardinal Granvella, Hanno, Sir Simon Harcourt, Hroswitha, Hubert de Burgh, Humayun, John 'Sans Peur,' St. John of the Cross, Jouffroy, Layamon, Liutprand, Lothaire I. and II., Maine de Biran, Sir Walter Manny, Earl of Mar, Masinissa, Countess Matilda, Morcar, Moseilama, Earl of Nithsdale, Popes Paul IV. and V., Strongbow and other Earls of Pembroke, Penda, the De la Pole family, Prester John, Roscelin, Patrick Ruthven, Patrick Sarsfield, Tancred, Theodore Archbishop of Canterbury, Thurstan, Tissaphernes, Togrul Beg, Earl of Tyrone, Vermuyden, Vigilantius, Wahhab, Governor Wall, Adam Weishaupt, Zizim, and Zoroaster. Among the memoirs and notices of eminent persons recently deceased which first find a place in this work may be mentioned those of W. E. Aytoun, the Marquis d'Azeglio, W. T. Brande, Frederika Bremer, John Brown, W. A. Butler, A. H. Clough, C. R. Cockerell, J. Conolly, Bishop Cotton, David Cox, G. L. Craik, Sir C. Eastlake, John Gibson, G. W. Gordon, Marshall Hall, Gen. Haynau, Father Ignatius, Ingres, John Keble, Dr. Læppenbergh, Dom Miguel, Alfred de Musset, H. Olshausen, Sir W. Parker, J. E. Riddle, Sir W. C. Ross, Emile Saisset, B. Silliman, Dr. Shirley, Sir G. Smart, Dr. Southwood Smith, John Snow, Jared Sparks, Joseph Toynebee, Father Ventura, Thomas Wakley, M. L. Watson, and C. G. Zumpt.

Besides the new articles, five hundred names have been inserted by way of cross references, thus making a total of between nine hundred and a thousand additional names, and nearly two hundred pages of new matter.

The dates have been carefully re-examined; some erroneous statements have been corrected according to more recent information; notices which seemed vague I have endeavoured to make precise, and awkward sentences clear.

In the preparation of the latter half of the work I have had the advantage of consulting the new and elaborate 'Dictionnaire Critique' of M. JAL, to whom I gladly acknowledge my obligations for not a few

chronological and other corrections in the notices of eminent Frenchmen. It gives me much pleasure to make grateful mention also of the friendly assistance and valuable suggestions which I have received from the Rev. G. W. Cox, editor of Brande's 'Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.'

All human work must be imperfect, and the most conscientious care will not insure absolute accuracy, nor exclude the possibility of errors both positive and negative. But it is nevertheless hoped that this 'Dictionary of General Biography,' in respect of completeness, accuracy, honesty and catholicity of spirit, will be found the most useful and trustworthy book of the kind hitherto published; and that with its Chronological and Classified Index it will be no less welcome as a Manual for the Student than as a companion in the Family Library.

WILLIAM L. B. CATES.

LONDON: *September, 1867.*

ERRATUM.

In the Article on Halliday (Sir A.), for Cavity of the Throat, read Cavity of the Thorax.

A DICTIONARY OF GENERAL BIOGRAPHY.

AA

AA, Peter Van der, an eminent bookseller of Leyden, who, early in the 18th century, compiled and published several extensive collections of voyages and travels, among which was his '*Galerie du Monde*,' an illustrated Atlas, in 66 vols. He also published the great collection of Gronovius on Greek, and of Grævius on Roman antiquities. Died, 1730.

Aalst. [*Aelst.*]

Aarssen, Frans Van, Dutch diplomatist, was born in 1572. Brought up in the household of the Prince of Orange, he was appointed resident of the United Provinces at the French court in 1598, and subsequently ambassador. After temporary disgrace he was recalled to Holland in 1615, when by his support of Maurice of Nassau, and his hostility to the noble Barneveldt, in whose prosecution he took a leading part, he rendered himself very unpopular. When Maurice became supreme Aarssen was employed in various missions, and was twice sent to England, in 1626 and 1640. Died, 1641.

Abate, Andrea, a Neapolitan artist, who, as a painter of fruit and objects of still life, acquired great celebrity. He was employed, together with Luca Giordano, in adorning the Escorial for Charles II. of Spain. Died, 1732.

Abati, Nicolo, more frequently, but erroneously, called DELL' ABATE, a renowned painter in fresco. Born at Modena, 1512; died at Paris, 1571. His best works were at Bologna and Modena, but few of them are now extant. Several of his relations also distinguished themselves as painters.

Abauzit, Firmin, a French scholar. Born at Uzès in 1679. His mother, in order to secure his education in the Protestant faith, sent him, at two years of age, to Geneva. After finishing his studies he went to Holland, and from thence to England, where he formed an intimacy with Sir Isaac Newton, by whom he was much esteemed. He was highly panegyrised by Voltaire and Rousseau. Though he published little,

ABBOT

he acquired among literary men a character for profound learning and sound judgment. Died at Geneva in 1767.

Abbadie, Jacques, an eminent Protestant divine, who accompanied Marshal Schomberg to England in 1688, and was present when that great commander fell at the battle of the Boyne. On his return to London he was appointed minister of the French church in the Savoy, and was subsequently made dean of Killaloe. He wrote many works, chiefly theological and in the French language; the most esteemed of which are '*Art de se connaître soi-même*,' and '*Traité de la Vérité de la Religion Chrétienne*.' Born at Nay, in Béarn, in 1658; died in London, 1727.

Abbas, the uncle of Mohammed, of whom, though opposed to him at first, he became a disciple, and served in his army as a general. He died in the 32nd year of the Hegira—A.D. 653.

Abbas, Shah, the Great, King of Persia, succeeded to the throne in 1586. He made war on the Usbeks, and conquered Khorasan. He put an end to the war with the Turks by ceding to them Armenia and other provinces, first transporting the Armenians into Persia. In 1590 he made Ispahan the seat of government, and greatly improved and adorned it. With the help of the English he drove the Portuguese from Bender-Abassi and the Isle of Ormuz, and by other conquests enlarged his dominions. Abbas had some qualities which justified his title '*Great*,' but these were mixed with other and vicious qualities. While he was brave, a patron of commerce and the arts, and an efficient ruler, he was also cruel, suspicious, jealous of those who served him well, a merciless tax-gatherer, and unscrupulous in putting to death the objects of his suspicion. Died, 1628.

Abbiati, Filippo, an historical painter, of some eminence. Born at Milan in 1640; died there in 1715.

Abbot, Charles. [*Colchester, Lord.*]

THE

James George Washington of Kentucky, distinguished himself in the War of 1812 and was one of the most active military commanders of the period. He was born in 1781, at Louisville, Kentucky, where his father was a wealthy and influential agriculturist. After receiving his education at the common school, he was sent to Transylvania College, Lexington, and became successively member of University classes there. On a Washington the commander of the Kentucky Legion of 1812, and Governor and of Kentucky and later in 1814, President of the Kentucky Legislature. He was afterwards in the United States politics and subsequently rival and enemy of James Madison in the distinguished position of a representative member of the doctrine of divine right and passive obedience. He became after the accession of Martin Van Buren, is crowded a Washington's society and remains opponent of the despotic measure of taking in 1820 an ever occurred which at a time caused an emigration from the agricultural office being at the seat of Lord Zouche in Hampshire while on a number years, is accidentally shot one of his company's members. He was the author of several theological works and was one of the eight divines who in 1841, by the order of James II. made the translation of the Bible now in use. He died at Louisville in 1832 and was buried in his native town where he had founded and liberally endowed a hospital.

Robert. Robert. Bishop of Baltimore and elder brother of the above. He was an eminent divine and famous for his skill in conducting polemical discussions and vindicating the supremacy of Kings. Born 1661 died 1727. Dr. Fuller speaking of the two brothers says, "George was the most pious and preacher like but the greatest scholar; George the ablest statesman. Robert the deeper divine; gravity and force in George, and wit in Robert."

Abbot, Leonard Francis, an English portrait painter of the 18th century. He was the son of a clergyman in Leicestershire. He was for a short time the pupil of Hayman, and settled in London. He appears to have had little skill beyond that of catching likenesses. Among the best of his works are the portraits of Cowper and Lord Nelson. The latter is now in the Naval Gallery, Greenwich Hospital. His portrait of Alexander Hood, Viscount Bridport, is in the National Portrait Gallery. Abbot died in 1783, about 40 years of age.

Abbot, Charles, [Tenterden, Lord]

Abdallah, the father of Mohammed. { For Mohammed.

Abu-Allatuf, a Persian historian, born at Bagdad in 1161. He is said to have been a man of great learning and a voluminous writer; but the only one of his works much known in Europe is an abridged history of Egypt, entitled 'Al-*Ishtirak Al-mawar*,' or the little book, which was published from a MS. in the Bodleian library, by Professor White, in 1800.

Abd alrahman (Abderrahman), Ben Abdallah, governor of Spain under the Caliph,

[illegible]

Charlemagne, King of Cordova.—An ambitious Prince of Spain was born at Liège about 743. He escaped to France the massacre of his father in 754 and after many wanderings through Italy and Africa, landed in 768 at Cordova in Spain. His adventures soon became themselves an epic in the full wide year it was translated into song and received a such a fervid. Having defeated the governor of Seville he made Cordova his capital, and was soon master of all the important towns. His reign was disturbed by frequent revolts and he was with the kings of León. It was against this calum that in 792 Charles the Great, Charlemagne, undertook the expedition so famous in romance, which resulted in the temporary occupation of Narbonne and part of Aragon by the Franks and ended with the battle of Roncevaux. Charlemagne built a splendid palace at Cordova and the famous mosque, part of which remains and forms the Cathedral of Cordova. Died naturally about 788.

Abdül Medjid, sultan of Turkey, son of Mahmoud II. was born in 1823. He succeeded his father in 1839, while Mahmoud II. was carrying on war against him. A few months after his accession he published an edict establishing certain civil reforms. By the introduction of the chief European powers, Mahmoud II. was reduced to submission and a permanent arrangement of the quarrel effected in 1840. Much opposition was made to the Sultan's projects of reform, especially to his concession of privileges to his Christian subjects, and his position was one of very great difficulty. He obtained great popularity in Western Europe by his courageous and generous protection of the Hungarian refugees, in 1849. The great event of his reign was the Crimean war, in which France and England allied themselves with Turkey against the encroachments of Russia, and which was terminated by the fall of Sebastopol after a long siege, in 1856. Died, 1861.

A Beckett, Gilbert Abbot, a distinguished humourist and satirical writer, was born in London in 1811, and educated at Westminster. While engaged in prosecuting his legal studies he wrote numerous pieces for the stage which

were more or less successful, established various journals of a humorous and satirical character, and contributed to some of the best literary and political journals of the day. In 1841, he was admitted to the bar; but he still continued his literary pursuits, and besides being one of the chief contributors to *Punch*, produced in succession his comic 'Blackstones,' and *Comic Histories of 'England' and 'Rome,'* all of which achieved great success. In 1849 he was appointed one of the police magistrates of the metropolis, an office for which the knowledge of life and law which he possessed rendered him eminently fitted. Died at Boulogne in 1856.

Abel, Dr. Clarke, was the historian of Lord Amherst's embassy to China, which he accompanied as chief medical officer and naturalist. He was a deep and philosophic thinker, a close observer of the mysteries of nature, and a man of benevolent mind. Died, 1826.

Abel, Niels Henrik, mathematician, born in Norway, 1802. He studied at the University of Christiania, and in 1825 visited the principal countries of Europe. He contributed to '*Crelle's Journal of Mathematical Science*' from its establishment. He was an original thinker, and his discoveries on the theory of elliptic functions were eagerly adopted by Legendre. His promising career was cut short by consumption, in 1828. The works of Abel were published in French, by the government of Sweden, about 10 years after his death.

Abelard, or Aballard, Pierre, celebrated for his learning and his love of the equally celebrated Heloise, was born at the village of Palais, near Nantes, in Brittany, 1079. Having made extraordinary progress at the university of Paris, and surpassed all his masters, he opened a school of theology, philosophy, and rhetoric, which was thronged with pupils, among whom were some of the most distinguished characters of the day. While he was in the zenith of his popularity he became so violently enamoured of the beautiful and accomplished niece of Fulbert, a canon of Paris, as to forget his duty, his lectures, and his fame. Under the pretext of teaching her philosophy, he obtained the uncle's permission to visit her, and at length to reside in the house. Though Abelard was at that time in his 40th year, and Heloise only in her 18th, a mutual passion, fatal to the happiness of both, was encouraged. Fulbert suspecting this, separated the lovers; but the imprudent intercourse had gone too far for concealment; and Abelard, who had retired to his sister's house in Brittany, was followed there by Heloise, who gave birth to a son. He then resolved to marry her secretly; but although the uncle's consent was obtained, Heloise chose rather to be considered Abelard's mistress than his wife, and at last very reluctantly complied. Still she would not own her marriage, and her uncle treated her with great severity. Abelard in consequence determined on releasing her. He accordingly carried her away, and placed her in the convent of Argenteuil, where she put on the religious habit, but did not take the veil. Irritated at Abelard, the canon hired some ruffians,

who broke into his chamber, and subjected him to an ignominious mutilation. Filled with shame and sorrow, Abelard now became a monk in the abbey of St. Denis, and Heloise took the veil. Just and severe retribution for the atrocious crime overtook the canon, his valet, and one of his assistant ruffians. After time had somewhat moderated his grief, Abelard resumed his lectures, but the violence of his enemies increased; he was charged with heresy, and his works condemned by the Council of Soissons, in 1121, no defence being permitted him. He fled from St. Denis and erected an oratory called the Paraclete, in the diocese of Troyes, but persecution still followed him; the great St. Bernard became his accuser, and succeeded in getting him condemned by the Council of Sens, and afterwards by the Pope. Abelard did not long survive his sentence; but, after a life of extraordinary vicissitudes, died in the priory of St. Marcel, near Châlons-sur-Saône, in 1142. On the corpse being sent to Heloise, she deposited it in the Paraclete, of which she was at that time the abbess. The remains of the noble-minded Heloise, who survived Abelard many years, were laid in his tomb. In 1800 the ashes of both were taken to the museum of French monuments at Paris; and on the museum being destroyed, in 1817, they were removed to the cemetery of Père la Chaise. Abelard obtained, in his own day, the most extraordinary reputation by the splendour of his abilities as philosopher, theologian, logician, orator, and poet. His influence was probably second only to that of St. Bernard himself. And as the first who applied philosophical criticism to theology, his name is one of the most important in the history of the development of modern thought. It is worth while to add that through the kindly offices of Peter the Venerable, abbot of Cluny, a reconciliation was effected between Abelard and St. Bernard.

Abercrombie, John, M.D., an eminent Scotch physician and author, was born at Aberdeen, Nov. 11, 1781. Having taken his degree at Edinburgh in 1803, he permanently fixed his residence in the Scotch metropolis, where he soon gained the first rank as a practising and consulting physician. But the writings of Dr. Abercrombie contributed no less to the maintenance of his fame, than his skill as a physician. His purely professional works procured for him a high place among the modern cultivators of science; but the most permanent monument to his memory are his '*Inquiries concerning the Intellectual Powers, &c.,*' published 1830, and the '*Philosophy of the Moral Feelings,*' published 1833. In these works he has brought all the medical facts accumulated in the course of his extensive experience and research, to bear on the various moral and metaphysical systems in vogue, and constructed out of the whole a view of human nature in which he believed that the facts of science and the revelations of religion are blended in harmony. To his wide range of

ABERCROMBY

acquirements he added a piety as genuine as it was unassuming, and he will long be remembered for his large but unobtrusive benevolence. Died, Nov. 14, 1844.

Abercromby, Sir Ralph, a distinguished British general, born in the county of Clackmannan, Scotland, in 1734. He was educated at Rugby, and at the University of Edinburgh, studying afterwards at Leipsic, and he entered the army in 1756. After a short service in Germany, he served in Ireland for above 20 years, and from 1783 to 1793 lived in retirement. He then took part in the disastrous campaign in Holland, under the duke of York, and distinguished himself by his very skilful conduct of the retreat. After two years' service as commander-in-chief in the West Indies, he was appointed to the chief command in Ireland, in 1798, but finding it impossible to carry out the reforms he saw to be essential to the efficiency of the army, he resigned this post in a few months. He rendered important service on occasion of the second expedition to Holland, in 1799. But his most splendid achievement was the successful conduct of the expedition to Egypt, in 1801. The landing was effected in the bay of Aboukir, under a terrible fire from the enemy's batteries, and in the severe engagements which followed the French were repulsed at all points. Sir Ralph, however, received a wound of which he died in a few days, thus closing a long career of duty faithfully done, and showing to the last that tender care for the comfort of his men, for which he was always distinguished. Sir Ralph Abercromby had been a Knight of the Bath since 1795. His widow was created a baroness, and a monument was erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Aberdeen, George Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of, prime minister of England, was born at Edinburgh in 1784. He was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, succeeded to the earldom about 1802, travelled in Greece, Turkey, and Russia, and was chosen in 1806 one of the representative peers of Scotland. He was sent ambassador to Vienna in 1813, and in the following year signed the Treaty of Paris. Raised to the English peerage as Viscount Gordon in 1815, he took no part in public affairs from that time till 1828, when he became secretary of state for foreign affairs under the Duke of Wellington. He was in office till 1830, and again held the same post under Sir Robert Peel from 1841 till 1846. On the resignation of the Earl of Derby in 1852, Lord Aberdeen became prime minister at the head of a coalition ministry. The great event of his administration was the Crimean War, into which we 'drifted' contrary to his anticipations, perhaps by reason of his horror of war, his old friendship with the Czar, and his too rigid adherence to the doctrine of non-intervention. General dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war led to his resignation in January, 1855, and he lived thenceforth in retirement. He was made a Knight of the Garter, and was

ABINGER

honoured by a visit of the Queen in 1857. He was a man of high culture, generally reserved and consequently misunderstood, and though a Tory, liberal enough to vote for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, for Catholic Emancipation, and for the repeal of the Corn Laws. He was long President of the Society of Antiquaries. Died at London, December 14, 1860.

Aberli, Johann Ludwig, an eminent Swiss landscape painter. Born at Winterthur, 1723; died at Berne, 1786.

Abernethy, John, F.R.S., an eminent surgeon, born in 1764. It is uncertain whether he was a native of Scotland or Ireland, but he went early to London, was apprenticed to Sir Charles Blick, attended the lectures of John Hunter, and became surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was passionately devoted to the study of physiology, and very successful as a lecturer, inspiring his pupils with an interest like his own. He rendered important service to medical science by his work entitled, 'The Constitutional Origin and Treatment of Local Diseases.' In his intercourse with his patients there was at times an eccentricity and even coarseness of manner, which was strangely in contrast with the gentleness that made him beloved in his home. Died, 1831. He was author of several tracts on medical subjects besides the work above named.—A memoir of his life, by G. Macilwain, appeared in 1853.

Abgarus, a king of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, contemporary with Our Saviour, to whom he is said to have written a letter and received an answer to it. Both letter and answer are pronounced by the best critics to be mere forgeries.

Abinger, Lord, James Scarlett, was the second son of Robert Scarlett, of Jamaica, where the future lord was born in 1769. He was early sent to England for education, entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1786, and took his B.A. degree in 1790. In 1791 he was called to the bar, and may be said to have become eminent from his very first appearance in the courts. A fine figure, a singularly familiar and unpretending style of elocution, and an almost unrivalled tact in managing a jury, caused him to have immense business. In 1818, after having twice been defeated in contested elections, he obtained a seat in parliament through the patronage of Earl Fitzwilliam. For very many years Mr. Scarlett was considered a Whig, and voted as well as spoke in favour of the various measures proposed by Romilly and Mackintosh for the amelioration of the criminal code. On the formation of a mixed ministry under Canning, in 1827, he became attorney-general and received the honour of knighthood. In 1834, on the formation of the Peel cabinet, he was raised to the bench as chief baron, with the title of Lord Abinger. In his judicial capacity, he gave the highest satisfaction; nothing could be sounder than his law, or purer than his impartiality. Died, April, 1844, aged 75.

Abisbal, Henry O'Donnell, Count of, a celebrated Spanish general, born in Andalusia, 1770. Having entered the royal guards at the age of fifteen, he served in the war against the French republic; and on Napoleon's invasion of Spain, the part he took in the relief of Gerona in 1809 led to his promotion to the command of Catalonia, where he displayed great energy, and reaped much success. Though defeated in the plains of Vich by General Souham, he a month afterwards forced Augereau to abandon Lower Catalonia; and, at the village of Abisbal, he compelled the surrender of a whole French column under General Schwartz. From this action he took his title. Towards the close of the war he commanded with brilliant success at the capture of Pancorvo. In 1819 he suppressed a mutiny of the troops in the isle of Leon; but he fell into disgrace on suspicion of treachery, and it was not till 1823, on the invasion of Spain by the French under the Duke d'Angoulême, that he recovered his position and his fame. After the restoration of Ferdinand VII., he retired to France, where he resided, almost entirely forgotten, till his death in 1834.

Abiancourt. [*Ferrot, Nicolas.*]

Abney, Sir Thomas, an eminent magistrate of London, lord mayor in 1700, and M.P. for the city. When the king of France had proclaimed the Pretender king of Great Britain, he proposed an address to King William, and the measure having been followed by other corporations, proved of great service to the king, who was thereby encouraged to dissolve the parliament, and take the sense of the people, which was almost universally in favour of the Protestant succession. He was one of the first promoters of the Bank of England, and one of its earliest directors. Sir Thomas Abney was the friend of Dr. Watts, who visited him at Theobald's in 1712, and spent the rest of his life there. [*Watts, Isaac.*] Died, 1722.

Abraham, Isaac, a distinguished Jewish Rabbi, author of Commentaries on the Old Testament, and various other works, theological and controversial. He was councillor, first to Alphonso V. of Portugal, and afterwards to Ferdinand the Catholic of Spain. Born at Lisbon, 1437; died at Venice, 1508.

Abrantes, Duke of. [*Junot.*]

Abu Abdallah Mohammed or **Boabdil**, last Sultan of Granada, was the son of Abul Hassan, on whose expulsion from the kingdom in 1482 he was raised to the throne. In the following year he invaded the Christian territory, was defeated and taken prisoner at the battle of Lucena, and obtained his release by a humiliating treaty with Ferdinand of Spain, with whom he was allowed to have an interview. A rival was set up to Abdallah in the person of his brother surnamed El Zagal, and civil war raged between them, in which Abdallah employed Christian mercenaries. In 1489 Ferdinand besieged Baza, and El Zagal having capitulated to him, was compensated

by a royal title and a large revenue. But he soon quitted Spain, and spent his last years in Africa. In the following year took place the siege and conquest of Granada. Abdallah was allowed to rule over a petty principality; but like his uncle he passed over to Africa, and was soon after killed in battle. 'The portal,' says Prescott, 'through which Abdallah for the last time quitted his capital was at his request walled up, and so it remains to this day. With his fall ended the dominion of the Arabs in Spain, after a duration of 741 years.'

Abubeker, father-in-law and successor of Mohammed. His original name was changed to that of Abubeker, or 'Father of the Virgin,' on the occasion of his daughter Ayesha becoming the bride of Mohammed. On succeeding his son-in-law in 632 he assumed the title of caliph, which signifies both successor and vicar. After suppressing a rebellion in Arabia he conquered, by his great generals, Khaled and Abu-Obeidah, the whole of Syria and part of Persia, the capture of Damascus taking place on the day of his death. It was under the direction of this caliph that the scattered fragments of Mohammedan doctrine and tradition were collected and embodied in the Koran. Died, 634.

Abulfragius, Gregory, originally a physician of Armenia, but subsequently a bishop. Of his various works the most esteemed is a Universal History, an edition of which, with a Latin translation, was published at Oxford, by Dr. Pococke, in 1663. He eventually became primate of the East, and died in 1286.

Abulfazel, vizier to the celebrated Mogul emperor Akbar, and author of 'Ayeen Akbari'—a statistical and geographical account of the Mogul empire, and a history of the reign of the emperor Akbar; the former work was translated into English by Mr. Gladwin in 1785. Died, by the hands of an assassin, in 1604.

Abulfeda, Ismael, prince of Hamah in Syria. He was distinguished as a military commander, taking part in the expeditions which extinguished the dominion of the crusaders in Syria; but still more as an excellent historian and geographer, being the author of a compendious History of Mankind, chiefly devoted however to the history of Mohammed and his successors; and a work entitled 'The True Disposition of Countries.' The former has been published with a Latin translation, and portions of his various works have been separately translated into English. Died, 1333.

Abu Moslem. [*See Almansur, Abu Giafar.*]

Abu-Obeidah, the friend and associate of Mohammed, and the conqueror of great part of Palestine and Syria. Died, by the pestilence, 639.

Abu Sophian } [*See Mohammed.*]
Abu Taleb }

Acciaoli, Donato, a noble and learned Florentine of the 15th century; he discharged many public offices, commissions, and embassies, and was distinguished for his commentaries on

Aristotle. He died in 1478, and the state charged itself with the maintenance and education of his two daughters. [The name of this family is variously written, ACCIAOLI, ACCIAIOLI, and ACCIAIOLLI.]

Acciaoli, Benetto, a noble Florentine, who in the 14th century conquered Athens, Corinth, and Beroia: which he bequeathed respectively to the Venetians, Theodore Palaeologus, and his natural son Antonio.

Accolti, Benedetto, an Italian lawyer, was born at Arezzo in 1415, and succeeded Poggio as secretary to the republic of Florence in 1450. He was the author of many valuable works, among which was a narrative of the wars in Palestine, to which Tasso was indebted in composing the 'Jerusalem Delivered.' Died, 1466.

Accolti, Benedetto, a relation of the preceding, born in 1497, who was so perfect a master of the Latin tongue, that he was called the Cicero of the age. He was highly distinguished by the popes Leo X., Adrian VI., and Clement VII., the last of whom made him a cardinal. Died, 1549.

Accolti, Pietro, son of the first-named Benedetto Accolti, abandoned the profession of the law to enter the church; and, as cardinal of Ancona, composed the Papal bull against Luther. Died, 1532.

Accorso, or Accursius, Franciscus, an eminent Italian lawyer, born at Florence in 1151 or 1182, and died in 1229, rendered himself famous by his 'Perpetual Commentary,' or 'Great Gloss,' in illustration of the Code, the Institutes, and the Digests. He left three sons, all of whom distinguished themselves by their legal attainments.

Ach, or Achen, Johann van, a German painter, born at Cologne in 1552 or 1556. He showed at an early age a remarkable taste and talent for painting, formed his style after that of Spranger, went to Italy at the age of 22, and studied at Venice and Rome. He was afterwards employed at Munich by the Elector of Bavaria, and at Prague by the Emperor. Among the portraits painted by Van Achen was that of the sculptor John of Bologna. He married the daughter of the musician Orlando Lasso, and died at Prague, 1615 or 1621.

Achard, Franz Carl, a distinguished Prussian chemist, known as the first fabricator of beet-root sugar, in 1792; and author of several treatises on chemistry and agriculture. Died in 1821.

Achery, J. Luc d', a learned Benedictine of St. Maur, was born at St. Quentin in 1609. He published 'Veterum aliquot Scriptorum Spicilegium,' in 13 vols. 4to., editions of the works of Lanfranc and Guibert, and largely assisted in Mabillon's 'Actes des Saints de l'Ordre de St. Benoit.' Died at Paris, 1685.

Achmet I., Ottoman emperor, son and successor of Mohammed III. He came to the throne in 1603, and was a just and humane ruler. Born, 1588; died, 1617.

Achmet II., Ottoman emperor, was born about 1645, and succeeded his brother Solymán

III. in 1691. He was made sultan by the influence of the grand vizier Kiuperli. The great battle of Salankemen, in which the Turks were defeated by Prince Louis of Baden and the Austrians, and Kiuperli killed, was the first of a train of disasters which filled his short reign of four years. Died, Jan. 1695.

Achmet III., Ottoman Emperor, son of Mohammed IV., was placed on the throne in 1703 by the Janissaries who had deposed his brother, Mustapha II. It was in the reign of this sultan that Charles XII. of Sweden was defeated by the Czar at Pultawa, and took refuge at Bender. Achmet was engaged in wars with the Russians, the Persians, the Venetians, and the Austrians. He was afterwards deposed, and his nephew, Mohammed V., raised to the throne in 1730. Died in prison 1736.

Ackermann, Rudolph, an ingenious and enterprising printseller, was born at Stolberg, Saxony, in 1764, and came to England previous to the French Revolution. After following for a time the occupation of a carriage draughtsman, he settled as a printseller in the Strand, where he established a flourishing and extensive concern, furnishing employment to numerous artists, and judiciously catering for the public taste in elegant and ornamental works of art. His 'Forget Me Not' was the first of that class of 'Annals' which appeared in this country; and to him also are we indebted for the introduction and much of the success of the lithographic art; while the good taste and spirit he evinced in producing the 'Histories' of Westminster, Oxford, &c., and other handsomely embellished works, entitle him to the respect of all who know how to appreciate them. Died, 1834.

Ackman, William. [Aikman.]

Acosta, José de, a Spanish Jesuit and historian, was born at Medina del Campo about 1539. He held the chair of theology at Ocaña, passed in 1571, as a missionary, to South America, and was made provincial of his order in Peru. Returning to Europe after 17 years' service, he became rector of the University of Salamanca. His chief work, which is esteemed and has been translated into Latin, French, English, German, and other languages, is the 'Historia natural y moral de las Indias.' This work contains, says Humboldt, the groundwork of Physical Geography. Died, 1600.

Acquapendente. [Fabricius.]

Acton, Joseph, was the son of a physician, and was born at Besançon in 1737. He entered into the French navy, and afterwards into that of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. His rescuing 4000 Spaniards from the Barbary corsairs made him known at the court of Naples; and through the patronage of the queen, he became minister of the marine, and afterwards of the finances. He was dismissed from the ministry in 1803, and retired into Sicily, where he died in 1808.

Acuna, Christopher d', born at Burgos, Spain, 1597, became a Jesuit in 1612, and subsequently a missionary in America. On his

return to Spain, he published in 1641 a Description of the Great River of the Amazons. This work, for political reasons, was suppressed, and very few copies escaped destruction. D'Acuna was afterwards an officer of the Inquisition, and died at Lima about 1675.

Adams, John Russell, G.C.B., a distinguished diplomatist, was born in 1764. He was educated at Westminster and Göttingen with a view to the diplomatic service; and at the breaking out of the French Revolution he made a lengthened sojourn in Berlin, Vienna, and Petersburg, to observe the results of that great event on the continental powers. In 1801 he sat as M.P. for Appony, and voted with the Whig party; and when Mr. Fox was placed, virtually, though not nominally, at the head of affairs in 1806, he appointed Mr. Adams minister to the Court of Vienna. While in this position he was frequently the butt of Mr. Canning's wit; but when the latter became minister for foreign affairs in 1806, he selected Mr. Adams as the fittest person to unravel the tangled web of our diplomatic relations with the Austrian court; and at the termination of his successful mission in 1807 he was nominated G.C.B. and appointed ambassador at Constantinople, which office he held till 1811. For twenty years the exclusion of Mr. Robert Adams's party from power left him unemployed; but in 1831 he was sent by Earl Grey on special missions to Brussels and Berlin, which occupied him till 1835, when he returned to England, and for his diplomatic services was rewarded with an annual pension of £2000. Besides being the author of numerous pamphlets on international questions he published late in life 'An Historical Memoir of a Mission to the Court of Vienna in 1806,' and 'A Memoir of the Negotiations for the Peace of the Ardennes, in 1807-9.' Died, 1855.

Adalbertus, a celebrated archbishop of Rheims, and chancellor of France; who distinguished himself under Lothaire, Louis V., and Hugh Capet, the last of whom he crowned in 987. Died, 986.

Adalbert, St., archbishop of Prague, in the 10th century. He was one of the first preachers of the Christian religion in Hungary; and also preached the Gospel in Prussia, and in Lithuania, where he was murdered by Segn, a pagan priest, in 997. Boleslaus, prince of Poland, is said to have reinterred his body with an equal weight of gold.

Adalbert, an ambitious, eloquent, and designing prelate, created archbishop of Bremen and Hamburg, 1042. During the minority of the Emperor Henry IV. he acted as regent, but his despotic conduct rendered him odious to the people. Died, 1072.

Adams of Bremen, canon of the cathedral of Bremen about the close of the 11th century; author of an ecclesiastical history, and numerous other works; and indefatigable as a Christian missionary.

Adams of St. Victor, one of the most distinguished Latin hymnologists of the middle

ages, flourished in the 12th century. He is called a Briton, but it is unknown whether he was a native of England or of Brittany. He studied at Paris, where he entered the religious foundation of St. Victor, and spent his whole life there, surviving till 1172, or more probably till 1192. He was buried in the cloister, and his epitaph engraved on copper, existed till the French revolution. Adams of St. Victor was the personal friend of Thomas Becket who during his exile found a home at St. Victor's. Till recently but a small portion of his Hymns were known; but thanks to the researches of M. Gaumer in the Imperial Library of Paris, a considerable addition has been made to their number, and the whole were published by him with an Essay on his Life and Works, in 1858. A selection of these hymns, with an interesting critical notice, forms part of Archbishop Trench's 'Sacred Latin Poetry.'

Adam, Adamson, LL.D., Rector of the High School of Edinburgh, and an eminent Latin scholar, was born in Morayshire, Scotland, in 1741. At the age of 17 he became a student at the University of Edinburgh, and by the most heroic struggle against want and hardship won his way to distinction. He filled the post of rector of the High School, from 1771 till his death. The work by which he made himself most widely known is the 'Roman Antiquities,' a book containing an immense amount of information, and which is still of value for reference. It was published in 1791, was translated into the principal European languages, and was several times republished. His other works are a Latin Dictionary, a Dictionary of Classical Biography, a Summary of Geography and History, and a small Latin and English Grammar. Died, Dec. 18, 1809.

Adam, Lambert Sigbert, an eminent French sculptor, many of whose works were executed for the decoration of Versailles and St. Cloud. Born, 1700; died, 1759.

Adam, Nicolas Sebastian, brother of the above, and eminent in the same profession. He executed the admired statue of 'Prometheus Bound.' Born, 1705; died, 1778.

Adam, Michael, a German divine and biographical author of the 17th century, to whose voluminous writings subsequent biographers have been greatly indebted. Died, 1622.

Adam, Robert, F.R.S. and F.S.A.; a celebrated architect, much employed upon the public buildings and noblemen's mansions of London. One of his works, executed in conjunction with his brother, is the range of buildings called the 'Adelphi,' the name being the Greek word for 'Brothers.' He at one time represented the county of Kinross in Parliament. Born at Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, 1728; died, 1792. His brother James, the coadjutor in most of his labours, died, 1794.

Adamnanus, St., Abbot of Iona, was born about 625, became a monk, and was chosen abbot about 679. He wrote a Life of St. Columba, and a work on the Holy Land, from accounts

ADAMS

given him by Arculfus, a Gallic bishop. This book was esteemed an authority till the time of the Crusades. Adamnanus died about 704.

Adams, Dr. Francis, a learned physician, was born in 1797, of humble parents; but his friends supported him at King's College, Aberdeen, where he took the degree of M.A., and adopted medicine as his profession. In the midst of a laborious practice he found time for a zealous study of Greek medical writers, and translated the writings of Paulus Aegineta, a physician of the sixth or seventh century, as giving the best idea of ancient medicine. This work was published by the Sydenham Society, together with a very learned commentary by Dr. Adams. For the same Society he translated Hippocrates and Aretæus, the original text being also given with the latter. Died February 26, 1861, aged 64.

Adams, John, second president of the United States of America, and a political writer of considerable reputation. Before the revolution Mr. Adams attained great eminence as a lawyer, and published an essay 'On Common and Feudal Law.' On the breach with the mother country, he espoused the colonial cause, and employed his pen with great activity. He was one of the principal promoters of the memorable resolution passed July 4, 1776, declaring the American States free, sovereign, and independent. Mr. Adams subsequently proceeded with Dr. Franklin to the court of France, in order to negotiate a treaty of peace and alliance with that country. He was afterwards nominated plenipotentiary to Holland, and materially contributed to hasten a rupture between the United Provinces and Great Britain. Lastly, he was employed in negotiating a general peace at Paris; and was the first ambassador received by this country from America after it was effected. This distinguished man also took a great share, in conjunction with Washington, Hamilton, and other federal leaders, in forming the present constitution of the United States in 1787, when General Washington was elected president, and Mr. Adams vice-president. On the retirement of Washington, Mr. Adams was elected his successor; and, at the conclusion of his presidency, retired from public life, with the character of an able, active, independent, and upright statesman, even among those whose party views were opposed to his opinions. Born, 1735; died, 1826.

Adams, John Quincy, the sixth president of the United States, son of John Adams, the second president, was born at Boston in 1769. His father having been appointed commissioner to France in 1778, embraced the opportunity of securing for his son all the advantages of an European education. When only fourteen years of age he went to Petersburg as private secretary to the American minister, and on his return to his native country he entered Harvard University, where he graduated with honour in 1787, and subsequently commenced the practice of the law at Boston. In 1794 he was appointed by Washington minister of the United States at the Hague; and in 1796 he went in the same

ADANSON

capacity to Berlin, which office, however, he resigned on the defeat of his father, and Mr. Jefferson's accession to the presidency, in 1801. Here too he wrote his famous 'Letters from Silesia,' which were favourably noticed in the Edinburgh Review. After representing Massachusetts in the United States Senate for six years, he went as ambassador to St. Petersburg in 1809, and to the influence which his character and abilities procured for him at that court is mainly to be attributed the intervention of Russia which terminated in the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain. After the peace he was appointed ambassador to the court of St. James's; and he subsequently acted as secretary of state during the administration of Mr. Monroe. In 1825 he was himself elected president of the United States. His administration was a perfect illustration of the principles of the constitution, and of a republic purely and faithfully governed. On the expiry of his term of office, he retired into private life; but he was soon elected by his district as representative in Congress, and though he never afterwards held office, he long continued to benefit his country by his speeches and his pen. Manly, straightforward, and independent, he never swerved from what he believed to be the path of duty,—no easy matter in the United States, where party feeling runs so high; and he has left behind him a reputation for purity and disinterestedness of motives, second only to that of Washington. Died, 1848.

Adams, John, 'the patriarch of Pitcairn's Island,' is famous for the share he took in the mutiny of the Bounty, in 1789, and in the subsequent establishment of the colony of the mutineers at Pitcairn's Island. His real name was Alexander Smith. Died, 1829.

Adams, Samuel, an active member of the first American congress, and one of the most powerful advocates of the political separation of the colonies from England. Born, 1722; died, 1803.

Adams, William, an English divine of the 18th century; author of an answer to Hume on Miracles. He was educated at Oxford, and became principal of Pembroke College. He was a friend of Dr. Johnson. Born, 1707; died, 1789.

Adamson, Patrick, archbishop of St. Andrew's in Scotland, and ambassador from James VI. to Queen Elizabeth; but chiefly remembered for his disputes with the presbytery, by which he was involved in ruin. Born, 1643; died, 1691.

Adanson, Michel, a celebrated French botanist, was born in Provence in 1727. His family was of Scottish origin. He was educated at Paris under Réaumur and B. de Jussieu, and early showed a passionate fondness for the study of nature. He spent five years in Senegal, where he made large collections of natural objects, and accumulated a vast mass of observations. Dissatisfied with existing classifications in botany he proposed a new one, in which he to some extent anticipated the system of Jussieu. He projected an immense work on

ADDINGTON

Natural History, for which he made collections and to which he devoted himself for the rest of his life; but in the shock of the Revolution he lost his fortune and his places, saw his garden destroyed, and had his health ruined by want and calamity. The Directory gave him a pension, which Napoleon doubled. He was a member of the Institute and of the Academy of Sciences, to which he contributed numerous memoirs. He wrote 'Voyage au Sénégal,' and 'Les Familles des Plantes.' Died, 1806.

Addington, Henry. [Sidmouth, Lord.]

Addison, Joseph, the celebrated essayist and miscellaneous writer, was the son of Dr. Lancelot Addison. He was born May 1, 1672, at Milston in Wiltshire, and after receiving the rudiments of education at Salisbury and Lichfield, was sent to the Charterhouse, where he contracted his first intimacy with Mr., afterwards Sir Richard, Steele. At the age of fifteen he was entered at Queen's college, Oxford, where he soon became distinguished for his skill in Latin poetry. At 22, he addressed some English verses to the veteran poet, Dryden; and shortly afterwards published a translation of part of Virgil's fourth Georgic. In 1695 he addressed a complimentary poem, on one of the campaigns of King William, to the Lord Keeper Somers, who procured him a pension from the Crown of £300 per annum, to enable him to travel. On his return home, in 1702, he found his old friends out of place; but in 1704, he was introduced by Lord Halifax to Lord Godolphin, as a fit person to celebrate the victory of Blenheim, on which occasion he produced his poem entitled 'The Campaign,' for which he was appointed commissioner of appeals. After this he accompanied the Marquis of Wharton to Ireland, as secretary. While there, Steele commenced the 'Tatler,' to which Addison liberally contributed. This was followed by the 'Spectator,' which was also enriched by the contributions of Addison, whose papers are distinguished by one of the letters of the word *Clio*. This publication was succeeded by the 'Guardian,' a similar work, in which Addison also bore a considerable share. In 1713, his tragedy of 'Cato' was brought upon the stage, and performed without interruption for 35 nights. In 1716, Addison married the Countess Dowager of Warwick; but the union is said to have been far from happy. The following year he became secretary of state, which place he soon resigned, on a pension of £1,500 a-year. In his retirement he wrote 'A Defence of the Christian Religion,' and also laid the plan of an English Dictionary, upon the model of the Italian Della Crusca. He closed his life in a manner suitable to his character. When given over by his physicians, Addison sent for his step-son, the young earl of Warwick, whom he was anxious to reclaim from irregular habits and erroneous opinions, and grasping his hand, exclaimed impressively, 'See in what peace a Christian can die!' but whether this affecting interview had any effect upon the young earl is not known, as his own death happened shortly

ADELAIDE

after. Addison died at Holland House, June 17, 1719, leaving an only daughter, who died, unmarried, in 1797. The poetical works of Addison, on which perhaps his fame at first chiefly rested, are now little read. They are without the deep thought and glowing passion which charm us in the poems of our own age, and are little more than the elegant exercises of an accomplished moralist. But his prose works have a lasting worth, and charm us by their gracefulness, delicate fancy, pure morality, and original humour, probably as much as they did the men and women of the generation for which they were written. As the first and best examples of a new style they hold a high place in the history of English literature.

Adelaide, Madame, aunt to Louis XVI. of France. This princess, in order to avoid the fury of the revolutionists, quitted Paris, accompanied by her sister, Mad. Victoire, on the 19th of February, 1791. After seeking protection in Rome, Naples, and other places, they found a temporary asylum in Corfu, from whence they were conveyed to Trieste by the Russian general Outschacoff, and there fixed their residence. Victoire died the 8th of June, 1799; and Adelaide survived her sister only nine months.

Adelaide, Eugénie Louise, princess of Orleans, and sister to Louis Philippe, ex-king of the French, was born 1777. Educated with the greatest care by Madame de Genlis, the princess passed her childhood in peaceful retirement, till the outbreak of the French Revolution compelled her with her governess to take refuge successively in the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Spain, where she resided with her mother till 1808. She then joined her brother Louis Philippe at Portsmouth, and participated in all the subsequent vicissitudes of his career. After the restoration, she contributed in no small degree to rally round her brother all the leading men to whose wishes for improvement the government of Louis XVIII. made no response; and during the 'three glorious days' of July, 1830, it was mainly owing to her influence that her brother was induced to accept the crown, then offered—since reclaimed by the people. She subsequently shared and aided the king's high fortune by her judicious counsels and reflective courage; and it is not perhaps going too far to say, that had she lived to witness the 23rd of February, 1848, Louis Philippe might not have persevered in a course which ultimately cost him and his family a crown. Madame Adelaide was privately married to Gen. Athalin, a peer of France. Died, Dec. 31st, 1847.

Adelaide, queen dowager of Great Britain and Ireland, was born August 13, 1792. She was the eldest child of George, Duke of Saxe Coburg Meiningen, and Louisa, daughter of Christian Albert, prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg. Her father died when she was only eleven years of age, leaving herself and a younger brother and sister under the guardianship of their mother. The early years of the Princess Adelaide were passed in great retire-

ment. On the death of the Princess Charlotte, which took place November 6, 1817, negotiations were set on foot for the union of the Duke of Clarence with the Princess Adelaide, and the marriage took place on the 11th July, 1818. In March, 1819, a daughter was born, but lived only a few hours; and a second daughter, the Princess Georgiana Adelaide, who was born on the 10th of December, 1820, expired on March 4th, in the succeeding year. On the 26th of June, 1830, by the death of George IV., the Duchess of Clarence passed from the retirement of Bushy Park to the throne. Twelve years had passed since there had been a queen consort to preside over the hospitalities and ceremonies of the court. In reforming the *personnel* as well as the *morale* of the court circles, Queen Adelaide undertook a duty which was in many instances as painful and invidious as it was necessary, and which was accomplished with all gentleness and firmness. After a reign of seven years, Queen Adelaide passed once again into retirement, on the death of William IV., whom she tended with unwearied care during the tedious illness which closed his life. The Queen Dowager, to whom Marlborough House was assigned as a residence, with 100,000*l.* a year, thenceforward lived in privacy, avoiding even the honours which might be considered due to her rank and position. She died December 2, 1849, sincerely regretted by the people, to whom she had endeared herself by her numberless acts of public and private benevolence, as well as by her constant practice of all the Christian graces.

Adeler, Carsten Stensen, an eminent naval commander, born in Norway, 1622. He went to Venice, where he was made admiral; and, after performing many gallant exploits against the Turks, retired to Copenhagen, where he ended his days in honour and tranquillity, being made admiral-in-chief of the Danish fleet, and created a noble. He died in 1675.

Adelung, Johann Christoph, a German philologist of great merit; chiefly celebrated for his 'Grammatical and Critical Dictionary,' 5 vols. 4to. Born, 1732; died, 1806.

Ademar, or **Admar**, a French monk of the 11th century, who wrote a Chronicle of France, published by Labbe. Died, 1030.

Adelbert. [See *Jugurtha*.]

Adler, Philipp, a German engraver of the 16th century, who appears to have founded a school which produced the Hopfers and Hollars. He died about 1530.

Adlerfeldt, Gustavus, a Swedish historian who accompanied Charles XII. throughout his campaigns, of which he wrote an esteemed account; and it is not a little singular that his history is continued up to the very day when a cannon ball deprived him of life, at the battle of Pultawa, in 1709.

Admetus. [See *Thamistocles*.]

Adolphus of Bremen, Emperor of the West, owed his election as King of the Romans, in 1292, to the influence of his relative, the Archbishop of Mentz, and was crowned emperor

at Aix-la-Chapelle. In order to carry on war with the King of France he accepted money from the King of England, and imposed heavy taxes upon his states; thus making himself obnoxious to both nobles and commonalty. A rival appeared in Albert of Austria, who, while Adolphus was engaged in subjugating Thuringia, was elected by the diet of Mentz, in June, 1298. Adolphus was at the same time deposed, and was killed in battle by his rival at Goshheim, near Worms, July 2, 1298. He married in 1286, and from his son, Gerlac, Count of Nassau, descended a triple line of princes.

Adolphus, Duke, for many years well known as a barrister at the criminal courts of the metropolis, was born in London in 1766. He was admitted an attorney and solicitor in 1790. Naturally fluent, ready, and acute, he was called to the bar in 1807, where his abilities attracted no decided attention until the year 1820, when his ingenious and elaborate defence of Arthur Thistlewood and the other 'Cato Street' conspirators brought him prominently forward. As an historical writer also he obtained considerable reputation. His principal works are 'The History of George the Third,' 7 vols.; 'Biographical Memoirs of the French Revolution,' 2 vols.; 'Memoirs of John Bannister, Comedian,' 2 vols., &c. Died July 16, 1845, aged 79.

Adreus, François de Beaumont, Baron de, a Huguenot leader, of a cruel, fiery, and enterprising spirit. It is said that resentment to the Duke of Guise led him to side with the Huguenot party in 1562; and he signalled himself by many daring exploits, the skill and bravery of which, however, were sullied with the most detestable cruelty. He afterwards went over to the Catholic side, and died universally hated, in 1587. It must, however, be admitted that many of the aspersions with which historians have branded his memory rest on very doubtful evidence.

Adrian. [See *Hadrian*.]

Adrian. There were several popes of this name. The first who bore it was a noble Roman, raised to the Papal chair in 772. Rome being threatened by the Lombards, Adrian obtained the aid of Charlemagne, who in 774 defeated Desiderius, and put an end to the Lombard kingdom. Charlemagne then paid a visit to Adrian at Rome, and a second in 787. Adrian embellished St. Peter's church, and expended vast sums in rebuilding the walls, and restoring the ancient aqueducts of the city. He died in 796.

Adrian II., Pope, succeeded to the pontificate in 867. During the five years in which he filled it, his ambitious and intriguing disposition did much towards the subjection of the European sovereigns to the see of Rome. His arrogance received a sharp check from Charles the Bald, King of France, who refused to send Archbishop Hincmar to Rome, as the pope had required. The most important event of his pontificate, perhaps, was the separation of Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, from

the Catholic church, the beginning of the separation of the Greek and Roman churches. Adrian died in 872.

Adrian XV., Pope, the only Englishman who has attained the Papal dignity, was born towards the close of the 11th century, at Langley, near St. Alban's. His name was **NICHOLAS BEHAKSPAR**; and, in his childhood, he was dependent for his daily subsistence on the charity of the monastery, to which his father was a servant. Unable through poverty to attend the schools, he was refused admission into the monastery for deficiency in learning; and went to France, where he became a clerk in the monastery of St. Rufus, near Arignon, of which he was afterwards chosen abbot. Eugenius III. made him a Cardinal in 1146; and, two years afterwards, sent him legate to Denmark and Norway, where he made many converts. In Dec., 1154, he was chosen pope, and assumed the name of Adrian, on which Henry II. of England sent the abbot of St. Alban's with three bishops to congratulate him. The pope treated the abbot with great courtesy, and granted the abbey extraordinary privileges; he also issued in favour of Henry the celebrated bull which sanctioned the conquest of Ireland. In 1155 he excommunicated the Romans, and laid an interdict on the city until they banished the famous reformer, Arnold of Brescia (see **Arnold**), and put an end to the republic which he had established. He also excommunicated the King of Sicily for ravaging the territories of the church; and, about the same time, the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa having entered Italy with a powerful army, met Adrian near Sutrium, and concluded a peace with him. At this interview Frederick, after two days' hesitation and debate, held the pope's stirrup while he mounted on horseback, and received from him the kiss of peace; after which the former was conducted to St. Peter's church, and his holiness consecrated him king of the Romans. Adrian retired to Orvieto, was recalled to Rome, and again withdrew to Anagni, where he died in 1159.

Adrian VI., Pope, who succeeded Leo X. in January, 1522, was a native of Utrecht, of mean parentage, and born in 1459. He received his education at Louvain, and successively became canon of St. Peter's, professor of divinity, dean of the cathedral, and vice-chancellor of the university, in which he founded a college. Ferdinand, king of Spain, gave him the bishopric of Tortosa; and, in 1517, he was made cardinal. He was also appointed regent during the minority of Charles V., who procured him his election to the Papal chair. Died, 1523.

Adrian Castelleo or **de Castello**, an Italian of great learning and ability, was born at Corneto in Tuscany. By his talents he rose to public employments under Innocent VIII.; and came to England in the reign of Henry VII., who made him his agent at Rome, and gave him first the bishopric of Hereford, and afterwards that of Bath and Wells. Adrian farmed out the latter bishopric to Wolsey, living himself

at Rome, where he built a superb palace, which he left to the king of England and his successors; and in 1503 he was made cardinal by Alexander VI. A vague prophecy had gone abroad that Leo X. should be succeeded by an Adrian; and Castello was so far the slave of superstition as to allow this absurd prediction to influence him in organising a conspiracy, the object of which was the dethronement of that pontiff, and his own elevation to the vacant chair. Before the plot was matured, the vigilance of Leo detected his designs, and a fine of 12,500 ducats was imposed upon him, with a peremptory command not to quit the Roman territories. He fled, however, from Rome in 1518, and was excommunicated; and it is uncertain what became of him afterwards, though it is supposed he died in Asia. He was author of several works written in good Latin.

Ægidius Colonna, or **de Colonna**, a Roman monk of the Augustine order, was a distinguished disciple of Thomas Aquinas, and obtained the appellation of *fundamentissimus doctor*. He was preceptor to the sons of Philip III. of France, and taught philosophy and theology with high reputation at Paris. He died in 1316.

Ægineta, **Panlus**, a celebrated Greek physician, who probably lived in the 7th century. He appears to have studied at Alexandria and to have travelled through Greece and other countries, but little more is known of his life. He was an original thinker and observer, and was especially skilled in surgery. His works have been translated into many languages, and have been frequently republished. An English translation with commentaries, by Dr. F. Adams, appeared in 1844.

Ælfric. [Ælfric.]

Ælfrie, son of an earl of Kent, and archbishop of Canterbury at the close of the 10th century, was one of the most learned men of the age in which he lived. He became a monk of the Benedictine order at Abingdon, under abbot Athelwold, who, on his promotion to the see of Winchester, took Ælfrie with him to instruct youth in his cathedral. Here he drew up his 'Latin and Saxon Vocabulary,' which was published at Oxford in 1659. He also translated from the Latin into the Saxon language most of the historical books of the Old Testament, and wrote 'Canons for the Regulation of the Clergy,' which are inserted in Spelman's Councils. He subsequently became abbot of St. Alban's, and composed a liturgy for the service of his abbey, which was used in Leland's time. In 989, he was created bishop of Wilton; and, in 994, was translated to the see of Canterbury, where he exerted himself with spirit and prudence in the defence of his see against the incursions of the Danes. This active and able prelate died in 1005.

Ælianus, **Claudianus**, historian and rhetorician, was born in Italy, about 160. All his works are in Greek, which he wrote with the greatest purity. He was surnamed Honey-tongue, on account of the sweetness of his

style. The two works of Ælian still extant are a 'Miscellaneous History,' and a book on the Nature of Animals. They are chiefly valuable for the passages taken from other authors which they have preserved to us.

Æliot, Everhard Van, a Dutch painter, born at Delft in 1602, and died in 1658. He was famous for his skill in painting fruit pieces and dead game. His nephew, **WILLIAM VAN ÆLST**, also distinguished himself as a painter, and studied in France and Italy, where he received flattering marks of favour. He died in 1679.

Æmilius Paulus, surnamed **Macedonicus**, a distinguished Roman noble and general, son of Æmilius Paulus, the consul, who fell at the battle of Cannæ, was born about B.C. 230. He served as prætor in Further Spain, and was chosen consul in 181, and again in 168. Sent to conduct the war in Macedonia, he defeated Perseus at Pydna, assisted as proconsul in establishing the Roman government in the new province, and on his return had a very splendid triumph. His public glory had a bitter set-off in private sorrow, for he lost at the same time two of his young sons. He held the office of censor in 164, and died four years later. He was a man of singularly noble and blameless character.

Æmilius, Paulus, an historian of great celebrity, born at Verona. Thirty years of his life were employed in writing the history of France, from Pharamond down to Charles VIII. Died, 1529.

Æneas, or **Ængus**, an Irish abbot or bishop of the 8th century, who compiled a curious account of Irish saints in five books, and also wrote the history of the Old Testament in verse. Died probably between 819—830.

Æneas Sylvius. [*FINIS II.*, Pope.]

Æschines, a celebrated Athenian orator, born B.C. 389. He had tried his fortune in various ways before he gained distinction as an orator. He was twice sent on embassies to Philip of Macedonia, and his conduct on the second occasion exposed him to accusations of treachery; first, by Timarchus, over whom he triumphed, and next, by his great rival Demosthenes. His prosecution of Ctesiphon in 330 gave occasion to the famous oration 'On the Crown,' by Demosthenes. Æschines then left Athens and settled at Rhodes, where he founded a school. Died, 314.

Æschylus, the great Athenian tragic poet, was born at Eleusis, B.C. 525. He distinguished himself at the great battles of Marathon, Salamis, and Platæa, and his first fame was that of a heroic and patriotic soldier. He made poetry, however, his choice, and devoted himself to it as his serious business in life. He gained his first prize in 484. He is said to have written seventy tragedies besides satyric dramas, but we possess only seven of them. These are 'The Persians,' acted in 472; the 'Seven against Thebes;' the 'Suppliants,' one part of a trilogy of which the other parts are lost; the 'Prometheus Bound,' the only part

preserved of another trilogy, and one of his sublimest works; and the complete trilogy of the Orestæia, comprising the 'Agamemnon,' the 'Choephori,' and the 'Eumenides.' Æschylus was the inventor of the trilogy, i.e., the first who made the three plays represented parts of a grand whole, each at the same time being complete in itself. About 471 he went to Sicily, and spent some time at the court of Hieron. After his return to Athens he had a poetic contest with Sophocles, who won the prize. Soon after the exhibition of his last work, the Orestæia, he again retired to Sicily, where he died, B.C. 456. The political principles of Æschylus were conservative, and placed him in opposition to the restless, innovating, and ambitious democracy. Aristides was his ideal statesman. His last grand trilogy was exhibited for the purpose of saving the Areopagus, then threatened by Pericles and the popular party. In all his tragedies he recognizes, with a noble faith, a divine power guiding the course of events to the best issue through all darkness and distress. An English metrical translation of Æschylus, by R. Potter, appeared in 1777. Recently have been published very spirited translations of the 'Agamemnon,' 'Choephori,' and 'Eumenides,' by Miss Swanwick; of the 'Agamemnon,' by Dean Milman; and of the 'Prometheus Bound,' by Augusta Webster.

Æsop, the renowned Greek fabulist, lived in the 6th century B.C. He was a Phrygian by birth, was sold into slavery, but obtained his freedom and went to the court of Cræsus, king of Lydia, where his wit and practical wisdom made him a favourite. He afterwards travelled in Greece, reciting his apologues, and teaching rulers and subjects his home-truths. Sent by Cræsus to Delphi, he in some way offended the citizens, and they killed him by throwing him down a precipice. He did not write his fables, but they were easily remembered, became universally popular, and were passed on from mouth to mouth, and from generation to generation. How much of the original Æsopian fables is preserved in our present collections it is impossible to tell. Æsop was a contemporary of the Seven Sages, and his statue was set up with theirs at Athens 200 years after his death. [*Babrius.*]

Æsopus, Clodius, a Roman actor, contemporary and rival of Roscius, and like him the friend of Cicero, to whom he gave lessons on oratorical action. His excellence was in tragedy; and he entered so thoroughly into his part, as occasionally to lose all recollection of his own identity. Plutarch asserts, that once, when performing the character of Atreus, he was so transported with fury as to strike a servant with his sceptre, which killed him on the spot. Æsopus was greatly addicted to luxury; yet, nevertheless, acquired and left a large fortune.

Ætius, a famous Roman general, thrice consul, who lived under the third Valentinian, and nobly defended the declining fortunes of

the empire, thrice vanquishing the Burgundians and Franks, and driving the ferocious Attila beyond the Rhine; but having excited the jealousy of the dastardly emperor, he was stabbed by him, in 454. It was to Aetius that the famous request known as the 'Groans of the Britons,' for aid against the 'barbarian' invaders, in 446, was addressed. But he had not a cohort to spare.

Afer, Domitius, an ancient orator, born at Nismes. During the reigns of Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, he made himself formidable as an informer, and contemptible as a flatterer. Under Caligula he was made consul. Died, A.D. 59.

Afry, Louis Augustine Philip, Count, a Swiss statesman, appointed chief magistrate of Switzerland after Buonaparte had proclaimed himself protector of the Helvetic confederacy, was born at Freyburg, in 1743. From the commencement of the French revolution, when he commanded the army on the Upper Rhine, till his death, he bore a prominent part in the affairs of his country; but, finding the power of the French irresistible, he endeavoured to promote the views of Buonaparte by assisting in the formation of the government; while he displayed the skill of an experienced statesman in endeavouring to protect the interests of his countrymen, and to shield them from the perils of war. Died, 1810.

Afranius, a Latin dramatist, who lived about 100 years B.C., and wrote several comedies in imitation of Menander.

Africanus, Julius, an eminent Christian historian of the 3rd century; principally known by a chronological work in five books, which contains a series of events from the beginning of the world to the year of Christ 221.

Agard, Arthur, an English antiquary of great learning and research, and one of the original founders of the Antiquarian Society, was born in Derbyshire, 1640, and died, 1616.

Agasias, a sculptor of Ephesus, celebrated for his admirable statue called the Gladiator, which was found with the Apollo Belvedere at Nettuno, the ancient Antium.

Agatharchus, a Greek painter, born at Samos. Vitruvius speaks of him as the first who painted scenes for the theatres. He flourished probably about B.C. 480.

Agathocles, the tyrant of Syracuse, was the son of a potter, and was born at Thermae about B.C. 361. He was remarkable for strength and beauty, and early obtained military distinction and command. By marrying the widow of his patron Damas he acquired wealth and influence, but being suspected of ambitious designs, was twice banished from Syracuse. He collected forces, defeated the armies of Syracuse and Carthage, and got himself made first protector, and then sovereign of Syracuse, B.C. 317. He is said to have put to death 4000 Syracusans, and to have banished 6000 more. He conquered great part of Sicily, was defeated by the Carthaginians at Himera, and then carried on war with them in Africa. He after-

wards suppressed a revolt in Sicily, and made an expedition to Italy. Died, by poison, according to some authorities, B.C. 289.

Ageladas, an admired Greek sculptor, who lived about B.C. 500. Myron, Phidias, and Polykletus were his pupils.

Agelnoth, an Anglo-Saxon prelate, promoted to the see of Canterbury in 1020. He distinguished himself by great religious zeal, and still more by the firm manner in which he refused, on the death of Canute, to crown Harold, who had seized the throne in the absence of his brother, Hardicanute. Died, 1038.

Agessander, a Rhodian sculptor, supposed to have lived in the 1st century. He is celebrated for having, in conjunction with Polydorus and Athenodorus, executed that admirable monument of Grecian art, the Laocoon, which was discovered in the 16th century near the baths of Titus.

Agessilaus II., king of Sparta, succeeded his brother Agis II. He acquired great renown by his exploits against the Persians, and by the successful maintenance of the war against the Thebans and Athenians, whom he defeated at Coronea. The supremacy which he well-nigh recovered for Sparta was finally lost at the battle of Leuctra. Agessilaus afterwards went to assist Tachos in his attempt to take the throne of Egypt, but was bribed to espouse the part of Nectanabis, his antagonist. On his return, he died in Africa, 360 B.C., after a reign of 38 years.

Aggas, Ralph, a surveyor and engraver of the 16th century, who first drew a plan of London, which, although referred to the time of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., appears not to have been previously made on wood. It was re-published in 1618, and re-engraved by Vertue in 1748. He also drew plans of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dunwich in Suffolk. Flourished, 1578-89. Two reproductions of Aggas's map of London appeared in 1865.

Agias. [See Cleomenes III.]

Agilulf, king of the Lombards, crowned at Milan in 591. Soon after his accession, he quitted the Arian communion for the Catholic, in which he was followed by numbers of his subjects, many of whom had hitherto been Pagans. In the third year of his reign, he had to sustain a war against some of his own rebellious dukes, whom in the end he forced to submit; and having secured and augmented his dominions, and employed himself in rebuilding and endowing churches, he died in 619.

Agincourt. [D'Agincourt.]

Agis III., king of Sparta, succeeded his father, Archidamus III., B.C. 338. He was a prince of great magnanimity; and, though he detested the Macedonian domination, he would not expose his country to ruin by resisting it, until Alexander was deeply engaged in his Persian expedition; when he raised an army of 20,000 men, which was defeated by Antipater, governor of Macedon, and Agis himself slain.

Being carried severely wounded from the field, the soldiers who bore him were on the point of being surrounded by the enemy; on which, commanding them to set him down, and preserve their own lives for the service of their country, he fought alone on his knees, and killed several of the assailants, till he was struck through the body with a dart, *B.C.* 330.

Agis XV., king of Sparta, was the son and successor of Eudamidas II., *B.C.* 244. His attempt to renew the original law for the equal division of land, and to reform the state, was opposed by a party at the head of which was his colleague, Leonidas. The latter was deposed, and the joint sovereignty devolved to his son Cleombrotus, who entered into the views of Agis. Previously, however, to a partition of the lands, Agesilaus, uncle to Agis, who was deeply in debt, proposed the abolition of all debts, which would render the former measure more palatable. This accomplished, the influential and wily Spartan found means to postpone the other change, until Agis was absent on an expedition sent to the aid of the Achæans. During his absence a conspiracy was formed to restore the deposed king, Leonidas; which succeeding, Agis and his colleague, Cleombrotus, took sanctuary in a temple. The latter was immediately dragged forth and banished, but Agis remained a considerable time in safety, until his friends were bribed to betray him, and he was thrown into prison. He suffered death with great magnanimity, *B.C.* 240. His widow, the noble Agiatis, married Cleomenes III.

Agnes of Méranie, queen of France, was daughter of Berchtold, duke of Méranie, and was married, in 1196, to Philip Augustus, king of France, who had three years previously married and repudiated the princess Ingelburga of Denmark. The marriage of Agnes being declared void by the pope, and an interdict being laid on France, in 1200, on account of it, Philip separated himself from Agnes, who soon after died brokenhearted at Poissy, 1201.

Agnesi, Maria Gaetana, an Italian lady of extraordinary talents, born at Milan, 1718. So profound were her mathematical attainments, that when, in 1750, her father, who was a professor in the university of Bologna, was unable to continue his lectures in consequence of ill health, she obtained permission from the pope to fill his chair. At the early age of 19, she had supported 91 theses, which were published in 1738 under the title of 'Propositiones Philosophicæ.' She was also acquainted with the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, German, and Spanish languages. Agnesi retired to the monastery of Blue Nuns, at Milan, where she died at an advanced age, in the year 1799. Her younger sister, MARIA TERESA, distinguished herself as a musician and composer.

Agostino, Benedetto, a Florentine sculptor, and architect of great reputation. He was also distinguished for his carvings in wood; and while he lived at Rome, Michael Angelo, Raffaele, and other great artists, were among the

visitors to his studio. Born, 1460; died, 1543.

Agasarchus, a Greek statuary in the 5th century *B.C.* He was a pupil of Phidias, and one of the most skillful artists of his time.

Agricola, Gnaeus Julius, an eminent Roman commander, born *A.D.* 37, in the reign of Caligula. His first military service was under Suetonius Paulinus in Britain; and, on his return to Rome, he was made quaestor in Asia, and became tribune of the people, and prætor under Nero. By Vespasian, whose cause he espoused, he was made a patrician and governor of Aquitania; the dignity of consul followed; and, in the same year, 77, he married his daughter to Tacitus the historian, who has so admirably written his life. Next year he was appointed governor of Britain; extended his conquests into Scotland; and built a chain of forts from the Clyde to the Frith of Forth, to prevent the incursions of the inhabitants of the North. He defeated Galdacus on the Grampian Hills, and then made peace with the Caledonians. On the accession of Domitian, Agricola had a triumph decreed him, but was recalled, and, retiring into private life, died *A.D.* 93; aged 56.

Agricola, Georg, the most celebrated metallurgist of his time; born at Glanichen, Misnia, in 1494, and died, 1555.

Agricola, Georg Andreas, a German physician, author of a curious work on the multiplication of trees and plants, of which a French translation appeared at Amsterdam in 1720. He was born at Ratisbon, 1672, and died, 1738.

Agricola, Johann, a polemical writer of celebrity, born at Eisleben, Saxony, 1492, and died at Bernia, 1566. From being the friend and scholar, he became the antagonist of Martin Luther, against whom, as well as Melancthon, he maintained a spirited controversy, advocating the doctrine of faith in opposition to the works of the law, whence the sect of which he became leader received the name of Antinomians.

Agricola, Rudolphus, one of the most learned men of the 15th century, spoken of by Erasmus with great respect, was born in Friesland, 1442, studied at Louvain and Paris, and then went to Italy and attended the lectures of Theodore Gaza on the Greek language, at Ferrara. He became a professor at the university of Heidelberg in 1482, and died there in 1485. He was known as a poet, painter, and musician. His most important work is his 'Dialectics,' in which he appears as one of the earliest opponents of the prevailing scholastic system, and which was ordered by Henry VIII. to be used at Cambridge.

Agrippa, Camillo, a celebrated architect of Milan in the 16th century, who, under the pontificate of Gregory XIII., accomplished the removal of a vast obelisk to St. Peter's Square; an account of which labour he published at Rome, 1583.

Agrippa, Henry Cornelius. This highly gifted but eccentric man was born in 1486, at

Cologne, of a noble family. He became secretary to the Emperor Maximilian, by whom he was knighted for his bravery in the Italian wars. He next travelled through various parts of Europe, and while in England wrote a commentary on St. Paul's Epistles. In 1518 he settled at Metz, which place, however, he was obliged to quit, at the instigation of the monks, and went to Cologne, and thence to Geneva. He next travelled to Antwerp, in 1528, and was taken into the service of Margaret of Austria, governess of the Low Countries. In 1530 he published his treatise of the 'Vanity of the Sciences,' and soon afterwards his 'Occult Philosophy.' In 1535 he was at Lyons, where he was imprisoned for defaming the king's mother, but soon obtained his discharge, and died the same year at Grenoble. All his works were collected and printed at Leyden, 1550, in 3 vols. New 'Memoirs of Corn. Agrippa,' by Henry Morley, appeared in 1856.

Agrippa I., Herod, grandson of Herod the Great. He gave great offence to Tiberius, who threw him into prison; but on Caligula's succession, was not only released, but invested with the tetrarchy of Abilene and other districts: to which was afterwards added the kingdom of Judea. He commenced a persecution of the Christians, in which the apostle St. James perished; and after a reign of seven years died at Caesarea, as related in the Acts of the Apostles, A.D. 43.

Agrippa II., Herod, son and successor of the preceding, was the seventh and last of the Jewish monarchs of the family of Herod the Great. It was before this prince that St. Paul pleaded his cause with so much eloquence that Agrippa acknowledged he had almost persuaded him to be a Christian. He died at Rome about the year 94.

Agrippa, Marcus Vipsanius, a distinguished Roman commander, and the associate and friend of the Emperor Augustus, was born B.C. 63. He took a leading part in the civil wars which followed the death of Julius Cæsar; became consul in 37; obtained a naval victory over Sextus Pompeius in the following year, and chiefly contributed to the victory of Augustus (then Octavius) at Actium, in 31. He was once ædile, consul again in 28 and 27, and three times tribune. He spent large sums on public works, and in his third consulship built the Pantheon. He seemed to be marked out as the successor of Augustus, whose daughter Julia he married on the death of Marcellus. Julia was his third wife. Vipsania, his daughter by his first wife, was married to Tiberius; and Agrippina, one of his daughters, by Julia, became the wife of Germanicus. Agrippa was twice made governor of Syria, and distinguished himself by his wise and just administration. Died, B.C. 12.

Agrippina, the elder daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, was married in the first instance to Tiberius, who divorced her, and she became the wife of Germanicus Cæsar, whom she accompanied in his military expeditions.

On the death of the latter at Antioch, A.D. 17, she returned to Rome with his remains, and took advantage of the public grief for the death of her husband to accuse Piso, who was suspected of having hastened it. The latter was shortly afterwards found dead in his bed; and Tiberius, jealous of the affection of the people for Agrippina, banished her to a small island, where she died of hunger, in 33.

Agrippina, the younger, daughter of Germanicus and the elder Agrippina, and the mother of Nero, was at once cruel and licentious. After losing two husbands, she married her uncle, the Emperor Claudius, whom she poisoned in 54, to make way for the elevation of her son Nero. She ruled in his name, but after a few years he caused her to be assassinated, and exhibited to the senate a list of all the crimes of which she had been guilty.

Aguesseau, Marquis d'. [D'Aguesseau.]

Aguilar, Grace, a pleasing moral writer of the Jewish persuasion, was born at Hackney, 1816. Her first work was the 'Magic Wreath;' but this was far exceeded in merit by her 'Home Influence' and her 'Vale of Cedars,' &c., published posthumously. The promising career of this authoress was cut short at Frankfort, July, 1847.

Ahmed. [Achmet.]

Ahmed Pasha. [Jezzar.]

Ahrendt, or Arents, Martin Frederick, antiquary and palæographer, was a native of Holstein. He spent forty years in travelling on foot through Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Spain, Italy, and other parts of Europe, in search of Scandinavian antiquities and Runic monuments, and carried on an extensive correspondence with his learned contemporaries. He died at a small village near Vienna, in 1824.

Aidan, St., bishop of Lindisfarne, and the 'Apostle of Northumbria,' was at first a monk of Iona. When Oswald succeeded to the kingdom of Northumbria, and desired to recover his people from the apostasy into which they had fallen, he sent to the Culdees (monks of Iona), among whom he had been brought up, for religious teachers. Aidan answered to his call, and devoted himself with zeal, patience, and wisdom to the great task. In 635 he settled on the island of Lindisfarne, and there founded a monastery, which flourished about 200 years, and was at last destroyed by the Danes. The see of Lindisfarne was ultimately transferred to Durham. Aidan died, 31 August, 651.

Aignan, St., Duke of. [Beauvillier.]

Aikin, John, M.D., born Jan. 15, 1747, at Kibworth, Leicestershire, was the only son of Dr. J. Aikin, classical and afterwards theological tutor in the Dissenting Academy at Warrington. In 1764 he became a student in the university of Edinburgh. On his return he went to Yarmouth, Norfolk, where, with little interruption, he continued till 1792, when he removed to London, and devoted himself chiefly to literature, in which he was eminently successful.

AIKIN

ful. In 1796 he became the editor of the *Monthly Magazine*, which he superintended from its commencement till 1806. In 1799, he published, in conjunction with Dr. Enfield, the first volume of a *General Biographical Dictionary*, in 4to., which, however, was not completed till 1815. Dr. Aikin was also the author of the well-known and favourite 'Evenings at Home,' and of a 'Natural History of the Year,' which has served as a model for subsequent works of the same class. Died, 1822, aged 75.

Aikin, Lucy, daughter of the above, was born at Warrington in 1781. She began to contribute to reviews and magazines in her 17th year, and in 1819 made herself generally known by her first historical work, 'Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth,' a careful and lively picture of the period. She afterwards produced similar works on the reigns of James I. and Charles I.; Memoirs of her father and of Mrs. Barbauld; a volume of poems entitled 'Epistles on Women,' and in 1843, 'Memoirs of Addison.' After her father's death she resided, with the exception of a short interval, at Hampstead. Miss Aikin was acquainted with almost all her distinguished literary contemporaries, and had a keen relish and a rare capacity for social intercourse. She was for nearly 20 years the correspondent of Dr. Channing. Died, January 29, 1866, and was buried at Hampstead, beside her friend Joanna Baillie. An interesting volume of 'Memoirs, Miscellaneous, and Letters,' edited by her friend Mr. Le Breton, appeared the same year.

Aikman, William, a Scotch painter, born at Cairney, in 1682. He was the friend of Allan Ramsay, the poet Thomson, Pope, &c. Died, 1731. The best portraits of Thomson, Gay, and Ramsay are by Aikman.

Allié, Pierre d' (Petrus de Alliaco), a celebrated French cardinal, born at Compiègne in 1350. He early entered the college of Navarre, Paris, and distinguished himself by his attainments in theology and philosophy. In 1380 he was appointed Grand Master of his college, and contributed greatly to its increased renown. Nine years later he became chancellor of the university of Paris, and confessor to the King, Charles VI. In 1390 he was made bishop of Cambrai, and in 1411 cardinal. He took a distinguished part at the Council of Pisa, and was president of the Council of Constance when John Huss was condemned. He was learned, eloquent, and earnest; he advocated a reform of the Church, but stoutly opposed the doctrines of Huss. He acquired the title of the 'Hammer of Heretics.' One of the works of Cardinal Alliaco, entitled 'Imago Mundi,' is memorable as the source from which Columbus gathered what he knew of those passages in Greek and Roman writers which incited him to his great enterprise. He appears to have had the writings of Alliaco with him on his voyages. Among his numerous other works are 'Libellus de Emendatione Ecclesie,' and 'Meditationes circa Sep-

AKBER

tem *Palme Penitentiale*.' The French translation of the latter was one of the earliest books printed. Died, 1420 or 1425.

Aimé, de, of Aquitaine, author of a legendary history of France, is supposed to have lived in the 9th century. The history is brought down to 1165 by another hand; and is in the third volume of the Collection of Duchesne.

Ainsworth, Henry, an eminent biblical commentator and divine among the English nonconformists, flourished at the latter end of the 16th century. His writings exhibited much learning and acuteness, and excited the attention of Hall, bishop of Exeter, who entered the lists against him. He subsequently went to Amsterdam, where he died in 1662.

Ainsworth, Robert, a distinguished lexicographer. His most important work was his well-known Latin Dictionary. He was a native of Woodvale, in Lancashire, and was born in 1660. He died in London in 1743. His Dictionary was first published in 1736, and has passed through many editions, but has long been superseded.

Aiton, William, an excellent botanist, born in Lanarkshire. He was a pupil of Philip Miller of the Chelsea Physic-Garden, and became a great favourite with George III., who appointed him head-gardener at Kew in 1759. In this situation he formed one of the best collections of rare exotic plants in the world, a catalogue of which he published in 1789, under the title of 'Hortus Kewensis,' an elaborate work in 3 vols. Aiton numbered among his friends the great naturalist Sir Joseph Banks, and the painters Gainsborough and Zoffany. Died, 1793.

Aitzema, Leo, an historian of Friesland, born, 1600, and died, 1669. He was author of the History of the United Provinces, from 1621-1668, in 15 vols.; an extremely valuable work, especially for the number and importance of original documents, memoirs, &c., which it contains.

Akber, sultan of the Moguls, was born in 1542, and succeeded his father Humayun in his fourteenth year. The supreme power was for a time vested in Behram Khan, a distinguished commander; but in 1560 Akber took the government into his own hands. The empire was then in a weak, distracted, and disorganised state, and the young sovereign at once applied himself with manly energy to the task of its restoration. His aim was to become the head of the whole Indian nation. Revolts of officers in various provinces had to be suppressed, and then the numerous provinces which had been lost had to be reconquered. Thus he was involved in a long course of wars, the result of which was the extension of his empire from the narrow limits of the Punjab and the country round Delhi, till it comprehended fifteen provinces. But Akber is yet more famed for the wisdom and impartiality of his internal policy than for his conquests. He showed a singular spirit of

toleration in religion, and would fain have established a new religion, which should be common to all his subjects. He made great reforms in the revenue system and in the army, and provided carefully for the local government of provinces, for the administration of justice, and the regulation of the police. He promoted commerce, and science, and literature, took part in religious and philosophical discussions, and had for his chief personal friend the great scholar Feizi, and his brother, the statesman Abul Fazl. His last years were saddened by the misconduct of his three sons. Died, after a reign of 50 years, in 1605.

Akenside, Mark, poet and physician, was born in 1721 at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He finished his studies at the universities of Edinburgh and Leyden, in the latter of which he took his degree as a doctor of medicine in 1744. In the same year appeared his principal poem, 'On the Pleasures of the Imagination,' which immediately attained immense popularity, and long retained it. This was followed by the 'Epistle to Curio,' a satire; and, in 1745, he published ten odes on various subjects. He continued, from time to time, to send forth his poetical compositions, most of which appeared in Dodsley's Collection. Dr. Akenside also wrote a number of medical works. He died in 1770, aged 49. The 'Pleasures of Imagination' is scarcely readable now. It is more a rhetorical exercise and a tiresome display of fine writing than a poem. A Life of Akenside, by Bucke, appeared in 1832; and a Memoir, by Dyce, is prefixed to the Aldine edition of his Poems.

Alamanni, Lodovico, a Florentine poet and statesman, was born in 1495. Involved in a plot against the Cardinal Giulio de Medici, he fled to France, and was sent ambassador from Francis I. to the emperor. His works are 'La Coltivazione,' 'Opere Toscane,' 'Girone il Cortese,' &c. Died, 1556.

Alan, Alleyn, or Allen, William, an Englishman of good family, was born at Rossall, Lancashire, in 1531. Educated at Oxford by a tutor warmly attached to popery, he entered upon the world under a strong prepossession in favour of the Catholic faith; and, while very young, became principal of St. Mary's College, and proctor of the university. On the accession of Elizabeth, he went to Louvain, and was appointed head of the English College. He now strenuously exerted himself, both by his writings and example, to advance the papal cause; and by his suggestions Philip II. was induced to undertake the invasion of England; to facilitate which, Alan published a defence of the pope's bull against Elizabeth, with an exhortation to her subjects to rise in favour of the Spaniards. For these services he was made cardinal and archbishop of Mechlin. It is said, that towards the close of his life he repented of the measures he had recommended against his country; and, on his death-bed, wished to address the English students at Rome, but was prevented by the ascendant

Jesuit. He died in 1594, not without suspicion that he was poisoned.

Aland, Sir John Fortescue (Lord Fortescue), a baron of the Exchequer, and a pious judge of the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, in the reigns of George I. and II., was descended from the famous Sir John Fortescue, lord chief justice and lord high chancellor of England in the reign of Henry VI. He was born in 1670, and received his education at Oxford; was an able lawyer, an impartial judge, and well versed in Anglo-Saxon literature. Died, 1746.

Alarcon y Mendoza, Juan Ruiz de, one of the greatest Spanish dramatists, was born in Mexico. He was of a noble family of the town of Alarcon in Spain, and it is presumed that he came to Europe about the latter end of the 16th century. Almost nothing is known of the events of his life. In 1628 he held the lucrative office of Prolocutor of the Royal Council for the Indies, and the same year published a volume of plays. He published a second volume in 1634. Alarcon was a humpback, enormously conceited, and very unpopular among his countrymen. Though he wrote at least twenty dramas, his name was forgotten and his works neglected for nearly two hundred years; but his fame has now revived, his works have been newly edited, some of them are translated into French, and he is now admitted to rank next to Cervantes and Lope de Vega; and even in one respect to rival them—the delineation of character. The moral tone of his dramas is, for his age, very high, and in his *dramatis persone* we have specimens of the best Spaniards, both men and women, of his time. One of his best plays is 'La Verdad Sospechosa,' or Suspected Truth, of which Corneille made a very clever translation and adaptation in 'Le Menteur.' This was re-translated into Spanish, and became very popular, no one suspecting its origin. Among Alarcon's other plays are 'Change for the better,' 'How to gain Friends,' and 'The Weaver of Segovia.' Died, 1639.

Alaric I., king of the Visigoths, and conqueror of Rome, was descended from a noble Gothic family, and for some years served in the Roman armies; but on the death of Theodosius he put himself at the head of his countrymen, who threw off the Roman yoke, and led them into Greece. In the following year, 396, Stilicho was sent against him, and he was driven out of Greece. In the year 400, being then the acknowledged sovereign of the Visigoths, he invaded Italy. In 402, he made a second irruption, but was defeated by Stilicho at Pollentia, in 403, and compelled to make peace. After this, he was employed in the service of the Emperor Honorius, but in 408 he again entered the Roman territory, and laid siege to the capital. His terms were complied with, and he retired into Tuscany; but, being joined by his brother, Ataulphus, he returned and besieged Rome a second time in 409, only retiring on his own terms. He renewed the

ALARIC

siege a third time in the following year, when the city was taken, and given up to pillage for six days. After ravaging Southern Italy he was preparing to pass into Africa, when he fell suddenly ill and died at Cosenza, in the autumn of 410. His followers deposited the remains of their beloved leader in a grave dug in the bed of the river Bucento, its course being turned a while for the purpose.

Alaric II., king of the Visigoths, succeeded his father Euric in 485, and reigned over all the country between the Rhone and the Garonne. He adapted to his states the Theodosian collection of laws, and published an abridgment of it as the law of the Visigoths, since known by the title of the code of Alaric. He was slain in battle by Clovis, king of the Franks, 507.

Alaseo, John, uncle to Sigismund, king of Poland, was born in 1499. He was in great esteem with most of the learned men of his day, and enjoyed the friendship of many of them, particularly Erasmus and Zuinglius, through which he became a convert to the Protestant faith; to which he was so zealously devoted as to obtain the title of the Reformer of Poland. He died at Frankfort, in 1560.

Alba, Duke of. [*Alva*.]

Alban, St., said to be the first Christian martyr in Britain, lived at Verulam, and having given shelter to a priest was arrested, and refusing to save himself by denying the faith, was beheaded. The abbey of St. Alban's was built on the scene of his martyrdom. Died, 304.

Albani, Alessandro, an eminent virtuoso, born at Urbino, 1692, raised to the rank of cardinal by Innocent XIII., and died, 1779, aged 87, very highly esteemed. In 1762, his collection of drawings and engravings, consisting of 300 volumes, was purchased by George III. for 14,000 crowns.

Albani, Giovanni Francesco, nephew of the above, was born at Rome, 1720, and in 1747 was made a cardinal. He opposed the suppression of the Jesuits, as a measure fraught with danger to the church; but, in all other respects, was a most enlightened prelate. He imitated his uncle in his encouragement of letters and learned men; but when the French entered Rome they plundered his palace, confiscated his estates, and reduced him, then in his 77th year, to poverty: his valuable collection was sent off to Paris, and even the plants of his garden were rooted up and sold. Amidst this devastation the cardinal took refuge in a convent, whence he removed to Naples; and returned to Rome in 1800, where he lived till his death in 1803.

Albani, or **Albany**, Countess of, was the Princess Louisa Maria Caroline, who married Charles Stuart, 'The Pretender.' She was cousin of the last reigning prince of Stolberg-Gedern; was born in 1753; married in 1772, when she took the title of Countess of Albany; but to escape from the barbarity of her husband, who lived in a continual state of intoxi-

ALBERT

cation, she retired, in 1780, to a cloister. At his death, in 1788, the French court allowed her an annuity of 60,000 livres. She soon after secretly married the poet Alfieri, and settled at Florence. Widow a second time in 1803, she survived the house of Stuart, which became extinct at the death of her brother-in-law, the Cardinal of York, in 1807, and died at Florence, in 1824.

Albani, Francisco, a very celebrated painter, born at Bologna, 1578, and died, 1660. Albani studied with Guido under the Caracci, and attained great excellence in delineating feminine and infantine beauty.

Albani, Giovanni Battista, a younger brother of the above, was also a painter, and excelled in landscape.

Albatagni, a distinguished Arabian astronomer, was born in Mesopotamia, and flourished in the ninth and tenth centuries. His astronomical observations, continued for nearly 60 years, and the important improvements he made in the method and instruments of observation, obtained for him the title of the Ptolemy of the Arabs. He lived chiefly at Baghdad, and died in 929.

Albemarle, Duke of. [*Monk, George.*]

Alberic. [*See Marozia.*]

Alberoni, Giulio, cardinal and first minister of Spain, was born in the Duchy of Parma in 1664. He entered the church, and afterwards became secretary to the Duke of Vendôme, then commanding the French army in Italy. He accompanied Vendôme to France and to Spain, was named agent of the Duke of Parma at Madrid, ingratiated himself with the king, Philip V., and got himself made cardinal and first minister. He immediately formed and began to execute schemes for the extension of the power of Spain, invading Sardinia and Sicily, and carrying on intrigues in France, England, and Turkey: but the alliance of France and England against him defeated his projects, and led to his dismissal and exile. He went to Rome, was subsequently legate to the Romagna, where he indulged his passion for intrigue, spent his last years in retirement, and died in 1752.

Albert, Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Prince Consort of England, the second son of H. R. H. Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld, was born at Ehrenberg, August 26, 1819. He was educated at the castle under his father's supervision, by masters selected from the College of Coburg, until in May, 1837, he, with his elder brother, the present Duke Ernest, entered the University of Bonn, as a student in law. Here he remained till September, 1838, having acquired a high reputation for his attainments in science and art, together with the esteem and love of the whole people of Bonn, for his blameless life and his charity to the poor. Besides his studies in jurisprudence and history, his leisure hours were devoted to music and painting. His 'Savoyard Minstrel Boy,' painted during his student life, is now one of the most prized pictures in the

ALBERT

Queen's collection. At Bonn his greatest friends were Count Buest and Professor Welcker; he was also highly esteemed by Schlegel, who, professing to detest 'princelings,' readily extended his friendship to Prince Albert. In 1838 he visited England with his father for the coronation of the Queen, and remained in Windsor and London longer than the guests of higher rank. In 1839 the visit was repeated, and after it the Queen announced to the Privy Council her intention to ally herself in marriage with Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. The marriage was notified to Parliament in the Queen's speech of January 16, 1840. Thus, in his twenty-first year, Prince Albert, having been naturalized by Act of Parliament, became the second person in the English realm, and entered on a position of unusual difficulty. He came amongst a people jealous of all foreign interference, and from time to time faction was ready to impute to him a desire to secure to himself the office of Commander-in-Chief, and inaugurate a military despotism. The charge that he interfered in advising the crown was met in Parliament by the open avowal of its correctness; and the admission that the Prince really took part in discussions with ministers, and that he would persevere in what was at once his duty and his constitutional right, silenced once and for all these unjust insinuations. Prince Albert availed himself of every opportunity for improving the condition of the poor, as well as for furthering the advancement of art and learning generally. Thus, although in 1847 he accepted from the University of Cambridge—when ratified by an election—the office of Chancellor, which he had at first declined, he was probably more pleased when in 1859 he was selected as President of the British Association. His interest in agriculture was shown not merely by his masterly speeches at the Royal Agricultural Society's meeting in York (1848) and elsewhere, but by the care with which he superintended his model farm at Windsor. The condition of the labouring classes was the subject of his first important speech in public, in the same year (1848); and this subject lay unquestionably at the bottom of that wise design which was carried out in the Great Exhibition of 1851. The work of 1851 did not fail in its purpose; and the same good energy promoted a second Great Exhibition for the year 1862, at the opening of which his well-known form was missed. On the 25th of June, 1857, he was styled by Royal Warrant 'Prince Consort,' to give him precedence in foreign courts, having received the baton of a Field Marshal, together with the title of 'Royal Highness' in 1840. Early in December, 1861, symptoms of indisposition showed themselves in a feverish cold, from which, however, no apprehensions were entertained until the third or fourth day preceding his death. On Saturday, December 14, after an apparent improvement, the announcement of which was eagerly welcomed by the public, he died without suffering, to the profound grief of his family, and

ALBERT

the deep and general sorrow of the whole nation: He died in the 43rd year of his age, and was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, December 23, 1861. His remains were afterwards removed to the mausoleum erected by the Queen at Frogmore. A national memorial to the Prince Consort is in process of erection in Hyde Park (1866).

Albert, marquis of Brandenburg-Culmbach, surnamed the German Alcibiades, born in 1522, was a principal actor in the troubles of Germany during the reign of Charles V., against whom he made a league and declared war in 1552. After capturing many towns and fortresses, and devastating various parts of Germany, he was defeated in August, 1553, by Maurice, Elector of Saxony, and put under the ban of the empire. He fled to France, but was allowed to return, and died at Pforzheim, 1558.

Albert, Charles d'. [Luynes, Duke of.]

Albert, Louis Joseph d', son of Louis Charles, duke of Luynes, born in 1672, and died in 1758. He distinguished himself in several campaigns, and was appointed field-marshal by the Emperor Charles VII., who sent him ambassador to France, and created him prince of Grinberghen.

Albert I., duke of Austria and emperor, was the son of Rudolph of Hapsburg, and was born in 1248. He arrogantly claimed the empire on the death of his father in 1292, but the electors chose Adolphus of Nassau. The latter being deposed in 1298, and soon after defeated and slain by Albert, Albert was elected and crowned the same year. He first joined with France against the pope, and then with the pope against France. He made war on the Netherlands, on Hungary and Bohemia; and by his despotic measures in Switzerland provoked the revolution which led to the formation of the Swiss confederation. An act of private injustice to his nephew, Don John, occasioned a conspiracy against him, and he was murdered in Switzerland, 1st May, 1308.

Albert II., emperor (and V. duke of Austria), was the son of Duke Albert IV., and was born at Vienna in 1397. At seven years of age he succeeded to the dukedom, but did not assume the government till 1411. He took part in the war against the Hussites with the Emperor Sigismund, whose daughter he married in 1421. He succeeded to the throne of Bohemia at the close of 1437, again carried on war with the Hussites, was chosen king of Hungary, and finally emperor. His first measures promised well for the empire; but having set out to repel a Turkish invasion of Hungary, he fell ill and died there in October, 1439. He had not been crowned emperor.

Albert, archduke of Austria, and governor of the Netherlands, was sixth son of the Emperor Maximilian II., and was born in 1559. At a very early age he was made cardinal archbishop of Toledo. In 1588 he was appointed viceroy of Portugal, and in 1596 governor of the Low Countries, where he married the daughter of Philip II., and carried on the war against the

ALBERT

revolted Dutch. He was defeated at Nieuport, took Ostend after a siege of three years, and at last was glad to conclude a truce with his brave foes. His government was thenceforward just and mild. Died, 1621.

Albert, king of Sweden, was elected to the throne on the deposition of Magnus II. in 1363. The latter, supported by Denmark and Norway, endeavoured to recover his crown, but was defeated by Albert, and taken prisoner. The nobles, however, became dissatisfied with Albert's rule, and applied for aid to Margaret, queen of Denmark and Norway, by whom he was defeated in a bloody battle, taken prisoner, and confined for seven years. He was at length liberated on condition of surrendering Stockholm to Margaret; and he passed the remainder of his days at Mecklenburg, where he died in 1412.

Alberti, Leo Battista, an eminent architect, painter, sculptor, and scholar, born at Genoa in the beginning of the 15th century. He was employed in many architectural works at Rome, Florence, Mantua, and other cities of Italy, among which is especially admired the church of San Francisco at Rimini. Besides the important treatise on architecture, entitled 'De re ædificatoria,' which was published after his death, he wrote works on painting and sculpture. The invention of the camera obscura has been attributed to him. Died, 1485.

Alberti di Villanova, Francesco, an eminent Italian lexicographer of the 18th century. Born, 1737; died, 1803.

Albertinelli, Mariotto, a distinguished Florentine painter, born in 1474. He studied under Cosimo Rosselli, became the intimate companion, and afterwards the partner of Fra Bartolommeo, whose style he acquired, and some of whose works he completed. Irritated by critical attacks, Mariotto gave up painting and kept a tavern for a few months in 1512-13, but resumed his old pursuit; visited Rome in 1515, and died at Florence in November of that year. One of his most beautiful works is a 'Salutation,' now in the Uffizi Gallery. Two small specimens of this master are in the collection of Castle Howard, and a small 'Virgin and Child,' attributed to him, is in the National Gallery. Among his pupils were Pontormo and Innocenzio da Imola.

Albertus Magnus, one of the greatest of the scholastic philosophers and theologians of the middle ages, was born at Lauingen, in Swabia, in 1193 or 1206. He studied at Pavia, entered the Dominican order, and became teacher of philosophy at Cologne. He acquired great renown, and was called to teach in the university of Paris. In 1260 he was named archbishop of Ratisbon, but he soon resigned that dignity. He took part in the council of Lyons in 1274, and died at Cologne in 1280. He was, perhaps, the most learned man of his age, and was accused as usual of magical arts. The famous Thomas Aquinas was a scholar of Albertus. His works fill 21 vols. folio.

Albinus, Bernard Siegfried, one of the ablest anatomists of modern times, was born at

ALCÆUS

Frankfort in 1696. He was a pupil of the celebrated Boerhaave, and became professor of anatomy, and subsequently professor of therapeutics, in the University of Leyden, which situations he filled for half a century, during which time he published numerous professional works. Died, 1770.

Albizi, Rinaldo de. [See **Medici, Cosimo de.**]

Alboin, king of the Lombards in the 6th century. He succeeded his father, Audoin, in 561; conquered and slew Cunimund, king of the Gepidæ, whose daughter, Rosamond, he afterwards married. He invaded Italy in 568, and reached Rome without encountering resistance. He took Pavia after a siege of three years, and made it the seat of government. His valour as a soldier was equalled by his justice and moderation as a sovereign. But at a festival at Verona he incurred the just resentment of his wife by sending her wine in a cup wrought from the skull of her own father, and forcing her to drink from it, she had him assassinated, A.D. 573.

Alboin. [See **Charles the Great.**]

Albon, Jacques, marquis de Fronsac, and marshal de St. André, a French general, who acquired great reputation about the middle of the 16th century. Quesnoy, St. Quentin, Benti, &c., were the chief scenes of his exploits. He was deputed to carry the collar of the order of St. Andrew to Henry VIII. of England, who made him a knight of the Garter. At the death of Henry II. he was chosen member of the regency, and fell at the battle of Dreux, 1562.

Albrechtsberger, Johann Georg, a German musician, and one of the most learned of modern contrapuntists, was born at Kloster Neuburg in 1736; became court organist and a member of the academy at Vienna; was the instructor of Beethoven; and died in 1809.

Albret, Jeanne d'. [D'Albret.]

Albufera, Duke of. [Suchet.]

Albuquerque, Alfonso d', Portuguese Viceroy of the Indies, was born in 1462. He made his first expedition to the Indies in 1503, and established a fort at Cochín. Three years later he took part in another expedition under Da Cunha, and unsuccessfully attacked Ormuz. In 1508 he succeeded Almeida as governor of the Indies, and soon afterwards took Goa, which he held only a few months. A second attack was successful, and made him master of the place. In 1511 he took Malacca, and by his wise and just government did much to establish the power of the Portuguese there. He returned to Goa and defeated the former governor, who in his absence had endeavoured to recover possession. After a fruitless attempt on Aden, he succeeded in taking Ormuz without fighting. The tidings of his recall to Europe reached him when in ill-health, and he died at Goa shortly after, in 1516. The Indians long remembered his just and humane rule, and used to go to his tomb to pray for help against the injustice of his successors.

Alcæus, a Greek lyric poet, was born at Mitylene in the isle of Lesbos, and flourished

ALCAMENES

about B.C. 600. He took an active part in the civil strife of his townsmen, and as an aristocrat was banished. It was for the purpose of preventing the return of Alcæus and other noble exiles that the sage Pittacus was made sovereign of Mitylene in B.C. 589. The odes of Alcæus were greatly praised, but only a few fragments are extant. Alcæus is said to have been a lover of Sappho.

Alcamenes, a Greek statuary, the disciple and rival of Phidias. He flourished about B.C. 450-400.

Alciades, the celebrated Athenian general and statesman, the son of Clinias, was born B.C. 450. He was handsome, rich, clever, and dissolute. He early became the disciple of Socrates, who took great pains to form his mind to the love of virtue, and he accompanied that philosopher on several military expeditions. At the siege of Potidæa Socrates saved the life of his pupil, and at the battle of Delium Alciades saved the life of his master. In the Peloponnesian war, he was appointed to command with Nicias, in an expedition against Syracuse; but before setting out a charge was preferred against him of impiety. One night all the Hermæ, or half statues of Mercury, in Athens, were defaced and mutilated; and information was given that this sacrilege was the work of Alciades and his dissolute companions, in one of their frequent moments of revelry and intemperance. For this he was ordered home; but, fearful of the consequences, he withdrew to Sparta, and stirred up the Lacedæmonians to declare war against Athens. He afterwards went over to the king of Persia, by whose interest he obtained his pardon and recall. He then commanded with success against the Lacedæmonians; and having compelled them to sue for peace, was received at Athens in triumph. The defeat of the Athenian fleet, by Lysander, which took place in his absence, was unjustly attributed to Alciades, and he was deprived of his command. On this he retired into Thrace, and afterwards to a small town in Phrygia, where the house in which he resided was set fire to in the night, and when he attempted to escape he was slain by arrows, B.C. 404.

Aleman, a Greek lyric poet, was a native of Sardis, and lived in the 7th century, B.C. He became a citizen of Sparta, wrote songs and choruses, especially love-songs, of a too licentious character, and died of the same foul disease as Sulla, the fruit of his corrupt life. Some fragments of his poems are preserved.

Alcock, John, successively bishop of Rochester, Worcester, and in 1486 of Ely, founder of Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1496, and of the grammar school at Kingston-upon-Hull, was a prelate distinguished for his love of learning and of learned men. His temporal honours kept pace with his ecclesiastical dignities; Edward IV. conferring on him the presidency of Wales, and the chancellorship of England. Died, 1500. He was buried in the chapel erected by himself in Ely Cathedral.

Alcuin, or **Flaccus Albinus Alcuinus**,

ALDUS

a very celebrated scholar of the 8th century, and the friend of the Emperor Charlemagne, was born, probably at York, about 735. Early distinguished for his piety and learning, he was sent on a mission to Rome, and being introduced to Charlemagne while in Italy, settled on his invitation in France. He earnestly supported the plans of his great master for the restoration of learning, and founded schools at several of the principal cities. In 796 he was made abbot of Tours, quitted the court, and devoted himself to theology alone. His works, including a large number of highly interesting letters, were published by Froben, in 1777, in 2 vols. folio. Died, 804.

Aldegræf, or **Aldegrever**, **Heinrich**, born in Westphalia, in 1502, was both a painter and an engraver. He was a pupil of Albert Dürer, engraved very numerous prints in the style of his master, and among them portraits of Luther and Melancthon. He was still living in 1562.

Aldobrandini, **Ippolito**. [**Clement VIII.**]

Aldred, archbishop of York in the 11th century, was bishop of Worcester in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and was employed in important negotiations. In 1054 he was sent on an embassy to the Emperor Henry III.; four years later he made the pilgrimage to Jerusalem with great pomp; was made archbishop of York soon after his return; crowned Harold II.; made his submission to William the Conqueror at Berkhamstead; and the same year, 1066, crowned him at Westminster. Died, 1069.

Aldrich, Henry, born at Westminster, 1647, and educated by Dr. Busby. From Westminster School he went to Christ Church Oxford, and was elected student and afterwards canon and dean. He designed, it is said, the elegant chapel of Trinity College, and the beautiful church of All Saints. He had also great skill in music, and composed many services for the church. Dean Aldrich wrote a *System of Logic* which was used in the university, and died, 1710.

Aldrovandus, Ulysses, an Italian naturalist, was born at Bologna in 1522. He became professor of Natural History at the university in 1560, and devoted his life and his fortune to the preparation of an immense work on his chosen study. He travelled, made large collections, and employed able artists to draw and engrave illustrations to his work, of which four volumes, folio, were published in his lifetime. He was generously aided in his labours by the senate of Bologna, who also provided for the publication of the posthumous volumes. This great work is invaluable as a treasury of facts. Died, 1607.

Aldus Manutius, or **Aldo Manuzio**, a celebrated Italian printer and author of the 15th and 16th centuries, was born at Bassano, in 1447; became tutor to Alberto Pio, prince of Carpi; and in 1488 established a printing-office at Venice. He printed numerous valuable

ALRANDER

editions of Greek and Latin classics; compiled Greek and Latin dictionaries and grammars; and claimed to be the inventor of the Italic character, hence called *Aldine*, for the exclusive use of which, for a term of years, he obtained a patent. The real honour of this invention more probably belongs to the great painter Francia, sometimes called Francesco da Bologna, who certainly cut the types for Aldus, and was unjustly prohibited from cutting them for other printers. Died, 1515.—**Paolo Manuzio**, son of the preceding, distinguished as a classical scholar, no less than as a printer, was born at Venice in 1512, and died in 1574.—**Aldo Manuzio**, the younger, was a son of Paolo, and equally celebrated with his father and grandfather. He was born in 1547, and died in 1597; and with him expired the glory of the Aldine press.

Alexander, Jerome, cardinal, born in 1480, distinguished himself in the 16th century as a violent opposer of Luther and the Reformation. He died 1542. His great nephew, of the same name, was eminent as a scholar and an antiquary.

Alembert. [**D'Alembert**.]

Alençon, François, duke of. [**Anjou**.]

Alessi, Galeazzo, Italian architect, born at Perugia in 1500, was of the school of Michael Angelo; and having obtained a high reputation was called to Genoa in 1552. He built there many splendid palaces, and left on the city the distinct impression of his genius. His masterpiece is probably the church of Santa Maria di Carignano, and among the palaces most celebrated are the Grimaldi and Pallavicini. Died at Perugia, in 1572.

Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia, was the son of Philip, by Olympias, daughter of Neoptolemus, King of Epirus, and was born B.C. 356; the same year in which the temple of Diana at Ephesus was destroyed. Alexander received his education under Lysimachus and Aristotle, and gave several proofs of manly skill and courage while very young; one of which, the breaking-in of his fiery steed, Bucephalus, is mentioned by all his historians as an incident which convinced his father of his unconquerable spirit. Alexander was much attached to his mother, and sided with her in the disputes which led to her divorce from Philip. While the latter was making preparations for his grand expedition into Asia, he was assassinated by Pausanias; and Alexander succeeded to the throne in his 20th year. His youth at first excited an inclination in several of the states of Greece to throw off the Macedonian yoke; but the hero soon quelled the design, and was acknowledged general of Greece. He then marched into Thrace, and made several conquests. During his absence Thebes revolted; and when Alexander returned, he took that city by storm, made a dreadful carnage of the inhabitants, and destroyed all the buildings except the house of Pindar the poet. This severe example had its effect on the other states; and even Athens distinguished itself by a servile submission to the conqueror. Alexander next

ALEXANDER

turned his arms against Darius, king of Persia; and, at 22, crossed the Hellespont, at the head of 35,000 men. With this force he defeated the Persians at the Granicus, and made himself master of numerous towns. At Gordium, where he assembled his army, he is said to have cut the famous knot on which the fate of Asia depended. Shortly after this, he again defeated the king of Persia near Issus, and took immense treasures and many prisoners; among whom were the mother, wife, and children of Darius. This victory was followed by the conquest of Phœnicia. Alexander next besieged Tyre, which resisted him successfully for seven months, and, in revenge, he committed horrible cruelties on the inhabitants. He then went, it is said, to Jerusalem, passed into Egypt, subdued it, and founded the city of Alexandria. Darius now collected another army, Alexander rapidly marched to meet him, and the great contest took place at Gaugamela. Darius was defeated and fled, Alexander pursuing him as far as Arbela, distant 50 miles from the field of battle. This great battle was followed by the capture of Susa and Persepolis; the palace of Persepolis Alexander is said to have destroyed at the instigation of his mistress. After pursuing Darius into the deserts of Parthia, he marched into Bactria against Bessus, whom he put to death, captured the Sogdian rock, in which the daughters of the Bactrian Oxyartes had taken refuge, married one of them, Roxana, and then completing the conquest of Sogdiana, he prepared for an expedition to India; and after a perilous march reached the Indus, B.C. 327, which he crossed probably at the point where the city of Attock now stands. Alexander received the submission of several of the petty princes of the country, but was opposed by Porus, who valiantly withstood him; and, although conquered and made prisoner, he was restored to his dominions. The conqueror next entered the fertile plains now called the Punjab, took the city of Sangala, penetrated as far as the Hyphasis, and was desirous of advancing still further; from which object, however, he was diverted by the rainy season, and the disaffection of his own troops. He accordingly erected twelve altars of an extraordinary size to mark the limits of his progress, remains of which are said to be still in existence. Alexander, therefore, retraced his steps to the Hydaspes, on the banks of which he had built two cities, Nicaea and Bucephala; and embarked with his light troops on board a fleet he had constructed, leaving the main army to march by land. After a severe contest with the Mallii, in which he was wounded and his whole army nearly lost, he proceeded down the river to Patala; and having entered the Indian Ocean, and performed some rites in honour of Neptune, he left his fleet, giving orders to Nearchus, who had the command, to sail to the Persian Gulf, and thence up the Tigris to Mesopotamia. Alexander then prepared to march to Babylon, towards which capital he proceeded in triumphal progress. At Susa he gave his army rest, and

ALEXANDER

carried out one part of his great scheme for the permanent union of the conquerors and the conquered by intermarriage. The nuptial festival lasted five days, and the example set by Alexander in marrying Statira, the daughter of Darius, was followed by about 80 of his generals, and 10,000 of his soldiers, who also took Asiatic wives. At Susa too took place the burning of the Indian philosopher Calanus on the funeral pile. Having quelled a mutiny in his army, and dismissed 10,000 veterans who wished to return home, Alexander continued his march. At length he reached Babylon, where he began to make preparations for future undertakings of great magnitude; when he was seized with an illness, the effect of which was probably aggravated by depression of spirits, and by intemperance, and died in the 13th year of his eventful reign, and the 33rd of his life, B.C. 323. When required to name his successor, he is said to have replied, 'to the most worthy.' Immediately before he died he gave his ring to Perdicas. Pursuant to his own direction, his body was embalmed and conveyed to Alexandria.

Alexander Severus, Roman emperor, was the son of Julia Mammas, and was born at Arce, in Phœnicia, in 205. He was made Cæsar in 221, and succeeded Elagabalus in the following year. The principal public event of his reign was the war with Artaxerxes, king of Persia, over whom he gained a great victory in person, and on his return to Rome was honoured with a triumph. He next marched against the Germans, who had invaded Gaul; and, while there, a sedition broke out in his army, headed by Maximin, and the emperor and his mother were murdered, A.D. 235. Alexander Severus was a man of noble and religious character, admitted a bust of Christ among the images of his domestic place of worship, and showed a favourable disposition towards the Christians, without, however, formally recognising the new faith as a tolerated religion.

Alexander III., Pope, succeeded Adrian IV., in 1159; was a pontiff of great ability, and deservedly popular with his subjects. A rival pope was chosen, who took the title of Victor IV., and Alexander retired into France. Three other anti-popes were elected in succession under the sanction of the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, but Alexander was at last reconciled with Frederick, and acknowledged sole pope. Becket was supported by this pontiff, and was canonized by him. It was Alexander III. who also canonized St. Bernard. Died, at Rome, 1181.

Alexander VI., Borgia, Pope, was a Spaniard by birth, was created cardinal in 1455, at the age of 25, and in 1492 obtained by bribery his election to the papal chair, as successor to Innocent VIII. He was then living in adultery with Vanozza, a Roman lady, by whom he had several children, among them the too celebrated Lucretia, and the infamous Cæsar Borgia. He assumed to divide the Indies between the kings of Spain and Portugal; played a selfish and perfidious part in the wars of Italy and France,

ALEXANDER

as well as in the government of his own states; and after a career marked by all kinds of excesses and crimes, died, not without suspicion of poison, in 1503.

Alexander I., king of Scotland, son of Malcolm III., and Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, ascended the throne in 1107; and merited by the vigour and impetuosity of his character the appellation of *The Fierce*. He vigorously suppressed several insurrections which broke out in his kingdom, and successfully withstood the attempts of the English Archbishops to exercise jurisdiction in Scotland. He married one of the illegitimate daughters of Henry I. of England. Died, 1124.

Alexander II., King of Scotland, son and successor of William the Lion, was raised to the throne in 1214, being then in his 16th year. He aided the English barons against King John, but made peace with Henry III., whose sister Joan he married in 1221. He had the reputation of a singularly just and wise ruler. Died, 1249.

Alexander III., King of Scotland, was son of the preceding, and succeeded him 1249, when only eight years of age. He married Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England, and lived upon terms of close friendship with his father-in-law, whom, in his wars with the barons, he assisted with 5000 men. In his reign Scotland was invaded by Haco, king of Norway, but the invaders were defeated, peace was made, and Alexander gave his daughter in marriage to Eric, the successor of Haco. The rest of his reign was peaceful, and he carried on the plans of his father for the good administration of the laws. Alexander was accidentally killed in 1285.

Alexander of Paris, a Norman poet of the 12th century, who wrote a metrical poem called 'Alexander the Great,' in verses of twelve syllables, which measure has since been called 'Alexandrine.'

Alexander of Hales. [*Hales.*]

Alexander I., *Newsky*, grand duke of Russia, born 1218. He succeeded to the throne in 1251. The most noted action of his life was the great victory obtained over the Swedes, the Danes, and the Teutonic Knights, on the banks of the Neva, about 1241. He also freed Russia from the tribute imposed by the Mongol sovereigns. Alexander Newsky is one of the saints of the Russian Church, and an order of knighthood was founded in his name by Peter the Great. Died, 1264.

Alexander, Solomon, bishop of Jerusalem, was born of Jewish parents in the grand duchy of Posen, 1799. Very little is known of his youth and education; but from his Hebraic and Talmudic acquirements he exercised the functions of Rabbi at a very early age. He was baptized in 1826, and his ordination by Dr. Whately, and induction to a curacy in Ireland, shortly followed. He subsequently became a home missionary of the Society for the Propagation of Christianity among the Jews, and professor of Hebrew in King's College;

ALEXANDER

and after the mission of Chevalier Bunsen to London for the establishment of a Protestant bishopric at Jerusalem, he was consecrated the first Protestant bishop of Jerusalem in 1841. Bishop Alexander was suddenly cut off during a journey to Cairo, on a mission of sympathy and good-will to the Egyptian Christians. Died, Nov. 23, 1845.

Alexander, Sir William, earl of Stirling, a Scottish poet of the 17th century. He was author of four plays which he named 'Monarchicke Tragedies,' and several poems; pompous, heavy, and now unreadable productions, which nevertheless brought him much praise, and 'solid pudding' too. For he became a favourite of James I. and Charles I.; received a grant of Nova Scotia to colonize; was made secretary of state for Scotland, and extraordinary lord of session; and obtained various other offices and privileges. Died, 1640.

Alexander I., emperor of Russia and king of Poland, eldest son of Paul I., was born Dec. 22, 1777; succeeded March, 1801; and was crowned at Moscow, September following; when a ukase was published for diminishing taxes, liberating debtors, prohibiting prosecutions for the recovery of fines, discontinuing the mode of recruiting the army, and granting a free pardon to all deserters. In 1803, Alexander offered his mediation to effect a reconciliation between England and France; and in 1805, a convention was entered into between Russia, England, Austria, and Sweden, for the purpose of resisting the encroachments of the French on the territories of independent states. On the 2nd of December the battle of Austerlitz took place, at which Alexander appeared at the head of 50,000 men, but was defeated, and compelled to retreat to his dominions. Ere long, however, he again appeared on the theatre of war, but the scene of it was changed to Poland. On December 26, 1806, was fought the battle of Pultusk; and on the 7th and 8th of February, 1807, that of Eylau, neither of which engagements was decisive; but on the 14th of June the Russians were completely defeated at Friedland by Napoleon. The result of this victory was an interview between the two emperors, which led to the treaty of Tilsit. The seizure of the Danish fleet by the English occasioned a declaration of war from Russia against this country; but hostilities only extended to the cessation of trade between the two nations. A second meeting of the French and Russian sovereigns took place at Erfurt, Sept. 27, 1808; Buonaparte being anxious to secure the friendship of Alexander previously to his meditated subjugation of Spain. While the former was engaged in this undertaking, the latter made himself master of the Swedish province of Finland, in 1809. The interruption of commerce with England now began to be severely felt by Russia, and Alexander determined to throw off the French yoke. On the 23rd March, 1812, an imperial ukase was issued, ordering a levy of two men out of every 600 throughout the Russian empire, and

ALEXIUS

all matters of dispute with Great Britain were pacifically arranged. The invasion of Russia which followed, though the most important event in the reign of Alexander, is not one in which he was so far personally concerned as to require a detailed relation here. On joining his army in Poland, February, 1813, Alexander published the famous manifesto, which served as the basis of the coalition of the other European powers against the French emperor. Germany, and then France, became the scene of hostilities; and the capture of Paris, April 30, 1814, was followed by the abdication of Buonaparte and the restoration of the Bourbons. After the conclusion of peace, Alexander visited England, in company with the king of Prussia; and on his return to his own dominions he employed himself in ameliorating the internal condition of his empire. He obtained the duchy of Warsaw, and was recognized as king of Poland by the congress of Vienna. In November, 1815, he visited Warsaw, and there published a constitution for the new kingdom annexed to his empire. His death took place at Taganrog, in the Crimea, Dec. 1, 1825; and he was succeeded by his second brother, Nicholas, the eldest brother, Constantine, resigning to him the right of succession. Alexander was a sincere lover of peace; vigilant, brave, and active in war; tolerant in his religious principles; mild and amiable in private life, yet strict in the administration of public justice; a patron of literature and the arts; and though as a monarch ambitious of power, yet recognizing the spirit of the age, and frequently acting in accordance with liberal principles.

Alexis Michaelovitch, czar of Russia, born in 1630; succeeded his father Michael in 1646; died, 1677. He was the father of Peter the Great, and the first Russian monarch who acted on the policy of a more intimate connexion with the other European states.

Alexis Petrovitch, only son of Peter the Great, born 1695. This unhappy prince opposed the new policy of his father, and expressed an unalterable attachment to the ancient barbarous usages and customs of his country; for which the czar resolved to disinherit him. Alexis fled to his brother-in-law, the German emperor, and lay concealed for some time at Vienna, until his retreat was discovered by his father, before whom he was conducted as a criminal, and compelled formally to renounce the succession; after this he was tried by secret judges, and condemned to death, 1718. He was found dead in the prison.

Alexius I. Comnenus, emperor of the East, was the son of John Comnenus, and was born in 1048. He early distinguished himself as a soldier, and when his services to his predecessor, Botoniates, excited jealousy, he revolted and got himself proclaimed emperor in 1081. He took Constantinople and gave it up to pillage. He carried on war with the Turks, and with the famous Robert Guiscard with various fortune. In 1096 the Crusaders passed through his dominions, and the disorders which

ALEXIUS

they caused made them enemies as formidable as the Turks, from whom Alexius had hoped they would deliver him. He made a treaty with them and hastened their advance into Asia; but misunderstanding and mutual dissatisfaction prevailed. Alexius died, 1118. His life was written by his daughter, Anna Comnena.

Alexius II., Comnenus, succeeded his father Michael on the throne of Constantinople, in 1180, when only twelve years of age; and, with his mother, was murdered two years afterwards by Andronicus, who usurped the crown.

Alexius III., Angelus, emperor of the East, 1195, gained that station by the basest perfidy towards his brother, Isaac Angelus, whom he confined in prison, and caused his eyes to be put out. His effeminate character rendered him despicable, and his capital was besieged and taken, 1203, by the army of Venetian and French crusaders, headed by his nephew, Alexius, son of Isaac. The usurper received the same punishment he had inflicted on his brother, and died a few years afterwards in a monastery at Nice; and the conqueror placed his blind father on the throne, with whom he reigned as ALEXIUS IV.; but his elevation was succeeded by a rebellion, and he was deposed, imprisoned, and put to death, 1204.

Alexius V., Ducas, surnamed **Murzufle**, from his black shaggy eyebrows, raised himself to the throne of the East, after the murder of Alexius IV., and his father, Isaac Angelus, in 1204, but was deposed in a few weeks by the crusaders, who attacked and took his capital, and he was put to an ignominious death.

Alderi, Vittorio, the Italian dramatist, was born at Asti, in Piedmont, in 1749. He was placed in the college of Nobles at Turin, but appears to have made little progress in learning there. Leaving the college at 16 he led for some years a restless and dissipated life, travelling in Italy, France, England, Holland, and then through the countries of Northern Europe. A new epoch opened in his life in 1776, when he published his first drama, 'Cleopatra,' which was successful. Thenceforth he was a laborious student and dramatic author, composed fourteen tragedies in seven years, studied Latin, and even at the age of 48 made himself master of Greek. At Florence he met the countess of Albany, wife of Prince Charles Edward, on whose death he married her. Alfieri was at Paris when the revolution broke out, but after the 10th August, 1792, returned to Florence. He worked hard to the last, and died in 1803. His remains were interred in the church of Santa Croce, and a monument by Canova was erected to him. Among his tragedies are 'Saul,' 'Philip II.,' 'Antigone,' 'Virginia,' 'Agamemnon,' 'Mary Stuart,' &c. He wrote also several poems and prose treatises.

Alfonso I., Henriquez, first king of Portugal, succeeded his father, Henry of Burgundy, as count of Portugal in 1112, his mother Theresa for some years sharing the sovereignty. He carried on war with the king of Castille, and next with the Moors, and in 1139 he obtained

ALFONSO

a great victory over five Moorish kings. Soon after this victory he was proclaimed king by the army, a title which was confirmed by the states, who at the same time settled the law of succession. War being renewed with the Moors, Alfonso took Lisbon from them, with the aid of a body of crusaders, about 1148, and made it the capital of his kingdom. He was unsuccessful in his attempts on Leon and Estremadura. In 1184 he took part with Sancho, his son, in the relief of Santarem, then besieged by the Moors, from whom he had taken it about 40 years before. Died, 1185.

Alfonso XII., the Great, king of Oviedo, succeeded his father Ordono at the age of 18, in 866. He was engaged in almost constant warfare with the Moors, and gained a great many victories over them. He acquired part of Portugal and of Old Castille, suppressed the frequent revolts of his own subjects, especially one headed by Garcia, his eldest son, and in 910 abdicated the crown. He afterwards made war on the Moors, whom he defeated, and died at Zamora, 912.

Alfonso IV., surnamed the Brave, king of Portugal, was the son of King Dionysius, the Liberal, whom he succeeded, 1325. He was an able sovereign and a brave soldier. He distinguished himself in the wars against the Moors, especially at the great battle of Salado, fought in 1340. His memory is stained by his unjust treatment of his natural brother, and his cruel murder of Inez de Castro, whom his son Pedro had married against his father's will. Alfonso reigned 32 years, and died, 1357.

Alfonso V., surnamed the Magnanimous, king of Aragon, born 1384; succeeded his father, Ferdinand the Just, 1416, as king of Aragon and Sicily, and subsequently, on the death of Joanna, queen of Naples, obtained the crown of Naples. His claim was, however, resisted for several years by René of Anjou. Alfonso died at Naples, 1458, leaving his Neapolitan dominions to his natural son Ferdinand, and those of Spain, Sardinia, and Sicily to his brother Juan, king of Navarre. This monarch was accounted the most accomplished prince of his time: he gave shelter to the Greek literati expelled from Constantinople, and was in other respects a great patron of learning.

Alfonso X., surnamed the Wise and the Astronomer, king of Castille and Leon, was born in 1221, and succeeded his father, Ferdinand III., in 1252. He gained many victories over the Moors, was a competitor in 1257 with Richard, earl of Cornwall, for the imperial dignity, and, though unsuccessful, assumed the title of emperor, which he was compelled to renounce in 1274, in favour of Rudolph of Hapsburg; entertained Edward, Prince of Wales, and gave him in marriage his half-sister Eleanor in 1254; distinguished himself by his love of science, and had the famous Alphonsine Tables prepared; published the collection of Laws called 'Las Siete Partidas;' ordered the use of the vulgar tongue in public acts; and had a translation of the Bible published. These services

he rendered to his country, notwithstanding that so large a part of his reign was troubled by wars with the Moors, revolts of his subjects, and civil wars respecting the succession. Died, 1284.

Alfonso, Duke of Ferrara. [See **Tasso**, **Torquato**.]

Alford, Michael, an English Jesuit, born in London, 1582. He died at St. Omer's, 1652, leaving behind him two celebrated works, 'Britannia Illustrata' and 'Annales Ecclesiastici et Civiles Britannorum.'

Alfred the Great, king of England, was the youngest son of Ethelwolf, king of the West Saxons, and was born at Wantage, Berks, in 849. He was sent to Rome when five years old, and three years later went again with his father and stayed a year. On the death of his brother Ethelred, Alfred succeeded to the throne of England, 871, in his 22nd year, at a time when his kingdom was a prey to domestic dissensions, and to the invasions of the Danes, whom he engaged at Wilton and in several other battles during the first year of his reign, but was forced to conclude a treaty on disadvantageous terms. The Danes, however, continued to overrun the country, and conquered Mercia and Northumbria. Alfred defeated them at sea, in 875, again made peace with them in the following year, and in 877 recovered Exeter from them. Soon afterwards he retired to the island of Athelney, and there received information that one of his chiefs had obtained a great victory over the Danes, and taken their magical standard. Alfred is said to have disguised himself as a harper, entered the Danish camp, and gained a knowledge of the state of the enemy. Quitting his retreat he besieged the Danes at Ethandune (Edington) in 878, and completely defeated them. Yet the terms of peace included the cession to them of a large part of the kingdom, and prepared the way for the enterprise of Canute. The king Guthrun and his followers professed themselves Christians, and were baptized. Alfred now put his kingdom into a state of defence, increased his navy, and brought London into a flourishing state; but after a rest of some years, an immense number of Northmen, under the leadership of Hasting, landed in Kent, and fortified themselves at Appledore and Milton; they were, however, defeated by Alfred at Farnham, Bemfleet, and Buntington. Thus he secured the peace of his dominions, and struck terror into his enemies, after 56 battles by sea and land, in all of which he was personally engaged. But the warlike exploits of Alfred formed, perhaps, the least of the services he rendered his country. He was so exact in his government, that robbery was unheard of. His great council, consisting of bishops, earls, aldermen, and thanes, was called together twice a year in London, Oxford, or Gloucester, for the better government of the realm. The state of learning in his time was so low, that, from the Thames to the Humber, scarcely a man could be found who understood the service of the Church, or could translate a sentence of Latin into English.

To remedy this evil, he invited men of learning from all quarters, and placed them at the head of schools in various parts of his kingdom. The laws published by Alfred were chiefly selections from those previously existing, those of Ethelbert, Ina, and Offa. Alfred himself wrote several works, and translated others from the Latin, particularly the General History of Orosius, and Boethius's 'Consolations of Philosophy.' He divided the twenty-four hours into three equal parts, one devoted to the service of God, another to public affairs, and the third to rest and refreshment; his revenue, also, was divided into two equal moieties, one dedicated to sacred, the other to civil uses. To Alfred, England is indebted for the foundation of her fleet. To crown his great public character, Alfred is described as one of the most amiable men in private life; of a temper serene and cheerful, affable, kind, and not averse to society, or to innocent recreation; he was also personally well-favoured, possessing a handsome and vigorous form, and a dignified and engaging aspect. Died October, 901, and was buried at Winchester. We conclude our notice of this great man in the words of Sir James Mackintosh: 'Although it be an infirmity of every nation to ascribe their institutions to the contrivance of a man rather than to the slow action of time and circumstances, yet the selection of Alfred by the English people, as the founder of all that was dear to them, is surely the strongest proof of the deep impression left on the minds of all of his transcendent wisdom and virtue.' [See **Asser**.]

Alfric. [See **Ælfric**.]

Algardi, Alessandro, a Bolognese sculptor of the 17th century. He studied painting at first under the Caracci, but abandoned it for sculpture. The first work by which he distinguished himself was his monument to San Filippo Neri. The most famous of his works are his Attila and St. Leo, the largest alto-relievo existing, his monument of Leo XI., and his group of the beheading of St. Paul. The former two are in St. Peter's at Rome, the latter at Bologna. Died, 1654.

Algarotti, Francesco, an eminent Italian writer, born at Venice, 1712. He was introduced at an early age to Frederick, crown prince of Prussia, afterwards Frederick the Great, who delighted in his society, and maintained friendly relations with him till his death. Algarotti wrote 'Newtonianism for Ladies,' 'Letters on Russia,' 'Letters on Painting,' and many other works on a great variety of subjects; but they are now forgotten. Died, 1764.

Alhazan. [See **Leo Africanus**.]

Alhazen, or **Alhassan**, an Arabian mathematician, who was the first that showed the importance of refraction in astronomy. He died at Cairo, in 1038.

Ali (Ben Abu Taleb), fourth Caliph, was the cousin of Mohammed, and his first proselyte. He contributed, both by his preaching and his exploits, to the first triumphs of Islamism, was surnamed the 'Lion of God,' and

received in marriage Fatima, the daughter of the Prophet. His claims to the caliphate were set aside in favour, successively, of Abubeker, Omar, and Othman; but on the death of Othman in 656 he was proclaimed. The five years of his reign were chiefly occupied in contests and combats with rival claimants. Ayesha, the widow of the Prophet, supported the rivals of Ali, and was captured by him and conducted to Medina. In 657 fresh troubles were excited by Moawiyah, who was supported by the celebrated Amrou. At length a plot was formed by three fanatics for the assassination of the three rivals, in order thereby to extinguish the schism which had begun. Amrou and Moawiyah escaped, but Ali was slain at Cufah in Jan. 661. The adherents of Ali formed the sect of Shiites; their opponents were the Sunnites. Ali left two sons by his wife Fatima: one of whom, Hasan, succeeded him, but abdicated in a few months in favour of Moawiyah, and was poisoned by order of Yezid in 669: the other, Hoseyn, became the rival of Yezid, and was massacred by his orders in the plain of Korbela, in October 680.

Ali Beg, a man of extraordinary learning and attainments, born in Poland, of Christian parents, but was kidnapped in his infancy by a horde of Tartars, who sold him to the Turks, in whose language and religion he was educated. His skill in languages procured him the post of chief interpreter to the grand signior; while his leisure hours were employed in translating the Bible and the catechism of the Church of England into the Turkish language. The work by which he is principally known to Europeans is an account of the religious ceremonies, &c., of the Turks. Died, 1675.

Ali Bey. [*Radia, Domingo.*]

AM Bey, Pacha of Egypt, was a native of Circassia, and was born about 1728. He fell when a child into the hands of robbers, who carried him to Cairo, and sold him to Ibrahim, lieutenant of the Janissaries, who reared and adopted him. Ali soon rose to the rank of sangiak, or member of the council; and when his patron was assassinated by Ibrahim the Circassian, he avenged his death, and slew the murderer with his own hand. This action raised him numerous enemies, and he was obliged to fly to Jerusalem, and thence to Acre: but in time he was recalled by the people, and, being placed at the head of the government, Egypt began to recover its former splendour. In a battle fought against the troops of a rebellious Mameluke Ali was cut down, after defending himself with desperate valour, and died of his wounds eight days afterwards, 1773.

AM Pacha, vizier of Jannina, a bold, intelligent, and crafty Albanian, was born at Tepelini, in 1744. His father, an Albanian chief, died of grief, in consequence of being stripped of his territories; but his mother, who was remarkable for energy of character, spirited up her son to assume the conduct of a predatory troop of his countrymen. With this band he committed so many depredations, that the

adjacent tribes took up arms in their own defence, and carried off his mother and sister, whom they treated with great cruelty. This roused the naturally implacable temper of Ali, and he vowed the extermination of the whole race. He raised a body of 2000 men, assumed great authority, and wreaked his vengeance upon the Suliotes, whom he treated with the most horrible barbarity. During fifty years of constant warfare he brought under his sway a wide extent of territory, which the Porte sanctioned his holding, with the title of pacha. He received agents from foreign powers, and ultimately intrigued with England, France, and Russia. But the jealousy of the Porte was at length excited, and Hassan Pacha was sent to demand his head. On declaring his errand, Ali replied, 'My head is not to be delivered up so easily;' accompanying the words with a pistol-ball, which broke his opponent's thigh. He shot two more dead upon the spot, but fell the same moment. His head was severed from his body, and sent to Constantinople, 1822.

Alison, Archibald, miscellaneous writer, was born, 1757. Educated at Glasgow and Oxford, he entered into holy orders, and obtained successively livings in Durham and at Edinburgh, his native town, where he continued to officiate till 1831, when a severe illness compelled him to relinquish all public duties. Mr. Alison was one of the first members of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and he was intimately associated with most of the men of genius and learning of the present century. His 'Essay on the Nature and Principles of Taste' passed through numerous editions, but having no solid worth its popularity was very short-lived. Died, 1839.

Alkmer, Henrik van, the reputed author of the first German version of the world-renowned apologue of 'Reynard the Fox.' It is written in Low German, and was printed at Lübeck in 1498. Its title is 'Reineke de Vos.' For a full account of this work, and of the controversy respecting its authorship, see Carlyle's *Essay on Early German Literature*, *Essays*, vol. ii. p. 298, *seq.*

Allan, David, a Scottish landscape and historical painter, born at Alloa, 1744. He studied at Rome, and painted there several pictures, which gained him some reputation. He drew and engraved illustrations to Ramsay's poem the 'Gentle Shepherd,' which became popular. He has been called, very unreasonably, the Scottish Hogarth. There are several engravings from his pictures. Died, 1796.

Allan, George, F.S.A., son of the above, M.P. for the city of Durham, and a principal contributor to Nicholls's *Literary Anecdotes*. Born, 1768; died, 1828.

Allan, Sir William, an eminent historical painter, was born in Edinburgh in 1782. Of humble parentage, he at an early age showed a decided predilection for art; and, when still a young man, he pursued his favourite study with equal enterprise and ability, visiting Morocco, Greece, and Spain, and penetrating

the remote and semi-barbarous territories of Russia and Turkey, that he might familiarize himself with the rude and picturesque aspects of human life there presented. 'The Polish Captives,' 'The Slave Market at Constantinople,' and various kindred subjects, testify to his skill in this department of art, but he did much also to illustrate the historic lore of his own land, as his vivid representation of Mary and Rizzio, the Murder of Archbishop Sharpe, and the Battle of Waterloo, amply testify. He was an old and attached friend of Sir Walter Scott; and his amiable, unassuming manners, and his vast fund of anecdote, procured him general love and esteem. He was elected R.A. in 1835. In 1838 he was chosen president of the Royal Scottish Academy, and was knighted in 1842. Died at Edinburgh, 23 Feb., 1850.

Allard, Jean François, a French general officer, much distinguished during the Empire. On the final downfall of Napoleon he entered, successively, the Egyptian and the Persian services, and at length became the confidential adviser of Runjeet-Singh, whose troops he disciplined in the European manner. Born, 1785; died, 1839.

Allatius, Leo, a Greek physician and man of letters, librarian of the Vatican at Rome, and professor in the Greek college there. Died, 1669, aged 83.

Allectus. [*See Carausius and Constantius I.*]

Allein, Joseph, nonconformist minister, known chiefly as the author of 'An Alarm to Unconverted Sinners,' which has gone through numerous editions. Born in 1623, at Devizes; died at Bath, 1688.

Allen, John, M.D., a distinguished writer on historical subjects, was born at Redford, his father's estate, near Edinburgh, in 1771. He studied at Edinburgh, and took his degree in medicine in 1792. But his predilection for politics soon withdrew him from his medical pursuits; and he early connected himself with the movements for Parliamentary Reform, which commenced in Scotland at the outbreak of the French Revolution. In 1802, having been recommended to Lord Holland as a medical friend and companion, he accompanied the noble lord and his family on successive tours through France, Italy, and Spain; and the similarity of their tastes and opinions led to a lasting friendship between them, which death alone interrupted. On his return from the continent, he devoted himself to literary pursuits. The extent and variety of his attainments are shown in his numerous contributions to the Edinburgh Review, chiefly on subjects connected with the British constitution, and with French and Spanish history. But the most lasting monument to his literary fame is his valuable work entitled an 'Inquiry into the Rise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative,' of which a second edition was published after his death. In 1811 he became warden, and in 1820 master, of Dulwich College; but he continued to reside chiefly at Holland House,

where the manliness, sincerity, and independence of his character, his kindly nature and extensive information, gained him the esteem of all who were admitted to that 'Temple of Wit' and hospitality. Died, April 10, 1843.

Allen, Thomas, an eminent scholar in the reign of Elizabeth, considered the first mathematician of his day. Born, 1542; died, 1632.

Alley, Edward, the celebrated actor, and founder of Dulwich College, was born in London, in 1566. He early obtained reputation on the stage, married in 1592, and at the same time entered into partnership with his father-in-law, Henslowe, the theatrical manager. He acquired considerable wealth, bought the manor of Dulwich, and in 1613 laid the foundation of his 'College of God's Gift.' After some opposition from Bacon, then Lord-Chancellor, the college was established by royal patent in 1619, and the same year Alley and his wife retired there and lived on terms of equality with his pensioners. After the death of his wife, in 1623, he married again; died, November 26, 1626, and was buried in the college chapel. Alley founded almshouses in several London parishes, and left a small collection of pictures, the germ of the present Dulwich Gallery. His charity, like many others, having fallen into a state of inefficiency, was reconstituted by Act of Parliament in 1858. Provision was made for improved education, for an increased number of scholars, and a new system of government. A large estate has been purchased at Dulwich, and the first stone of new buildings for the college was laid on the 26th June, 1866. The design of the buildings is by Mr. C. Barry.

Alliacus. [*Ally, Pierre d'*.]

Allix, Pierre, a learned divine, born at Alençon in France, 1631, was minister of the Reformed Church at Rouen and Charenton. On the repeal of the Edict of Nantes, he came to England, was created D.D. at Oxford, and made treasurer of the church at Salisbury. Died in London, 1717.

Allori, Alessandro, Florentine painter, born, 1535. He was the nephew and pupil of Angelo Bronzino, and distinguished himself as one of the anatomical imitators of Michael Angelo. He died in 1607.

Allori, Cristoforo, called also BRONZINO, the son of the above, was also an eminent painter, chiefly distinguished for his portraits and landscapes. Died, 1621.

Allston, Washington, an American painter, born in 1779. At the age of 22 he visited England, and studied for several years at the Royal Academy. After a short visit to Paris he studied at Rome, and did not return to America till 1809. He gained the friendship of many eminent men in England and France, among others, S. T. Coleridge, Leslie the painter, Lord Morpeth, and M. de Tocqueville. He was chosen A.R.A. in 1819. He was author of 'Hints to Young Practitioners on the Study of Landscape Painting.' Died, 1843.

Almagro, Diego d', a Spaniard of low

origin, who accompanied Pizarro in the expedition against Peru, in which his valour, profligacy, and cruelty were equally displayed. In 1525, he took Cuzco, the capital of Chili, by storm, and put Atahualpa, the last of the Incas, to a most cruel death; but quarrelling with the brothers of Pizarro about the division of their spoil, a schism ensued, and Almagro was eventually taken prisoner and strangled, 1538.

Almamun, or **Abdallah**, caliph of Baghdad, son of Haroun Al-Raschid, born, 786, succeeded his brother Al-Amin, 814, and died, 833. The reign of this caliph forms a very brilliant epoch in the history of the Saracens. Its glory was less of arms than of letters and arts. Almamun, who has been compared to Augustus, Leo X., and Louis XIV., promoted literature and science by founding universities and colleges, collecting learned men at his court, procuring the works of Greek philosophers and poets, and having translations made of them, and directing the compilation of valuable Astronomical Tables. He went so far in his passion for learning as to go to war with the Emperor Theophilus for refusing to allow the learned Leo, archbishop of Thessalonica, to go to Baghdad.

Almansur, **Abu Giasar**, second caliph of the dynasty of the Abbasides, succeeded his brother Abul Abbas in A.D. 754. He made war on his uncle Abdallah, who claimed the caliphate, but was defeated by Abu Moslem, general of Almansur. The victorious general, who was enormously rich and haughty, was soon after murdered by order of his sovereign. In 762 Almansur, having destroyed the cities of Ctesiphon and Seleucia on the Tigris, founded Baghdad and made it the seat of the caliphate. Two years later he got Abdallah treacherously into his power, and had him murdered. Died near Mecca, 775. Abu Giasar was the first caliph who promoted literature, and thus led the way to the glorious reigns of Haroun Al-Raschid and Al-Mamun.

Almansur, **Abu Mohammed**, regent of the kingdom of Cordova, and one of the most famous captains of his age, was born in Andalusia about A.D. 939. He was educated at Cordova, and soon distinguished himself as a brave soldier, acquiring thus his surname Almansur, the Victorious. His talents raised him to the dignity of grand chamberlain to Al Hakem II., on whose death, 976, he was appointed guardian to the infant caliph and regent of the kingdom of Cordova. He was virtually absolute sovereign for 23 years, was continually engaged in war, and though he undertook above 50 expeditions against the Christian princes of Spain, was only once defeated. He defeated Bermuda, king of Leon, and took Simancas; won a victory over Borel, count of Barcelona, and burnt his capital; took Sepulveda and Zamora; completed the conquest of Castille by a great victory over Count Garcia, and that of Leon by the storming of the capital after a long siege; invaded Portugal and took Coimbra, Braga, and other cities; entered Galicia, took Compostella, and pillaged

the famous church of Sant-Iago, and appeared on the point of becoming master of all Spain, when the kings of Leon and Navarre and the count of Castille combined against him, and totally defeated him at the great battle of Calatanazor, A.D. 998. The chagrin which he experienced at this his first personal defeat is said to have caused his death soon after. Almansur was distinguished as the patron of letters, arts, and sciences.

Almansur II., **Jacob**, caliph of the Almohades, and the greatest prince of that dynasty, succeeded his father Joseph on the throne of North Africa and Mohammedan Spain in 1184. He led back the army from Portugal into Africa, and was for several years occupied in suppressing revolts among his subjects. In 1194 he led his army back to Spain, and gained in the following year the memorable victory of Alarcos over Alfonso III., king of Castille. He took several cities, and erected some fine monuments at Seville and other places. On his return to Africa he tarnished his reputation by an act of perfidy towards the governor of Morocco, and soon after retired from the government and died in obscurity in 1199.

Almeida, **Francisco**, appointed, in 1505, the first Portuguese viceroy of India. His government of the colonies was firm and wise, and he successfully opposed the sultan of Egypt and other enemies of the Portuguese power in India. When Albuquerque was sent out to supersede him, Almeida resisted and imprisoned him; but after a few months released him, resigned his vicerealty, and embarked for Portugal. He was killed on his return in a quarrel with the natives at the Cape, in 1509.

Almeida, **Lorenzo**, son of Francisco, was also an enterprising commander and navigator, and distinguished himself by many expeditions in the Indian seas. Ceylon was by him made tributary to Portugal. Lorenzo lost his life in an engagement with the Egyptian fleet in the bay of Cambaya.

Alompra, the founder of the Burman empire, was a man of obscure birth, who raised himself to independence and sovereign power, and established a new dynasty about the middle of the 18th century.

Aloysius Gonzaga, **St.**, Jesuit, born at Castiglione in 1568, was taken by his father to the court of Spain, but quitted it, and entered the Society of Jesus. He died of the pestilence which desolated Rome in 1591. Thirty years after his death he was beatified by Gregory XV., and was canonized by Benedict XIII. in 1726.

Alp-Arslan, sultan of the Seljukide Turks, was born about 1030, became governor of Khorassan, and succeeded his uncle, Togrul Beg, in 1063. He had for his grand vizier Nizam-al-Muluk, who by his wise administration did so much for the interior improvement of the empire. Alp-Arslan distinguished himself as a conqueror, and after great successes, made war on the emperor of the East. After being several times defeated by Romanus, he

at last took him prisoner in 1071. In the following year he invaded Turkestan, but was assassinated by the governor of the fort of Berzem, which he had just taken. Died, 1072.

Alphonso. [*Alfonso.*]

Alpini, Prospero, a Venetian physician, born, 1552, and died, 1617. He was the greatest botanist of his day, the first who explained the generation of plants by the sexual system, and is the author of many valuable works on his favourite pursuit.

Alston, Charles, an eminent Scotch physician and botanist; author of 'Tirocinium Botanicum Edinburgense,' &c.; and public lecturer at Edinburgh. Born, 1683; died, 1760.

Alstroemer, Jonas, a distinguished Swede, born of poor parents in West Gothland, in 1685. After struggling with poverty for a long time, he visited London, and paying particular attention to the commercial and manufacturing sources of British prosperity, he returned to Sweden in 1723, resolving to carry the plans he had formed into execution. Having obtained a licence to establish manufactures in the town in which he was born, it soon became the seat of industry and activity, which afforded an example to the whole kingdom. He established a sugar house at Gottenburg, and traded to the Indies and the Levant; improved rural economy; cultivated plants proper for dyeing; and improved the wool trade by importing sheep from Spain and England, and the goat from Angora. For these important benefits Alstroemer received a patent of nobility, was made Knight of the Polar Star, and honoured with the title of Chancellor of Commerce; the Academy of Sciences chose him a member, and the national states decreed him a statue, to be erected to his memory on the exchange of Stockholm. Died, 1761.

Altdorfer, or Altorf, Albert, Bavarian painter and engraver. He was a native of Altdorf, but settled in early life at Ratisbon (Regensburg). One of the most remarkable of his paintings is the Battle of Arbela, now in the Picture Gallery at Munich. As an engraver on wood Altdorfer almost rivals Albert Dürer. He executed also many engravings on metal. Born, 1488; died, 1538.

Alten, Charles, Count, a brave and experienced officer, was born at Wilkenburg, in Hanover, in 1764, and in 1781 received his commission as ensign in the foot-guards of the electorate. After taking part in the operations of 1793 against the revolutionary troops of France, he was made colonel of the king's German legion in 1803, and from that time till the end of the war he was almost constantly on service. He was at the taking of Copenhagen, and afterwards served under Sir John Moore as a brigadier-general in the fatiguing and arduous duties of the disastrous campaign which ended in the battle of Corunna. At Walcheren also, and at the siege of Flushing, he distinguished himself; and on his return to England, in 1810, he was promoted to the

rank of major-general, and placed in command of the south-west district. From this station, however, he was speedily removed, his brigade being destined for the operations of the Peninsula, where he served under Marshal Beresford at the first siege of Badajoz, and at Albuera. In 1812, Wellington placed him at the head of the light division, which he commanded in the general actions of Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. Like that of many of his brave compeers, his active duty closed with the battle of Waterloo; and his services at the head of the third division, during the memorable 16th, 17th, and 18th of June, will ever be classed among the most devoted and glorious on military record. He was then created a count; and when recovered from the dangerous wounds he had received, he took the command of the Hanoverian troops forming part of the army of occupation in France. In 1831, Count Alten was nominated one of the ministers of state, and placed at the head of the war department in Hanover. This appointment he held till his death, which took place in April, 1840.

Althorp, Viscount. [*Spencer, Earl.*]

Alton, Marquis of. [*Talbot, Charles.*]

Alured, of Beverley, an ancient English historian, who flourished in the beginning of the 12th century. His Annals comprise the history of the Britons, Saxons, and Normans, down to his own time, 1129.

Alva, or Alba, Ferdinand Alvarez de Toledo, duke of, the greatest general of his age and the cruel governor of the Netherlands under Philip II. of Spain, was born in 1508. He was present at the battle of Pavia, at the siege of Tunis, and at the attack on Algiers. He defeated and made prisoner the elector of Saxony at the battle of Mühlberg, in 1547, and assisted at the siege of Metz. In 1555 he was sent, with the title of vicar-general of the dominions of Austria in Italy, to oppose the French there, and to invade the states of the Church. But he was compelled to make peace and beg the Pope's pardon. The duke of Alva took part in the conference of Bayonne between the queen of Spain and Charles IX. of France, and Catherine de Medicis, respecting the destruction of the Huguenots in France. He is, however, chiefly notorious for the merciless rigour with which he exercised his dictatorial power in the Netherlands, where he was sent, in 1567, to carry out the plans of Philip II. Alarm drove many thousands out of the country, the prince of Orange became head of the patriots, and civil war broke out. Counts Egmont and Horn were beheaded, a 'Council of the Tumults' was established, cities were fortified, and prisons crammed with victims. Alva's enormous pride was shown in the erection of a statue of himself in the citadel of Antwerp, with nobles and people at his feet, and a lying, insulting inscription to his praise. His fortune changed, and by his own wish he was recalled in 1573. Under his rule 18,000 persons had been sent to the scaffold, and a

ALVARADO

revolt was provoked which only ended, after nearly 40 years of war, in the independence of the United Provinces. After a temporary disgrace and exile, Alva was called to command in Portugal, and rapidly conquered it. It is said that in 60 years of warfare he was never beaten nor surprised. Died at Lisbon, 1582.

Alvarado, Pedro, one of the Spanish conquerors of Mexico. He was born at Badajoz; accompanied Grijalva to Central America in 1518, and in the following year took part in the expedition of Cortez. He was present at all the battles of the campaign, and greatly contributed to its success. He enjoyed the confidence of Cortez, and was charged with the command of the city of Mexico and the care of Montezuma during the absence of his chief. A severe conflict occurred on that occasion between the Spaniards and the citizens, but it is uncertain which side was at fault. Alvarado was restless and enterprising, subdued Guatemala and other provinces, was made governor of Guatemala, and afterwards of Honduras, led an expedition across the Andes to Quito, and met Almagro, the general of Pizarro, at Riobamba, where instead of fighting they made terms, and Alvarado returned. He explored California, and was killed soon after his return in an expedition against the Indians of Xalisco, in 1541.

Alvarado, Alfonso d', a Spanish adventurer who accompanied Pizarro in his expedition to Peru; and who was equally distinguished for his bravery and his cruelty. Died, 1553.

Alvarez de Luna, a Spanish statesman, the favourite and first minister of John II., king of Castille. He was born about 1388, held the office of chamberlain more than 40 years, was named constable in 1423, and exercised a complete ascendancy over the mind of the king. Jealousy of his power led to the formation of plots against him, and on two occasions he was exiled, but was soon recalled. The king at last, instigated by his young queen, consented to the arrest and trial of his minister, who was convicted and beheaded at Valladolid in 1453.

Alvarez, Francisco, a Portuguese divine, born at Coimbra towards the end of the 15th century, and died, probably 1540, leaving behind him an account in Portuguese of his embassy to David, king of Abyssinia, and a description of Ethiopian manners and customs, which had the merit of being the first, but not that of being an accurate account of Abyssinia, by a European.

Alvarez, Manoel, a Spanish sculptor, born in 1727. He studied at Salamanca, his native place, and afterwards at Madrid, executed many works in those cities, at Toledo, Saragossa, &c., became director of the Academy and sculptor to the king, and died in 1797.

Alvarez, Don José, one of the most eminent sculptors of the 19th century, was born near Cordova, in Spain, 1768. Patronised by Charles IV., he proceeded to Paris in 1799,

AMADEUS

with a view of prosecuting his studies; and he soon gained himself a name in the French metropolis. Napoleon presented him with a gold medal; but his subsequent conduct towards Spain inspired the artist with such aversion for him that he would never model his bust; and he was afterwards imprisoned for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to Joseph Buonaparte, when proclaimed king of Spain. Many of his best works are at Madrid. Died, 1827.

Alvensleben, Philipp Karl, count of, son of a councillor of war at Hanover, was a distinguished diplomatist in the service of Frederick the Great and his successor. After being employed for many years as diplomatic agent between the court of Prussia and the electoral court of Bavaria, he was sent ambassador to France, to Holland, and, in 1789, to England. The following year he was recalled to Berlin, and was placed at the head of the department for foreign affairs. The count wrote an account of the war from the Peace of Munster to that of Hubertsburg. Born, 1746; died, 1802.

Alviano, Bartolomeo, an eminent Venetian general, whose exploits in the war against the emperor Maximilian, in 1508, caused the republic to decree him triumphal honours. In the siege of Padua by the emperor, and at the battles of La Motte and Marignano, Alviano displayed the most heroic qualities. His death was occasioned by excessive fatigue while laying siege to Brescia. Born, 1455; died, 1615.

Alypius, bishop of Tagasta, Africa, and the friend of St. Augustine, with whom he was baptized at Milan, in 388. He opposed the Donatists and Pelagians with great zeal; and died after 430.

Amadeus V., count of Savoy, succeeded to the sovereignty of that state, 1285, to the exclusion of his nephew Philip, the lawful heir. He carried on wars with several of the neighbouring states successfully, but when Philip reclaimed the sovereignty he was compelled to treat with him. Through the mediation of Edward I. of England, a division of the duchy was made between the two claimants. Amadeus afterwards took part in most of the wars and negotiations of France. He acquired the surname of Great from his wisdom and success, and, after a reign of 38 years, died at Avignon, 1323.

Amadeus VIII., the Peaceful, count and first duke of Savoy, was born in 1383, succeeded his father, Amadeus VII., in 1391, extended his dominions, and received the title of duke from the emperor Sigismund in 1417. He lost his duchess in 1428, and six years later he retired to the priory of Ripaille, which he had founded, resigned the sovereignty, and led an easy, and some say a voluptuous life, in company with several of his friends. On the deposition of Pope Eugenius IV., Amadeus was chosen to succeed him, and took the name of Felix V. The schism thus caused lasted ten years, and ended with the second retirement of Amadeus in 1440. Died at Geneva, 1451.

Amadeus IX., the Blessed, duke of Savoy, was born in 1435, and succeeded his father Louis in 1465. He was feeble in health and in mind, and the regency was intrusted to his duchess Yolande, daughter of Charles VII. of France. A civil war took place, and the duchess was imprisoned, but she was restored to the government. Amadeus was famed for his benevolence and care for the poor. Died, 1472.

Amalasontha, regent and queen of Italy, was the daughter of Theodoric the Great, and the niece of Clovis. She was distinguished for her beauty, energy of character, and accomplishments. On the death of Theodoric she became regent and guardian of her son Athalaric, whose education she carefully conducted. Impatient of restraint, he broke away from her, and indulging in sensual pleasures, died at sixteen. She then shared the crown with her cousin Theodatus, and was murdered by him in 535.

Amatus, a Portuguese Jew, born, 1511, at Castel Bianco. He studied medicine with success at the university of Salamanca, and afterwards gave lectures at Ferrara, Ancona, and other places. For many years he concealed his religion, but at length falling under the suspicion of the Inquisition, he escaped to Thessalonica, and there avowed himself a Jew. He attended Pope Julius III. on several occasions. He published two medical treatises, which were long held in great estimation.

Amaury I., king of Jerusalem, succeeded his brother, Baldwin III., in 1162. He was chiefly engaged in wars with the Saracens, from whom he endeavoured to take Egypt. In 1168, in violation of a treaty with the caliph, he invaded Egypt, took Belbeis, and threatened Cairo; but the destruction of the fleet, sent to his aid by the emperor of the East, compelled him to return. He soon after renewed the invasion, and unsuccessfully besieged Damietta. Saladin in his turn invaded the kingdom of Jerusalem, and took Gaza. Died, 1173.

Amberger, Christoph, a painter of Nürnberg in the 16th century, was a disciple of Hans Holbein. His principal work is the history of Joseph, in twelve pictures. Amberger was called to Augsburg in 1530 by Charles V., who highly esteemed him, and there it is supposed that he died, between 1560—1570.

Amboise, George d', a French cardinal and minister of state, born of a noble family, 1460. He became successively bishop of Montauban, archbishop of Narbonne, and of Rouen. Louis XII. made him prime minister, and he soon acquired great popularity by taking off the taxes which had been usually levied on the people at the accession of every new monarch. The king, by his advice, undertook the conquest of the Milanese, in which he succeeded. Soon after this, he was appointed the pope's legate in France, with the dignity of cardinal, and in that capacity effected a great reform among the religious orders. He died in 1510.

Amboise, Almyr d', a famous French admiral, and brother of the above, became, in 1503, grand-master of the Knights of St. John in Rhodes, and gained a splendid victory over the sultan of Egypt, in 1510. Died, 1512.

Ambrogio, Teseo, one of the most celebrated among the early Italian orientalists, was born at Pavia, in 1469, and died, 1540. Leo X. appointed him professor of Syriac and Chaldee at Bologna.

Ambrose, St., bishop of Milan, was born about 340, in Gallia Narbonensis, of which province his father was prætorian prefect. While yet a youth he pleaded causes with so much eloquence, that Probus, prefect of Italy, chose him one of his council, and afterwards nominated him governor of Liguria, which office he held five years. In 374, Auxentius, bishop of Milan, died; and so fierce was the contest in the election of a successor to the vacant see, that the governor was called upon to quell the tumult. This he attempted by persuasion in the great church; and at the conclusion of his address, a voice in the crowd exclaimed, 'Ambrose is bishop.' This circumstance was considered as a divine direction, and Ambrose was declared to be the object not only of the popular choice, but of divine selection. His first efforts were directed to the extermination of Arianism, which was then making great progress. He also successfully resisted the Pagans, who were attempting to restore their ancient worship. When Maximinus invaded Italy, and actually entered Milan, Ambrose remained at his post, to assuage the calamities produced by the invading army. When, in consequence of a tumult at Thessalonica, Theodosius sent an order for a general massacre, Ambrose went to the emperor, remonstrated with him on his barbarity, and prevailed on him to promise that the command should be revoked. The mandate was, however, carried into execution, and 7000 persons were slaughtered in cold blood. Shortly afterwards, when Theodosius was about to enter the great church of Milan, Ambrose met him at the porch, and sternly forbade him to appear in the holy place. The emperor pleaded the example of David: — 'You have imitated David in his crime, imitate him in his repentance,' was the reply; and Theodosius was excluded from the services of the church for eight months, and then was compelled, not only to perform penance, but to sign an edict, which ordained that an interval of thirty days should pass before any sentence of death or of confiscation should be executed. The works of St. Ambrose are numerous, and fill 2 vols. folio. He died at Milan, in 397.

Ambrosius Aurelianus, king of the Britons. He came from Armorica to assist in expelling the Saxons, who had been invited over by Vortigern; and on the death of that monarch the sovereignty was vested in him. Died, at Winchester, in 508.

Ameilhon, Hubert Pascal, a learned Frenchman, born, 1730; author of 'Histoire du Bas Empire,' of a celebrated work on the

AMELIA

Commerce of the Egyptians, and of 'Researches into the Mechanical Arts of the Ancients.' Died, 1811.

Amelia, duchess dowager of Saxe-Weimar. [Saxe-Weimar.]

Ametot de la Mousaye, Nicolas, a French historian of the 17th century. He resided for some time at Venice, as secretary to the French embassy, and wrote a history of its government. He also translated the 'Prince' (by Machiavel) and other Italian works into French. Died, 1706.

Amerbach, Johann, a celebrated printer of Basel, in the 15th century; the first who used the Roman type instead of Gothic and Italian. He was a man of learning, piety, and wealth, and spared no labour or expense in the production of his edition, the first published, of the complete works of St. Augustine. He had previously published the works of St. Ambrose, and afterwards undertook the preparation of those of St. Jerome; which appeared after his death under the care of his sons. Died, 1515.

Amerbach, Boniface, son of the above, syndic of Basel; he was an intimate friend of Erasmus, and was for 20 years professor of jurisprudence at Basel, and died, 1562.

Amerigo Vespucci, an eminent navigator, was born at Florence in 1451. After receiving a liberal education he was sent by his father to Spain for the purpose of conducting his commercial affairs; and, being at Seville when Columbus was making preparations for his second voyage, he resolved to quit mercantile pursuits, and enter on the career of discovery. His first expedition to the new continent was in 1499, under the command of Ojeda, a year after the discovery and examination of the coast of Paria by Columbus. He made a second in the following year. After this he entered the service of King Emanuel of Portugal, and made two voyages in Portuguese ships; the first in 1501, the second in 1503. The object of this last voyage was to find a westerly passage to Malacca. He arrived at Brazil, and discovered the bay of All Saints. In 1506 he again entered the service of the king of Spain, but made no more voyages, as appears from memoranda, showing that he was at Seville till 1508, at which time he was appointed principal pilot. His duties were to prepare charts, and prescribe routes for vessels in their voyages to the new world, which soon received his name. This honour certainly belonged to Columbus rather than to Amerigo, for the prior discovery of the continent by the former is not to be questioned. He died at Seville, Feb. 22, 1512.

Amerinus. [See Cicero.]

Ames, Joseph, the celebrated historian of British typography, was born at Yarmouth, 1689, and died, 1759. His father apprenticed him to a plane-maker in London; and, after serving out his time, he became a ship-chandler at Wapping, which business, notwithstanding his antiquarian pursuits, he carried on until his death. He early discovered a taste for English history and antiquities; and brought out, in

AMHURST

1749, after the labour of many years, 'Typographical Antiquities; being an historical account of printing in England, with some memoirs of our ancient printers, and a register of the books printed by them from 1471 to 1600; with an appendix concerning printing in Scotland and Ireland to the same time.' It was a laborious compilation, but deficient in point of learning. By the labours of subsequent editors, the work, at first published in 1 vol. 4to., has been improved and extended to 4 vols. 4to. Ames wrote several other works, among which is 'Parentalia; or Memoirs of the Family of Wren.' He was F.R.S. and F.S.A., and for many years filled the office of secretary to the Society of Antiquaries.

Amherst, Jeffery, Lord, a distinguished British officer, was descended from an ancient Kentish family, near Sevenoaks, where he was born, 1717. He entered into the army in 1731, and became aide-de-camp to Lord Ligonier, with whom he served at the battles of Rocoux, Dettingen, and Fontenoy. In 1758 he was sent to America, where he captured Louisbourg, and all its dependencies in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This was followed by the reduction of Fort du Quesne, Niagara, and Ticonderoga, which paved the way for the entire conquest of Canada. For these services General Amherst received the thanks of parliament, and the order of the Bath. In 1763 he was made governor of Virginia; and, in 1776, created Baron Amherst. In 1796 he resigned the commandship-in-chief to the Duke of York, and the following year received the rank of field-marshal. He died in 1797. A portrait sketched by Gainsborough is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Amherst, William Pitt, Earl Amherst, governor-general of India, was born in 1773. He succeeded to the barony on the death of his uncle, Jeffery, first Lord Amherst, in 1797, was one of the Canada commissioners, a privy councillor from 1816, and was sent in 1816 as ambassador extraordinary to China. His mission was fruitless, in consequence of his refusal to submit to the degrading ceremonies insisted on by the court of Pekin. On his voyage to England he visited the island of St. Helena, and had several interviews with Napoleon, then a captive there. In 1823 he was appointed governor-general of India, and for his services there was, three years later, created Earl Amherst of Aracan and Viscount Holmesdale. He was Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order, and was in the enjoyment of a pension of 3,000*l.* a-year. Died at Knowle House, near Sevenoaks, March 13, 1857. Earl Amherst was twice married, first in 1809, and secondly in 1839. He left surviving a son and daughter by his first wife.

Amhurst, Nicholas, an English political and miscellaneous writer, born at Marden, Kent, and died, 1742. He was author of the 'Terræ Filius,' a satirical work on the university of Oxford; and published, with the assistance of Pulteney and Lord Bolingbroke, the work by which he is most known, entitled 'The Craftsman.'

Amiot, Father, one of the most learned of the French missionaries to China, born at Toulon, 1718, and died at Peking, 1794, aged 77. This zealous Jesuit, who arrived at Macao in 1760, was invited to Peking in 1751, by the Emperor of China, and remained in that capital 43 years. By continued application he became acquainted with the Chinese and Tatar languages; and, from time to time, remitted to France the result of his labours, which afterwards appeared in several publications.

Amman, Jost, a famous engraver and book illustrator, born at Zurich in 1539. He settled at Nürnberg and spent his life there. He is said to have painted with great brilliancy on glass, but excelled chiefly in engraving, both on wood and copper. Died, at Nürnberg, 1591.

Ammanati, Bartolomeo, a Florentine architect and sculptor of the 16th century. After studying under Baccio Bandinelli and Sansavino, he became an imitator of Michael Angelo. He built the fine Ponte della Trinità at Florence, completed the Pitti Palace, and executed several works at Rome, Venice, and Padua. Born, 1511; died, 1592.

Ammianus Marcellinus, a Roman historian of the 4th century, born at Antioch. He wrote the Roman history from the reign of Nerva to the death of Valens, in 31 books, of which only 18 are extant; served long in the army, and took part in the Persian war under Julian; then retired to Rome, and died about 390. His history is esteemed impartial and trustworthy, but his style is faulty.

Ammonio, Andrea, a Latin poet, born at Lucca, in Italy, of whose genius Erasmus made frequent mention. He was sent to England in an official character by Pope Leo X., and was appointed Latin secretary to Henry VIII. He subsequently became prebendary of Salisbury, having previously received some valuable church preferment, and was made papal nuncio in England. Died at London, 1517.

Ammonius, surnamed **Saccas**, or **The Porter**, a philosopher of the 3rd century, was born at Alexandria, probably of Christian parents, and became the founder of a new school of philosophy, which sought to effect a reconciliation of the Platonic and Aristotelian systems. The great critic Longinus, the mystic Plotinus, and the great church teacher Origen, were disciples of Ammonius. He died about 243.

Ammonius, monk of Alexandria. [See **Cyril**, St., of Alexandria.]

Amontons, Guillaume, French natural philosopher, born at Paris, 1663, and died, 1706. He constructed a new thermometer, hygroscope, and other philosophical instruments, and is said to have been the inventor of telegraphs.

Ameretti, Carlo, mineralogist, born at Oneglia, in the Milanese, 1740, and died, 1816. He became one of the keepers of the Ambrosian library at Milan, and published, in Italian, 'A Tour from Milan to the Three Lakes of Como, Lugano, and Maggiore.' He composed also a great number of memoirs and tracts, for

which he was rewarded with the decoration of the order of the Iron Crown.

Amory, Thomas, an eccentric character, was son of Counsellor Amory, appointed by William III. secretary for the forfeited estates in Ireland. He led a very reclusive life in his house in Orchard Street, Westminster, carefully shunning company, and never stirring out by daylight. He was a zealous Unitarian, and the author of 'John Bunce,' 'Memoirs,' and other singular books. Died, 1789, aged 97.

Ampère, André Marie, whose name is imperishably connected with the great discoveries in electro-magnetism, was born at Lyons 1775. In 1804 he was nominated professor in the Polytechnic School of Paris; and here in connection with Oersted, Faraday, and other distinguished men of science, with whom he was in constant correspondence, he paved the way for those brilliant discoveries that have already issued in the electric telegraph, and promise an illimitable extension of the boundaries of science. Died, 1836.

Ampère, Jean Jacques, a distinguished French historian and littérateur, was born at Lyons in 1800. He was the son of the eminent electrician André Marie Ampère, and was educated at Paris, where he was a pupil of Cousin. In 1833 he became a professor at the College of France, was received at the Academy of Inscriptions in 1842, and at the French Academy in 1847. He visited Egypt and Nubia in 1844, and contributed some interesting articles on those countries to the 'Revue des Deux Mondes.' Among his principal works are, 'De la Littérature Française dans ses Rapports avec les Littératures étrangères au Moyen Age,' 'Histoire littéraire de la France avant le Douzième Siècle,' 'Sur la Formation de la Langue Française,' and 'Histoire Romaine à Rome,' his last work. It is a book of real scholarship, of discriminating criticism, and also of great liveliness and directness. Ampère was the friend of Béranger and De Tocqueville. Died in March, 1864.

Amru, one of the greatest Mussulman commanders, and the conqueror of Egypt, was at first one of the enemies of Mohammed. But having become a proselyte, he escaped from Mecca with his friend Khaled and joined the Prophet at Medina. He took a distinguished part in the conquest of Syria and Palestine, 632-638; invaded Egypt in June, 639; took Pelusium and Memphis; obtained the aid of the Coptic Christians, and after a siege of fourteen months took Alexandria. He is reproached, but on untrustworthy evidence, with having burnt, by order of the Caliph Omar, the famous library of Alexandria. Amru was named governor of Egypt, which flourished under his wise administration. He was subsequently the friend and supporter of Moawiyah against Ali; became a second time governor of Egypt, and died in 662.

Amurath, or **Murad, II.**, one of the most illustrious of the Ottoman emperors, succeeded his father Mahomet I. in 1421, at the age of 18. The empire was disputed with him un-

successfully by his uncle Mustapha, who was taken and hung; and by his brother Mustapha, who also was taken and strangled. In 1429 he took Thessalonica from the Venetians, in 1436 subdued the despot of Servia, besieged Belgrade, which was successfully defended by John Huniades; defeated the Hungarians at Varna in 1444, and slew their king Ladislaus, abdicated in favour of his son the following year, and retired to Magnesia, but had soon to resume the government in consequence of the disorders which arose. In 1447 he made war on Scanderbeg, in Albania, and was repulsed. Died, 1461.

Amurath III., Ottoman emperor, succeeded his father Selim II., in 1574. His first act was the murder of his five brothers, the eldest of whom was eight years old. He carried on war with Persia for eleven years, and acquired several provinces. In 1581 the janissaries revolted, and a great fire broke out in Constantinople. In 1592 Amurath made war on the emperor, and two years after took Raab. He was hated for his avarice, and his sensual excesses made him early old. Died, 1596.

Amurath IV., Ottoman emperor, succeeded his uncle Mustapha in 1623. The empire was then in a very troubled state. In 1624 he besieged Baghdad unsuccessfully; again, seven years afterwards, with the same result; in 1636 took Erivan; and at length, in 1638, succeeded in taking Baghdad. He then ordered the massacre of 30,000 prisoners. He had many good qualities as a ruler and a soldier, but his debaucheries brought him to a premature end. Died, 1640.

Amyot, Jacques, bishop of Auxerre, and grand almoner of France, born at Melun, of obscure parents, 1514, and died 1593. He left the university of Paris at the age of 23, and was recommended to the duchess of Berri, through whose influence he became professor of Greek and Latin at Bourges. He was afterwards appointed preceptor to the sons of Henry II., and while thus engaged he translated the *Lives* of Plutarch. Charles IX. gave him the abbey of Cornelius de Compiègne, and conferred on him the high offices above mentioned.

Anacharsis, a Scythian philosopher, flourished about 600 years B.C. He travelled to Athens, where he was much esteemed by Solon, and was the only stranger the Athenians ever admitted to the honour of citizenship. On his return to Scythia he attempted to introduce some of the institutions and customs of Greece, but while in the act of performing a rite to Cybele he was killed by an arrow.

Anacletus, anti-pope. [See **Innocent II.**]

Anacana, queen of Xiragua, in the island of St. Domingo, at the beginning of the 16th century, and one of the victims of Spanish treachery and cruelty. Ovando, the governor of St. Domingo, invited her to a feast, where, at an appointed signal, her native attendants were shot, and she herself was seized, carried off, and executed, about 1506.

Anacreon, the Greek lyric poet, was a na-

tive of Teos, in Ionia, which town he is said to have quitted when it was taken by the Persians in B.C. 540. He lived many years at Samos, under the patronage of the tyrant Polycrates, and afterwards at Athens. He died at the age of 85. The poems of Anacreon set forth chiefly the praises of love and wine, to the enjoyment of which his life also appears to have been dedicated. He is said to have been a lover of Sappho, but the story is rejected as too improbable. Many fragments of his songs are preserved, and a number of odes long passed under his name which are now held to be spurious.

Anastasius. [See **Ivan IV.**]

Anastasius I., emperor of the East, born in Illyricum, 430, and died, 518. He was elevated to the throne on the murder of Zeno, in 491. Anastasius was excommunicated by Pope Symmachus for his severities towards the Catholics. This was the first instance of the excommunication of a sovereign by the Pope.

Anastasius II., raised to the throne of Constantinople, in 713, on the deposition of Bardanes, whose secretary he had been, was a man of learning and a zealous Catholic, yet he did not neglect the defence of the empire, then threatened by the Saracens. On the breaking out of an insurrection in 716, he was compelled to retire to a monastery. When he attempted afterwards to regain his throne, he was seized and put to death by Leo, who had usurped the crown.

Anaxagoras, of Clazomena, a celebrated Greek philosopher, born B.C. 500. He inherited a considerable estate in his own country, which he relinquished to indulge his thirst for knowledge at Athens, where he applied to the study of poetry and eloquence, and taught philosophy, having among his pupils Euripides, the tragic poet, and Pericles, the great statesman. His reputation, however, created him enemies, and he was condemned to death on a charge of atheism, but the sentence was commuted into banishment. Anaxagoras then withdrew to Lampsacus, where he taught philosophy undisturbed until his death, which happened in his 72nd year, B.C. 428. Anaxagoras is celebrated as the first of the Greek philosophers who taught the existence of a Superior Mind, distinct from, yet pervading and governing, the universe.

Anaxandrides, a Greek comic poet, of the 4th century B.C., said to have been the first who introduced love adventures on the stage. He was a native of Rhodes, and was starved to death at Athens for libelling the Government.

Anaxarchus, a Greek philosopher of the atomic school of Leucippus and Democritus. He was the friend of Alexander the Great, whom he accompanied on his Asiatic expedition, and who admitted him to great freedom of intercourse. He was pounded to death in a mortar by the tyrant of Cyprus, B.C. 323.

Anaximander, the friend and disciple of Thales of Miletus, born B.C. 610. He had a considerable knowledge of astronomy and

geography, and was the first who noticed the obliquity of the ecliptic; he also taught that the moon receives her light from the sun, and that the earth is globular; and to him is ascribed the invention of the sphere and geographical charts.

Anaximenes, of Miletus, the pupil and successor of Anaximander. He maintained that air is the first principle of all things; and Pliny attributes to him the invention of the sun-dial. Flourished, B.C. 540-480.

Anaximenes, of Lampsacus, a Greek historian and philosopher, son of Aristocles. He was one of the preceptors of Alexander the Great, whom he accompanied in most of his campaigns, and afterwards wrote the history of his reign, and that of his father Philip, about B.C. 330.

Anchieta, José d', a Portuguese Jesuit, called the Apostle of the New World; born in Teneriffe, 1538, and died, 1597. At the age of 20 he went to Brazil, where he founded the first college for the conversion of the savage natives.

Ancillon, David, a learned French divine, born at Metz, 1617, and died, 1692. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he retired from Metz, of which he had been for some time the pastor, to Frankfurt, and thence to Hanau, where he attained to great celebrity by his theological writings and discoveries; and he afterwards accepted a situation in the French Church at Berlin. His eldest son, Charles Ancillon, obtained through his influence the office of historiographer to the king of Prussia, and was afterwards made inspector of the French courts of justice. He wrote several treatises, &c., and died, 1715.

Ancillon, Johann Peter Friedrich, a Prussian statesman and miscellaneous writer, was born at Berlin, in 1766. He early obtained reputation as a preacher and writer, was made councillor of state, minister of education, and finally minister of foreign affairs. Among his works are *Mélanges de Littérature et de Philosophie*, *Essais Philosophiques*, and *Tableau des Révolutions du Système Politique de l'Europe*, the last being his best work. Ancillon was a member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, and of the French Institute. Died, 1837.

Ankarstroom, or Ankarstrom, John James. [See *Gustavus III.*]

Ancre, Marshal d'. [See *Concino Concini*.]

Anus Martius, fourth mythical king of Rome, elected on the death of Tullus Hostilius. During his reign, according to the legends, Rome was enlarged by taking in the Aventine Hill, and occupying the hill Janiculum, beyond the Tiber. He is said also to have built the wooden bridge, *Pons Sublucius*, erected a public prison in the forum, extended the territories of Rome to the sea, and built the town and port of Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber. Anus died after a reign of 24 years. The history and chronology of his reign are alike mythical.

Anderson, Adam, a native of Scotland, was for many years a managing clerk in the

South-Sea House, a trustee for the settlements in Georgia, and a member of the Scotch Corporation of London. He wrote a work on the Historical and Chronological Deduction of Trade and Commerce, and died 1765, aged 75.

Anderson, Sir Edmund, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas under Queen Elizabeth, to which office he was promoted in 1582. He sat on the trials of Mary, queen of Scots, and of Davidson, the secretary, for issuing the warrant under which she was executed. Anderson's Reports, folio, 1644, is still a book of authority. He was a native of Lincolnshire, and died, 1605.

Anderson, James, an advocate at the Scottish bar, eminent for his learning and antiquarian research, born at Edinburgh, 1662, and died, 1728, through an apoplectic stroke. His first work, 'An Essay, proving the Independence of the Crown of Scotland,' published in 1705, procured him the thanks of the Scottish parliament, under whose auspices he subsequently produced a series of the Charters and Seals of the Scottish Monarchs from the earliest times down to the Union with England, a book which gained him the greatest reputation, and is entitled 'Selectus Diplomatum et Numismatum Scotie Thesaurus.'

Anderson, James, a Scottish miscellaneous writer, born at Hermiston, near Edinburgh, 1739, and died 1808. He published a series of 'Essays on Planting,' which procured him much reputation; and, in 1780, the university of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of LL.D. In 1783, he removed to Edinburgh, and projected the establishment of the North British Fisheries; for which purpose he was employed by government to survey the coast of Scotland, and received great commendation for his services. Dr. Anderson was the author of a number of publications chiefly on agricultural affairs; he also wrote for the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and the *Monthly Review*.

Anderson, John, F.R.S., professor of natural philosophy in the university of Glasgow, and founder of the useful institution in that city bearing his name, was born in 1726, at Roseneath, in Dumbartonshire. His great characteristic was an ardent desire for the instruction of his fellow-men, and he was indefatigable in studying and exemplifying the application of science to mechanical practice, for which purpose, in addition to his academical labours, he taught his *anti-toga class*, as he called it (formed of artisans in their week-day dress), twice every week during the session, to the end of his life. Anderson wrote a work entitled 'Institutes of Physics,' which passed through several editions. He was F.R.S.L. and E. He died in 1796, directing by his will that the whole of his property should be devoted to the establishment of an educational institution in Glasgow, to be denominated Anderson's University, for the use of the unacademical classes; which may justly be considered as the parent of the Mechanics' Institutions which afterwards sprang up throughout the country.

ANDERSON

Anderson, John, son of a merchant at Hamburg, of which city he himself became principal magistrate in 1726. He was employed in various negotiations with different European courts; and during his residence abroad he cultivated an acquaintance with all whom he found distinguished for their literary attainments, and kept up a correspondence with them after his return. He died, 1743, aged 79. His principal work is 'The Natural History of Greenland, Davis's Straits, and the Countries situated in the Arctic Circle.'

Anderson, Lawrence, one of the chief promoters of the reformation of religion in Sweden. He was chancellor to Gustavus Vasa; but having engaged in a conspiracy, he passed the years of life left to him by the king's clemency in retirement. Died, 1552.

Anderson, Robert, M.D., a native of Carnwath, in Lanarkshire; author of numerous works, critical and biographical. Of those most highly valued are the following:—'Lives of the British Poets,' in 14 vols., published in 1795; 'Works and Life of Tobias Smollett,' and the 'Life of Samuel Johnson.' He was the friend and patron of genius wherever it appeared; to him Campbell dedicated his 'Pleasures of Hope,' as it was chiefly owing to him that that poem was brought before the world. Died, 1830.

Andocides, an Athenian orator, was born *b.c.* 467. He played a prominent part in the political contests of the Greek states, belonged to the oligarchical party at Athens, and was four times exiled: the first time for profaning the Eleusinian mysteries, and for taking part, it was said, with Alcibiades, in the mutilation of the Hermæ. He is supposed to have died in exile soon after *b.c.* 393.

André, John, a major in the British service in the American war; who, being led to offer his services to negotiate between the noted General Arnold and General Sir Henry Clinton, the former proposing to give up the fortress of West Point to the English, was taken prisoner by the Americans within their lines; and, owing to his disguise and the nature of his mission, was tried and hung as a spy, Oct. 2, 1780. On going to the place of execution his fortitude excited the admiration and melted the hearts of the spectators. When asked if he had anything to say, he replied, 'Nothing, but to request that you will witness to the world that I die like a brave man.' A monument is erected to him in Westminster Abbey.

Andrea del Sarto. [Sarto.]

Andrea Pisano. [Pisano.]

Andréossi, François, an eminent French engineer and mathematician, was born at Paris in 1633. He assisted Riquet in forming the canal of Languedoc, the sole merit of which stupendous work has been unjustly claimed for him. Died, 1688.

Andréossi, Antoine François, Count, a distinguished French military officer and engineer, and eminent also as a diplomatist, was

ANDRIEUX

a descendant of the preceding, and was born in Languedoc, 1761. He was a lieutenant of artillery at twenty; served with distinction in Italy and Egypt; and had reached the rank of inspector-general of the artillery when Napoleon ascended the throne. He was successively ambassador to London, Vienna, and Constantinople; and received many marks of the imperial favour. On the restoration of Louis XVIII., in 1814, Andréossi was recalled from his embassy to the Porte, and presented with the cross of St. Louis: but on the return of Napoleon from Elba, he again attached himself to his old master; and was one of the commissioners chosen by the provisional government to treat with the allies. He wrote a 'Histoire Générale du Canal du Midi;' the 'Campaign of the Gallo-Batavian Army on the Maine and Rednitz,' &c. Died, 1828.

Andrews, Henry, a self-taught mathematician, born of poor parents at Frieston, near Grantham, 1744, and died January 26, 1820. Having, while in a menial employment, occupied his leisure moments in the study of astronomical science, he attained therein great proficiency, and for more than 40 years was computer of the Nautical Ephemeris, and the calculator of Moore's Almanack.

Andrews, Lancelot, bishop of Winchester, and one of the most learned prelates of the 17th century, was born in London in 1565. He was educated at Cambridge, early distinguished himself as a preacher, was made chaplain to Queen Elizabeth and dean of Westminster. James I. made him in 1605 bishop of Chichester and lord almoner. He also employed him to answer the work in which Cardinal Bellarmine (Matthew Tortus) had attacked James's 'Defence of the Rights of Kings.' The answer was entitled 'Tortura Torti.' Andrews was made bishop of Ely and privy-councillor in 1609, and was translated to Winchester in 1618. He belonged to what is now called the High Church party, but was not wanting in prudence and moderation. His learning was extolled by some of the greatest European scholars, his oratory was irresistibly fascinating, and his moral character was worthy of his fame and office. Among his works are a 'Manual of Private Devotions,' Sermons, Lectures, &c. He took part in the authorized translation of the Bible. Died, 1626.

Andrieu, Bertrand, a medallist engraver, born at Bordeaux, 1761, and died at Paris, 1822; considered as the restorer of the art of engraving medals, which had declined after the reign of Louis XIV.

Andrieux, François Guillaume Jean Stanislas, a clever and voluminous French author, dramatist, poet, and politician, born at Strasburg, in 1759. He was member of the Council of Five Hundred in 1798; was afterwards librarian to Joseph Buonaparte, Professor of Belles Lettres at the Polytechnic School, and Professor of Literature at the College of France, filling the last chair nearly 20 years. He was also named perpetual Se-

ANDRISCUS

cretary of the French Academy. Opposed to arbitrary power, he advocated warmly the liberty of the press and the system of 'Ecoles Primaires.' He was one of the projectors and chief contributors of the 'Décade Philosophique,' and was an active member of the Institute. Among his dramatic pieces are 'Anaximander,' 'Les Étourdis,' 'Le Vieux Fat,' and 'Le Jeune Homme à l'Épreuve,' &c. &c. Died, 1833.

Andriscus, a man of mean extraction, who, pretending to be the son of Perseus, the last king of Macedonia, took the name of Philip, and was called Pseudo-Philippus. Having obtained, in B.C. 149, a signal victory over Juventius, the Roman prætor, he assumed the kingly power; but in the following year was conquered, and served to grace the triumph of Metellus.

Andronicus Cyrrhestes, a Greek architect, who built the famous octagonal tower, known as the Temple of the Winds, at Athens, which has been used as a mosque by the Turks. He is also said to be the inventor of the weathercock.

Andronicus, Livius, the earliest dramatic author in the Latin language, who flourished about B.C. 240. Nearly all his works are lost.

Andronicus, of Rhodes, a follower of Aristotle, to whom we are indebted for restoring and publishing the works of that philosopher, about B.C. 60.

Andronicus. [See **Palseologus, John I.**]

Andronicus I., Comnenus, emperor of the East, was the son of Isaac, and grandson of Alexis Comnenus. He was remarkable for his audacity and crafty eloquence; but was profligate, passionate, and cruel. After the death of his cousin, the emperor Manuel, in 1180, he was chosen partner in the government with Alexis II., who, being a mere youth, soon fell a sacrifice to his coadjutor's thirst of power, and Andronicus became sole emperor in 1183. The revolt excited by Isaac Comnenus, and supported by the king of Sicily, led to a proscription on the part of the emperor; but the people, exasperated at his cruelties, proclaimed Isaac Angelus emperor, and Andronicus, now 75 years of age, after being subjected for several days to the most horrible outrages and tortures, was at last hung by the feet, and then run through with a sword, 1185.

Andronicus II., Palseologus, surnamed the Elder, succeeded Michael VIII., in 1283, having been joint emperor with him since 1273. His long reign was troubled by ecclesiastical discussions, the first act of his reign being the revocation of the act of union of the Greek and Latin churches effected by Michael. By the inroads of the Turks, and the revolt of his grandson, who, having been crowned emperor, took Constantinople in 1328, the aged Andronicus, deprived of all but the imperial adornments, and confined to one room in the palace, was glad to find refuge in a cloister, where he died about four years afterwards, 1332.

ANGIOLELLO

Androuet du Cerceau, Jacques, an eminent French architect of the 16th century, who designed the Pont Neuf, and commenced the building of it in 1578. He was also employed, in 1596, to continue the gallery of the Louvre; but was obliged to quit France during the persecution of the Protestants, and no further account of him is on record.

Aneurin, a British poet and chieftain of the sixth century, supposed by some authors to be the same with Gildas, the historian. He took part in the battle of Cattraeth, which he made the subject of a poem; this, and a few poetical fragments, form the whole of his known works. The poem entitled 'Odes of the Months,' formerly attributed to Aneurin, is now considered spurious. Aneurin was one of the noblest poets of the Kymry.

Angelico, Fra Giovanni da Fiesole, Il Beato, a very celebrated Italian painter, was born at Mugello, in 1387. He entered the order of Predicants at Fiesole in 1407, and is supposed by some writers to have early practised the art of illuminating books. He painted at Cortona, Fiesole, Florence, Rome, &c. Among his finest works are the frescoes in the convent of St. Mark, Florence, and those in the chapel of Nicholas V. in the Vatican. He was a man of earnest piety and profound humility, worked always as by the aid of divine inspiration, which he sought before commencing, and would never, it is said, alter a picture. His subjects are all religious, his execution most delicate and elaborate, frequently resembling illuminations, and his own character is impressed on all his works. He spent the last eight years of his life at Rome, where he died in 1455. The National Gallery possesses two examples of this master.

Angelus, Christopher, a Greek scholar, who, being driven from his own country by the Turks, found an asylum in England in 1608; and, under the patronage of the bishop of Norwich, was placed in Trinity College, Cambridge, thence removed to Baliol College, Oxford, where he was of great service to the junior students, and where he died, 1638. He published several works in Greek, English, and Latin.

Angerstein, John Julius, a distinguished patron of the fine arts, born at St. Petersburg, 1735; died at Blackheath, Jan. 22, 1822. He came over to England under the patronage of Andrew Thompson, Esq., with whom he lived in partnership upwards of 50 years. Mr. Angerstein exhibited much public spirit on several occasions, and was the first who proposed a reward of £2000 from the fund at Lloyd's to the inventor of life-boats. His celebrated collection of paintings, esteemed inferior to none of the same extent in Europe, was purchased by the English government for £60,000, and formed the nucleus of the National Gallery. His portrait, by Lawrence, was presented to the National Gallery by William IV.

Angiolello, Giovanni Mario, a Venetian historian of the 15th century. In his

youth he was taken captive by the Turks; and made slave to Mustapha. He was released by Mohammed II., and attended him in an expedition to Persia, 1473. Angiolello wrote the history of Mohammed II., in the Turkish and Italian languages; also the history of Ussun Cassan. He died probably about 1530.

Anglesey, Arthur, Earl of. [Annesley.]

Anglesey, Henry William Paget, K.G., G.C.B., &c., &c., marquis of, the eldest son of the first earl of Uxbridge, was born in 1768, and was educated at Westminster, and Christchurch, Oxford, which university he quitted in 1790. Three years afterwards he raised, on his father's estates in Staffordshire, a body of volunteers, numbering nearly 1,000, which were embodied in the line as the 80th regiment of foot, or Staffordshire Volunteers. Of this regiment Lord Paget was at once made Lieutenant-Colonel, and, proceeding to Flanders in 1794, one of the few bright spots of that unfortunate campaign was the gallantry he displayed, particularly in the retreat, in which he held the temporary command of Lord Cathcart's brigade. In 1795 Lord Paget was transferred to that branch of the service upon which his name has shed such lustre, and which his ability raised to a degree of efficiency not known before. In 1797 he obtained the command of the seventh Light Dragoons, and in 1799 accompanied the Duke of York in the expedition to Holland, where his dashing exploits at the head of the cavalry rendered him the admiration of the service. For some years afterwards he devoted himself entirely to the discharge of his regimental duties; and was promoted to Major-General in 1802, and to Lieutenant-General in 1808. In that year he proceeded to the Peninsula in command of two brigades of cavalry; and although his stay there was short, he did not quit till he left behind him the *souvenirs* of Sahagun, Mayorga, and Benevente. In 1809 he returned to England, where he remained for some time, taking no part in the subsequent Peninsular campaign; but attending to his duties in the House of Commons, as M.P. for Milbourne Port, till, on the death of his father, in 1812, he was removed to the House of Lords as Earl of Uxbridge. In 1815 he proceeded to Belgium in command of the cavalry. To narrate Lord Uxbridge's deeds there were simply to revive some of the most brilliant reminiscences of that short but glorious and eventful campaign. It is universally admitted that, next to the great leader of the host, the victory of Waterloo was more indebted to the Earl of Uxbridge than to any other of the warriors of that memorable day. Towards the close of the great encounter of the 18th of June he received a severe wound in the leg, which rendered it necessary to amputate the limb. For his services he was created Marquis of Anglesey, and received many other marks of gratitude from his country. In 1827 he was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, and in 1828 proceeded to Ireland as Viceroy, in which capacity he gained the warm affections of the Irish people. His advocacy of Catholic

Emancipation led to his recall within twelve months after his appointment; but in 1830 he was again nominated to the same office, which he retained till 1833, when Lord Grey's cabinet broke up. In 1846 he was advanced to the rank of Field-Marshal, and the same year once more became Master-General of the Ordnance, which office he held till 1852. Seldom were bravery, gentleness, and generosity combined in such noble proportions as in the Marquis of Anglesey. In his character, says a contemporary, there was not a fold; it was all open as day. His politics were thoroughly liberal; he was generally in advance of public opinion; and all measures of reform, in Church and State, had in him a strenuous and a steady champion. Had his eloquence been equal to his mental powers, he would have achieved as great a name in Parliament as in the camp; for he had a sound, shrewd understanding, a judgment rarely at fault, and accompanied with a moral courage not inferior to his brilliant physical bravery in the field of battle. The Marquis was twice married, in 1795 to a daughter of the fourth Earl of Jersey, but this marriage was dissolved in 1810, and her Ladyship married the Duke of Argyll. In 1810 Lord Anglesey married Lady Charlotte Cadogan, whose marriage with the late Lord Cowley had been previously dissolved. Died, April 29, 1854.

Angoulême, Charles de Valois, duke of, natural son of Charles IX.; born, 1675; and died, 1650. Catherine de Medici bequeathed to him her estates, but the will was set aside in favour of Margaret de Valois. Charles, however, retained the title of count d'Auvergne, and in 1619 was made duke of Angoulême. He gained great reputation as a military commander, taking part on the side of Henry IV. at the battles of Arques and Ivry; but was twice charged with treason, and the second time condemned to death, which sentence was changed into perpetual imprisonment. He was, however, once more pardoned, and distinguished himself at the sieges of Soissons and Rochelle, and in the campaigns in Germany, Languedoc, and Flanders. His memoirs, written by himself, were published soon after his death.

Anguisciola, Sofonisba, an Italian painter, was born of a noble family of Cremona, in 1533. She excelled in portraits; went to Madrid on the invitation of Philip II.; was twice married; became blind, and died at Genoa, about 1620. A comparison of dates throws doubt on the story of Vandeyck's visit to this artist at Genoa; his journey to Italy not commencing till 1623.

Angus, Earl of. [Douglas.]

Anhalt-Dessau, Leopold, prince of, Prussian field-marshal, was born in 1676. He entered the army at an early age, and served in the war of the Spanish Succession. He commanded the Prussian forces sent into Italy, where he greatly distinguished himself, and was wounded at the battle of Cassano. He next served in the Netherlands, and in 1715 took part in the war with Charles XII., whom he

ANICHINI

defeated at the isle of Rügen. The re-organization of the army occupied his attention during a long residence at Berlin. In 1745 he won a great victory over the Saxons and Austrians at Kesseldorf, and assisted at the capture of Dresden. Died, 1747. A marble statue by Schadow was erected to him at Berlin.

Anichini, Lodovico, a celebrated Italian medallist of the 16th century. He executed a medal representing the interview of Alexander the Great and the High Priest at Jerusalem, which Michael Angelo pronounced to be the perfection of the art.

Anjou, François, duke of, who bore at first the title of duke of Alençon, was the son of Henry II. of France and Catherine de Medici, and was born in 1554. A strong dislike existed between his mother and him; he associated himself with the leading Huguenots, and openly condemned the massacre of St. Bartholomew. In 1573 he took part in the siege of La Rochelle. A plot to raise him to the throne on the death of Charles IX. failed, and he was imprisoned with the king of Navarre. Retiring afterwards from the court, he joined the Protestants, but soon forsook them, and received from the king Berri, Touraine, and Anjou, the latter being then made a duchy for him. In 1576 he was head of the Catholic party, and in the next year he assisted the Flemings against the Spaniards. In 1581 he was chosen sovereign of the Netherlands. The same year he visited England with a view to negotiate a marriage with Queen Elizabeth, but after a stay of some months he returned unsuccessful to the Netherlands. His despotic interference with the rights of the people produced a revolt, and he was expelled the country. He retired to France, and died in 1584.

Anlaf. [See **Athelstan**.]

Anna Comnena was the daughter of the emperor Alexius Comnenus I., at whose death she conspired to place the crown on the head of her husband, Nicephorus Briennius, but without success. She then turned her attention to literary pursuits, and wrote the 'Alexiad,' a history of her father's reign. Died, 1148.

Anna Ivanowna, empress of all the Russias, daughter of the Czar Ivan Alexiowitch; born, 1693; married to the duke of Courland in 1710; and succeeded to the crown on the death of Peter II. 1730. Her favourite Biren soon attained supreme power, and governed the empire with intolerable tyranny. It is said that ten thousand lives were sacrificed to his violence, and that twice that number of persons were driven into exile. During this reign Russia was on a peaceable footing with her neighbours, the only hostilities in which she was engaged being a war to establish Augustus III. on the throne of Poland, and a war with the Ottoman Porte in 1736, which was terminated by the peace of Belgrade, in 1739. Died, 1740.

Anne, of Bohemia. [See **Richard II.**]

Anne, of Austria, queen of France, eldest daughter of Philip II. of Spain; born, 1604; married to Louis XIII. of France, 1615, at whose death, 1643, she was declared sole regent

ANQUETIL

during the minority of her son, Louis XIV.; she chose for her chief minister Cardinal Mazarin. Attempts to treat despotically the magistrates, who opposed the measures of the court, gave rise to the famous wars of the *Fronde*, in which the queen ultimately triumphed over the nobles and the people. Her son Louis assumed the reins of government, 1661. Anne then retired, passing the remainder of her life in pious exercises, and died in 1666. Histories of the 'Married Life' and of the 'Regency' of Anne of Austria have been written by Miss Freer.

Anne, of Cleves, daughter of John, third duke of Cleves, became in 1540, at the age of 25, the wife of Henry VIII. of England, who fell in love with Holbein's portrait of her, but was disenchanted at first sight, and in a few months divorced her. She was of a dull, apathetic nature, contented herself with a pension, and died in England, 1557.

Anne, queen of Great Britain, second daughter of James II., by his first wife, Anne Hyde, was born in 1664; was married to Prince George of Denmark in 1683; and succeeded to the crown on the death of William III., 1702. Her reign is marked by the great war of the Spanish Succession and the achievements of Marlborough, the accomplishment of the legislative union of Scotland with England, and the dashing exploits of Lord Peterborough in Spain. Anne was of a kind and yielding disposition, and was long entirely controlled, first by the imperious duchess of Marlborough, to whom she became warmly attached in childhood, and afterwards by her attendant, Mrs. Masham. Prince George died in 1708, and their six children died young. The contention of parties during the reign of Anne was extremely violent, in consequence of the hopes entertained by the Jacobites that she would be induced by natural feelings to favour the succession of her brother, the Pretender. Her reign was also distinguished for the number of eminent writers who then flourished, several of whom rose to high stations. Died, 1714, aged 50.

Annesley, Arthur, earl of Anglesey, and lord privy seal in the reign of Charles II.; born at Dublin, 1614. At the commencement of the civil wars he joined the royal party, and sat in the parliament at Oxford, 1643; but having made peace with the republicans, he was sent commissioner to Ulster, 1645. He, however, took an active part in the restoration of the king, for which he was created earl of Anglesey, made treasurer of the navy, and, shortly afterwards, lord privy seal. Died, 1686.

Anquetil, Louis Pierre, a celebrated historian, born at Paris, 1723. Having distinguished himself as an able teacher of theology and general literature, he was appointed prior of the abbey de la Roe, in Anjou, director of the college of Senlis, and prior of Château Renard. During the height of the revolution he was thrown into prison, where he began his 'Précis de l'Histoire Universelle,' which was afterwards published in nine volumes. At the formation of the French Institute, Anquetil became one of

ANQUETIL

the members. Among his works are 'L'Esprit de la Ligue,' 'Louis XIV., sa Cour et le Régent,' and 'L'Histoire de France.' Died, 1808.

Anquetil du Perren, Abraham Hyacinthe, brother of the preceding, was born at Paris, 1731. In order to gratify his taste for oriental literature, he joined the expedition fitting out for India, in 1754, as a private soldier; and employed every moment of his leisure in the study of the Sanscrit. On the taking of Pondicherry by the English, he returned to Europe, visited London and Oxford, and conveyed the various MSS. he had obtained to Paris. He was then appointed oriental interpreter in the king's library, with a pension, and devoted himself to the publication of his researches. The principal fruit of his labours was the translation of the Zend-Avesta, which appeared in 1771. Died, 1805.

Anschar, St., or Anscarius, bishop of Hamburg and Bremen, born in France, 801; died, 864. He preached the gospel to the Danes and Swedes, founded several hospitals, and a library in the abbey of Corvey, and was canonized by Pope Nicholas I.

Anselm, St., archbishop of Canterbury in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I.; born at Aosta, Piedmont, 1033. He was originally a monk, and afterwards superior of the abbey of Bec, Normandy. Visiting England several times while abbot, he was called, in 1093, to attend William Rufus in a fit of sickness at Gloucester, and received his appointment to the primacy the same year. But differences arising between the king and the prelate respecting the temporalities of his see, which the king withheld from him, Anselm left the kingdom. On the accession of Henry I. he was recalled to England, and was well received; but a new rupture arising, in 1103, in consequence of the archbishop's refusing to be re-invested by the king, the dispute was referred to the pope, who decided in favour of Anselm. This was resisted; and at length the pope made a concession, by allowing the English bishops and abbots to do homage to the king for their temporalities. The King visited Anselm, then living at Bec, and their quarrel being terminated Anselm once more returned to England. He died at Canterbury in 1109, and was canonized in the reign of Henry VII. He was a man of great piety and powerful understanding, and is distinguished as the first of the long series of scholastic metaphysicians. In his works, many of which are extant and have been frequently reprinted, we see that he felt the want of a religious philosophy, and endeavoured, though unsuccessfully, to lay the basis of such a system.

Anson, George, Lord, a celebrated naval commander, was born at his father's seat in the parish of Colwich, Staffordshire, 1697. He entered early into the navy, and was made post captain in 1724. Being ordered to the South Carolina station, he purchased land, and built a town there, called after his name. In 1739 he was appointed commodore of an ex-

ANSPACH

pedition against the Spanish settlements in the Pacific Ocean; and sailed from Portsmouth the following year with five men-of-war, a sloop, and two victuallers; doubled Cape Horn in March, 1741, after losing two of his ships; and in June following arrived off Juan Fernandez with only two ships and two tenders. This place he left in September, took some prizes, burnt Païta, and continued on the American coast, in expectation of falling in with the annual Acapulco ship, till May, 1742; when, having only his ship, the Centurion, left, he crossed the Southern Ocean for China, where he stayed several months, and then returned in quest of the galleon, which he fell in with, and captured after a smart action. Having sold his prize in China, he sailed for England, and arrived at Spithead, June 15, 1744, passing in a fog through the midst of a French fleet then cruising in the Channel. In 1747 he commanded the Channel fleet, and captured six French men-of-war, which were convoying a large fleet bound to the East and West Indies. Two of these prizes were the 'Invincible' and the 'Gloire,' which induced the captain of the former to say to the Admiral, on giving up his sword, 'Sir, you have conquered the Invincible, and Glory follows you.' For these and other services he was created a peer, and afterwards made vice-admiral of England. In 1761 he was appointed first lord of the Admiralty, which post he held, except for a short interval, until his death. In 1758 he again commanded the Channel fleet, and was appointed admiral, and commander-in-chief of his Majesty's fleets, for the purpose of conveying her Majesty, Queen Charlotte, from Cuxhaven to England. Died at Moor Park, Hertfordshire, 1762.

Anspach, Elizabeth, margravine of, was the youngest daughter of Augustus, earl of Berkeley. To a good and highly cultivated understanding this lady joined the most prepossessing manners, and a large portion of feminine beauty. When little more than sixteen Lady Elizabeth married Mr. (afterwards earl of) Craven, by whom she had seven children; but after living together thirteen years, they separated from mutual dissatisfaction. Lady Craven made a tour, and took up her residence at the court of Anspach, where she established a theatre, wrote plays, directed the performance, and became a principal personage with the margrave: the margravine was generally confined to her chamber by ill health, and shortly after died. Lady Craven remained a visitor at Anspach, and accompanied the margrave in his excursions to other courts. Six weeks after the death of Lord Craven, his widow married the margrave, and both came to England. The margrave disposed of his principality to the king of Prussia, and having purchased Brandenburg House, Hammersmith, made it the scene of fashionable dissipation: the queen, however, refused to receive the margravine at her drawing room, and no other influence could obtain her admission to the British court. In 1806 the margrave died, and

ANSTEY

after that event the margravine resided generally abroad. At Naples the king gave her two acres of ground, on which she erected a handsome villa, and there continued to reside until her death, which took place in 1828.

Anstey, Christopher, poet, was born in 1724; studied at Eton and Cambridge; and after succeeding to his father's property, resided principally at Bath. He wrote the satirical poem, 'The New Bath Guide,' which obtained a rapid popularity. It is a clever and amusing sketch of an odd phase of English social life, largely mixed with ridicule of the 'Methodists,' as all earnestly religious people were then called, and of physicians. It abounds in passages grossly indecent and unfit to be republished. Strange to say, the author of this trivial and impure book has a monument in Westminster Abbey. Died 1806.

Anstis, John, antiquary, and the author of various works on heraldry, was born at St. Neot's, Cornwall, in 1669, and educated at Oxford. He was member for St. Germain's, and in 1817 appointed garter king at arms. Died, 1744.

Antar, an Arabian chief and distinguished poet, who lived in the 6th century. His works, which form a portion of the famous *Moallakat*, are devoted to the description of his warlike deeds, and his love for the fair Abta. The celebrated Arabian romance, entitled 'Antar,' by Asmai, affords a perfect idea of the manners, opinions, and superstitions of the early Arabians; and of this there is an English version, entitled 'Antar, a Bedoueen Romance, translated from the Arabic by Terriek Hamilton,' in 4 vols. 12mo.

Anthemius, eminent as an architect, sculptor, and mathematician. He was a native of Tralles in Lydia, and was employed by the emperor Justinian. He is remembered chiefly as the architect of the famous church of Saint Sophia, at Constantinople. It was completed according to his design by Isidorus of Miletus. Anthemius died in 534.

Anthony, St., the Great, the founder of monastic institutions, was born A.D. 251, at Coma, near Heracles, a town of Upper Egypt. In 305, having sold all his property and given the proceeds to the poor, he withdrew into the desert, whither a number of disciples were attracted by his reputation for sanctity; and thus was formed the first community of monks. He afterwards went to Alexandria, to seek the honour of martyrdom amid the persecutions then raging against the Christians; but as his life was spared he again returned to the desert, and died at the great age of 105.

Anthony, St., of Padua, a learned Franciscan monk, was born at Lisbon, 1195; entered the order when thirty years of age, and went to preach to the Moors of Africa; he was afterwards sent by St. Francis, whom he met in Sicily, to teach theology at Bologna, Montepellier, Padua, &c. He offended the general of his order by his severity, and his fearless denunciation of all abuses, and to save him from

ANTIOCHUS

threatened confinement Gregory IX. called him to Rome. He died at Padua, 1231; and was canonized the following year. His works, consisting chiefly of his sermons and a Moral Concordance of the Bible, have been frequently republished.

Antigonus, surnamed the One-eyed, was one of the greatest generals of Alexander the Great, on whose death, B.C. 323, he became governor of Phrygia, Lycia, and Pamphylia. After the death of Antipater he made war on Eumenes, and having defeated and put him to death, he carried on war with the other generals who shared the empire, and obtained the sovereignty of Asia in B.C. 311. Five years later he took the title of king; invaded Egypt, and failed, excited the jealousy of his rivals, who combined against him, and was defeated and slain at the battle of Ipsus, in 301.

Antigonus Gonatas, king of Macedonia, was the son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and obtained the crown in B.C. 277, six years after his father's death. He was twice deprived of his kingdom, first by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and afterwards by Alexander, son of Pyrrhus. His ambitious attempts in the Peloponnesus brought him into conflict with the Achæan League. Died, B.C. 239.

Antigonus Doson, king of Macedonia, was grandson to Demetrius Poliorcetes. Appointed guardian of the young Philip on the death of his father, Demetrius II., B.C. 229, he assumed the government and married Chryseis, the queen mother; treating his ward as his son, and rightful heir to the throne. The reign of Antigonus Doson was a critical period in the history of the relations of the Greek states to each other, and he took a leading part in the changes which were then effected. He co-operated with Aratus and the Achæan League against Cleomenes, king of Sparta, invaded Laconia in 221, and by the victory of Sellasia made himself master of Sparta. While taking measures to restore the old constitution, and undo the work of Cleomenes, he was called away to repel an invasion of the Illyrians in Macedonia. He defeated them and died a few months later, B.C. 220. The surname *Doson* (about to give) satirically marked his readiness to promise and slowness to perform.

Antines, Maur François d', a very learned French Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur. He was born in 1688, and after distinguishing himself by the publication of several important works, projected the great work on chronology, *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, the first part of which appeared in 1750. Died, 1746. [See *Clemenœt*.]

Antiochus III., the Great, king of Syria, was the son of Seleucus Callinicus, and was born about B.C. 238. He succeeded his brother in 223, and after suppressing several revolts, made war on the king of Egypt, but was defeated at Raphia, in Palestine, in 217. After a long war in the East, in which he made extensive conquests, he again made war on Egypt,

and gained the provinces he coveted, Coele-Syria and Palestine. He was afterwards involved in war with the Romans, gave shelter to Hannibal, unsuccessfully invaded Greece, and was compelled at last to give up to the Romans all his provinces east of the Taurus, and pay an enormous sum of money. He was killed by the citizens of Elymais while pillaging their temple of Jupiter, *b.c.* 187.

Antiochus IV., Epiphanes, king of Syria, was the son of the preceding, and after being many years in captivity at Rome, succeeded his brother Seleucus Philopator in *b.c.* 175. The chief events of his reign were the war with Egypt for the possession of Palestine and Coele-Syria, which occupied him several years; and his cruel persecution of the Jews, which provoked the insurrection in which the Maccabees distinguished themselves. His cruelty and vices gained him the title of 'Epimanes,' or 'the Madman.' Died *b.c.* 165.

Antipater, the Macedonian, was the friend and minister of Philip, and his son Alexander the Great. When the latter set out to the conquest of Asia, he appointed Antipater regent of Macedonia and Greece. Dissension between the regent and the queen-mother Olympias led to the appointment of Craterus in his place; but he was soon reinstated. A war with the allied Greeks followed, and in *b.c.* 322 they were defeated at Crannon. Antipater next made war on Perdiccas, who was soon after slain in Egypt. Died, *b.c.* 319.

Antiphon, the Rhamnusian, an Athenian orator, born, *b.c.* 480. He opened a school of rhetoric at Athens, and is said to have had Thucydides among his pupils, and he was the first who laid down rules of oratory. Having assisted in establishing the tyranny of the Four Hundred, he was put to death on the restoration of the popular government, *b.c.* 411.

Antisthenes, a Greek philosopher, founder of the Cynic school. He was a native of Athens, and after following the sophist Gorgias for a time, became a disciple of Socrates, to whom he faithfully adhered. Antisthenes opposed speculative inquiries, and limited his teaching to practical morals. He held that goodness was the one thing needful, and that mere human comforts and luxuries were to be despised. He wrote many dialogues with great vigour and elegance of style. Died at Athens.

Antonello da Messina, born, 1414; died about 1495. He is said to have been the first artist who introduced oil painting into Italy. Seeing one of the works of John van Eyck at Naples, he went to Flanders to learn the new method, and spent several years there. He then returned to Italy, and taught it at first privately, and afterwards publicly.

Antoninus, Marcus. [*Aurelius.*]

Antoninus Pius, Titus, Roman emperor, was born at Lanuvium, *A.D.* 86. Sprung from a wealthy family, he obtained successively the offices of quaestor, praetor, and consul; became pro-consul of Asia; and on his return to Rome enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the

emperor Hadrian, who, in February, 138, adopted him as his successor. Antoninus, at the same time, by the desire of Hadrian, adopted his young relative, Marcus Antoninus, to whom he also gave in marriage his daughter Faustina. He succeeded Hadrian in July, 138, and is said not to have travelled out of Italy afterwards. His reign was one of the happiest periods the empire enjoyed, and it furnishes few materials for history. A wise ruler and a good man, he has been called a second Numa. After a peaceful reign of 23 years, he died in March, 161. His wife Faustina was a woman of profligate character; and his daughter, the wife of Marcus Aurelius, led perhaps a more shameless life than her mother.

Antoninus, a geographical author, the writer of a valuable Itinerarium, whose age is unknown. Burton published an excellent commentary on it, as far as relates to Britain.

Antonius, Marcus, a brave and eloquent Roman consul, who had been governor of Cilicia, and subsequently became censor. He was one of the greatest orators among the Romans; and, according to Cicero, it was he who first made Rome a rival in eloquence to Greece. He was slain during the civil war between Marius and Sulla, *b.c.* 87.

Antonius, Marcus, the triumvir, was the grandson of the preceding, and was born about *b.c.* 85. He was early a profligate. After gaining distinction as a soldier in Syria and Egypt, he joined Julius Caesar in Gaul, and remained his warm partisan. He was made quaestor, augur, and tribune; contributed to the victory of Pharsalia; became consul with Caesar in *b.c.* 44, and offered him the kingly title. After the murder of Caesar, Antony was opposed by Octavius (Augustus), who defeated him at Mutina. Soon after the two rivals came to terms, and, with Lepidus, formed the first triumvirate. In the proscription which followed Cicero was sacrificed to the long-standing hatred of Antony. The republican army led by Brutus and Cassius was defeated at Philippi, and its leaders fell. Passing into Greece, and thence into Asia, Antony met the famous Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, whose charms detained him long from Italy. On the death of his wife Fulvia in 40, he married Octavia, the sister of Augustus, whom in a few years he shamefully divorced for the sake of Cleopatra. The triumvirate was renewed in 37. After invading Parthia and Armenia Antony assumed the airs of a despot, and provoked the war which ended with his total defeat at Actium and the triumph of Augustus, *b.c.* 31. Killed himself in Egypt, *b.c.* 30.

Anvari, a Persian poet, born in Chorasán. He was well versed in astrology, and composed several books on that science; but having failed in his predictions, he retired from the court of the sultan Sanjar, and died at Balkh, in 1200.

Anytus. [*See Socrates.*]

Apel, Johann, a German lawyer, professor at the university of Wittenberg, and one of the

APELLES

earliest preachers of the Reformation; born at Nürnberg, 1486, and died there, 1536.

Apelles, one of the greatest of the Greek painters. His birthplace is unknown, as are also the dates of his birth and death. He flourished B.C. 340—323, and was the friend of Alexander the Great, who, it is said, would let no one else paint his portrait. He was especially distinguished for his representations of female grace and beauty. His masterpiece was the 'Venus rising from the sea,' which was taken to Rome by Augustus. His pictures of Alexander and Antigonus were very celebrated. He wrote a work on his art, but it is lost.

Apellicon, a peripatetic philosopher, to whom the world is indebted for the preservation of the works of Aristotle, which he collected and bought at a vast expense, about B.C. 90. They were afterwards seized by the dictator Sylla, and carried by him to Rome.

Apian, Peter, German mathematician and astronomer, born in Misnia, 1495; died, 1589. Apian was the first who discovered that the tails of comets are always projected in a direction from the sun, and records his observations upon five, which appeared in the years 1531, 1532, 1533, 1538, and 1539.

Apion, a learned grammarian and historian, born at Oasis, Egypt, in the 1st century. He studied at Alexandria, and was a professor of rhetoric at Rome in the reign of Tiberius. Apion was head of the embassy sent by the Greek citizens of Alexandria to Rome to plead against the privileges enjoyed by their Jewish fellow-citizens, on which occasion he was opposed by Philo. In his 'Antiquities of Egypt' he attacked the Jews, and was answered by Josephus.

Apollinaris, Caius Silius Sidenius, an early Christian poet, was born at Lyons about 430. He was carefully educated, and having married the daughter of Avitus, who became emperor in 456, followed him to Rome, where he rose to honour and some of the highest offices of state, under Avitus, Majorian, and Anthemius. He wrote panegyrics in verse on each of these sovereigns. In 472, although a layman, he was appointed bishop of Clermont in Auvergne, and renounced all his civil dignities and estates to devote himself to his spiritual duties. His extant works consist of poems and letters, which are valued for the historical facts recorded in them, and have been frequently reprinted. Died between 480 and 490.

Apollinaris, Claudius, bishop of Hierapolis, Phrygia, about 177, who wrote an apology for the Christian religion, addressed to Marcus Aurelius.

Apollinaris, a presbyter of Alexandria in the 4th century, who wrote a history of the Hebrews in Greek heroic verse. He died about 382. He had a son who became bishop of Laodicea, and wrote a treatise against paganism, which he sent to Julian.

APULEIUS

Apollodorus, a famous painter at Athens, B.C. 408. Pliny mentions two pictures by him, one of a priest of Apollo at the altar, and the other of the shipwreck of Ajax.

Apollodorus, a celebrated architect, was born at Damascus, and lived under Trajan and Hadrian. He was employed by the former in building the great stone bridge over the Danube, and other structures; but, falling into disgrace with Hadrian, he lost his life through that emperor's caprice.

Apollonius, of Perga, a mathematician of Alexandria, lived about B.C. 240. He composed several curious geometrical works, of which his book on conic sections alone exists.

Apollonius Rhodius, Greek poet, born in Egypt, but long resident at Rhodes, where he presided over a school of rhetoric. He afterwards became keeper of the celebrated library of Alexandria, B.C. 149, in which situation he remained until his death. The only one of his works now extant is the poem entitled 'Argonautica,' which is a narrative founded on the legends relating to the Argonautic expedition.

Apollonius, of Tyana, a Pythagorean philosopher, was born about the commencement of the Christian era. He applied himself to the study of philosophy, and adopted the system of Pythagoras: travelled in the East beyond the limits of the empire: professed himself to be endowed with miraculous powers, and was by some set up as a rival to the founder of the Christian religion. His ascetic life, his reputed miracles and prophecies, and his wise discourses, attracted great numbers, and statues and temples were built to him. Died probably at Ephesus about A.D. 97. The life of this sage was written by Philostratus. An essay, by A. Réville, D.D., on his life and on the attempt made by the empress Julia Domna, in the third century, to revive paganism by means of his name, has been translated into English.

Appiani, Andrea, a celebrated Milanese painter, born about 1750. He early showed enthusiasm for art, and attained great excellence as a fresco-painter. When the French conquered Lombardy, Appiani was much courted and flattered by them, and was sent to Paris to assist at the coronation of Napoleon. He became correspondent of the Institute, first painter to Napoleon, and member of most of the academies of Europe. His chief work is the series of frescoes painted by order of Napoleon in the royal palace of Milan. Died, 1818.

Appianus, an ancient historian, born at Alexandria, whence he went to Rome, in the reign of Trajan, and became an eminent pleader. He wrote the history of Rome in Greek.

Apuleius, Lucius, a Platonic philosopher who lived in the 2nd century, born at Madaura, Africa. After being educated at Carthage and Athens, he undertook extensive travels, and then settled in Africa and married a rich widow.

The most celebrated of his works is the romance entitled 'Metamorphoses; or, The Golden Ass,' which has been translated into almost all the modern European languages. It appears to be a satire on the crimes, frauds, and follies of priests and magicians, and on the prevalent immorality of the age. Some, however, have found or fancied a moral in the tale; and have believed it was designed to uphold paganism against Christianity. The beautiful story of Psyche forms one of the most fascinating portions of this singular work.

Aquinas, St. Thomas, one of the greatest of the scholastic philosophers, surnamed the 'Angelic Doctor,' and the 'Angel of the Schools,' was born in 1227, either at Aquino, or the Château of Rocca Secca, near Monte-Cassino. After studying at the University of Naples, he entered the Dominican order in 1243, notwithstanding the most bitter opposition of his parents. He then studied under Albert the Great at Cologne, and went with him to Paris. In 1253 he pleaded successfully the cause of the monks before Pope Alexander IV., and was soon after made doctor in theology at Paris. He refused all dignities, and gave himself to preaching and teaching with all modesty. In 1272 he was called to teach at Naples, and two years later was invited to assist at the council of Lyons, but he fell sick on the way, and died in a monastery, 1274. He was canonized by John XXII. in 1323, and declared a doctor of the church by Pius V. in 1567. St. Thomas Aquinas was a man of philosophical genius, of great learning, of fervent piety, and just and moderate in controversy. The great aim of his teaching was to show the accord between reason and the doctrines of Christianity. His chief work is the 'Summa Theologiæ,' one of the grandest movements of human thought in the middle ages. One of the leading doctrines of Aquinas, and of his followers, the Thomists, is that of grace and predestination, and this was controverted by Duns Scotus, and his followers, the Scotists. The completest edition of the works of Aquinas is that of Rome, 1570, in 17 vols. folio.

Arago, François Jean Dominique, one of the greatest scientific geniuses of the age, was born at Estagel, in the south of France, in 1786. At an early age he was placed at a public school at Toulouse, from which he removed to the Polytechnic School of Paris. Having passed the required examination with honour, he entered upon his studies in 1804, and rapidly rose to distinction. He left the Polytechnic to join the staff of the Observatory at Paris, and shortly after this appointment he proceeded with M. Biot to Spain, there to measure an arc of the meridian. While engaged in this difficult undertaking war broke out between France and Spain, and, under pretence that the fires which he made on the mountaintops as signals to his associates were intended to enlighten the march of the French troops, he was seized and put into prison; but escaping

after a brief confinement, he reached the port of Algiers, and after enduring many hardships, and encountering many dangers both by sea and land, he was safely landed in France, in 1809. On reaching Paris, as a reward for his zeal he was elected, at the early age of 23, a member of the Academy of Sciences, in the place of the illustrious Lalande. He was appointed about the same time a Professor of the Ecole Polytechnique; and now commenced that eminent scientific career which he pursued with undiminished vigour to within a few days of his death. We cannot here enumerate the brilliant achievements by which Arago subsequently built up his world-wide reputation. His determination of the diameters of the planets, afterwards adopted by Laplace, the discovery of coloured polarization, and that of magnetism by rotation, which gained him the Copley medal of the Royal Society, are only specimens of his contributions to scientific literature; but the subjects in which he gained the highest distinction are Magnetic and Rotatory Polarization, Magnetism by the action of Currents, and Magnetism by Rotation: and to him we owe the invention of the Polaroscope. In 1830 he was nominated Director of the Observatory of the Bureau des Longitudes; and he succeeded Fourier, whose *éloge* he pronounced as Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences. The 'Annuaire des Longitudes' was under his direction; and he founded, in conjunction with Gay-Lussac, the 'Recueil des Annales de Physique et de Chimie.' As a politician, often occupying a conspicuous position, Arago was earnest, simple-minded, and consistent. When a youth, he avowed his republican principles by refusing to subscribe to the constitution of the Empire. After the revolution of 1830, which placed Louis Philippe on the throne, he occupied a distinguished place in the Chamber of Deputies. In 1848, on the downfall of the monarchy, he was named a member of the Provisional Government, and as Minister of War and Marine he succeeded in obtaining the adhesion of the whole of that important service to the republic; but after the social outbreak of June, 1848, which ended in the temporary dictatorship of General Cavaignac, he finished his political career. To his honour it must be stated that he was ready to renounce his hardly earned position at the Observatory rather than take the new oath to Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, after the *coup d'état* of December, 1851; and to the credit of the Government, we must add that it consented to forego the exaction. 'In the History of Philosophy,' says a contemporary writer, 'the name of M. Arago will have enduring fame, not from the discoveries which he made, but from the aid which he gave to science in all its departments by his prompt and unflinching penetration. A member of nearly all the scientific Societies of Europe, he was the point uniting them in a common bond. In every part of the civilized world his name was

regarded with reverence, and all scientific communities felt that they had lost a friend when they heard of the death of the Astronomer of France.' Died, 1853.

Aram, Eugene, was the son of a gardener, and a native of Yorkshire, 1704. Though destitute of the advantages of early education, he made considerable progress in the mathematics; then applied to the Latin tongue; and afterwards studied Greek. In 1734 he became usher in a school at Knaresborough, where he married. In 1744 he taught Latin and writing in London; and in 1757 he assisted in the free-school at Lynn. During this period he studied history, antiquity, heraldry, and botany, wrote poetry, and became proficient in the Hebrew, Arabic, and Chaldee languages. In the following year he was apprehended at Lynn for the murder of Daniel Clarke, a shoemaker, of Knaresborough, which took place thirteen years before, and for which he was tried at York, Aug. 3, 1759. He made a most skilful defence, but was found guilty. The next morning he confessed his crime, attributing it to his suspicion of Clarke's having a criminal intercourse with his wife. Having ineffectually endeavoured to commit suicide in the night, he was conveyed in a state of stupor to the gallows, and afterwards hung in chains in Knaresborough Forest. The singular discovery of Clarke's mysterious murder, and its commission by a man of Aram's otherwise irreproachable character, learned acquirements, and scholastic habits, together with his remarkable defence, excited a high degree of interest, and the melancholy tale has served as a basis for the enchanting fictions of a novelist and the exquisite pathos of a poet.

Aratus, Greek poet and astronomer, born in Cilicia, about 300 B.C. He is known as the author of two elegant poems on astronomical subjects, entitled 'Phænomena' and 'Diosemeia,' which became very popular, and were the subjects of many commentaries and translations. The former was translated by Cicero into Latin; and St. Paul is supposed to quote a passage from it in his preaching at Athens.

Aratus, of Sicyon, general of the Achæan League, was born B.C. 271. He was brought up at Argos, and first distinguished himself by the surprise of his native city in 251, and its deliverance from the tyranny of Niccles. The union of Sicyon with the Achæan League followed. The return of numerous exiles occasioned some serious difficulties, in the settlement of which Aratus acted a wise and useful part. In 245 he first became General of the League, and soon after he made himself master of Corinth and expelled the Macedonians. Several other cities then joined the League. War with the Ætolians and with the Spartans, under Cleomenes, occupied him next, and Aratus sought the aid of Antigonus, king of Macedonia, who defeated Cleomenes at Sellasia, in 222. Disputes arose between Aratus and Philip, the successor of Antigonus, and Aratus was poisoned by order of Philip, B.C. 213. He

was buried at Sicyon, and a religious festival was annually celebrated in his honour.

Araujo d'Azevedo, Antonio, Count of Barca, a Portuguese statesman, was born in 1752. After receiving a good education at Oporto and Coimbra, he was introduced at court, and was sent ambassador to the Hague, in 1789. On his way he visited London and Paris, and became acquainted with many eminent men in both capitals. In 1797 he negotiated a treaty of peace between France and Portugal, which, however, was cancelled by the Directory, and Araujo was for a short time imprisoned in the Temple. He afterwards visited Germany, and became minister of Portugal at St. Petersburg. In 1803 he was recalled, and became secretary of state, and soon after minister of foreign affairs and of war. His incapacity for such offices soon appeared; for although he adopted many wise measures for the internal improvement of his country, he appeared totally blind to the projects of Napoleon with respect to the Peninsula. Great indignation was excited against him, and he accompanied the royal family to Brazil, where he retained the favour of the prince, and rendered important services to commerce and manufactures. Died, 1817.

Arbogastes, a Gaul by birth, and a soldier of fortune, who raised himself by his merit to the title of count, under the emperor Gratian, after whose death he entered into the service of Valentinian the Younger and Theodosius; and was sent by the latter into Gaul to oppose Victor, son of Maximus, whom he defeated and killed. Arbogastes ingratiated himself with the army, who raised him to the post of general, without consulting the court; but, after the departure of Theodosius for Constantinople, he filled every post with his creatures, and reduced Valentinian to dependence upon his will. The young emperor was shortly afterwards found dead; and Arbogastes, not choosing to assume the purple himself, set up the rhetorician Eugenius, whom he had raised to the rank of master of the offices. Theodosius immediately prepared for war against the usurper, whom he totally defeated. Arbogastes escaped to the mountains, where he wandered for some time, and at length put an end to his life, about 395.

Arborio de Gattinara. [Gattinara.]

Arbuthnot, Alexander, Scottish jurist, was born in 1538, and died in 1583. He became Principal of King's College, Aberdeen, edited Buchanan's History of Scotland, and was a strenuous champion of the Reformation.

Arbuthnot, John, physician and miscellaneous writer, was born in Scotland, in 1675. After obtaining his degree at Aberdeen he settled in London, and in 1709 was named physician to Queen Anne, an office which he held till her death. He was noted as a wit, and was the associate of Pope and Swift. He contributed to the 'Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus,' wrote a witty political pamphlet, entitled 'The History of John Bull,' several

medical works, and a useful account of Ancient Measures, Weights, and Coins, and died in 1735.

Arc, Joan of. [*Joan of Arc.*]

Arcadius, emperor of the East, was the elder son of Theodosius the Great, on whose death in January, 395, he was received as emperor of the East, his brother Honorius becoming at the same time emperor of the West. Arcadius was then about 18 years of age, and being of a feeble character was entirely ruled by the prefect Rufinus, who had been chief minister to Theodosius. Arcadius married Eudoxia, daughter of a Frankish soldier, in the following April, thereby destroying the ambitious hopes of the perfidious Rufinus, who intrigued to get his own daughter raised to the throne. After the murder of Rufinus in November, Arcadius left the administration in the hands of his favourite, the eunuch Eutropius, who ruled cruelly and oppressively, and was in turn succeeded in 399, by Gainas, the Goth. After the revolt and death of Gainas in the following year the emperor gave himself up to the influence of his wife, who is especially remembered as the persecutor of Chrysostom. Died, 408.

Arcelesius, a Greek philosopher, the founder of the second or middle academy, was born at Pitane, in Æolia. He became head of the academy at Athens about B.C. 241. He maintained that truth is unattainable by man, and rejected as false and delusive the testimony of the senses.

Archelaus, king of Macedonia, natural son of Perdiccas II., whom he succeeded, after murdering his brother Alcetas. He liberally encouraged literature and the arts, and entertained and patronized Euripides and Zeuxis. He died about B.C. 398.

Archelaus, a Greek philosopher, was the disciple and successor of Anaxagoras at Lampsacus, but removed afterwards to Athens, where he is said by some to have had Socrates for a pupil.

Archenholz, Johann Wilhelm von, a very voluminous German author; born, 1743; died, 1812. His two most important works are 'Annals of British History,' 20 vols., and a 'History of the Seven Years' War.'

Archilochus, a celebrated lyric poet of Greece, was born in the island of Paros, and though the son of a slave, was descended from a noble family. He chiefly distinguished himself by the vehemence of his satire, and is said to have been the inventor of Iambic verse. He settled with a colony in Thasos, where he disgraced himself by running away in a battle with the Thracians, and justified it. He flourished about B.C. 710—670. Fragments only of his poems remain.

Archimedes, the most celebrated mathematician among the ancients, was a native of Syracuse, and related to king Hieron. He was equally skilled in the sciences of astronomy, geometry, mechanics, hydrostatics, and optics. The combination of pulleys for raising immense weights, the endless screw, a sphere to re-

present the motions of the heavenly bodies, &c.; were invented by him; but his genius for invention was never more signally displayed than in the defence of Syracuse, when besieged by Marcellus; although the well-known story that among other astonishing novelties he produced a burning glass, composed of reflecting mirrors, by which he fired the enemy's fleet, is most likely a fiction of later times; no mention of such a circumstance occurring earlier than the twelfth century. At length, however, the city was taken by storm, and Archimedes, then in his 74th year, was among the slain, B.C. 212. The neglected burial-place of this great mathematician was discovered by Cicero. Of the numerous works of Archimedes, nine have come down to us. They have been translated into French and English.

Archytas, a Pythagorean philosopher and mathematician of Tarentum, flourished about 400 B.C. He was one of the first who applied the theory of mathematics to practical purposes.

Arco, Nicholas, Count, a Latin poet, born at Arco, in the Tyrol, 1479; died, 1546.

Arcon, Jean Claude Eleonore Lemiceaud d', a French officer, born at Pontarlier, 1733; died, 1800. He distinguished himself at the siege of Cassel, became general of division, inspector of fortifications, member of the Institute, and senator; and was the inventor of the famous floating batteries used at the siege of Gibraltar in 1782.

Arden, Mary. [*See Shakespeare.*]

Ardsbir. [*Artaxerxes Sebegan.*]

Arendt, Martin Frederic, a celebrated traveller, whose object was the cultivation of science, was born at Altona, in 1769. He commenced his travels in 1798, visiting the northern parts of Europe, and making researches into the antiquities of the countries through which he passed. He afterwards travelled through Spain, Italy, and Hungary; and it was his practice to carry all his papers with him, live on the charity of others, and sleep in the open air. Died, 1824.

Aræteus, a Greek physician in the time of Vespasian; his works are held in great esteem.

Arctin, Johann Christoph Friedrich, Baron von, born in 1773; a laborious German bibliographer, curator of the Royal Library at Munich, and member of the most famous German academies. Among his works are, a 'History of the Jews of Bavaria;' 'On the most ancient Monuments of Printing in Bavaria,' and treatises on mnemonics, a universal language, the divining rod, &c. He edited the 'Aurora' in 1806, and published the 'Nouvel Indicateur Littéraire,' at Tübingen, in 1808. Died, 1824.

Aretino, Guido, or **Guido d'Arezzo**, was born about 995. He was brought up in a monastery of the Benedictine order, where he applied himself to the study of music, and being dissatisfied with the system of notation then in use devised a new one. He had the

ARETINO

honour of explaining his invention to the Pope John XIX. He introduced the use of the lines and spaces, and of the syllables *ut, re, mi, sol*, &c., and left several works on his art.

Aretino, Leonardo, or Leonardo Bruni, an Italian historian, born at Arezzo, 1370; died 1443. He was secretary to several popes, was present at the Council of Constance, and afterwards became chancellor to the republic of Florence. He was a prolific writer, but many of his works were mere compilations and are forgotten. He made translations from many Greek authors, wrote lives of the poets Dante and Petrarch, and a History of Florence. The last is his most important work.

Aretino, an Italian satirical writer of great celebrity, was born at Arezzo, in Tuscany, in 1492. Though occasionally as just as he was severe, he was a thoroughly profligate and selfish man, an unprincipled and obscene writer, and one of the most reckless libellers that ever lived. He obtained a high reputation, was patronized by sovereigns, and enjoyed the friendship of artists and poets, Michael Angelo, Titian, and Tasso. He even wrote several religious treatises, and a Paraphrase of seven Psalms. His bitter satire on the scandalous lives of the nuns, married women and mistresses of the cardinals, &c., was everywhere read with disgusting avidity. A multitude of satires on all the European sovereigns earned him the title of 'Scourge of Princes.' By some he was bribed to silence; by others, punished. At Venice, where he lived from 1527 till the time of his death, he once received a sound beating at the hands of the English ambassador, whom he had offended by a false charge. He died in 1557.

Argand, Aimé, the inventor of the Argand lamp, was born at Geneva. His first lamp was however made in England, in 1782. He was involved in several irritating contests to maintain his claim as inventor, against two Frenchmen, each of whom made some modification of form in the lamp. Died in England, 1803.

Argellati, Filippo, a very learned Italian printer, born at Bologna in 1686. From Bologna he removed to Milan to superintend the printing of Muratori's great collection entitled '*Scriptores Italicarum Rerum*,' in the preparation and editing of which he took a large and important part. The work was published under the auspices of the Emperor Charles VI., who granted Argellati a pension, and made him one of his secretaries. Many other valuable works issued from his press. Died at Milan, 1755.

Argellati, Francisco, son of the above, a distinguished litterateur and author of a work entitled '*Decamerone*,' written in imitation of Boccaccio. Died in 1764.

Argens, Jean Baptiste de Boyer, Marquis of, French miscellaneous writer, born at Aix, in 1704. He at first chose the profession of arms, and was wounded at the sieges of Kehl and Philipeburg, but afterwards turned

ARIOSTO

his attention to literary pursuits; went to Holland, and while there wrote his voluminous '*Lettres Juives*,' '*Lettres Chinoises*,' and '*Lettres Cabalistiques*.' He was invited by Frederick the Great, king of Prussia, to his court, and made one of his chamberlains, and director of the Academy. Died 1771.

Argyle, Marquis, Earl, and Duke of [Campbell]

Argyropylus, John, one of the learned men who, in the 16th century, under the patronage of the Medici, contributed to the revival of Greek learning. In addition to his exertions as a teacher and lecturer, he published translations from Aristotle, and a commentary on the Ethics of that philosopher.

Arialduus, St., deacon of Milan, who, in 1056, took a leading part in the agitations which arose there respecting the licentious lives of the clergy and the obligation of celibacy. He was excommunicated with his associate Landulfus by a provincial synod, but the pope annulled the sentence and encouraged them to persevere. Embassies and letters were sent by Stephen X., Nicholas II., and Alexander II. to Milan, and serious tumults occurred on several occasions. At length Arialduus procured a bull of excommunication against the archbishop of Milan, who roused the popular indignation by announcing it in the cathedral, and laid an interdict on the diocese. Arialduus fled, but was arrested and murdered on a lonely island of the Lago Maggiore, in June, 1066.

Arias Montanus. [Montanus.]

Arion, an early Greek poet and musician, who flourished in the 7th century B.C. He was a native of Lesbos, lived long at the court of Periander at Corinth, and invented, it is said, the dithyrambic verse. It is of Arion that the graceful story is told of an escape from murder by sailors, by charming the dolphins with his music and riding over the waves on the back of one which bore him safe home.

Ariosti, Attilio, an Italian musical composer, was born at Bologna about 1660. In 1698 he went to Berlin, where he met Handel, whose friend and rival he became. He visited England in 1716, and again four years later, when he was employed with Handel and Bononcini at the Italian Opera. He left England in 1728, and nothing further is known of him.

Ariosto, Ludovico, one of the greatest poets of Italy, was born in 1474, at Reggio, near Modena, of which town his father was governor. He was set to study law, but abandoned it in disgust and gave himself up to literature. After a short residence at Rome, where he composed some comedies, he settled at Ferrara, and entered the service of Cardinal Ippolito of Este, who employed him in political negotiations. It was amidst the constant pressure of official duties that he wrote his great epic, the '*Orlando Furioso*,' which occupied his leisure for eleven years, and was published in 1516. The poet was charged in 1522 with the suppression of brigandage in some

ARISTARCHUS

mountain districts, and succeeded well. His next task was the direction of a theatre at Ferrara. Died, 1533. The 'Orlando,' which celebrates the semi-mythical achievements of the Paladins of Charlemagne, in the wars between the Christians and the Moors, became immediately popular, and has since been translated into all European languages, and passed through innumerable editions. There are several English versions, of which Mr. Rose's is most esteemed for fidelity and elegance. Ariosto wrote also some vigorous satires, several comedies, and other poems.

Aristarchus, Greek critic and grammarian, was a native of Samothrace, and flourished about a century and a half B.C. Having settled at Alexandria, he was made tutor to the son of Ptolemy Philometor. He succeeded his master, Aristophanes of Byzantium, as head of the grammatical school of Alexandria. The chief labour of his life was his revision of the text of the Iliad and the Odyssey. He divided these poems into separate books, and wrote commentaries on them. His critical judgments were very severe, and his principles of criticism were stoutly opposed by many eminent men. He died at Cyprus in his 72nd year; and, as some assert, by voluntary starvation.

Aristarchus, the Samian, a Greek astronomer, who flourished about B.C. 280. He was the first who knew not only of the earth's motion on its own axis, but also of its revolution with the other planets round the sun. His theory wanted only that of gravitation to make it complete. A work of his is extant, of which an edition in Greek and Latin was published by Dr. Wallis, in 1688, and which treats of the magnitudes and distances of the sun and moon.

Aristeas, a Jew, in the employment of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He is said to have assisted in the Septuagint translation of the Bible; and a history of it is attributed to him, but on no satisfactory grounds.

Aristides, an Athenian patriot, whose unbending integrity procured him the name of 'The Just.' He was a great admirer of the laws of Lycurgus, and opposed to the democratic party headed by Themistocles. At the battle of Marathon he was next in command to Miltiades, and bore himself with great intrepidity. He was made archon in the following year; but his rigid integrity in this office led to so strong an opposition by the popular party, that he was ostracised. He was recalled from banishment to oppose the Persians under Xerxes, and, both at Salamis and Plataea, exerted himself to the utmost to serve and save his country. A still higher proof was given of his love of justice by his efforts, though ineffectual, to save his rival, Themistocles, from banishment; and by the fact, that though he had borne all the highest offices of the state, he was very poor at his death, which took place 467 B.C.

Aristides, Elus, a native of Adriani, in Mysia; an orator of great ability during the

ARISTOPHANES

reigns of Antoninus, Aurelius, and Commodus. An edition of his works was published in two 4to. volumes, Oxford, 1722.

Aristides, a Christian apologist, of Athens, in the 2nd century. Jerome praises his 'Apology for the Christian Faith,' which was presented to the Emperor Hadrian in the year 125; but none of his writings are known to be extant.

Aristippus, founder of the Cyrenaic school of philosophers, was born at Cyrene about four centuries B.C. He became a pupil of Socrates, but his mode of life was luxurious and effeminate, and opposing both the theory and example of his master, he made pleasure the chief good. At Corinth he was the companion of the courtesan Lais; and, at Syracuse, he was favoured by the tyrant, Dionysius, to whom, in common with many other philosophers, he paid his court. It does not, however, appear that he became a mere slave to his passions. He established a school of philosophy at Cyrene, which continued for about a century, when it was merged in or superseded by the school of Epicurus.

Aristogiton, an Athenian, the friend of Harmodius, with whom he conspired, B.C. 314, against the tyrants Hippias and Hipparchus. This conspiracy, prompted by the passion of revenge for a personal offence and insult, was only partly successful, Hipparchus being slain, and Harmodius being immediately killed by the soldiers. Aristogiton was afterwards captured, tortured, and put to death by Hippias. After the expulsion of the latter the people, by a strange confusion and perversion of feeling, turned the murderers into martyrs of liberty, made songs and set up statues to their honour, and conferred political privileges on their descendants.

Aristomenes, the Messenian legendary hero, a descendant of the royal family of Messenia, who roused his countrymen, in conjunction with the Arcadians and Argives, to commence the second Messenian war, B.C. 685, in order to shake off the yoke of Sparta. Defeated after several years' brave fighting he retired to Ira, and there held his ground for 11 years. At last he was taken by the Spartans, but miraculously escaped, and died in the island of Rhodes.

Aristomenes. [See Ptolemæus Epiphanes.]

Aristophanes, the Greek comic poet, was born at Athens, about B.C. 450. Nothing is known of his life except that he went with a colony to Ægina, and had estates there. He was the contemporary of Socrates, Demosthenes, and Euripides. He is said to have written 54 plays, but of these only eleven have come down to us. With the utmost boldness and licence he directed his terrible satire not only against the chief political and social evils of the time—especially the warlike propensities of the people, the fondness for lawsuits, and the teaching of the sophists—but against the leading men of the day, especially Cleon the popu-

ARISTOTLE

lar favourite, and the philosopher Socrates, whom he chooses to ridicule as one of the sophists. His works, therefore, present a vivid, if exaggerated, picture of Athenian life and manners. For purity and elegance of style he is unsurpassed. The titles of his works are 'The Achærians'; 'The Knights' (against Cleon, and the most angry and bitter of his works); 'The Clouds' (against Socrates); 'The Wasps'; 'The Birds'; 'The Frogs' (literary criticism); 'Plutus,' &c.

Aristotle, the great founder of the Peripatetic school of philosophers, was born at Stagira, in Macedonia, B.C. 384. At the age of 17 he became a pupil of Plato, who called him the '*mind*' of his school. The fame of his abilities having reached Philip of Macedonia, that prince made him tutor to his son, Alexander the Great; and he so carefully attended the young prince, that Philip rebuilt the town of Stagira, which he had razed, and restored the expelled inhabitants to their town and privileges. When Alexander set out on his expedition to Asia, Aristotle returned to Athens, and obtained leave to occupy the Lyceum as a school of philosophy, over which he presided for 13 years, and which was called, probably from his habit of walking as he lectured, the *peripatetic*. Suspected of political sympathy with Macedonia, he was accused of impiety, and retired to Chalcis, remarking, in allusion to the death of Socrates, that he did not wish to see the Athenians a second time guilty of crime against philosophy. He remained at Chalcis till his death, which took place in the 63rd year of his age, B.C. 322. Small and slender in person, and latterly of feeble health, Aristotle accomplished in his day the task of a giant. His genius embraced all the sciences of his time, and invented new ones. His extant works include treatises on physics, metaphysics, logic (of which he justly claims to be the inventor), rhetoric, politics, ethics, and the natural history of animals. The last-named is one of his most valuable works. His great pupil, Alexander, aided him in his researches by supplying him with funds, and by having collections of foreign animals made and sent to him for study. The philosophy of Aristotle attained immense influence, and was supreme in Europe during the middle ages. His word was another Bible, and to question his authority was heresy. After the revival of literature, and the Reformation, the magic of his name was lost. And now, after that natural reaction and a period of neglect, he is again studied and praised as one of the greatest intellects that have appeared in the world.

Aristoxenus, philosopher and musician, pupil of Aristotle. His works are said to have been very numerous, but none have come down to us except his Harmonic Elements, which is considered to be the oldest musical treatise existing.

Arius, the celebrated theologian, was a presbyter of Alexandria in the 4th century. Having maintained that the Son and the

ARLINGTON

Father were essentially distinct, and that the Son was created out of nothing by the will of the Father, Alexander, the bishop, in opposition to whose preaching he taught this doctrine, assembled a synod in 321, in which the doctrine was condemned, and Arius, and those who sided with him, excommunicated. Arius then travelled in Asia, and went on preaching. Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia, was friendly to him, and convoked a synod in his favour. But in 325 the great council of Nice was held, at which the Emperor Constantine was present, and the great Athanasius took a prominent part. Arius and his doctrine were again condemned, and it was made a capital crime to possess his works. He was, after three years, recalled from banishment by Constantine, and presented several confessions of faith, apparently in accordance with the Nicene creed, but Athanasius, then bishop of Alexandria, persisted in refusing him readmission to the church. In 336, however, he was about to be received again into the pale of the church, when he died suddenly. His friends said that he was poisoned; his enemies, that it was the judgment of God. The controversies growing out of the teaching of Arius, though touching a matter lying wholly beyond the limits of human reason, agitated the church for a century. Arius wrote a book entitled '*Thalia*,' and a collection of songs, by which he hoped to spread his views among the common people, but only a few fragments of his writings now remain.

Arkwright, Sir Richard, the inventor of machinery by which our cotton manufactures have been increased to an almost incredible extent, was born at Preston, Lancashire, in 1732; and his first employment was that of a barber. Notwithstanding the obstacles thrown in his way at first by poverty, and want of mechanical skill to reduce his inventions to practice, and afterwards by the unprincipled invasion of his rights by rival manufacturers, he realised a very large fortune. Mr. Arkwright was knighted, not, as many suppose, on account of his inventions, but on the occasion of presenting an address as high sheriff of the county of Derby, congratulating George III. on the failure of the attempt made on his life by Margaret Nicholson. Died, 1792.

Arland, Jacques Antoine, miniature painter, a native of Geneva. After distinguishing himself at Paris, where he taught the duke of Orleans, he came to London, made a fortune by his art, gained the friendship of Sir Isaac Newton, and returned in 1729 to Geneva, where he died. His last work was the '*Leda*,' which he copied from a sculpture of Michael Angelo, and afterwards destroyed by cutting it to pieces. A copy of it was sold in the artist's lifetime for 600 guineas. Born, 1668; died, 1743.

Arlington, Henry Bennet, earl of, member of the 'Cabal,' was born in 1618. He studied at Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated M.A.; served as a volunteer in the royalist army during the civil war; and con-

ARMINIUS

tinued in the service of Charles II. during the commonwealth. He was made secretary to the duke of York, knighted by Charles at Bruges in 1658, and in October 1662 was appointed principal secretary of state. In March 1664 he was made a baron, by the title of Lord Arlington. It was in 1667 that he became a member of the famous council known as the 'Cabal,' and in 1672 he was created Viscount Thetford and Earl of Arlington, and made K.G. After being employed in foreign negotiations he was, early in 1674, impeached by the House of Commons as a promoter of popery, and a traitor in his office of secretary of state. Though acquitted he resigned his post, and was named chamberlain to the king. He soon lost favour with the king, and was made the subject of jest and mimicry among the courtiers, but was nevertheless chosen, in 1679, a member of the council, and was continued in his office of chamberlain by James II. Arlington was at heart a Romanist, and died in communion with the Catholic Church; yet he dissuaded the king on grounds of policy from showing favour to the Catholics. He married Isabella, daughter of Louis of Nassau, by whom he left one daughter. Died, July 28, 1685.

Arminius, or Hermann, who by his intrepidity and success acquired the title of 'the Deliverer of Germany,' was the son of Sigimer, a chief of the Cherusci. Having been sent to Rome as a hostage, he was there educated, served in the Roman army, and for his valour was raised to citizenship, and admitted to the class of *equites*. But his attachment to his native country induced him to revolt, and he became one of the most powerful leaders of the discontented German tribes. He drew Varus, the Roman commander on the Rhine, into an ambuscade in which he and nearly all his troops were slain, and for some time baffled Germanicus; but he was twice defeated, and his wife was captured by the Romans. After having for years withstood the vast power of Rome, Arminius was assassinated by one of his own countrymen, in the 37th year of his age, A.D. 19.

Arminius, or Harmensen, Jacob, theologian, from whom the sect of the Arminians took its name, was born in Holland in 1560. He was sent at the age of 15 to Leyden, and studied at the university six years, after which he went to Geneva, where Beza then taught theology. After visiting Basel and Rome he became pastor at Amsterdam in 1588. A change soon began to take place in his theological opinions, suspicions of his unsoundness arose, and at length, after being named Professor of Theology at Leyden, he propounded the doctrines distinctive of his sect, and was involved in harassing controversies, especially with his fellow-professor Gomar. He was supported by several eminent men, but his health failed, and he died in 1609. The system of Arminius was a protest against the rigid Calvinistic doctrine of grace and predestination.

Armstrong, John, poet and physician,

ARNAULD

was born at Castleton, in Roxburghshire, in 1709. In 1760 he was appointed physician to the army in Germany; in 1771 he made the tour of Italy, with Fuseli the painter; and died in 1779. His chief work is the poem on 'The Art of Preserving Health,' which was once very popular. His medical works and short poems had but limited success even in his own time. He lived on terms of intimacy with the wits and poets of the day, and contributed to Thomson's 'Castle of Indolence' the stanzas descriptive of the diseases resulting from indolence.

Armstrong, John, physician and medical writer, celebrated for his researches concerning the causes and phenomena of febrile diseases, was born at Bishopswearmouth, Durham, in 1784. He took his degree of M.D. at Edinburgh in 1807, and was chosen physician to the Sutherland Dispensary in 1811; but finding that his professional works had made him a name in the metropolis, he resigned his situation in 1818, and commenced practice in London. In 1821 he engaged with Mr. E. Grainger in the formation of a medical school in Webb Street, Borough, where he delivered lectures on the practice of physic. In 1826 he joined Dr. Boott and Mr. E. Bennett in establishing a new school of medicine in Dean Street, Soho, but shortly after relinquished his connection with it. He died in 1829, of pulmonary consumption. Few men were ever more anxiously devoted to the duties of their profession than Dr. Armstrong, and few have been more successful in their elucidation of medical science. His works are numerous and valuable.

Arnaldo, [Arnold of Brescia.]

Arnaud, Marshal St. [St. Arnaud.]

Arnaud, Henri, pastor of the Vaudois, was born in Piedmont in 1641. He formed the project of restoring to their native country the scattered survivors of the Vaudois, who had been driven away by the persecutions of the duke of Savoy. The enterprise was undertaken in 1689, and notwithstanding the co-operation of a large French force with the army of the duke, was conducted to a successful termination after nearly a year's struggle. At the last moment a breach occurred between France and Savoy. Eighteen battles were fought, yet with incredibly small loss to the Vaudois. Arnaud distinguished himself in this daring enterprise no less by his earnest piety than by heroic courage and great practical sagacity. He afterwards did good service under Marlborough in the war of the Succession. When the Vaudois were again exiled he accompanied them, and discharged the duties of pastor at Schönberg till his death. He wrote a narrative of his great enterprise. Died, 1721.

Arnauld, Antoine, a French theologian, was born at Paris in 1612. Doctor of the Sorbonne in 1641, he early distinguished himself as an opponent of the Jesuits and a supporter of Jansenius. He was expelled from

the Sorbonne and retired to Port-Royal, his sister Angélique being then abbess. He left his retreat in 1668, and was presented to Louis XIV.; but his renewed attacks on the Jesuits brought fresh persecution on him, and he was exiled. He settled at Brussels and kept up his controversial warfare to the end. He was distinguished for his piety, his learning, and the purity and simplicity of his life, and enjoyed the friendship of Pascal, Nicole, Malebranche, &c. Among his numerous works, filling at first 100 volumes, are 'De la Perpétuité de la Foi,' 'Morale Pratique des Jésuites,' 'Traité des vraies et des fausses Idées,' and several of the Port-Royal educational treatises. Died at Brussels, 1694.

Arnauld, Angélique, or Angélique de St. Jean, abbess of Port-Royal, was born in 1624. She was educated at Port-Royal, and became one of the nuns at the age of twenty. She was one of the chosen victims of the long persecution carried on under the influence of the Jesuits against the Port-Royalists. In 1669 she was appointed prioress, and nine years later abbess, an office which she held till her death. She was author of 'Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de Port-Royal,' and other works. Died, 1684.

Arndt, Ernst Moritz, a distinguished German patriot, poet, and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1769. He was a native of the Isle of Rügen, was educated at Greifswald and Jena, and was one of the first to rouse his countrymen to shake off the tyranny of Napoleon. His patriotic songs and eloquent pamphlets appeared in rapid succession, and contributed powerfully to the liberation of Germany. In 1818 he became Professor of Modern History at Bonn, but was soon prohibited from lecturing, and was only restored to his post in 1840. He assisted at the meeting of the National Assembly at Frankfort in 1848. Among his numerous works are the 'Geist der Zeit,' which appeared in 1807, a History of Scotland, History of Sweden under Gustavus III. and IV., 'Mährchen und Jugenderinnerungen,' and 'Erinnerungen aus dem äuszern Leben.' One of his best-known songs is, 'Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?' Died, 1860. Statues of Arndt were erected at Schoritz, his birthplace, and at Bonn, his burial-place, in 1865.

Arndt, or Arnd, Johann, a German theologian, born in the duchy of Anhalt, 1555. He was pastor at Quedlinburg, Brunswick, and finally at Zell, and superintendent of the churches of the duchy of Lüneburg. He made himself known by a work 'On True Christianity,' a protest against prevailing laxity in morals, which was translated into Latin, French, and most modern languages. Died, 1621.

Arne, Dr. Thomas Augustine, a celebrated musical composer. At the early age of 18 he produced an opera entitled 'Rosamond,' and shortly afterwards composed the music for a masque, entitled 'Alfred,' written by Thomson and Mallet. On the masque of 'Comus'

being adapted to the stage, Arne's music for it obtained him a high reputation. The most celebrated of his compositions is the opera of 'Artaxerxes.' He wrote some exquisite songs and glees, and the world-famous chorus 'Rule Britannia.' His sister was the celebrated Mrs. Cibber. Born, 1710; died, 1778.

Arnim, Ludwig Achin von, German poet and novelist, was born at Berlin, studied at Göttingen, and passed his life in literary leisure and independence, at Heidelberg, Berlin, and his country seat. His chief works are 'Ariels Offenbarungen,' 'Der Knabe Wunderhorn,' 'Der Wintergarten,' 'Gräfin Dolores,' 'Die Kronen-Wächter,' and 'Die Gleichen.' Died, 1831. His wife, Bettina Brentano, still more celebrated than himself, is the subject of the following notice.

Arnim, Bettina (Elizabeth) von, a celebrated German littérateur, was born at Frankfort on the Main, in 1785. She was the sister of the poet Clemens Brentano, and from her earliest years displayed a singular fervour of poetic feeling and eccentricity of imagination. The suicide of her earliest friend, in consequence of a love-cross, affected her very painfully. She read the works of Goethe with infinite delight, and fell in love with the poet, then sixty years of age. She told her love to his mother, and began a correspondence with him in 1807. Part of this appeared subsequently under the title of 'Goethe's Briefwechsel mit einem Kinde,' and was translated into English by Bettina. She married the poet and novelist Ludwig von Arnim, and was left a widow in 1831. Her correspondence with her early friend, Madame von Gunderöde, appeared in 1840. Her other works are, 'Dies Buch gehört dem Könige,' and 'Ilius Pamphilius und die Ambrosia.' Bettina died in January, 1859.

Arnobius, an African rhetorician at Sicca, in the 3rd century. He embraced the Christian religion, and published a defence of it, under the title of 'Disputations against the Heathen,' which has been frequently reprinted.

Arnold d'Amauri, Abbot of Cîteaux, was appointed, in 1203, one of the legates of Pope Innocent III., with Peter of Castelnau and Raoul, for the conversion of the Waldenses and other 'heretics' of Languedoc. He distinguished himself in his mission by his pride, bigotry, and implacable cruelty: travelled at first in the utmost pomp, till admonished by (St.) Dominic: and after the murder of Peter of Castelnau had the highest confidence of the pope. When the crusade was begun, Arnold was captain-general of the army, and his cry was 'Slay all, God will know his own.' He was the main instrument of carrying out the pope's policy of deceiving the count of Toulouse by feigned reconciliation, and so leading him on more surely to ruin. In 1211 he was rewarded with the archbishopric of Narbonne, and four years later took a leading part in the Fourth Lateran Council, which deposed Count

ARNOLD

Raymond and awarded his dominions to Simon de Montfort.

Arnold of Brescia, an Italian monk of the twelfth century, who attracted the confidence of the people and the bitter hatred of the priesthood by his earnest preaching against the temporal power and possessions and the corruptions of the church. After an exile from Italy, during which he preached in France and Switzerland, he took the lead in a revolt of the Roman people, and for ten years held his ground as master of the city. At last, terrified by the interdict laid on Rome by Adrian IV., the people banished their chosen chief, and shortly after, 1155, they saw him burnt and his ashes thrown into the Tiber. Arnold had been a disciple of the famous Abelard, looked, however, at the practical rather than the intellectual side of things, and was fiercely opposed, as Abelard had been, by St. Bernard, to whose power he fell a victim. He was one of the most distinguished early martyrs of political and religious freedom.

Arnold of Villa Nova (*Arnaldus Villanovanus*), distinguished as a physician and alchemist, and no less so as a bold theological thinker, lived in the 13th and 14th centuries. The date and place of his birth are unknown; *Villa Nova* being a name common to several towns in France, Spain, and Italy. He studied at Montpellier, and afterwards in the schools of the Arabs in Spain, where he learnt Arabic and many of the secrets of science, and accustomed himself to a freedom of thought and speech which was at that time rigorously repressed in the Christian seats of learning. He studied also at the university of Barcelona, took his degree of M.D., and became a teacher of medicine. While in Spain he became acquainted with Raymond Lully, who called him his master. About 1285 he was appointed physician to Peter III. of Aragon, but his free thought and speech drew on him the hatred of ecclesiastics, and he was excommunicated in 1287 by the bishop of Tarragona. He retired to Montpellier, and there taught science and medicine for several years: thence to Paris, where he studied astrology and made predictions; spoke against the monks, the mass, the papal bulls, the founding of chapels for the dead, &c.; and in 1309 was compelled to quit the city, his opinions being formally condemned as heretical. Arnold then visited the court of Clement V. at Avignon; spent three years at Palermo, at the court of Frederick of Aragon; and in 1312 was sent on a mission to Clement V., to whom he had permission to dedicate a medical work. But the vessel he sailed in was wrecked, and he perished on the voyage. The same year Clement sent a command to all bishops to discover and send to him Arnold's condemned treatise. On the accession of John XXII. and the establishment of the Inquisition at Toulouse, thirteen of the works of this remarkable man were condemned and burnt. His writings on science and medicine were first printed at Lyons in 1504.

ARNOLD

Arnold, Benedict, an American general, who during the early part of his career devoted his best energies to promote the cause he had espoused, and who afterwards disgraced himself by treacherously betraying it, was bred a surgeon; but on the commencement of hostilities between Great Britain and the colonies he entered into the service of the latter, and was chosen captain of a company of volunteers at Newhaven. He soon rose to the rank of colonel, and commanded an expedition to Canada. He afterwards distinguished himself by his bravery when commanding a flotilla on Lake Champlain, and on other occasions, and was promoted to the rank of general. He subsequently entered into negotiations with General Clinton, to whom he proposed to surrender a post of great consequence, with which Washington had entrusted him. But the capture of the officer [see *ANDRÉ*] sent by General Clinton caused the plot to be discovered, and Arnold hastily escaped to the royalist quarters. He was employed under General Clinton against his former comrades, obtained the rank of brigadier-general, and retired to England, where he died, in 1801.

Arnold, John, watchmaker, was born at Bodmin, in 1744. He made great improvements in the construction of chronometers, and was assisted in his labours by grants from the Board of Longitude. The detached escapement and the compensation-balance are among the improvements he introduced. Died, 1799.

Arnold, Samuel, musical composer, was born in 1740. He studied under Dr. Nares, became doctor in music, Oxford, organist to the king, and in 1793 organist of Westminster Abbey. He wrote several oratorios, operas, songs, &c., edited the works of Handel, and published a collection of sacred music. Among his works are 'The Prodigal Son,' an oratorio, and 'The Maid of the Mill,' an opera. Died, 1802.

Arnold, Thomas, head-master of Rugby School, and Professor of Modern History in the university of Oxford, was born in 1795. He was a native of Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, and was educated at Winchester and Oxford. He was early distinguished by that earnestness of conviction and intellectual courage which characterised him through life. He became fellow of Oriel in 1815, was ordained priest in 1828, and the same year settled at Rugby. For some years previously he had lived at Laleham, in Middlesex, where his time was devoted to the training of pupils for the universities and to literary labours. By his force of moral character and his singular faculty of governing, he effected an immense reform in Rugby School. The political and religious movements of his day engaged his warmest interest. He sought zealously to promote the social improvement of the working classes, opposed the Tractarian movement, and took a leading part in the discussions to which the foundation of London University gave rise. In 1841 he was named Regius Professor of Mu-

ARNOLFO

dern History, Oxford, but only lived to deliver one course of lectures. He left a 'History of Rome,' a noble work, but unfinished; an edition of Thucydides with notes and dissertations, several volumes of sermons, and a collection of Miscellaneous Works. Died, June 12, 1842. The 'Life and Correspondence of Dr. Arnold' were edited by his friend Dean Stanley.

Arnolfo del Cambio, a celebrated Italian sculptor and architect, formerly called **ARNOLFO DI LARO**, and erroneously supposed to be the son of the architect Lapo, was born in 1232. He became a pupil of Niccolò Pisano, and worked under him at Siena in 1267. Ten years later he was architect to Charles of Anjou, at Naples. But his greatest works are at Florence, where, about 1295, he commenced building the church of Santa Croce and the Duomo, or cathedral, called Santa Maria del Fiore. During the progress of these churches he undertook also the erection of the Palazzo Vecchio. The church of Or San Michele was built by Arnolfo for a loggia or open grain-market, and was converted into a church by Andrea Orcagna. The tomb of Cardinal de Braye, at Orvieto, is one of Arnolfo's most beautiful sculptural works. Died, 1310, without seeing any of his great buildings completed.

Arnulph, or **Ernulfus**, bishop of Rochester in the reign of Henry I.; to whom some have assigned the authorship of the manuscript, entitled 'Textus Roffensis,' an account of the charters, &c., of his cathedral. But it is attributed by others to Bishop Ascelin, and also to Humphrey, a precentor of the cathedral, in the twelfth century. Died, 1124.

Arrhidaeus. [See **Olympias**.]

Arria, a Roman lady, who, when her husband, Cæcina Pætus, was ordered to put himself to death for rebellion against the Emperor Claudius, perceiving him hesitate, plunged a dagger into her bosom, exclaiming, 'Pæte, non dolet.'

Arrianus, Greek historian, was a native of Nicomedia, who took up his residence at Rome in the 2nd century. He studied philosophy under Epictetus, became a citizen of Athens and of Rome, and was made governor of Cappadocia by the Emperor Hadrian. He was subsequently made consul, and died after A.D. 160. The younger Pliny addressed to him seven of his epistles. The historical writings of Arrian were numerous, but two of them only remain entire, viz., seven books on the expedition of Alexander, a work highly esteemed for its accuracy, impartiality, and elegant style; and a book on the affairs of India; the latter being a sequel to the former. He published the discourses of his master Epictetus, and also a sketch of his philosophy, entitled a 'Manual of Epictetus,' which became celebrated and is still extant; a 'Periplus of the Euxine,' and several other works. There are some historical fragments of Arrian in Photius.

Arrowsmith, Aaron, an eminent geogra-

ARTEDI

pher and hydrographer. His maps and charts were very numerous, and held in high estimation; and his tract, entitled 'A Companion to the Map of the World,' contains much valuable information. Born, 1750; died, 1823.

Artases I., the founder of the Parthian monarchy, and of the dynasty of the *Artacides*, flourished in the 3rd century B.C. In revenge for an insult offered to his brother by the governor of a province, he raised the standard of revolt in Parthia against Seleucus; and, having succeeded in emancipating his countrymen, they elected him their king. He reigned prosperously for 38 years.

Artaban. [See **Artaxerxes Sebegan**.]

Artabanus. [See **Xerxes**.]

Artaphernes. [See **Miltiades**.]

Artaxerxes I., surnamed Longimanus, was the son of Xerxes, king of Persia. He slew his elder brother Darius on suspicion of his being guilty of the murder of his father. Artaxerxes then ascended the throne B.C. 465, and in his time peace was restored between Persia and Athens, after a war of 61 years. He died B.C. 424.

Artaxerxes II., **Mnemon**, king of Persia, succeeded his father, Darius II., B.C. 405. His reign is marked by the revolt of Cyrus, his younger brother, who was assisted by the Ten Thousand Greeks, and was defeated at Cunaxa in 401. Wars with the Greeks, terminated by the Peace of Antalcidas; wars with Evagoras of Cyprus, with revolted satraps, and with Egypt, filled up his reign. The misconduct of his son Ochus troubled his last days. Died, B.C. 359.

Artaxerxes III., or **Ochus**, king of Persia, succeeded his father Artaxerxes II., B.C. 359. He murdered two of his brothers, and afterwards put to death all the remaining branches of the family. In Egypt he slew the sacred bull Apis, and gave the flesh to his soldiers; for which his eunuch, Bagoas, an Egyptian, caused him to be poisoned, and after giving the carcass to the cats, made knife handles of his bones. This happened B.C. 338.

Artaxerxes Sebegan (in Persian **Artashir**), king of Persia, founder of the dynasty of the Sassanides, was the son of Babek and grandson of Sassan. He defeated his predecessor Artaban, last of the Arsacides, and had himself proclaimed King of Kings, A.D. 223. He restored the old religion of the Magi, made new laws, provided for their good administration, and for the education of the people, and then undertook to extend his dominions. A war with the Romans followed in 232, Alexander Severus leading an expedition into Persia. But after a contest of five years peace was made without gain to either side. Died, 238.

Arteaga, Stephen, a Spanish Jesuit of the 18th century; author of a treatise on the Beau Idéal; a history of Italian theatrical music, &c. Died, 1799.

Artedi, Peter, a Swedish naturalist, was born in 1705. He was sent to study theology at the University of Upsal, but gave himself up

to Medicine and Natural History. He was the fellow-student of Linnæus, whom he assisted in his 'Systema Naturæ,' and who named a genus of plants after him, 'Artemisia.' Artedi visited England in 1734, and in the following year attended, with Linnæus, the lectures of Boerhaave, at Leyden. He undertook to assist Albert Seba, an old naturalist and collector of Amsterdam, to prepare a description of fishes, but he was accidentally drowned in September, 1735. Artedi's great work, the 'Ichthyologia,' was edited by Linnæus, and published in 1738.

Artemisia, queen of Halicarnassus, in Caria, and one of the allies of Xerxes at the famous battle of Salamis, B.C. 480.

Artemisia, another queen of Halicarnassus, wife and successor of Mausolus, B.C. 352. She is noted for her love to him, the extraordinary grief with which she mourned his loss, and the magnificent monument which she built to his memory. This monument, called the Mausoleum, was adorned with fine Greek sculptures, portions of which were discovered in 1857, and are now in the British Museum. The monument is described in a splendid work by Mr. T. C. Newton. Died, B.C. 350.

Artevelde, Jacob van, the celebrated brewer of Ghent, who became governor of Flanders, was born about 1300. On occasion of a revolt against Count Louis, in 1338, he was chosen chief of the insurgents. He afterwards joined with Edward III. against the king of France, and assisted at the siege of Tournai, in 1340. In the truce which followed he stipulated the independence of Flanders, and became its governor. He applied himself to his difficult task with great energy and sagacity, but after several years he thought it best to erect Flanders into a kingdom, and offered the crown to the Prince of Wales. He was massacred in a popular tumult at Ghent, in 1345.

Artevelde, Philip van, son of the preceding, was chosen captain by the Ghentese, on occasion of a revolt against Count Louis II., in 1382. He defeated Louis near Bruges, took that city, and assumed the state of a sovereign. But Louis having obtained the assistance of France, a French army entered Flanders, led by the brave Constable de Clisson, and in the decisive battle of Roosebeck the Flemings were defeated and their leader slain, 1382.

Arthur, Duke of Brittany. [See John, King of England.]

Arthur, Prince of Wales. [See Henry VIII.]

Artigas, Fernando José, born at Monte Video, in 1760; first entered the Spanish service; quitted it, and was foremost among those who fought for independence. He subsequently, however, became an object of suspicion to the government of Buenos Ayres; and, being declared a traitor, took up arms, and possessed himself for some years of the territory called the Banda Oriental; but having sustained a defeat he was compelled to seek refuge in Paraguay, where he died in 1826.

Artois, Count d'. [Charles X. of France.]

Arundel, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 1353. He was son of the earl of Arundel, was made bishop of Ely at the age of twenty-two, lord-chancellor about ten years later, archbishop of York in 1386, and in 1396 archbishop of Canterbury. In the following year he was impeached of high treason on various grounds, and was banished. He promoted the elevation of Henry IV., and on his accession was restored to his see. He distinguished himself by his persecution of the followers of Wickliffe, prohibited the translation and reading of the Bible, and had a chief hand in procuring the statute 'De heretico comburendo.' He employed his wealth munificently in the service of the Church. Died, 1414.

Arundel. [See Howard, Thomas.]

Aruns. [See Brutus, L. J.]

Asad. [See Totila.]

Ascham, Roger, who had the honour of directing the studies of Queen Elizabeth, was born in 1515 near Northallerton, in Yorkshire. At an early age he was adopted by Sir Anthony Wingfield, who educated him with his own sons, and in 1530 sent him to St. John's College, Cambridge, to complete his studies. Though brought up in the doctrines of the Church of Rome, he became a Protestant; was nominated Professor of Greek and public orator at Cambridge, and after fulfilling various other offices both in the University and the Church, was attached to the court of Queen Elizabeth as Latin secretary, and tutor to her Majesty in the learned languages. He was a man of rare accomplishments. Of his writings, the most valuable is his treatise entitled 'The Schoolmaster.' It is a discourse upon education, abounding in good sense and learning, full of interest, and written in a pithy and vigorous style. A new edition of this work, carefully edited and annotated by Mr. Mayor of St. John's College, Cambridge, was published in 1863. Ascham wrote also a treatise on Archery, entitled 'Toxophilus,' for which Henry VIII. gave him a pension. Died, 1568.

Ascham, Anthony, a member of the Long Parliament, who was sent by Cromwell, in 1650, as envoy to Spain, where he and his interpreter were assassinated by some royalist exiles. He was author of a 'Discourse on the Revolutions and Confusions of Governments.'

Asclepiades, a Greek physician; one of many bearing the same name. He was born at Prusa, in Bithynia, and settled at Rome, probably in the early part of the first century B.C. He had a great reputation and was very successful, preferring to cure by regulation of the diet and mode of life rather than by the administration of drugs.

Aselli, Caspare, an Italian anatomist of the 17th century. He was Professor of Anatomy at Pavia, and first discovered the system of vessels called lacteals. Died at Milan, 1626.

Asgill, John, miscellaneous writer, was brought up to the law, was called to the bar, and went to Ireland, where he obtained a lucrative practice, and was chosen member of the

Irish parliament, in 1703. He was almost immediately expelled, on account of a pamphlet, in which he maintained that man may pass into eternal life without dying. The book was burnt by the hangman. Asgill afterwards became a member of the English parliament, but was on the same ground expelled, and his book was again ordered to be burnt. He spent the last 30 years of his life in prison for debt, published numerous political and other pieces, and died in 1738.

Ash, John, LL.D., a dissenting divine at Pershore, in Worcestershire, remembered as the author of a Dictionary of the English Language, on a more extensive plan than any previous one, and which is still of considerable value for the large number of provincial and obsolete words contained in it. Dr. Ash was author of several other useful works. Born, 1724; died, 1779.

Ashburnham, John, the attendant of Charles I., was born about 1603, was early introduced at court and made groom of the bed-chamber. He was a member of the Long Parliament, assisted at the treaty of Uxbridge, and in other negotiations, distinguished himself by his craft and insolence, accompanied the king from Oxford to the Scots army, and assisted his escape from Hampton Court to the Isle of Wight. During the Commonwealth he was several times banished and imprisoned, and at the Restoration entered the service of Charles II. Died, 1671.

Ashburton, Alexander Baring, Lord, the second son of Sir Francis Baring, Bart., and for many years the head of the great mercantile house Baring, Brothers, and Co., was born in 1774. After due initiation into business in London, he proceeded to the United States to conduct the Transatlantic business of the house. His political life commenced in 1812, when he entered parliament as member for Taunton, which he continued to represent till 1820; after which he sat for Callington in successive parliaments till 1831, and in 1832 he was returned for North Essex. Lord Ashburton commenced life as a Whig. In the House of Commons he spoke frequently on all subjects connected with commerce. On the formation of the Peel ministry in 1834, he became president of the Board of Trade; and in 1835 he was raised to the peerage. In 1842 he was appointed by Sir Robert Peel a special commissioner to settle the disputes about the Maine territory, which then threatened to involve this country in a war with America; and the success of his mission was eminently owing to his personal influence. Lord Ashburton continued to support the policy of Sir Robert Peel until the final measure of free trade in corn was proposed in 1846. To this he was strenuously opposed. During a long and busy life he found leisure to cultivate the fine arts, of which he was a liberal patron; and his collection of ancient pictures was unsurpassed by any private one in the empire. Lord Ashburton married, in 1798, the daughter of William Bingham, Esq. of Philadel-

phia, and by that lady, who survived him, he left a numerous family. Died, May 13, 1848.

Ashburton, Lord. [Dunning, John.]

Ashley, Lord. [Cooper, A. A.]

Ashmole, Elias, a celebrated English antiquary of the 17th century. He dabbled for a time in alchemy; but fortunately for both his fame and his fortune he abandoned that delusive pursuit, applied himself to the study of Antiquities, and began to collect materials for the 'History of the Order of the Garter,' which he afterwards published. Having obtained, by deed of gift, the valuable collections of Tradescant, the famous gardener, he presented them, and subsequently his books and MSS., to the university of Oxford; and thus laid the foundation of the Ashmolean Museum. Ashmole's claim to the Tradescant Museum was opposed by Mrs. Tradescant, but the Court of Chancery established it. After his death were published his 'Antiquities of Berkshire,' and his 'Memoirs.' Born, 1617; died, 1692.

Askew, Anne, one of the victims of persecution in the reign of Henry VIII. She was arrested for denying the doctrine of transubstantiation, and was burnt at the stake in Smithfield, having previously undergone the torture of the rack, in July 1546.

Askew, Anthony, a physician and classical scholar of the 18th century; he studied at Cambridge, and became a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was the friend of many of the eminent men of his time, and a great lover of rare and curious books, of which he formed a large collection. Born at Kendal, 1722; died, 1774.

Aspasia, one of the most celebrated women of the ancient world. She was a native of Miletus, and settled at Athens, where she resided in the time of Pericles. She was one of the so-called 'hetære,' but was a woman of so remarkable a character and so richly cultivated mind, that she not only attracted but retained the love of the great statesman till his death. The law of Athens prohibited marriage of the citizens with foreign women, but Pericles, after separation from his wife by mutual consent, entered into as close a relation with Aspasia as he might. He was, in fact, married to her, though without the usual legal formalities. The best and highest society of Athens was found at her house, and among her guests, attracted less by her beauty than by her genius, her accomplishments, and the charm of her conversation, was sometimes seen the wise and good Socrates himself. Pericles had a son by her, who was named after his father, and was declared legitimate by a decree of the people. The dates of the birth and death of Aspasia are not known. Pericles died B.C. 429.

Assarotti, Ottavio Giovanni Battista, an Italian philanthropist, born at Genoa, in 1753. At an early age he joined a society whose special object was the education of children. The case of deaf-mutes excited his sympathy, and the example of the Abbé de l'Epée encouraged him to undertake the task

of their instruction. He was the first to open a school for their benefit in Italy. After labouring for some years he obtained from Napoleon an endowment for the school. He devoted his fortune as well as his time to his chosen task, and died at Genoa, in 1829.

Asscho, Henry van, a Dutch painter, born at Brussels, in 1775. He distinguished himself greatly in landscape, and became a member of the Society of Fine Arts of Brussels in 1818, and a member of the Academy of Amsterdam seven years later. In 1836 he was made a knight of the order of Leopold. Died, 1841.

Assemani, Giuseppe Simone, a very learned Syrian Maronite, born about 1687. He went at an early age to Rome, and became archbishop of Tyre, and librarian of the Vatican. After visiting the East and obtaining many precious manuscripts, he published an account of the Syrian writers, entitled 'Bibliotheca Orientalis Clementino-Vaticana,' in 4 vols. folio. He wrote several other voluminous works, and edited the works of Ephraem Syrus. Died at Rome, 1768.

Assemani, Simone, a celebrated Orientalist, born in Syria, in 1752. He was educated at Rome, and in 1807 became Professor of Oriental Languages at the university of Padua, a post which he filled till his death. He was author of several works on Oriental Literature. Died 1821.

Assemani, Stefano, nephew of Giuseppe Assemani, was born 1707; became keeper of the Vatican library, and compiled the 'Acta Sanctorum Martyrum.'

Asser, a rabbi of the 5th century, was long head of the college of Sora, and one of the compilers of the Babylonian Talmud. Died, 427.

Asser, or **Asserius Monensis**, a learned ecclesiastic of the ninth century, a monk of St. David's, and, probably, afterwards abbot or bishop, was the tutor, friend, and biographer of Alfred the Great. It is not known whether he was the same person as the Asser, bishop of Sherburne, mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle. His 'Annals,' notwithstanding the critical doubts which have been raised respecting them, are still believed to contain an authentic account of the life of his sovereign and friend. Died, 910.

Astell, Mary, the daughter of a merchant at Newcastle, was a woman of considerable talent as a controversialist. She obtained great popularity among the high church party as one of the most strenuous impugnors of the principles of Locke. Born, 1668; died, 1731.

Astle, Thomas, an English antiquary, was born in 1734. He settled in London, obtained employment in government offices, and became Keeper of the Public Records in the Tower. His principal work is the 'Origin and Progress of Writing,' which appeared in 1784. He was F.R.S. and F.S.A., and a Trustee of the British Museum. Died, 1803.

Astolphus. [See **Pepin the Short**.]

Aston, Sir Arthur, a brave commander of the royalist troops in the reign of Charles I.,

who greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Edge-hill, &c. He was governor of Drogheda in 1649, when it was taken by Cromwell, and is said to have had his brains beaten out with his own wooden leg.

Astruc, Jean, an eminent French physician of the 18th century. He was professor at Montpellier for thirteen years, and in 1728 went to Paris, visited Poland, and finally settled at Paris as physician to the king and professor at the Royal College. He acquired great reputation by his work 'De Morbis Veneris,' which was immediately translated into English. He wrote also 'Memoirs on the Natural History of Languedoc,' and 'Memoirs of the Faculty of Medicine of Montpellier,' &c. Born, 1684; died, 1766.

Atahualpa, or **Atabalipa**, twelfth and last Inca of Peru, was made sovereign of Quito by his father, on whose death, in 1523, he contended with his brother Huascar for the throne of Peru. He defeated Huascar and imprisoned him. He is also said to have put to death more than 200 of the royal family. When Pizarro landed in Peru both the brothers sought his friendship. Atahualpa agreed to meet the Spaniards on a friendly visit near Caxamarca, and Pizarro with the foulest perfidy attacked the defenceless multitude, made a horrible massacre, and captured the Inca and imprisoned him. He was soon after tried before Pizarro and Almagro on a false accusation and sentenced to be burnt. As he consented to receive baptism his sentence was softened to strangling. Died, 1533.

Ataulphus. [See **Alaric I**.]

Athalaric. [See **Amalasentha**.]

Athanasius, St., bishop of Alexandria, and one of the most celebrated doctors of the church, was born at Alexandria about 296. He was educated by his predecessor Alexander, spent some time with St. Anthony in the desert, took a leading part at the council of Nice, defending the orthodox dogma (the *Homousion*), and combating Arius with great zeal and acuteness, and was chosen bishop in the following year, 326. For nearly half a century he sustained with unshaken fidelity, through all changes of outward fortune, the part he had chosen of champion of the catholic doctrine. Condemned by councils, thrice exiled, alternately supported and persecuted by the emperors, a wanderer at Rome, at Milan, in Gaul, and in the Egyptian desert, he remained true to himself, exercised an almost unparalleled influence, spent the last ten years of his life at Alexandria, and there died, 373. His works fill three vols. folio. There is no ground for attributing the Athanasian Creed to this eminent bishop.

Athelstan, king of England, was the eldest son of Edward the Elder, on whose death in 925 he succeeded to the throne. In the following year, on the death of Sihtric, king of Northumbria, who had married Athelstan's sister, he seized his kingdom, and the other kings in the island made peace with him. The

great event of his reign was the battle of Brunanburg, at which he won a complete victory over Anlaf, son of Sihtric, and the Anglo-Danes with their allies the Northmen, the Scots, and the Welsh. This battle was fought in 937. Athelstan acquired great influence abroad, and his alliance was sought by several European sovereigns. He ruled wisely, added to the laws left by his grandfather Alfred, and favoured trade, education, and religion. Died unmarried, 940.

Athenæus, a learned grammarian, born at Naucratis, in Egypt, in the third century. The only work of his now extant is entitled 'The Deipnosophists,' and is a kind of commonplace book, containing a huge collection of facts, anecdotes, and extracts on all sorts of subjects, and from a great variety of sources. Nothing is known of the life of Athenæus except that he lived at Alexandria and then at Rome.

Athenagoras, an Athenian philosopher of the second century. He became a convert to Christianity, and Clement of Alexandria was among his pupils. He wrote an 'Apology for the Christians,' and a treatise 'On the Resurrection of the Dead.'

Athenais. [See *Eudocia*.]

Athias, **Joseph**, a Jewish printer of Amsterdam in the 17th century; editor of the Bible in Hebrew, English, Spanish, and German. Died, 1700.

Athlone, **Gedart de Reede de Gin-kell**, earl of, an able and brave Dutch officer, who accompanied the Prince of Orange in his expedition to England, was born at Utrecht in 1640. Some time after William's accession he was sent to suppress the revolt of some Scotch regiments at Ipswich. He subsequently took a leading part in William's campaigns in Ireland; was at the battle of the Boyne, and after taking Athlone, gaining the battle of Aughrim, and forcing Limerick to capitulate, was rewarded with the title of Earl of Athlone. He afterwards served under William and under Marlborough, in the great campaigns on the continent. Died, 1703.

Atkinson, **Thomas Witlam**, the distinguished traveller and artist, was born in Yorkshire, in 1799. Early left an orphan, he was brought up an architect, but was soon attracted to the path in which he has won so high a reputation. He turned his steps to the vast and then unknown regions of Eastern Russia, and endured in his explorations the most severe and various hardships and privations with undaunted heroism. In 1858 appeared his 'Oriental and Western Siberia: a Narrative of Explorations and Adventures in Siberia, Mongolia,' &c., with numerous illustrations; and in 1860, a second work, entitled 'Travels in the Regions of the Upper and Lower Amoor,' also richly illustrated. These works were solid additions to our geographical knowledge. Atkinson was a Fellow of the Geographical and Geological Societies. He died at Lower Walmer, Kent, Aug. 13, 1861.

His widow published in 1863, 'Recollections of Tartar Steppes and their Inhabitants;' and his daughter is author of 'Lives of the Queens of Prussia.'

Atkyns, **Sir Robert**, a distinguished lawyer and patriot, who aided in the defence of Lord William Russell, and conducted that of Sir W. Williams, speaker of the House of Commons, when prosecuted for signing the orders to print Dangerfield's narrative of the Popish Plot. He also distinguished himself by his opposition to the arbitrary measures of James II., and at the Revolution was made chief baron of the Exchequer. He was subsequently made speaker of the House of Lords, which office he held till 1693. Born, 1621; died, 1709.

Atkyns, **Sir Robert**, son of the above, author of 'The Ancient and Present State of Gloucester.' Born, 1646; died, 1711.

Attalus I., king of Pergamus, succeeded his cousin Eumenes I. in B.C. 241. He greatly extended the limits of his kingdom, assisted the Ætolians against Philip of Macedonia, and afterwards joined the Romans in their war with the same sovereign. He distinguished himself also by his patronage of literature, and founded a library at Pergamus. Died, B.C. 197.

Atterbury, **Francis**, bishop of Rochester, was born in 1662, at Milton Keynes, near Newport Pagnell. He was educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1691 he took holy orders, and in 1693 was made chaplain in ordinary to the king, and lecturer at St. Bride's. He attracted much notice by the eloquence of his discourses; but his advocacy of high church principles exposed him to the attacks of Hoadly, and often of others of less repute. In 1700 he began a controversy on the powers and rights of convocations, in which he acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of his party, that he received the degree of D.D., and the thanks of the lower house of convocation. On the accession of Queen Anne, he was made her chaplain in ordinary, and shortly afterwards he received the deanery of Carlisle. His rise henceforth was rapid: he was successively made preacher at the Rolls Chapel, a canon of Exeter, dean of Christ Church, bishop of Rochester, and dean of Westminster, which last preferment he owed to the recommendation of Lord Oxford. Hitherto his course had been prosperous; but the death of Queen Anne led to a reverse. His high church principles were well known; and it is asserted that he was imprudent enough to boast, that if a sufficient guard could be obtained, he would proclaim the Pretender. Be this true or false, it is certain that he rendered himself obnoxious to George I., and by correspondence with the friends of the Pretender involved himself in a 'Bill of Pains and Penalties.' He died an exile, at Paris, in 1731.

Atticus, **Herodes**, son of Julius Atticus, acquired so much reputation as a teacher of eloquence at Athens, that he was invited by Antoninus Pius to superintend the education of his adopted sons Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus.

ATTICUS

He subsequently became consul, prefect of the free cities of Asia, &c. He employed his great wealth in public works; but at the close of his life he retired to Marathon, his native place, where he died, A.D. 180.

Atticus, Titus Pomponius, an illustrious Roman of the equestrian order, especially remembered as the friend of Cicero, was born at Rome, B.C. 109. He was a man of great wealth and also of high intellectual cultivation, and was on terms of friendship with the most eminent men of his time. An Epicurean in philosophy, he maintained a strict neutrality throughout the civil wars of Sulla and Marius, Cæsar and Pompey, Antony and Augustus, and generously gave his aid to the victims of proscription. He spent about 20 years at Athens, returning to Rome B.C. 65. About nine years later he married and had one daughter, Pomponia, who became the wife of M. Vipsanius Agrippa. None of the writings of Atticus are now extant, but the correspondence of Cicero with him, which was carried on for many years, forms a very valuable record of the time. Died, B.C. 32.

Attila, king of the Huns, and one of the most celebrated leaders of the barbarian hosts which overran the Roman empire in its decline. His name and the enormous army at his command inspired such terror, that he was named the 'Scourge of God.' After invading the Eastern empire and extorting a humiliating treaty from Theodosius II., he led his forces into Germany and Gaul, and was defeated in a great battle near Châlons-sur-Marne, in 451, by the combined armies of the Romans under Aëtius, and the Goths under their King Theodoric, who fell there. He soon after passed the Alps and made himself master of northern Italy, destroying many of the principal cities. Attila died in his own country in 453. He was acknowledged sovereign of all the tribes between Gaul and the borders of China.

Attiret, Jean Denis, a French Jesuit and painter. Being appointed in 1737 missionary to Peking, he acquired great favour with the emperor Kien Long, who constantly employed him and created him a mandarin. This title, however, Attiret refused. Born, 1702; died, 1768.

Attwood, George, F.R.S., an eminent mathematician; author of a 'Dissertation on the Construction and Properties of Arches,' and many other valuable works on mechanical and mathematical science. Born, 1745; died, 1807.

Attwood, Thomas, an eminent musician and composer, born in London, in 1767; commenced his musical education under Dr. Nares in the choir of the Chapel Royal, where he early attracted the notice and gained the patronage of the royal family. In 1783 he set out for Naples, and after studying there for a time, he proceeded to Vienna, where he reaped great advantages from the instructions of Mozart. In 1796 he was appointed organist of St. Paul's cathedral, and composer to the Chapel Royal; he also held the situation of organist at the chapel of the Pavilion, Brighton. His compo-

AUCKLAND

sitions consist of dramatic pieces, numerous services and anthems, songs, glees, sonatas, and other pieces for the pianoforte. He died March 24, 1838, and was buried in St. Paul's.

Aubigné, Théodore Agrippa d'. [D'Aubigné.]

Aubrey, John, an eminent English topographer and antiquary of the 17th century. He was a native of Easton Piers in Wiltshire, was educated at Oxford, and became a fellow of the Royal Society. He left a vast number of MSS., but only published one work, entitled 'Miscellanies,' a collection of popular superstitions. Some years after his death, his 'Perambulation of the County of Surrey' appeared, edited by Dr. R. Rawlinson. Many of his MSS. are in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. Died, about 1700.

Aubriet, Claude, a French painter of natural history subjects. He was born in 1651, became designer at the Jardin du Roi, and as such accompanied Tournefort to the Levant. He was afterwards named painter to the king. The plates in Tournefort's 'Botany' and 'Travels' are from drawings by Aubriet. Died, 1743.

Aubriot, Hugues, an eminent Frenchman, born at Dijon, who was raised to the office of director of the finances under Charles V. He was provost of the merchants of Paris in 1367, when he projected and executed many important public works for the improvement and defence of the city. In 1369 he built the famous Bastille as a fortress against the English. Subsequently he was charged with heresy and imprisoned in the Bastille, but being rescued at the time of the insurrection of the 'Maillotins,' he retired to Dijon and died there, 1382.

Aubusson, Pierre d'. [D'Aubusson.]

Auchmuty, Sir Samuel, a distinguished English general. He served with great zeal and ability in North and South America, and when commanding in India, reduced to the dominion of Great Britain the rich settlements of Java and Batavia. On his return to Europe he was appointed to the command in Ireland, where he died in 1822.

Auckland, William Eden, Lord, an able diplomatist, was the third son of Sir Robert Eden, Bart., of West Auckland, Durham. He was born in 1745; studied at Eton and Oxford; and was called to the bar in 1768. He was appointed under secretary of state in 1772; was one of the commissioners sent to America to treat for peace; went to Ireland in 1780 with Lord Carlisle, as chief secretary; negotiated the treaty of commerce with France; in 1788 was ambassador to Spain; and in the year following was ambassador to Holland. He was raised to the peerage in 1793, having previously sat in parliament as member for Woodstock. He wrote 'The Principles of Penal Law,' 'The History of New Holland,' and other works. Died, 1814.

Auckland, George Eden, Earl of, Governor-General of India, was the second son of William, first Lord Auckland, and was born in

AUDEBERT

1784. He studied at Christ Church, Oxford, afterwards at Lincoln's Inn, graduated M.A. in 1808, and was called to the bar in 1809. In the following year he entered parliament as member for Woodstock, 'and in consequence of the death of his elder brother succeeded his father in the peerage in May, 1811. He belonged to the Whig party, but did not distinguish himself in debate, and remained comparatively unknown to the public till 1830, when he was appointed President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, with a seat in the cabinet of Earl Grey. For several months in 1834 he filled the office of first lord of the Admiralty. In 1835 he was named Governor-General of India, and his administration is memorable as the period of the disastrous Affghan war. Nominated G.C.B. soon after his appointment to India, he was raised to the dignity of an earl in December, 1839. He resumed his post at the Admiralty in 1846, and died suddenly at the seat of Lord Ashburton, in Hampshire, January 1, 1849. The Earl of Auckland died unmarried, and the earldom became extinct; but he was succeeded as Baron Eden by his brother, bishop of Sodor and Man. A statue, by Weekes, was erected to his memory at Calcutta.—His sister, the Hon. Emily Eden, who shared his Indian state and its burdens, is known as authoress of the two novels, 'The Semi-detached House,' and 'The Semi-Attached Couple,' and of the pleasant picture of Indian life entitled 'Up the Country,' published in 1866.

Audebert, Jean Baptiste, a celebrated French painter, engraver, and naturalist, born in 1759. He studied at Paris, travelled in England and Holland, and afterwards devoted himself wholly to the delineation of objects of natural history. His 'Histoire Naturelle des Singes,' and 'Histoire Naturelle Générale des Colibris, &c.,' are among the most magnificent works on Natural History ever published. The plates were coloured after a method invented by the author, and in a few copies the text was printed in gold. After his death another work, entitled 'Oiseaux dorés,' was published from materials which he had collected. Died, 1800.

Audiffredi, Giovanni Battista, a learned Italian bibliographer, born, 1714. He relinquished the pursuit of astronomy on being appointed keeper of the Casanata Library at Rome, and published several valuable catalogues. Died, 1794.

Audley, Sir Thomas, Lord Audley, Lord Chancellor of England, was probably a native of Essex. He became speaker of the House of Commons about 1529, and after holding several other offices, succeeded Sir Thomas More as lord-keeper in 1532, and was soon after named Lord Chancellor. He was a selfish and unscrupulous man, whose highest ambition seems to have been to do the will of his master Henry VIII., and get what he could by it. And in this he succeeded. After the dissolution of the monasteries he received many a rich gift, especially the abbey of Walden, on the site of

AUDUBON

which his grandson built the mansion of Audley-End. He was raised to the peerage, made a Knight of the Garter, and died in 1544. Lord Audley augmented the endowments of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

Audouin, Jean Victor, a French entomologist, was born at Paris in 1797. He early obtained the friendship of Cuvier and other men of science, and in 1826 he was named Professor of Entomology at the museum of the Jardin des Plantes. His writings consist chiefly of papers contributed to learned societies. Died, 1841.

Audran, the name of a family of French artists, of whom the following are the most eminent:—**Charles Audran**, the elder, engraver, was born at Paris, in 1594; and died in 1673.—**Claude**, a nephew of the preceding, was born at Lyons, in 1639, and studied under his uncle. He was assistant to Le Brun in painting the celebrated series of the Battles of Alexander at Versailles, and became professor of painting in the Royal Academy of Paris, where he died in 1684.—**Girard**, brother of the last-mentioned, and the most celebrated of the family, was born at Lyons, in 1640; studied under Le Brun at Paris, and afterwards at Rome. He was admitted to the Academy of Painting, and named one of its councillors in 1681. He engraved his master's Battles of Alexander, and a multitude of other works, with great skill, preserving in his engraving the peculiar style of each painter. Girard Audran was one of the greatest of historical engravers, and one of the most amiable and kindly of men. He died in 1703.—**Claude**, nephew of Girard, was born at Lyons, in 1685. He was celebrated for ornamental designs; appointed king's painter; and died in 1734.—**Jean**, brother of Claude, was born in 1667; studied engraving under his uncle; and died, at Paris, in 1756.

Audubon, John James, a distinguished naturalist, was born of French parents, on a plantation near New Orleans, in Louisiana, in 1780, and from his earliest years was taught to study nature. He received his education in France, and attained considerable proficiency as a painter under the celebrated David. At the age of 17 he returned to the woods of the New World, and began to form a collection of drawings under the title of the 'Birds of America.' After many years of toil, he undertook the publication of his great work bearing that title, and with the view of obtaining subscribers he visited Europe in 1824. Everywhere he was well received. On the Continent, Herschel, Cuvier, and Humboldt, whom he had met in America, gave him a hearty reception. The work was completed at the end of 14 years. Sir David Brewster, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Jeffrey, and Wilson were warm supporters of this magnificent undertaking. The leading scientific societies of Europe honoured the author by enrolling him as a member. In 1839 Audubon returned to America, and established himself on the banks of the Hudson. There he laboured with Dr. Bachmann in preparing 'The Quadrupeds of Ame-

rica,' a work published in 1850. He was assisted in some of his labours by his two sons. Most of his birds, however, were painted by himself in the forest while their plumage was fresh. Died, 1851.

Auenbrugger, or Avenbrugger, Leopold, physician, was born at Gratz, in Styria, in 1722, and became ordinary physician to the hospitals of Vienna. He is celebrated as the inventor of the method of percussion in investigating diseases of the chest. He published his method in 1761, but nearly half a century elapsed before it was generally adopted. Died, 1809.

Auger, Athanase, a learned abbé and Professor of Rhetoric at the college of Rouen, was born at Paris, in 1734. He published several political works, but chiefly distinguished himself by his translations of the works of Demosthenes, Æschines, and other Greek orators, and of Oçero, the last appearing after his death. One of his principal works is the 'Constitution de Rome.' Died 1792.

Augereau, Pierre François Charles, duke of Castiglione, and marshal of France, was born at Paris, in 1757. Having entered the army early in life, he distinguished himself, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general in 1794. At the battles of Castiglione and Arcola, in 1796, his personal bravery was eminently conspicuous; and, in short, through all the campaigns of Napoleon from that time till the memorable retreat from Russia in 1813, he displayed great skill, and filled the most important stations; receiving as a reward for his services the baton of marshal and a dukedom. On the abdication of the emperor, he was among the first to offer his allegiance to the Bourbons, for which he was amply rewarded; yet, it is said, he was equally ready on Napoleon's return from Elba to serve his old master, who, however, rejected his services, and declared him a traitor. He died in 1816.

Augusti, Christian Johann Wilhelm, a German theologian, was born near Gotha, in 1771. He studied at the university of Jena, where, in 1803, he was named Professor of Oriental Literature, and subsequently of Theology. In 1811 he removed to Breslau, and eight years later to Bonn. His works are very numerous, and are mostly historical or antiquarian. The best is, perhaps, his 'Denkwürdigkeiten aus der Christlichen Archäologie.' Died at Bonn, in 1841.

Augustine, St., bishop of Hippo, the greatest of the Latin Fathers of the Church, was born in 354. He was a native of Tagaste, in North Africa. At the age of 16 he was sent to study at Carthage, where he fell into immoral habits, notwithstanding the Christian instruction which he had received from his mother the pious Monica. He became a Manichæan, and soon distinguished himself as a rhetorician. In 384 he was at Rome, whence he was called to Milan, and there, by the influence of St. Ambrose, he was led to embrace Christianity. Monica visited him at Milan, and when on the

point of embarking for Africa she died at Ostia, May 4, 387, aged 56. Her son has left a lovely picture of her life and most touching details of her death in his 'Confessions.' He was baptized in 387, spent some time in retirement at Tagaste, and in 395 was made coadjutor to Valerius, bishop of Hippo, who died in the following year. He laboured incessantly as a pastor and a writer till his death, which took place during the siege of Hippo by the Vandals, in 430. His remains, respected by the barbarians, were removed to Sardinia, and afterwards to Pavia. In 1842 some relics of the saint, alleged to have been discovered in 1695, were reconveyed to Hippo. Augustine took an active part in the church controversies of his age, especially opposing the Manichæans, the Donatists, and the Pelagians. His influence over the Western church was immense and lasting; he completed, it has been said, what Athanasius began, and by his earnestness and logical clearness determined the form of the catholic doctrine. His works are very numerous, but the best known are his 'Confessions,' and the 'City of God.' The writings of this father were the special study both of John Wickliffe and Martin Luther.

Augustine, or Austin, St., styled the Apostle of the English, was sent by Pope Gregory I. with a few monks to preach the Gospel in England. He landed in 597; and so rapid was his success, that in 602 the pope made him archbishop of Canterbury, Kent being the first scene of his labours. Elated by the success of his mission, he endeavoured to bring the Welsh bishops, who were descendants of the British converts of the second century, under the jurisdiction of the Church of Rome, to which they had never submitted; but they asserted their independence, and 1200 (or 200, according to the Saxon Chronicle) monks of Bangor were soon after put to the sword by Ethelfrith, king of Northumbria, at the instigation, it was said, of the offended prelate. He died, however, in 605, two years before this massacre took place.

Augustulus, Romulus, the last Roman emperor of the West, was raised to the throne by his father, the patrician Orestes, who deposed Julius Nepos, in 476; but his reign was little more than nominal, and of very short duration; for he was soon after conquered and dethroned by Odoacer, king of the Heruli, who spared his life, and allowed him a pension.

Augustus, the first Roman emperor, at first named **Caius Octavius**, was born B.C. 63. He was grand nephew to C. Julius Cæsar, who named him his heir, and on whose murder he went to Rome to claim his property and avenge his death; aiming secretly at the chief power. He first joined the republican party, assisted in the defeat of Antony at Mutina, and got himself chosen consul in 43. Soon after, the first triumvirate was formed between Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus, and a frightful proscription followed. Next year Octavius and Antony overthrew the republican army under Brutus and Cassius in the two

battles of Philippi. He was next occupied with the wars excited by Fulvia, the wife of Antony, and Sextus Pompeius. Lepidus was deprived of power in 36, and five years later Antony and Cleopatra were defeated at Actium, and Octavius was master of the Roman world. Gradually all the highest offices of state were united in his hands, and the senate gave him the title 'Augustus,' B.C. 27. He studiously veiled his supremacy under the old republican forms, kept the people amused, carried on wars only to defend the existing frontiers, promoted agriculture, literature, and the arts, and made immense improvements in the city of Rome. Augustus was thrice married; and as his nephew Marcellus and the two sons of his friend Agrippa were dead, he named as his successor Tiberius, the son of his third wife, Livia. Died at Nola, in August, A.D. 14.

Augustus II. of Saxony. [**Frederick Augustus I.**]

Aulus Gellius. [**Gellius.**]

Aungerville, Richard, or **Richard de Bury**, Bishop of Durham, and chancellor of England, was born in 1287. He studied at Oxford, and was appointed tutor to Edward III., who afterwards conferred on him many offices both of church and state. He was twice sent ambassador to the Pope, became bishop of Durham in 1333, and chancellor in the following year, and was several times sent to the court of France. He was a very great lover of learning and books, made a large collection of them, and was the correspondent of many eminent men. He left a curious and interesting work, entitled 'Philobiblon.' Died, 1345.

Aunoy, Marie Catherine, countess of, French novelist, born about 1650. She is remembered as authoress of several volumes of 'Fairy Tales,' many of which have been frequently reprinted and translated into many languages. There is an English translation by Mr. J. R. Planché. Died, 1705.

Aurelianus, Lucius Domitius, Roman emperor, was the son of a peasant, and was born in Pannonia, about the year 212. Having throughout an active life greatly distinguished himself as a skilful, valiant, and successful general, he was chosen emperor on the death of Claudius II. in 270. He drove the barbarians from Italy, vanquished the celebrated Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, and carried her prisoner to Rome; conquered Tetricus, who had assumed the purple in Gaul; but while on his march towards Persia, in 275, he was assassinated by his mutinous troops. Besides the brilliant military achievements by which Aurelianus restored for a time the prestige of the Roman name, he undertook many great public works, the principal of which was the building of new walls for the defence of the city.

Aurelius Antoninus, Marcus, Roman emperor, was born at Rome, A.D. 121. He succeeded Antoninus Pius in 161, having been early adopted by him and married to his daughter Faustina. Lucius Verus was at once associated with him in the empire. Great part

of his reign was occupied with wars, the sad necessity of the times. Verus conducted successfully a war with the Parthians; both emperors encountered the barbarians on the Danube, until the death of Verus in 169, and then Aurelius carried on the war, and by his success obtained the surname of Germanicus. It was in the course of this war that the remarkable defeat of the Quadi took place, 174, which was attributed to miracle, and respecting which so much debate has been held. After an expedition to the East to suppress the revolt of his lieutenant there, he had to renew the war in Germany; but worn out with incessant exertions he died in Pannonia, 180. Marcus Aurelius was not only one of the wisest and best of the Roman emperors, but one of the noblest and most complete characters of the ancient world. In boyhood he was called 'Verissimus' (most true), and this chief of virtues distinguished him through life. He was educated by teachers of the Stoic School, and became himself one of the most eminent members of that school. He acquired the title of 'the Philosopher,' and has left us in his 'Meditations' a most precious record of his moral and religious sentiments and opinions, the rules by which he wished to regulate his conduct, &c., set down in detached notes from time to time, as affairs of state gave him leisure. A new English translation of this book was lately published by Mr. George Long. The persecution of Christians in this reign has been urged as a reproach against Aurelius; but it is not known that he ordered it: and it is noteworthy that no persecution took place in Rome or Italy.

Aurangzeb, the Mogul emperor of Hindostan, was the third son of Shah Jehan. His early life was marked by gravity and seeming devotion, but these were merely the disguise of an ambitious and crafty spirit. He deposed his father, put to death two of his brothers, and the son of the elder of them, and assumed the sovereign authority in 1659. Ill, however, as he obtained his power, he used it with skill and courage. He subdued Golconda, the Carnatic, Bijapur, and Bengal, and routed the pirates who had infested the mouth of the Ganges. His achievements obtained him the respect of European as well as Asiatic powers. But the close of his life was embittered by the rebellious conduct of his sons, who aimed at deposing him as he had deposed his father. Born, 1618; died, 1707. After the death of Aurangzeb, the might and splendour of the Mogul empire rapidly declined.

Ausonius, Decimus Magnus, a Roman poet of the 4th century; son of Julius Ausonius, a physician of Bordeaux. He early gave proof of genius, and was appointed tutor to Gratian, son of the emperor Valentinian; and when his pupil came to the throne, he made him prætorian prefect of Gaul, and subsequently raised him to the consulship. His poems contain much that is beautiful, but they are too frequently deformed by licentiousness.

Austen, Jane, an English novelist, was born in 1775. She was the daughter of a clergyman in Hampshire, and received a good education. Her first novel, 'Sense and Sensibility,' was published in 1811, and became at once popular. Among her other works are 'Pride and Prejudice,' 'Persuasion,' &c. They are all carefully finished delineations of familiar life in England, charming for their healthful simplicity, truth to nature, and freedom from exaggeration, and they hold their ground in the face of all 'sensation' competitors. Died at Winchester, 1817.

Austen, William, a distinguished metal founder, a citizen of London, who flourished in the 15th century. The work by which he is known is the very fine brass tomb of Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, in St. Mary's church, Warwick. He was assisted by other artists whose names are also preserved. The design and workmanship are said to be not inferior to contemporary sculptures of great Italian artists.

Austin, John, a distinguished English jurist, was born about 1790. In his youth he served five years in the army, which he quitted for the study of law, and was called to the bar in 1818. Physically and mentally disqualified for the rough dashing work of the profession, he gave up practice after seven years' struggle. On the foundation of London University in 1826 he was chosen to fill the chair of Jurisprudence, and to fit himself for it went to study in Germany. He enjoyed at Bonn the society of Niebuhr, Brandis, Schlegel, and other eminent men, mastered the German language, and read the most important works on Law. The first success of his career as Professor was soon followed by a mournful failure; such profound exposition of the science of law as he gave not being attractive to those who only wanted to make money by their profession. In 1832 he resigned his chair. It was a heavy blow and a bitter disappointment to him. He was afterwards a member of the Commission on Criminal Law, and for a short time lecturer at the Inner Temple. In 1837 he was sent with Sir George Lewis as royal commissioner to Malta, and by his love of justice, sagacity, and humanity rendered great service to the island. His health, always frail, grew worse after his return from Malta, and he spent the succeeding years in Germany and France, and finally settled in 1848 at Weybridge, where he passed quietly and happily the last years of his life. Died, 1859. His able work, 'The Province of Jurisprudence determined,' was first published in 1832. A second edition, with two additional volumes of his Lectures and a touching memoir by his wife, was published in 1861.

Avalos, Ferdinand Francesco d', marquis of Pescara, a distinguished Neapolitan captain, was born about 1493. He early married the celebrated Vittoria Colonna; entered the army in 1512; defeated Alviano near Vicenza in the following year; took Milan and many other towns; distinguished himself at

the battle of Pavia, and was wounded there; and died at Milan, hated for his arrogance, 1525.

Avalos, Alfonso d', marquis del Vasto, nephew of the preceding, was born at Naples, in 1502, and obtained the command of the imperial army at his uncle's death, for the brilliant valour he displayed at the siege of Pavia. He followed Charles V. in all his expeditions, and was made governor of the Milanese. His arrogance, cruelty, and oppressive government made him detested by the people. Died, 1546.

Avenzoar, or Ibn Zear, an Arabian physician of the 12th century, born at Seville; was author of a medical compendium, entitled 'Al Taisir,' long highly esteemed, and which was translated into Hebrew and Latin. Avenzoar lived long at the court of Morocco, was the master of Averroes, and died, 1162. His son, of the same name, was also an eminent physician, and died, 1199.

Averroes, or Ibn Rushd, an Arabian philosopher and physician of the 12th century. He diligently studied philosophy, jurisprudence, and medicine, under the greatest teachers of his time, and was the first who translated the works of Aristotle. He also wrote commentaries on them and on the 'Republic' of Plato. Of his medical treatises the most celebrated is that entitled 'Collyget,' or 'Kulligat,' i. e. the Total. Averroes was made chief judge of Morocco by the caliph, Jacob Almansur; but being accused of heresy by the Mahometan priests, he was imprisoned. Again, however, he acquired both the royal favour and the popular confidence, and died at Morocco, in 1198, in possession of the highest honours.

Avicenna, or Ibn Sina, the celebrated Arabian physician and philosopher, was born near Bokhara in 980. He applied himself earnestly to the study of mathematical science, logic, medicine, and theology, held the office of physician to various princes, and died at Hamadan, 1037. He wrote a great number of treatises on philosophy and medicine, the most important of which were his commentary on the 'Metaphysics' of Aristotle, and his famous 'Canon,' the sovereign authority in medical science for centuries.

Avila, Juan d', a Spanish priest who for the space of forty years journeyed through the Andalusian mountains and forests, enforcing by his precepts and example the doctrines of the Gospel; on which account he acquired the appellation of the Apostle of Andalusia. Died, 1569.

Avila y Zuniga, Luis d', a distinguished diplomatist, warrior, and historian, under Charles V. He was envoy from the emperor to Popes Paul IV. and Pius IV., and attended Charles in his war with the Protestant Princes. He wrote 'Commentaries' on this war, which gave him high rank as a historian, and have been translated into various languages. Born, about 1500.

Avison, Charles, musical composer, was born about 1710; studied under Geminiani, and was long an organist at Newcastle. He com-

BACCIO

like that of Horace, is chiefly devoted to the pleasures of social life, love, and wine.

Baccio della Porta, or **Fra Bartolommeo di San Marco**, one of the most distinguished Italian painters, was born at Savignano in 1475. He was a pupil of Cosimo Rosselli, but was greatly influenced by the works of Leonardo da Vinci, and perhaps afterwards by those of Raphael. In the school of Cosimo he became the intimate friend of Albertinelli, with whom he long worked in partnership. Baccio became a devoted follower of Savonarola, who prevailed on him to cease painting nude figures, and to destroy many of his sketches at the carnival bonfire of 1497. The seizure of his revered friend in the convent and his martyrdom was so heavy a blow to him, that he became a monk, and for several years did not paint. He is said to have subsequently visited Rome, and again worked at his art with Albertinelli. He was distinguished for excellence in composition, colouring, and delicacy of execution, rivalling Raphael in some of his works. Among his greatest works are the 'Last Judgment,' in the cemetery of Santa Maria Nuova at Florence (1498), in which he 'almost succeeds in combining all the excellence of his predecessors and contemporaries;' a 'Vision of St. Bernard' (1507); a 'Holy Family' (1509), now in Earl Cowper's collection at Panshanger; a 'Marriage of St. Catherine' (1512), in the Pitti Palace; the unfinished 'Conception' in the Uffizi Gallery; the 'Madonna della Misericordia,' at Lucca (1515); the 'Resurrection' (1516), at the Pitti; and the 'Annunciation,' now in the Louvre. The earliest extant work of Fra Bartolommeo is his portrait of Savonarola. This great master died at Florence in October, 1517, and was buried in the convent of St. Mark, where he had so long lived and worked.

Bach, Johann Sebastian, one of the greatest musical composers, was born at Eisenach in Saxony in 1685. His family had been noted for musical genius for more than a century, and in him it reached its highest development. Early left fatherless, he earned his living for some time as a chorister at Lüneburg, became court organist at Weimar, and in 1717 director of concerts; was chapel-master to Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Coethen, and finally director of music at the school of St. Thomas, Leipsic. The works of Sebastian Bach are thoroughly original, profoundly scientific, and most difficult of execution. There is a grandeur and power in them not to be appreciated, or even relished perhaps, except by the highly cultivated ear. The 'Passionsmusik' is one of his sublimest productions. Bach was almost unrivalled as an organist. He was twice married, and left a large family. Died, 1750.

Baciocchi, Marie Anne Miss Buonaparte, Madame, eldest sister of Napoleon I., was born at Ajaccio in 1777. She married M. Baciocchi in 1797, and the next year settled at Paris, where she became the centre of a

BACON

distinguished circle of literary men, artists, &c. In 1805 Napoleon gave her and her husband the principality of Piombino, and soon after that of Lucca. Three years afterwards she was charged with the government of Tuscany, as grand-duchess. After the fall of Napoleon she led a changeful life, and died at Bologna, in 1820.

Baekhuysen, Rudolph, or **Ludolph**, an eminent painter, whose sea-pieces are worthy of the highest praise. He studied Nature attentively in all her forms, and gave to every subject such transparency and lustre as placed him above all the artists of his time, except the younger Vanderelde. Indeed, it is said to have been his frequent custom, whenever he could procure resolute mariners, to go to sea in a storm, in order to store his mind with images of the angry elements, and to work incessantly on his return, while they were vividly impressed on his memory. Born at Embden, 1631; died, 1709.

Baeler d'Albe, Baron Aubert Louis, an eminent French military geographer and engineer; author of a 'Chart of the Theatre of War in the first Campaigns of Buonaparte in Italy,' &c. Born at St. Pol, 1761; died at Paris, 1824.

Bacon, Robert, an English friar; divinity lecturer at Oxford; author of 'The Life of St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury,' &c. Died, 1248.

Bacon, Roger, a celebrated English philosopher, was born near Ilchester, about 1214. After studying at Oxford he went to the university of Paris, where he graduated in divinity. On his return to England he entered the Franciscan order, applied himself to the study of languages, and taught in the university. He enjoyed the friendship of Robert Grosteste, bishop of Lincoln, and soon acquired very great reputation for his scientific acquirements. He was bent on the discovery of truth, and was fearless in his inquiries and his teachings. Suspicion soon became persecution; the charge of magic was brought against him, and the superiors of his order prohibited his lectures and the publication of his opinions. About 1267 Bacon sent his 'Opus Majus' with the 'Opus Minus' and 'Opus Tertium' to Pope Clement IV., who had desired to see his writings. The Pope died soon after. In 1278 Bacon was cited, it is said, to Paris by the general of his order, and being condemned was imprisoned. He did not regain his freedom till after the death of Pope Nicholas IV. in 1292, when he is said to have returned to Oxford and died the same year. But there is no contemporary evidence of this imprisonment, nor is it known how long he lived after 1292. Roger Bacon suggested the reformation of the calendar; imagined, though he does not appear to have constructed, a telescope; knew the composition of gunpowder, and gives an account of spectacles. His principal work is the 'Opus Majus,' of which he wrote an abridgment, entitled 'Opus Minus.' The 'Opus Ter-

tium' was intended as a preamble to those two works. The three were completed within fifteen months. The 'Opus Majus,' for its wide views of the reform of philosophy, and the mass of solid knowledge it contains, may be considered, says Dr. Whewell, 'the *Encyclopædia* and the *Novum Organum* of the 13th century.' The 'Opus Minus,' 'Opus Tertium,' and 'Compendium Philosophiæ' of Roger Bacon were first printed in 1859, edited by Professor Brewer under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. Among his other printed works are 'De Mirabili Potestate Artis et Naturæ,' 'Perspectiva,' 'Specula Mathematica,' 'Speculum Alchemicum,' &c.

Bacon, Sir Nicolas, lord keeper of the great seal, was born in Kent in 1610. He studied at Cambridge and Paris, and was called to the bar. Henry VIII. gave him several lucrative offices, and after living in retirement during the reign of Queen Mary, he was appointed lord keeper for life by Queen Elizabeth in 1568. He was in disgrace at court for a short time, but regained the queen's favour, and was visited by her at Gorhambury. Bacon was the intimate friend of Cecil, Lord Burleigh, and took a leading part in the settlement of the difficult ecclesiastical affairs of the time. Died, 1579.

Bacon, Francis, Baron Verulam, the great English philosopher, was born at London in 1561. He was the youngest son of Sir Nicolas Bacon, was educated at Cambridge, travelled in France, and was called to the bar at the age of 21. Though successful in his profession, his advancement was hindered by the enmity of the Cecil family. The earl of Essex was his warm friend, and gave him a beautiful estate; but estrangement took place soon after, Bacon condemning his friend's course and appearing against him on his trial. Bacon entered parliament in 1593, was knighted in 1603, and two years later was named Solicitor-General. He had a formidable rival in Sir Edward Coke, but he continued to advance in reputation, and in 1613 became attorney-general and privy-councillor. The office of lord-keeper was given him in 1617, and soon afterwards he was made lord chancellor, Baron Verulam, and Viscount St. Albans. But from this time dates the beginning of his miserable fall. Complaints were made of his venality as a judge, which on inquiry by a parliamentary committee were verified; he made full confession, was deprived, fined, and imprisoned during the king's pleasure. He was pardoned, but continued to live in retirement, devoting himself to his favourite studies. The great aim of this extraordinary man was to reform the method of philosophy; he recalls men from blindly following authority to the observation and examination of nature. His great works are the '*Novum Organum*' and the '*De Augmentis Scientiarum*.' The former was projected in his youth, was prepared by a series of sketches, revised and rewritten again and again, and finally published in 1620. The latter appeared in 1603, and

the English edition ('*Advancement of Learning*') in 1605. The celebrated 'Essays' were first published in 1597, but large additions were subsequently made. Among his other works are the 'Wisdom of the Ancients,' 'History of Henry VII.,' 'Felicities of Queen Elizabeth,' 'Of the State of Europe,' &c. Died, at Highgate, 1626. The last and best edition of Bacon's Works is by Messrs. Ellis, Spedding, and Heath, in 7 vols. 8vo. Some additional volumes will contain his letters and life, with all his occasional works, edited by Mr. Spedding.

Bacon, Anthony, elder brother of the chancellor, a skilful politician, and a friend of the earl of Essex. As he spent the greater portion of his time abroad, and was much devoted to learned pursuits, he became personally acquainted with most of the foreign literati, and was also honoured with the friendship of Henry IV. of France.

Bacon, Sir Nathaniel, half brother of the chancellor. He possessed great ability as a painter, and studied the art in Italy. His portraits of himself and his wife were in the National Portrait Exhibition (1866). Died, 1615.

Bacon, John, an eminent English sculptor, and the inventor of an improved method of copying the clay models in stone. His chief works are a bust of George III., in the hall of Christchurch, Oxford, Lord Chatham's monuments in Guildhall and Westminster Abbey, and those of Dr. Johnson and John Howard in St. Paul's. Born, 1740; died, 1799.

Baconthorpe, or Bacon, John, a learned English Carmelite, surnamed the *Resolute Doctor*, was born at the village of Baconthorpe in Norfolk, and was brought up at the Carmelite convent of Blackney, or Blakeney, in the same county. He studied at Oxford and Paris, acquired great reputation for learning, and, after his return to England, was chosen, in 1329, provincial of his order. This office he filled four years, and was then called to Rome, where he ventured to oppose the papal claims with respect to dispensations in marriage, and was hissed at a public disputation. He was of dwarfish stature, and his body, says Fuller, could not bear the weight of the books his brain produced. His character as a thinker and lover of truth is thus vividly hit off by Fuller: 'He groaped after mere light than he saw, saw more than he durst speak of, spake of more than he was thanked for by those of his superstitious order.' Most of his works are still in manuscript. Those published are 'Commentaria, seu Questiones per quatuor libros sententiarum,' and 'Compendium legis Christi.' Died, in England, 1346.

Badalocchio, Sisto, or Sisto Rosa, Italian painter and engraver, born at Parma, 1581. He was the pupil and friend of Annibale Carracci, and assisted Lanfranco in executing the etchings from the Bible of Raphael. He painted some fine frescoes in the Verospi Palace at Rome. Died, 1647.

Badia, Domingo, a Spanish traveller, was born in 1766. Being well skilled in Arabic, he determined on travelling in the East; and having submitted to a well-known Mussulman rite, he was personally qualified for the task, and assumed the name of ALI BEY. Under this disguise he visited Tripoli, Egypt, Mecca, and Syria undiscovered, and was everywhere received with favour, as a true believer. It is now known that he was employed as a political agent by the Prince of Peace, at the instigation of Buonaparte; and on his return to his native country he espoused the French cause there. After the battle of Vittoria, he took refuge in France, and died in Syria, in 1818.

Baffin, William, an English navigator of the 17th century, famous for his discoveries in the Arctic regions, was born in 1684. He visited West Greenland in 1612, again in 1615, and made a voyage to Spitzbergen in 1614. In 1616 he ascertained the limits of that vast inlet of the sea since distinguished by the appellation of Baffin's Bay. He was killed at the siege of Ormuz, in 1622.

Baggesen, Emanuel (Jens), Danish poet. He usually wrote in the German language; and his chief productions are a pastoral epic, entitled 'Parthenais, oder die Alpenreise,' and a mock epic, called 'Adam and Eve;' but his songs and short poems are very numerous and popular. Born, 1764; died, 1826.

Baglione, Giovanni, an Italian painter of the 17th century, distinguished for his works in fresco, many of which adorn the walls and ceilings of the churches at Rome. He was head of the Academy of St. Luke, at Rome, in 1618, and wrote the 'Lives of the Painters, Sculptors, Architects,' &c. of his own time. Born, 1673; died after 1641.

Baglioni, Giovanni Paolo, an Italian soldier of fortune in the 16th century, who made himself master of Perugia. He was put to death by Leo X., in 1520.

Baglivi, Giordano, an illustrious Italian physician, born at Ragusa, and elected professor of anatomy at Rome; was author of a valuable treatise, 'De Fibra Motrice;' and other medical works. Baglivi was an acute and careful observer, and an independent thinker, bold enough to differ even with Hippocrates himself. He became a fellow of the Royal Society of London. Born, 1667; died, 1706.

Bagoas, a eunuch, at first the favourite, and afterwards the murderer of Artaxerxes Ochus, king of Persia. He was put to death by Darius Codomanus, B.C. 356.

Bagratiou, Prince Peter, Russian general and councillor, who especially distinguished himself in the campaigns in Italy under Suwarow, was at the battles of Austerlitz, Eylau, and Friedland, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Moscow in 1812.

Bahram, or Varanes, a celebrated Persian general of the 6th century. He was descended from an ancient and princely family, distinguished himself under Chosroes the Great at the siege of Dara, and was made governor of

Media. When the Turks invaded Persia, in the reign of Hormisdas, or Hormouz III., Bahram won a decisive victory over them with inferior forces. But his success and popularity excited jealousy among the courtiers, the tyrant insulted him before his troops, and in 590 he revolted, deposed and imprisoned Hormouz, and seized the chief power. Chosroes, the son of Hormouz, escaped to the Romans, and by their aid Bahram was defeated, and Chosroes raised to the throne. Bahram fled to the Turks, and is said to have died by poison.

Baier, Johann Jacob, German physician, and director of the botanical garden at Altdorf; author of several works on medicine, natural history of fossils, &c. Born, 1677; died, 1735.

Bailey, Nathan, an English lexicographer, was a schoolmaster at Stepney. Besides several school books, he was the author of 'Dictionarium Domesticum;' but his principal work was his Etymological English Dictionary, of which the second edition appeared in 1724, and which may be regarded as the basis of Dr. Johnson's unrivalled work. Died, 1742.

Baillie, Joanna, dramatist, the sister of Dr. Matthew Baillie, and the niece of the celebrated anatomists, John and William Hunter, was born at the Manse of Bothwell in 1762. Even in her earliest years her imaginative faculties were strongly displayed; and as she grew up, she manifested a strong predilection for literary pursuits. In 1783 she came to London to reside with her brother, and prepared herself by hard study of the best writers for the career in which she was destined to reach eminence. Her first dramatic efforts, entitled 'Plays on the Passions,' each passion being the subject of a tragedy and a comedy, were published in 1798. A second series was published in 1802, and a third in 1812. During the same period she gave to the world a volume of miscellaneous dramas, one of which, the 'Family Legend,' was brought out in 1809, at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, under the auspices of Sir Walter (then Mr.) Scott, and played with great success. 'De Montfort,' one of her 'Plays on the Passions,' was brought out by John Kemble, in London, and had a run of eleven nights, but has not kept permanent possession of the stage. In 1836 she published three more volumes of plays, which, like her previous productions, are full of the true spirit of poetry, but are essentially undramatic. During the greater part of her life she lived at Hampstead with her sister Agnes—also a poetess; and though she seldom mingled in society, she was visited by men of genius from all parts of the world. The readers of Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott will remember that many of the great novelist's letters are addressed to Miss Baillie. Her works have been published in one large volume, with a memoir of her life. Died, 1861.

Baillie, Matthew, M.D., a celebrated anatomist and physician. He succeeded Dr. Hunter as lecturer on anatomy, in conjunction with Mr. Cruickshank, at St. George's Hospital;

he was also one of the physicians in ordinary to their Majesties George III. and IV., and was held in high esteem among his professional brethren. He was the author of several highly esteemed works, as well as of many important papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*, &c.; and he presented to the College of Physicians a valuable museum of anatomical specimens. Died, 1823.

Baillie, Robert (Principal Baillie), the Covenanter, was born at Glasgow, in 1602. He studied at the grammar school and university of that city, graduated M.A., entered the Church, and became a regent (professor) of the college. In 1631 he was appointed parish minister of Kilwinning, in Ayrshire. In the church controversies of the time he was slow to take part, and desired some middle course to be taken. But after the introduction of Laud's Service-book at Edinburgh, in July 1637, he joined the party opposed to the court, took the Covenant, and became one of its noteworthy champions. Thenceforth he was prominent in the General Assembly, in all the negotiations, at the Westminster Assembly, and on the Scottish Commission of 1649, for treating with Charles II. at the Hague. In 1651 he was named first professor of Divinity at Glasgow, and ten years later principal of the university. Notwithstanding his active life, Baillie wrote a good deal, and especially wrote voluminous letters, which of all his writings are now the most valuable. 'Baillie,' says Carlyle, in his admirable Essay, 'is the true newspaper: he is to be used and studied like one. There is a strange, homely worth in him, loveable and ludicrous.

There is perhaps no book of that period which will, in the end, better reward the trouble of reading.' A selection from his letters and journals was printed in 2 volumes, in 1775. A complete edition, in 3 volumes, with useful notes, was prepared for the Bannatyne Club, by David Laing, in 1841-42. Baillie was twice married, had a large family, and died in August 1662.

Bailly, Jean Sylvain, a French astronomer, mayor of Paris at the commencement of the revolution, was born at Paris in 1736. He early applied himself to science, distinguished himself by his astronomical calculations and observations, and was admitted to the Academy of Sciences, the French Academy, and the Academy of Inscriptions. His peaceful and honoured career was rudely changed by the revolution. In 1789 he was chosen deputy for Paris to the States-General, was first president of the Assembly, administered the oath at the famous Session of the Tennis-Court, in June, and was made soon after mayor of Paris. He lost his popularity from the day (17th July) that he ordered a turbulent assemblage in the Champ-de-Mars to disperse, and fired on them. In November he retired from his office and from Paris, devoting himself again to his studies. On the triumph of the Jacobins, in 1793, he was arrested at Melun and taken to Paris. He was examined as a witness on the trial of Marie

Antoinette, and soon after, under circumstances of aggravated cruelty, was executed, 10th November, 1793. Bailly was author of a History of Astronomy, which had for a time a great reputation; and several other scientific works. He wrote also '*Mémoires d'un Témoin de la Révolution*.'

Baily, Francis, a distinguished mathematician and astronomer, was born at Newbury, in 1774. He was the son of a banker, and was engaged till he was fifty years of age in the business of a stockbroker; making himself known during that period by several able works on annuities and assurances. After his retirement from business he devoted himself zealously and systematically to the study and promotion of astronomy; and the services which he rendered to science were numerous and important. He had taken an active part, in 1820, in establishing the Astronomical Society, and continued to be one of its most energetic members. Among the fruits of his exertions were the repetition of the Cavendish experiment, the improvement of the Nautical Almanack, the Astronomical Society's Catalogue of Stars, and the reproduction of the Catalogues of Lalande and Lacaille. We owe also to Baily the discovery of the important original letters and documents which threw so much light on the biography of Flamsteed, and from which he composed his interesting account of that astronomer, published in 1835. The degree of D.C.L. was conferred on Baily by the university of Oxford, in 1844. Died, August 20, 1844.

Bainbridge, Dr. John, an eminent physician and astronomer, born in 1582. He gained considerable reputation by his work entitled a '*Description of the late Comet in 1618*;' and was appointed first Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. Died, 1643.

Bainbrigg, Christopher. [Sambridge.]

Baines, Edward, M.P., was born at Walton-le-Dale, in Lancashire, 1774. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a printer at Preston; but before his term of apprenticeship expired he removed to Leeds, where he found employment on the '*Leeds Mercury*,' of which he subsequently became the proprietor. The zeal and ability with which for many years he conducted this paper marked him out as a fit representative of Leeds; and in 1833, on Mr. Macaulay's resignation of his seat for the borough, he was elected, and held that position till the close of Lord Melbourne's administration in 1840, when his impaired health induced him to retire. Both in parliament and the press, Mr. Baines never ceased to advocate the cause of freedom, good government, charity, and religion. Though decided in his opinions, he was most catholic in his disposition; and he was most ready to co-operate with men of all parties and sects for objects of which he approved. Besides fulfilling the duties of a journalist, he found time to devote himself to literature; and his '*History of the Reign of George III.*' and '*The County Palatine of Lancaster*' are monuments of his patience and research. Died, 1848.

Baird, Sir David, a distinguished English general, was of Scottish descent, and entered the army as an ensign in the 2nd foot, in 1742. He served in the East Indies for many years; and among other brilliant achievements in which he was engaged, were the taking of Seringapatam, and the siege of Pondicherry. In 1801 he was sent, with a large body of troops, from India, to assist the British army in Egypt, and joined General Hutchinson a few days before the surrender of Alexandria. In 1802 he returned with his troops across the desert to India; and obtaining permission to return to England, arrived in 1804, after having been captured on his passage by a French privateer, and retaken. In 1805 he commanded the expedition which took the Cape of Good Hope from the Dutch; and he was subsequently at the siege of Copenhagen, where he was wounded. On the death of Sir John Moore, at Corunna, the command devolved upon General Baird, who lost his arm there. For his gallantry on this occasion he was made a baronet. He subsequently was governor of Kinsale and of Fort St. George; and died in 1829.

Bajazet or Bayasid I., surnamed **Ildrim**, Sultan of the Ottomans, was born in 1347, and succeeded his father, Amurath I., in 1389. His fiery energy and the swiftness of his movements from point to point of his immense empire acquired for him the surname of 'Ildrim' or 'lightning.' He was continually occupied with war, and was especially ambitious of taking Constantinople. A league of Christian powers was formed against him, and the decisive battle was fought at Nicopolis on the Danube, when Bajazet won a great victory. Sigismund, king of Hungary, who commanded the Christian army, escaped, and a great number of the French nobles were slain or captured, the richest only being allowed to ransom themselves. An attack of the gout prevented the conqueror's further progress in Europe, and soon after Tamerlane, having conquered great part of Asia, turned his arms against Bajazet. The memorable battle of these giants was fought on the plains of Angora, in Galatia, in July, 1402. Bajazet was defeated and made prisoner; and after being treated for a time with ostentatious respect, was shut up, according to several credible witnesses, in an iron cage, and so carried in the train of his conqueror. Broken down in mind and body, Bajazet died in the Tatar camp in Pisidia, in 1403.

Bajazet II., sultan of the Turks. He was the eldest son of Mahomet II., and succeeded his father in 1481. He carried on war against his brother Zizim, who claimed the throne; then, for five years, against the Venetians; and his latter years were embittered by the enmity of his son Selim, by whom, after he had resigned the crown to him, he was poisoned in 1512.

Baker, Henry, a diligent and ingenious naturalist. He was originally brought up as a bookseller, and married one of the daughters of Daniel De Foe. He became F.R.S. and F.S.A.,

and in 1744 obtained the Copley medal of the Royal Society, for his microscopical experiments on saline particles; and wrote 'The Microscope made Easy,' &c. Born, 1698; died, 1774.

Baker, Sir Richard, author of a 'Chronicle of the Kings of England,' &c. He was educated at Oxford, knighted by James I., and afterwards, being involved in pecuniary difficulties, was imprisoned in the Fleet, and there spent the last twenty years of his life. Born, 1568; died, 1645.

Balas, Alexander. [See **Demetrius II.**]

Balbi, Adriano, one of the most distinguished geographers of modern times, was born at Venice, 1784. Devoted from his earliest years to geographical and statistical researches, he first gained a prominent place in the literary world by his '*Essai Statistique sur le Royaume de Portugal*,' &c. (1822). This was followed, in 1826, by his '*Atlas Ethnographique du Globe*,' &c., in which he embodied all the researches of the most celebrated German philologists and geographers; and continuing to prosecute his studies with unabated ardour in Vienna and Paris consecutively, he at last gave to the world, in 1832, the '*Abrégé de Géographie*,' a work which comprises the whole compass of geographic science, and has made his name famous throughout Europe and America. His latest years were passed at Padua, in the pursuit of his favourite science. Died at Venice, 1848.

Balbinus, Decimus Caelius, a Roman senator, a man of fortune, education, and refinement, chosen emperor in conjunction with Maximus in 237, and murdered by the soldiery in the following year.

Balboa, Vasco Nuñez de, a Castilian, one of the first who visited the West Indies. Having accompanied Bastidas and Ojeda in their expeditions of discovery to America, he set out in 1513 on another expedition of the same character. He established a colony on the isthmus of Panama, where he built the first town on the continent of South America, penetrated into the interior, discovered the Pacific Ocean from 'a peak in Darien,' and took formal possession of the new lands and seas in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella. He also obtained information respecting the empire of Peru. Jealous of his talents and success, rival adventurers accused him of disloyalty, and he was put to death in 1517, by Pedrarias Davila, the Spanish governor of Darien.

Baldi, Bernardino, an Italian mathematician, and poet; author of Italian poems, lives of mathematicians, &c. Born at Urbino, 1553; died, 1617.

Baldinucci, Filippo, a Florentine artist and connoisseur; author of a voluminous 'History of Painters,' &c. Born, 1624; died, 1696.

Baldock, Ralph de, bishop of London and lord high chancellor in the reign of Edward I.; author of a 'History of British Affairs,' which was extant in Leland's time, but is now lost. Died, 1307.

BALDUCCIO

Balduccio, Giovanni, Italian sculptor, was born at Pisa about 1300. He was a scholar of Andrea Pisano, and after working some time in Tuscany, he entered the service of Azzo Visconti, lord of Milan, and executed many important works in that city. The best of these is the monument to St. Peter Martyr, Fra Pietro of Verona, assassinated in 1252. Balduccio also erected the monument to his master, who died in 1339. Died, about 1347.

Baldung, Hans, or Hans Baldunggrün, an early German painter and engraver on wood, was born in Suabia, about 1476. He was the friend of Albert Dürer, whom in some points he almost equalled. 'The Crucifixion,' at Freiburg, is one of his greatest works. He was living in 1534.

Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury in the 12th century, was a native of Exeter, and became abbot of the Cistercian house at Ford in Devonshire. He held the see of Worcester four years, and in 1184 was appointed archbishop of Canterbury. He crowned Richard I., and accompanied him on the Crusade, but died at Acre in November, 1191. He left numerous writings, some of which were published in a collection of writers of his order in 1662.

Baldwin I., first Latin emperor of the East, was born about 1170. He was son of Baldwin, Count of Hainault, and Margaret, Countess of Flanders, and succeeded the latter in 1194, the former in the following year. In 1200 he joined the crusade, went to Venice, took part in the siege of Zara, led the van in the attack on Constantinople for the restoration of the young Alexius, led the assault on the second siege, and was chosen and crowned emperor in May, 1204. But he was defeated and captured by Joannices, king of the Bulgarians, in 1205. Nothing is certainly known of his fate.

Baldwin II., succeeded his brother Robert as emperor of the East in 1228. He was only 11 years old, and the government was in the hands of John of Brienne till his death in 1237, when Baldwin succeeded alone. He spent years in visiting Italy and France in hope of getting aid in his endeavour to save and strengthen the falling empire. On the taking of Constantinople in 1261, by Michael Palæologus, Baldwin escaped to Italy, where he died, 1273. He was the last of the Latin emperors of the East.

Baldwin I., king of Jerusalem, was the younger brother of Godfrey of Bouillon, and having distinguished himself in the first crusade, was made Count of Edessa. Baldwin succeeded his brother as king of Jerusalem in 1100, reigned 18 years, was constantly engaged in war, and obtained many victories over the Turks, Persians, and Saracens. He made himself master of the principal towns on the coast of Syria. Died, 1118.

Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem, succeeded the above in 1118; Eustace, brother of Baldwin I., having renounced his claim to the throne. Baldwin II. was taken prisoner by the Saracens

BALFOUR

in 1124, and gave them the city of Tyre as his ransom. Died, 1131.

Baldwin III., son of Fulk of Anjou, to whom Baldwin II. had resigned the kingdom of Jerusalem, succeeded to the throne on his father's death, in 1142. He took part in the disastrous second crusade led by Louis VII., and the emperor Conrad. Died, 1163.

Baldwin IV., the son of Amaury, succeeded his father on the throne of Jerusalem in 1174. He subsequently resigned in favour of his nephew. Died, 1185.

Bale, John, born 1495, was a Carmelite of Norwich, who embraced the Protestant faith, and became a zealous writer against Popery. In the reign of Edward VI. he was made bishop of Ossory, in Ireland, and endangered his life by his zealous efforts to reform his diocese. During the reign of Mary he found safety in Switzerland; and on his return to England, at the accession of Elizabeth, he obtained a prebend of Canterbury. Of his numerous works, the most important is a Latin account of eminent British writers. Bale has the great merit of being the first to point out the value of our early historians, and to urge their publication. Died, 1563.

Balechou, Nicolas, French engraver, whose works are held in high estimation. The principal are the portrait of Augustus III. of Poland, after Rigaud, and three subjects after Joseph Vernet. Born at Arles, 1715; died, 1765.

Balen, Hendrik van, Dutch painter, was a native of Antwerp, and a pupil of Adam van Oort. He studied in Italy, and had Vandyck and Snyders among his pupils. Among the best of his works are the 'Judgment of Paris' and 'St. John in the Desert.' Born, 1560; died, 1632.—**Jan van Balen**, his son, was a distinguished historical and landscape painter.

Balestra, Antonio, Veronese painter. He was a pupil of Carlo Maratti, and was known also as an engraver. Born, 1666; died, 1740.

Balfour, Sir Andrew, an eminent botanist and physician, and one to whom medical science in Scotland owes a lasting debt of gratitude for the botanic garden and museum at Edinburgh, which he took part in establishing. He was born in 1630, at Denmilne, Fife, and died in 1694.

Balfour, Sir James, Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland in the 16th century, was brought up to the church, advocated the Reformation, and was exiled with Knox in 1547. On his return he became a Catholic and a persecutor of the reformers; shifted from side to side through the civil war, always contriving to be with the strongest; held the offices of judge of the commissaries' court, privy councillor, and lord of session; was implicated in the murder of Darnley; became lord president of the court of session; assisted in the pacification of Perth; and continued his treacherous, intriguing, and infamous practices to the end of his life. Died, 1583.

Balfour, John. [See Sharp, James.]

Balguy, John, an eminent divine of the Church of England, was born at Sheffield in 1686, and in 1727 became a prebendary of Salisbury. He engaged deeply in the Bangorian controversy; and among his works may be noticed 'An Essay on Redemption,' 'A Letter to a Deist on the Beauty and Excellence of Moral Virtue,' &c. Died, 1748.

Balguy, Thomas, son of the above, prebendary and archdeacon of Winchester; author of 'Divine Benevolence, Asserted and Vindicated,' a sermon on church government, &c. Born, 1716; died, 1795.

Baliol, Sir John de, a native of Durham, who, on the marriage of the daughter of Henry III. to Alexander III. of Scotland, in 1251, was made one of the guardians of the royal pair. He founded Baliol College, Oxford; and having sided with Henry III. against his revolted barons, the latter seized upon his lands. Died, 1269.

Baliol, John de, son of the preceding, laid claim to the crown of Scotland on the death of queen Margaret in 1290. His claim was disputed by several competitors, one of whom was the famous Robert Bruce. But Edward I., to whom the matter was referred, decided in favour of Baliol, who immediately did homage for his kingdom to Edward. Baliol, however, irritated by the proofs of mastery assumed over him, made an alliance with the French king, and renounced homage to Edward. War followed, and the Scots being defeated in a battle near Dunbar, Baliol was sent, with his son, to the Tower of London. The intercession of the pope having procured his release, he retired to France, where he died in 1314.

Baliol, Edward, son of the preceding, was imprisoned with his father in the Tower of London in 1296, and was permitted to retire to France with him. In 1332 he joined with some English confederates, and invaded Scotland; defeated the Scots, and got himself crowned king of Scotland at Scone in September. Before the end of the year he was defeated, and driven from his kingdom. By the intervention of Edward III., and the victory of Halidon Hill, he was restored, but in 1334 he hopelessly offended his countrymen by giving up the south of Scotland to the English. He was only maintained on his throne by the frequent interference of Edward. In 1356 he renounced his title and throne for an annuity, and retired to England. Died, 1363.

Ballantyne, James, a printer of considerable note in Edinburgh, and at whose press the whole of the works of Sir Walter Scott were printed, was a native of Kelso, where he first opened an office for the 'Kelso Mail,' of which he was the editor. On removing to Edinburgh, he engaged in various important works, the principal of which were those of the great novelist; and for many years he also conducted the 'Edinburgh Weekly Journal.' He survived his friend and patron but a few months, dying in January, 1833.

Ballantyne, John, brother of the prece-

ding, acted during the early career of the mysterious 'author of Waverley' as his confidant, and managed all the business of the communication of his works to the public. He is also remembered by his contemporaries as 'a fellow of infinite humour,' whose anecdotes were as inexhaustible as his mode of telling them was unrivalled. Died, 1821; aged, 45.

Balmerino, Lord. [*Elphinstone, Arthur.*]

Balmer, James Lucian, a Spanish ecclesiastic, whose political, theological, and philosophical writings have acquired for him a high reputation both at home and abroad, was born at Vich, in Catalonia, in 1810. From his earliest years he was destined for the priesthood, and having in his 16th year entered the university of Cervera, he soon attracted notice by his amiable demeanour, superior intelligence, and the universality of his acquirements. Quitting the university in 1833, laden with honours and matured in learning, he retired to his native town, and in 1837 was there nominated to the chair of mathematics, which he filled with equal zeal and ability. In 1840 he published a *brochure* on the property of the clergy, which made a great sensation at Madrid; and from this time forward his labours in behalf of the cause to which he had devoted himself were indefatigable. He published papers on the condition of Spain, wrote in periodicals, conducted a review at Barcelona, and finally edited at Madrid the ablest journal in Spain, entitled 'El Pensamiento de la Nacion,' wherein his object was to restore the Roman Catholic Church to her former dignity and influence; to reconcile and unite all the friends of monarchy, whether belonging to the Carlist or Christina parties; and to settle the institutions of the country on an enlarged and permanent basis. But valuable to his country as were all these and other emanations from his pen, they are far eclipsed by his 'Protestantism and Catholicism compared in their Effects on the Civilization of Europe,' which has been translated into French, German, and English, and is one of the most elaborate works of modern theological literature. Died at Vich, 1848.

Balnavis, Henry, secretary of state under Mary, queen of Scotland, was a native of Fifeshire. He became a lord of session in 1538, and a member of the Scottish parliament. Five years later he was made secretary of state, but was soon deprived. He was a zealous promoter of the Reformation, and took part in several important negotiations with the English government. He was one of the prisoners taken in the Castle of St. Andrews and exiled to France in 1547, whence he was recalled in 1554. He was afterwards engaged in obtaining the establishment of the reformed faith, in revising the Book of Discipline, and other affairs of church and state. Died probably before 1580.

Balsham, or Belesale, Hugh de, bishop of Ely, and founder of Peterhouse College at Cambridge. Died, 1286.

BALTIMORE

Baltimore, Lord. [**Calvert.**]

Balue, Jean la, a French cardinal, born in Poitou in 1421. He was of low origin, but, ambitious, avaricious, and unscrupulous, succeeded in rising step by step to high offices under Louis XI.; was counsellor to the parliament, administrator of the College of Navarre, of Hospitals, &c., secretary of State, and bishop of Evreux. Virtually first minister of State, he ingratiated himself with Pope Pius II., and at length procured from him the dignity of the cardinalate. He engaged in secret intrigues to the injury of the king, and the Pope refusing to allow him to be prosecuted in the civil courts, Louis had him confined in an iron cage, from which he was only liberated after eleven years. Balue went to Rome, was loaded with honours, and even sent in 1484 as legate to France, although the Pope had undertaken to have him tried and punished. He was afterwards made bishop of Albano, and died in 1491.

Baluze, Etienne, French historian and miscellaneous writer; born 1630. He was librarian to M. de Colbert for more than thirty years, and was appointed Professor of Canon Law at the Collège Royal in 1670. Having offended Louis XIV. by a passage in his History of the House of Auvergne, he was deprived of his post and exiled. His chief works are 'Regum Francorum Capitularia,' 'Conciliorum nova Collectio,' and 'Vies des Papes d'Avignon.' He died 1718.

Balzac, Jean Louis Guez de, a French miscellaneous writer of great reputation, which he chiefly owed to the elegance of his style; he was esteemed the reformer of the French language in his own day, and wrote a great number of works, most of which are now neglected. The most esteemed are his 'Familiar Letters,' 'Le Prince,' 'Le Socrate Chrétien,' and 'Aristippe.' Born, 1594; died, 1655.

Balzac, Honoré de, one of the most distinguished as well as prolific novel writers of modern times, was born at Tours, 1799. Having completed his studies at Vendôme, he published, between 1821 and 1829, twenty or thirty volumes under various pseudonyms, with very equivocal success; but after this trying apprenticeship, he put forth all his powers under his own name, with what result those who have read 'La Peau de Chagrin,' 'Les Chouans,' 'La Physiologie de Mariage,' 'Le Père Goriot,' 'La Femme de Trente Ans,' &c., can best testify. After that period his productions succeeded one another with wonderful rapidity; and his literary strength grew with his years, for his 'Médecin de Campagne,' and his 'Parvins Pauvres,' his last work, bear the impress of genius in every page. In addition to his romances, Balzac wrote some plays, and for some time edited and contributed to the *Revue Parisienne*; but it is only his romances that exhibit unquestionable evidence of his great genius. His design was to make all his productions form one grand work, under the title of the 'Comédie Humaine,' the whole

BANDINELLI

being a minute dissection of the different classes of society; and for this task he was eminently qualified, possessing, as he did, the secret of probing the human heart to its profoundest depths, and of laying bare with a masterly hand all its mysteries and all its passions. After the revolution of 1848, Balzac was engaged in visiting the battle fields of Germany and Russia, and in collecting materials for a series of volumes, to be entitled 'Scènes de la Vie Militaire.' Next to his celebrity as an author, the most remarkable feature in his career was his deep passion for a Russian princess, who finally compensated him for long years of untiring devotion by the gift of her hand in 1848. Died, Aug. 19, 1850.

Bambaia, Il. [**Busti, Agostino.**]

Bambridge, or Bainbridge, Christopher, Archbishop of York and Cardinal, was a native of Westmoreland. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford; was named provost in 1495; and after holding successively the deaneries of York and Windsor, was in 1505 appointed Master of the Rolls. Two years later he was called to the see of Durham, and in 1508 became archbishop of York. The most memorable fact in his life is his embassy from Henry VIII. to Pope Julius II. in 1510. Early in 1511 he was created a cardinal, and died at Rome in 1514. He was poisoned by a priest in his service, on the instigation of a personal enemy.

Bancroft, Richard, archbishop of Canterbury, was a native of Lancashire. He was born in 1544, educated at Cambridge, and after holding various preferments in the church, was named bishop of London in 1597. He had early shown himself a determined enemy of the Puritans, and this he remained throughout his life. He took part, with much arrogance and passion, in the celebrated conference at Hampton Court, and in the following year was raised to the primacy of England. He was charged with the supervision of the new translation of the Bible. Died in 1610.

Bancroft, John, nephew of the above, bishop of Oxford, and builder of the palace of Cuddesden for the bishops of that see. Died, 1640.

Bandello, Matteo, a celebrated Italian novelist, was born at Castelnovo in 1480. He was a nephew of Vincenzo de Bandello, general of the Dominican order, entered that order at Milan, and accompanied his uncle on his travels as general. Driven from Milan after the battle of Pavia, in 1525, he went subsequently to France, and was named by Henry II. bishop of Agen in 1550. He soon relinquished the performance of his official duties, and devoted himself to literature. The first edition of his Tales (*Novelle*) appeared in 1554. They resemble in style and character the more celebrated tales of Boccaccio, and have been frequently republished. Bandello was also a poet, and a good Greek scholar; and was at one time tutor to Lucrezia Gonzaga. Died, 1561.

Bandinelli, Baccio, a Florentine sculptor.

BANKS

He was a pupil of Rustici, and the rival and enemy of Michael Angelo and Cellini. Among his numerous works at Florence, Rome, and other Italian cities, were the colossal group of 'Hercules and Cacus,' some fine bas-reliefs in the cathedral of Florence, and statues of Leo X. and Clement VII. His copy of the Leocoon is highly esteemed. Born, 1487; died, 1559.

Banks, Sir Joseph, naturalist and traveller, was born at London, in 1743. His passion for botany and natural history showed itself very early, and after leaving Oxford university he went, in 1766, to Newfoundland. He accompanied Captain Cook on his first voyage, as naturalist, in conjunction with his friend Dr. Solander. In 1772, with the same friend, he visited Iceland. He was chosen in 1777 President of the Royal Society, of which he had been a fellow above ten years. Honours fell thick upon him; he was made a baronet, Knight of the Bath, and privy councillor. He was a trustee of the British Museum, and a member of the French Institute, and was an active promoter of the interests of science. He formed a very large and valuable library of works on Natural History, of which a catalogue was published in 5 vols. 8vo. Died at London, 1820.

Banks, Thomas, one of the most eminent English sculptors, was born at London in 1735. He studied at the Royal Academy, obtained the gold medal, and in 1772 was sent to study at Rome. He afterwards went to St. Petersburg, and was employed by the Empress Catherine, but he soon returned to England. Among his finest works are the bas-relief of 'Caractacus before Claudius,' executed at Rome, the 'Mourning Achilles,' 'Psyche,' the monument to Miss Boothby at Ashbourne, and 'Thetis with the Nymphs consoling Achilles.' Died, 1805.

Bannier, John, a Swedish general. He served under Gustavus Adolphus, and at the death of that prince became commander-in-chief. Born, 1601; died, 1641.

Bannister, John, an admirable comic actor, the son of Charles Bannister, well known as a singer and a wit, was born in London, in 1760. Having been favourably noticed by Garrick, he made his début at Drury Lane Theatre when twelve years of age; he then quitted the boards for a time, but obtained a permanent engagement in 1779. At first he aspired to tragedy, and gave it a decided preference; but his talents so clearly lay in the opposite direction, that on the death of Edwin he at once supplied his place, giving proofs of first-rate powers, and establishing himself as a public favourite. Among the parts in which he excelled his contemporaries were those of Sylvester Daggerwood, Lingo, Trudge, the Three Singles, Bobadil, Dr. Pangloss, Job Thornberry, Colonel Feignwell, and Walter in 'The Children in the Wood.' Being afflicted with the gout, he retired from the stage in 1815, having had the good fortune to earn a competence by his profession, and the prudence to

BARBAROUX

keep it. He died Nov. 8, 1836, aged 76, respected and beloved by all who knew him. Nature had done much for Bannister, physically as well as mentally: his face, figure, and voice were excellent; his spirits exuberant; and an open, manly countenance was a faithful index to the heart of 'Gentleman Jack.'

Baptiste, Jean. [Monnoyer.]

Saratier, Jean Philippe, celebrated for his precocity, was born at Schwabach in 1721. He spoke Latin, French, and German at four years of age; could translate Greek into Latin at six; then studied Hebrew, and at nine compiled a Dictionary of the most difficult words in that language; made a French translation of the work of Benjamin of Tudela at eleven; applied himself to theology and ecclesiastical history; was presented to the king of Prussia; and admitted to the Academy of Sciences, Berlin, at fourteen. He afterwards studied law, undertook several literary works, and died in 1740, in his 20th year.

Barbarelli. [Giorgione.]

Barbarossa. [Frederick I., Emperor.]

Barbarossa, Korusch, corsair and sovereign of Algiers, was a native of Mitylene. He was born about 1475, became a Mohammedan, distinguished himself first in the Turkish naval service, and then as a corsair. His success attracted many adventurers to his service, and he acquired immense riches. After numerous exploits and a few failures he was invited, in 1516, to assist Selim, sheik of Algiers, against the Spaniards; but he usurped the chief authority, and put Selim to death. He made conquests and extended his dominion over neighbouring principalities, till the Spaniards took alarm, and an expedition was sent by Charles V., under the Marquis de Gomarez, governor of Oran, who twice defeated Barbarossa. In the second battle the great corsair fell, 1518.

Barbarossa, Hadher, surnamed **Khair-Eddin**, sovereign of Algiers, was the brother of the preceding, and succeeded him in 1518. To secure himself against a threatened revolt he ceded the sovereignty to the Porte, and accepted the title of viceroy. He captured the fort built by the Spaniards near Algiers, and had a mole constructed by Christian slaves to form a port. Solymán II. named him admiral of all his fleets, and opposed him to the Genoese admiral Doria. Barbarossa then ravaged the coasts of Italy, and returning took Biserta and Tunis. In Tunis he was besieged by Charles V., and had to abandon the city. Again he attacked the coast towns of Italy, and took Fondi and Castel-Nuovo. He conquered Yemen, again appeared in the Mediterranean, aided the French against Charles V., and died in 1546.

Barbaroux, Charles Jean Marie, the Girondist, was born at Marseilles, in 1767. He became an advocate, and at the commencement of the Revolution was town-clerk of his native city. Sent to Paris in February, 1792, on a political mission, he became acquainted with the Rolands, and a warm friendship sprang

BARBAULD

up between them. He joined the Marseillaise who arrived at Paris in July, and took a leading part as a member of the National Convention against Robespierre. He refused to quit his post when his party declined, and was arrested in June, 1793. Allowed to live in his own house for a time, he went to Caen; and there, in July, gave Charlotte Corday a note of introduction to Duperret when she set out for Paris. In the following year he fled with other Girondists to Bordeaux, and still in dread of capture sought fresh hiding places. In July, 1794, he shot himself. He left some interesting memoirs of his life.

Barbauld, Anna Letitia, was the daughter of the Rev. John Aikin, and one of the best and most popular female writers of the age; authoress of *Hymns*, and *Early Lessons for Children*. She also edited some standard novels, &c., and appended to them some clever notices, biographical and critical. Born, 1743; died, 1825.

Barbazan, Arnould Guilhem de, a distinguished French captain of the 16th century, whose name first becomes known as chief of a band of seven French knights who, in 1402, had a combat with seven English knights before the castle of Montendre, and defeated them. In 1417 Barbazan defended Corbeil against the duke of Burgundy; in 1420 capitulated at Melun to Henry V. of England, and suffered an imprisonment of many years. Liberated in 1430, he won a victory, towards the end of the same year, over the English and Burgundians at La Croisette, in Burgundy, with a force of only 3000 against 8000 men. Mortally wounded and captured at the battle of Bullégneville, July 4th, 1431, he died about six months later, and was buried in the church of St. Denis, with royal honours. Charles VII. had conferred on Barbazan the honourable title of the *Chevalier sans reproche*.

Barberini, Maffei. [*Urban VIII.*]

Barbeyrac, Jean, nephew of Charles Barbeyrac, a distinguished physician, was born in 1674; became professor of law at Berne, and subsequently at Lausanne and Groningen. To the performance of his duty as professor, he added most laborious exertions as an author. He translated the most valuable works of Grotius, Puffendorf, and other able civilians into French, and wrote the *'Histoire des Anciens Traités'*, and the *'Traité du Jeu'*, the latter a curious defence of gaming, and one of his earliest works. Died, 1744.

Barbieri, Giovanni Francesco. [*See Guercino.*]

Barbou, the name of a family of French printers in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. **JEAN JOSEPH** was the first who settled at Paris; died, 1752.—**JOSEPH**, his brother, was printer there in 1723; died, 1737.—**JOSEPH GERARD** was nephew of these two brothers, and bought the business of the widow of Joseph in 1760. He distinguished himself by the publication of an elegant series of the classics, which is named after him.

BARCLAY

Barbour, John, Scotch poet and divine, chaplain to David Bruce, and archdeacon of Aberdeen in 1356. His only known work is the poem on the Life and Achievements of Robert Bruce, which is of much historical value, and has been frequently republished. Died probably about 1395.

Barclay, Alexander, a writer of the 16th century. It is not known whether he was a native of England or Scotland. He wrote *'The Mirror of Good Manners'*, *'The Ship of Fools'*, the latter partly a translation of Sebastian Brandt's *'Navis Stultifera'*, and other works, chiefly translations. Died, 1552.

Barclay, Robert, the apologist of Quakerism, was born in Morayshire in 1648. Sent to study at Paris, he embraced the Roman Catholic faith, but after his return to Scotland joined the Society of Friends. Continuing his studies, he soon found occasion to apply his faculties and acquirements to the defence of his sect and the vindication of their doctrines. His works are, *'A Catechism and Confession of Faith'*; *'Theses Theologice'*, the basis and outline of his most important work, the well-known *'Apology for the true Christian Divinity'*; and a *'Treatise on Christian Discipline'*. The *'Apology'* was written in Latin; and by its intellectual character, logical form, and lucid style, attracted great attention. Its propositions excited much controversy, and most of all its assertion of the necessity of immediate revelation. Barclay was received as a friend both by Charles II. and James II. He was named governor of East Jersey, but sent a substitute. Died, 1690.

Barclay, William, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to France, and became professor of law at Angers, where he was considered one of the most eminent civilians of his time. He was the author of various treatises on the rights of popes and kings. Died, 1605.

Barclay, John, son of the preceding and an eminent writer, was born in France in 1582, but came to England at the age of nineteen. He was educated by the Jesuits, and remained a Roman Catholic through life. In 1615 he went to Rome, and there spent the rest of his days. His principal work is the *'Argenis'*, a Latin romance of great liveliness and elegance. It attained wide-spread popularity, and was translated into the principal languages of Europe. Several English translations have appeared. Among his other writings are a satire entitled *'Euphormio'*, a narrative of Gunpowder Plot, and an edition of his father's book *'De Potestate Papæ'*. Died at Rome, 1621.

Barclay, John, leader of the sect of Brethren, was a native of Perthshire, was born in 1734, and became a popular preacher, but being suspected of unsoundness in doctrine, had to leave the Church of Scotland and take an independent course. He preached for a time in London, and wrote several books. Died, 1798.

Barclay de Tolly, a Russian general, who, in the German and Polish campaigns of

BARCOCHAB

1806 and 1807, bore a distinguished share, and was made a field-marshal. He succeeded Kutusof as commander-in-chief, headed the Russians at the battle of Leipsic, and led them into France in 1815. He was at one time minister of war, and ultimately was honoured with the title of prince. Died, 1818.

Barcochab, or **Sarchochebas**, a Jewish impostor, who, under the pretence of being the Messiah, obtained many followers, overrunning Judæa, and putting many Romans to the sword; but he was at length defeated and slain by Julius Severus, A.D. 134.

Bardas. [See **Basilius I.**]

Bardas Sclerus. [See **Basilius II.**]

Barère, Bertrand, one of the most notorious actors in the first French revolution, was born in 1755 at Tarbes in Gascony, where his father possessed the small estate of Vieuzac. He was educated for the bar at Toulouse, practised as an advocate with considerable success, and besides occupying himself with literary pursuits of a trivial character, wrote a dissertation which procured him a seat in the Toulouse Academy of Sciences. In 1785 he married a young lady of good fortune. Three years later he paid his first visit to Paris; and the States-general having just then been summoned, he went back to his own province, and was there elected one of the representatives of the third estate. Among the crowd of legislators which at this conjuncture poured from all the provinces of France into Paris, Barère made no contemptible figure. His opinions, though popular, were not extreme; and his learning, his manners, his conversation, and his powers of eloquence were all calculated to gain him favour and esteem. But as the monarchical party became weaker and weaker, he gradually estranged himself more and more from it, and drew closer and closer to the Republicans. On the termination of the labours of the National Assembly, he became a member of the High Court of Appeal; and when, in 1792, the Legislative Assembly invited the nation to elect an extraordinary Convention, Barère was chosen one of its members by his own department. He voted for the death of the king, 'sans appel et sans sursis,' in words that have been oft repeated, 'L'arbre de la liberté ne croit qu'arrosé par le sang des tyrans.' After the fall of the monarchy he acted with the Girondists, to whom he made himself useful by the ease and fluency with which he could draw up reports. But ready to side with the strongest on all occasions, he soon made common cause with the Mountain, whose bloodthirsty designs he remorselessly carried out; and he bore a large share in the atrocities of the 'Reign of Terror,' earning by the levity with which he discharged his disgusting office the nicknames of the Witting of Terror and the Anacreon of the Guillotine. He fawned on Robespierre up to the 8th of Thermidor, and on the 9th he moved that Robespierre should be beheaded without a trial. On the fall of the Convention he was sent a prisoner to the Isle of Oléron;

BARHAM

but he made his escape to Bordeaux, where he remained four years in obscurity; and on the establishment of Napoleon's government he enlisted in its service, and for some years officiated in the double capacity of a hiring writer and a spy. On the fall of Napoleon, in 1814, he again became a royalist. During the Hundred Days he was chosen by his native district a member of the Chamber of Representatives; but on the final return of the Bourbons, in 1815, he was compelled to retire into Belgium, where he resided till 1830. The revolution which then called Louis Philippe to the throne enabled him to return to France; but he was reduced to extreme indigence, and a small pension from the king and the government alone saved him from the necessity of begging his bread. Died, 1841. [Those who wish to see an instance of the literary tomahawk skilfully applied will find it in an article devoted to Barère's life and character in the *Edinburgh Review*, vol. lxxix.]

Baretti, Joseph, lexicographer and miscellaneous writer, was a native of Turin. He resided many years in this country, and wrote the English language with ease and purity. Dr. Johnson procured him the situation of Italian teacher in Mr. Thrall's family. He became secretary to the Royal Academy, and retained that office till his death. His works are very numerous, but the most valuable is his *Italian and English Dictionary*. His other publications were 'Lettere famigliari,' an account of his travels in the South of Europe; an 'Account of the Manners and Customs of Italy,' &c. Born, 1716; died, 1789.

Barham, Richard Harris (better known by his literary name of **THOMAS INGOLDSBY**), was a native of Canterbury, in which city he received his early education, and completed it at Brazenose College, Oxford. Although he adopted the clerical profession, and performed the duties of his sacred calling with strict propriety, he was by nature a humourist, and attempted not to restrain the flow of wit and fancy with which his mind was surcharged. He was a minor canon of St. Paul's, and occupied the house attached to the canonry of the Rev. Sydney Smith, with whom he was on terms of the most cordial friendship, and whom in many respects he much resembled. His other church preferment was the rectory of St. Augustine and St. Faith, London. 'As an author he contributed much, and during many years, to several popular periodicals, the *Edinburgh Review*, *Blackwood's Magazine*, and the *Literary Gazette* among the number; but his most popular series of papers were given to Bentley's *Miscellany*, under the now familiar title of "The Ingoldsby Legends." His popular novel, "My Cousin Nicholas," published in 3 vols., also first appeared in that *Miscellany*. Of his poetical pieces it is not too much to say that for originality of design and diction, for quaint illustration and musical verse, they are not surpassed in the English language.' Mr. Barham contributed largely to Gorton's

BARING

'Biographical Dictionary.' Died, aged 56, June 17, 1845.

Baring, Alexander. [Ashburton, Lord.]

Baring, Francis T. [Northbrook, Lord.]

Barker, Edmund Henry, an eminent classical scholar, and one of the most industrious of modern writers. He was a leading supporter of the Classical Journal, the British Critic, and Monthly Magazine; and his articles, chiefly on recondite points of philology and antiquities, were his mere *nugæ delicæ*, with which he amused the intervals of his more serious labour of editing Stephens's 'Thesaurus Lingue Græcæ,' a gigantic performance. Besides his greater work, he wrote Prolegomena to Homer, and edited Lemprière and other school books. Born, 1788; died, 1839.

Barker, Robert, known as inventor of the panorama, was born at Kells, in Ireland, 1740. His first panoramic picture, a view of Edinburgh, was exhibited there in 1788. Died, 1806.

Barlow, Joel, American diplomatist, political and miscellaneous writer, was a native of Connecticut, and was brought up to the law. He gained some reputation by a poem entitled 'The Vision of Columbus,' and came to England in 1788 as agent of the Ohio Company. In the following year he was one of the deputies sent by the Constitutional Society to address the French Convention. He was also, in 1811, appointed ambassador to Napoleon; and being invited to a conference with the emperor at Wilna, he proceeded thither, but the privations he was compelled to endure on his journey, and the fatigue of travelling night and day, caused his death. Barlow published several political treatises and pamphlets, which had much temporary popularity, and won him the eulogy of Fox in the House of Commons. Born, 1755; died, 1812.

Barlow, Peter, Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, for 40 years, was born at Norwich in 1776. He was a fellow of the Royal and Astronomical Societies, and a member of several government commissions. Among his works are 'New Mathematical Tables,' 'New Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary,' 'Essay on Magnetic Attractions,' &c. He retired from his professorship in 1847. Died, 1862.

Barlow, Thomas, bishop of Lincoln in the reigns of Charles II., James II., and William III. He was a man of the most versatile and accommodating principles. Under the first-named king he wrote against popery; under the second he wrote in favour of the royal power to dispense with the penal laws against it; and under the third he was among the most active in punishing non-juring clergymen. He wrote 'Cases of Conscience,' &c. Born, 1607; died, 1691.

Barlowe, William, son of William Barlowe, bishop of Bath and Wells in the reign of Queen Mary, and of Chichester in the reign of Elizabeth, was himself archdeacon of Salisbury; he was well-skilled in natural philo-

BARNEVELDT

sophy, and was the first English writer on the properties of the loadstone. Died, 1625.

Barnave, Antoine Pierre Joseph, an eloquent and popular member of the French national assembly. He was born at Grenoble in 1761, was trained for the bar, and was deputy to the States-general in 1789. He distinguished himself as the opponent of the privileged classes, and sometimes rivalled Mirabeau in eloquence. He was elected president of the Constituent Assembly in 1780, and when the royal family, after their flight, were arrested at Varennes, Barnave was one of the three sent to accompany them back to Paris. His manly delicacy on this occasion won him the liking and the confidence of the queen, and led to a correspondence between them. Barnave from that time was a defender of the monarchy, and lost his popularity. Though he retired to private life, he was arrested by the Robespierre party in 1792, and guillotined in 1794.

Barnes, Thomas, editor of 'The Times,' which owed much of its celebrity and influence to the political *leaders* that came from his pen, as well as to his rare skill and discrimination in its general management. Notwithstanding the share he took in the strife of politics, he retained the friendship of all who had once intimately known him, how much soever they might differ on questions of public interest. Mr. Barnes was educated at Christ's Hospital and Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. and M.A. degrees. Died, 1841, aged 55.

Barneveldt, Johan van Olden, grand pensionary of Holland, was born in 1549. He was of an ancient and illustrious family, studied law at the Hague and at several foreign universities, and commenced practice as an advocate at the Hague in 1570. He served as a volunteer at the siege of Haarlem, but did not continue in the army. He was chosen pensionary of Rotterdam in 1576. The Spanish arms being everywhere victorious in the United Provinces, an embassy was sent, with Barneveldt at its head, to offer the sovereignty of the Netherlands to Queen Elizabeth. She declined it, but agreed to send auxiliary forces, and gave the command to the Earl of Leicester. Barneveldt was again ambassador to England in 1590, and to France in 1598. He presided at the congress at the Hague in 1607, obtained from the Spaniards the recognition of the independence of Holland, and after a severe contest with the Stadtholder Maurice and his party, concluded a truce with Spain. Barneveldt courageously opposed the ambition of Maurice, who aimed at the supreme power: he also supported Arminius against Gomar and the Calvinists, the party to which Maurice belonged; and in February, 1618, he was arrested, with his friends Grotius and Hoogerbeets. He was tried by a special commission, and condemned to death. The sentence, both illegal and unjust, was sanctioned by the synod of Dort, and the venerable states-

BARNEY

man and patriot, 71 years of age, was executed in May, 1619. The noble and pathetic letter of farewell to his wife is still preserved.

Barney, Joshua, a distinguished naval commander, was born at Baltimore, in 1769. When a boy he made several voyages to Europe; and in 1776, when not 17, he was presented with a lieutenant's commission on account of his bravery. During the struggle for American independence Barney took several vessels, and performed numerous acts of gallantry; and after various adventures arrived at Philadelphia in 1782, when he again entered on active duty, and continued a successful career till the end of the war. In 1795 he received the commission of captain in the French service, and commanded a French squadron, but resigned his command in 1800, and returned to America. In 1813 he was appointed to command the flotilla for defence of the Chesapeake. During the summer of 1814 he kept up an active warfare with the British; but he was made prisoner. Died, at Pittsburg, 1818.

Barocci, or Baroccio, Federigo, an eminent Italian painter, was born at Urbino, in 1528. He was the son of a sculptor; became the pupil of Battista Franco; studied some of the works of Titian; and, visiting Rome in 1548, studied there the great works of Raphael. He was some years later employed in the Vatican, and an attempt was at that time made to poison him. Although not fatal, the consequences were painful, and he suffered from them throughout the rest of his life. The style of this master, apparently formed on the works of Raphael and Correggio, powerfully influenced his contemporaries in art. The subjects of his pictures are mostly sacred. Among them are a 'Descent from the Cross,' at Perugia; a 'Last Supper,' and the 'Pardon of San Francesco d'Assisi,' at Urbino; the 'Annunciation,' at Loreto; and 'Christ with the Magdalen,' at Florence. In the National Gallery is his 'Holy Family,' known as the 'Madonna del Gatto.' Died at Urbino, September 30, 1612.

Baronius, Cæsar, Cardinal and Librarian of the Vatican, was born at Sora, in Naples, in 1538. He joined the congregation of the Oratory, and succeeded St. Philip de Neri as superior. He was made cardinal in 1596, and soon after librarian of the Vatican. His great work is the 'Annales Ecclesiastici,' in 12 vols. folio: a work of immense research, which occupied him for thirty years, and has passed through many editions. Died at Rome, 1607.

Barozzi, Jacopo. [Vignola.]

Barradas. [See *Querrero*.]

Barras, Paul François Jean Nicolas, Count of, one of the first members of the French Directory, was born in Provence, in 1755. He entered the army, and served for a time in India; was at Paris in 1789; witnessed the fall of the Bastille; joined the Jacobin club, and in 1792 was chosen deputy to the National Convention, of which he after-

BARROW

wards became president. He took part in the siege of Toulon, and in the subsequent proscription and massacre there. He had a leading part in the revolution of the 9th Thermidor (fall of Robespierre, July, 1794); displayed great energy when the Convention was attacked by the people of the faubourgs; was named general-in-chief to oppose the sections on the 13th Vendémiaire (5th October, 1795), and employed Napoleon to command the artillery; and was named one of the five directors. His influence was very great, and he retained his post till the fall of the Directory and the assumption of supreme power by Napoleon as First Consul in November, 1799. He then retired from public affairs, and lived at Brussels till 1813, when, on a charge of conspiracy, he was exiled to Rome. In 1815 he settled at Paris, and died, 1829.

Barret, George, landscape painter, was born near Dublin, but settled in London about 1761, passed most of his life in England, and was one of the founders of the Royal Academy. Born, 1728; died, 1784. His son, of the same name, became an eminent water-colour painter, joined the Water-colour Society in 1806, and died in 1842.

Barrington, Daines, an eminent jurist, naturalist, and antiquary, was the fourth son of the first Viscount Barrington, and was born at London in 1727. After being called to the bar he was appointed Secretary to Greenwich Hospital. He became a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and was made President of the Royal Society. In his important 'Observations on the Statutes' he projected the reform of the statute law by repeal and codification, which is still only in process of execution. His 'Miscellanies' consist of essays on Natural History and antiquarian subjects contributed to periodical publications. He was a correspondent of Gilbert White of Selborne. Died, 1800.

Barrington, Shute, bishop of Durham, was the sixth son of the first Viscount Barrington, and was born in 1734. He engaged in controversial disputes both with the Calvinists and Romanists; but though hostile to the doctrines of the latter, he was a liberal benefactor of the French clergy who took refuge in England during the Revolution. Died, 1826.

Barros, Joao de, one of the best Portuguese historians, was born about 1495. He was made page to the king, governor of a settlement on the coast of Guinea, and agent-general for the colonies. His great work is entitled 'Asia Portuguesa,' and narrates the discoveries and conquests of the Portuguese in the Indies. It has been frequently republished, and is highly esteemed, both for its matter and its style. Died, 1570.

Barrow, Isaac, theologian and mathematician, was born at London in 1630. He was educated at Cambridge, and became fellow of Trinity College. After several years spent in foreign travel, he was appointed Professor of Greek at Cambridge in 1660, and soon after Gresham Professor of Geometry. He was sub-

BARROW

sequently Lucasian Professor and Master of Trinity. He was a man of great courage, energy, industry, and disinterestedness; the latter quality shown by his repeated relinquishment of lucrative offices for conscience' sake. His works consist of an edition of Euclid, 'Lectiones Opticæ,' 'Lectiones Geometricæ,' 'Lectiones Mathematicæ,' and a collection of his Sermons, Addresses, &c. His sermons are full of original thought, were carefully written and rewritten, and are still esteemed and studied. Died, 1877.

Barrow, Sir John, Bart., F.R.S., for many years secretary to the Admiralty, a great traveller, and a voluminous writer of travels, biographies, &c., was born near Ulverston, in Lancashire, June 19th, 1764. At an early age he displayed a decided inclination for mathematical pursuits, and after passing some years as superintending clerk of an iron foundry at Liverpool, he became mathematical teacher at an academy at Greenwich, whence he was appointed, through the interest of Sir George Staunton, secretary to the embassy to China, under Lord Macartney, in 1792. In this capacity his talents and acquirements were duly appreciated; and when Lord Macartney was, in 1797, appointed to the government of the Cape of Good Hope, he secured Mr. Barrow's services as private secretary, and subsequently appointed him auditor-general of public accounts, an office which he held till the Cape was evacuated by the English in 1803. In 1804 he was appointed by Lord Melville secretary to the Admiralty; and with the exception of a few months, during the Whig administration, in 1806-7, he continued to fill this office down to his retirement, in 1845. He was created a baronet during the short administration of Sir Robert Peel, in 1835. Besides contributing numerous articles on miscellaneous subjects to the Quarterly Review and the Encyclopædia Britannica, he published the Lives of Lord Macartney, Lord Anson, Lord Howe, and Peter the Great; Travels in China, Voyage to Cochin China, the Mutiny of the Bounty, his own Autobiography, &c. The general aim of his writings was to convey information, to promote the arts and sciences, and to stimulate research and inquiry; and he had the great privilege to live to see the most beneficial effects produced by his honest and faithful labours. We should not omit to state that Sir John was the constant and successful advocate at the Admiralty of those voyages of discovery which have enlarged the bounds of science, and conferred so much honour on the British name and nation. Died, Nov. 23, 1848.

Barry, Sir Charles, R.A., the eminent architect, was born in May, 1795, and at an early age was articled to an architectural firm at Lambeth. He afterwards travelled in Italy, Greece, and other countries, studying carefully the architecture of each, and returned to England with an evident bias in favour of Italian, in which style he built St. Peter's Church at Brighton, the first work which made him

BARRY

generally known. In his subsequent works he employed sometimes Grecian and Italian forms, but gradually acquired a preference for Gothic, which led him to express his strong dissatisfaction with his early work at Brighton. Among the numerous buildings of which he was the architect, the new Palace of Westminster is that by which his name will be most widely known. When the old Houses of Parliament were burned down in 1834, Mr. Barry's design was selected, and the result is that magnificent pile which forms the chief adornment of the banks of the Thames. This building has excited much controversy and much hostile criticism. But whatever differences of opinion may exist as to its want of originality, or monotony of design, the great beauty of the work is unquestionable; and in any judgment formed of it careful account should be taken of the many difficulties with which the architect had to contend. And especially it is to be remembered that the design was made almost at the commencement of the revival of our national Gothic architecture. Died, May 12, 1860.

Barry, Gerald de. [Giraldus Cambrensis.]

Barry, James, painter, was born at Cork, in 1741. He obtained the patronage of Edmund Burke, and after working above a year in London, was sent to study at Rome. He spent five years in Italy, returned to London in 1771, was chosen A.R.A. in 1772, and R.A. in the following year. He became professor of painting at the Royal Academy, but in consequence of disputes with the members he was expelled, after holding the professorship 15 years. His principal work is the series of pictures painted in the Adelphi, for the Society of Arts, to illustrate the progress of civilization. They represent Orpheus subduing the Thracians; a Greek Harvest-home; Victors at Olympia; Triumph of the Thames; the Society distributing their Prizes; and Final Retribution. This great work occupied him for seven years, and was completed in 1784. He etched the whole series on a large scale. Died, in poverty and distress, Feb. 22nd, 1806; and after lying in state in the Adelphi, was buried in St. Paul's.

Barry, Marie Jeanne, Countess du, mistress of Louis XV. of France, was born in 1746. She was a native of Vaucouleurs, and went young to Paris. She entered on a dissipated course, and was presented in 1769 to the king, who had her married for form's sake to Count du Barry. She became the centre of opposing political intrigues, and her favour was courted by all. The duke de Choiseul was dismissed from office because he dared reproach the king for his choice. She used the public treasury as her own. After the death of Louis she was placed in a convent, and being allowed to leave it, she lived a decent life. She was condemned on ridiculous charges by the revolutionary tribunal, and executed, in 1793.

Barry, Martin, an English physiologist, was born in 1802. He graduated in medicine

BART

at the University of Edinburgh, but did not practise as a physician. He particularly distinguished himself by his investigations into animal development, and the fruits of his researches appeared in the 'Philosophical Transactions.' He was a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and received the royal medal of the former for his important discoveries. Died, 1855.

Bart, Jean, a distinguished French seaman, born at Dunkirk, in 1651. He served in the Dutch navy under De Ruyter, and at 20 years of age entered the French service. His daring, his intelligence, and his numerous successes obtained him great reputation. He was presented to Louis XIV. in 1691. His most brilliant achievement was the defeat of the Dutch Admiral Vries, and capture of a large fleet of vessels laden with corn, in 1694, for which letters of nobility were granted to him. Died at Dunkirk, in 1702.

Barth, Henry, a distinguished African explorer, was born at Hamburg in 1821. He completed his education at the university of Berlin, and made a first visit to Africa in 1845, having previously studied Arabic in London. On his return journey he was attacked on the borders of Egypt by brigands, robbed of his papers, and left half dead. In 1846 he travelled in Western Asia, and visited Greece in 1847. He then occupied himself at Berlin as a private tutor, and in the preparation of an account of his researches, the first portion of which, entitled 'Wanderungen durch die Küstenländer des Mittelmeeres,' appeared in 1849. At the close of that year he joined the English exploring expedition into Central Africa, which occupied four years, and the fruits of which he described in his 'Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa,' published in 1857. He was afterwards appointed Professor Extraordinary at Berlin University, and President of the Berlin Geographical Society. Dr. Barth died at Berlin, Nov. 26, 1865.

Barthélemy, Jean Jacques, French historian and antiquary, was born in Provence, 1716. He was educated by the Jesuits, became keeper of the king's cabinet of medals, which he enriched by collections made in Italy; obtained at Rome the friendship of many learned and distinguished men, among others the duke of Choiseul, who, when first minister, gave him several lucrative offices; and was admitted to the French Academy and the Academy of Inscriptions. At the Revolution he lost his offices and was imprisoned, but was released through Danton's influence. He wrote several learned archeological works, but won his greatest reputation by his 'Voyage du Jeune Anacharsis en Grèce,' which was long used as an authority on the history, manners, and customs of the Greeks. Died at Paris, 1795.

Barthez, Paul Joseph, an eminent French physician, was born at Montpellier, in 1734, where he founded a medical school, which acquired great reputation throughout Europe. For many years he practised in Paris, and was

BARTON

consulted upon the most important cases: he also wrote in the *Journal des Savans*, the *Encyclopédie*, &c.; and was a member of almost every learned society. During the Revolution he suffered greatly in his fortune; but Napoleon, who knew his worth, restored him, in his old age, to wealth and honours. Died, 1806.

Bartholine, Thomas, a Danish anatomist, was born at Copenhagen, in 1619. He studied at the principal universities of Europe, and was appointed Professor of Anatomy at Copenhagen in 1648. He made many discoveries, among them that of the lymphatic vessels; his claim to which, however, is disputed. His works are very numerous. Among them are his 'Anatomia,' 'Historiarum Anatomicarum et Medicarum Centurie VI,' &c. Died, 1680.

Bartoli, Daniele, a learned Italian Jesuit, was born at Ferrara in 1608. He distinguished himself as a preacher in the chief cities of Italy, and was author of numerous works, the most important of which is the 'Istoria della Compagnia di Gesù.' Among the others are 'Vita di S. Ignazio,' 'L'Uomo di Lettere difeso ed emendato,' and works on natural philosophy and grammar. Died, rector of the Roman College, 1685.

Bartoli, Pietro Santo, an Italian painter and engraver, was born in 1635. He was a native of Perugia, studied under Nicolas Poussin, and made drawings, mostly coloured, of a great number of ancient works of art, chiefly those remaining in Rome. There are about 1500 of his drawings in the Royal collection at Windsor Castle; many of them copies of ancient paintings now lost. See Mr. B. B. Woodward's account of them in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Jan. 1866.

Bartolommeo, Fra. [*Saccho della Porta.*]

Bartolozzi, Francisco, an engraver of first-rate merit, was born at Florence in 1725 or 1730; came to England in 1764; was admitted a member of the Royal Academy in 1769; went to Lisbon at the invitation of the prince-regent of Portugal in 1802; and there died in 1815. Among the most esteemed productions of his graver are the 'Clytie,' after Annibale Caracci; the 'Prometheus,' after Michael Angelo; the 'Virgin and Child,' after Carlo Dolci; the 'Death of Chatham,' after Copley, &c.

Barton, Bernard, the 'Quaker Poet,' was born near London, 1784. In 1810 he became a clerk in Alexanders' bank at Woodbridge, where he served almost to the day of his death. His first volume of poems was published in 1811, and this was succeeded by others, most of them devoted to homely subjects, but all animated by the purest feeling and the most glowing fancy. Bernard Barton's genial good humour and vast stores of information made him a welcome guest wherever he appeared; and the native sincerity of his character was enhanced by a benignity, liberality, and charity, in entire accordance with the precepts of his faith. Died, Feb. 19, 1849.

BARTON

Barton, Elizabeth, 'the Maid (or Nun) of Kent,' was a poor country servant-girl, who first attracted public attention in the year 1525. She lived at Aldington, in Kent. Reduced by long illness to a state of great nervous debility, she became subject to trances, in which she uttered things that seemed beyond the reach of her own knowledge, and which old Archbishop Warham, to whom the puzzled parish priest referred for guidance, pronounced to be 'come of God.' The tale spread, and wonder grew rapidly; and the poor girl, though the trances ceased, kept up her communications, and soon became a tool in the hands of knavish monks. They made her acquainted with the legends of the saints, and the elements of the controversy then going on between the church and the reformers, and the stories of miracles wrought at sacred shrines. She took part in a performance got up in the Lady Chapel of the parish, which was at once published as a new miracle, and soon after entered a convent at Canterbury. Her reputation still grew, and people of the highest rank had recourse to her, and paid her for her counsels and prayers. She was led by the monks to pronounce an audacious sentence against the divorce of Catherine of Aragon, then under discussion; perplexing thereby Cranmer and Wolsey, and threatening even the pope. Step by step she went on, till she became involved in the guilt of treason. The king was threatened with death; a large and powerful party existed, who rejoiced at the menace, and were ready to take part in an insurrection for the queen. Among these were Fisher, bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas More. At last the poor Nun and her monkish prompters were tried and convicted in the Star Chamber. They made public confessions of their guilt at Paul's Cross, and a bill of attainder having been passed, Elizabeth, the parish priest, and five monks were executed at Tyburn, 21st of April, 1534. In a few pathetic sentences, spoken to the people before her death, she confessed the justice of her sentence, showed how the 'learned' priests had imposed upon her ignorance, and prayed God for mercy on herself and them.

Bartram, John, an eminent American botanist, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1701. He formed a botanic garden near Philadelphia, said to have been the first establishment of the kind in America; and so intimate an acquaintance had he with the vegetable kingdom, that Linnaeus pronounced him 'the greatest natural botanist in the world.' Died, 1777.

Bartram, William, a son of the preceding, was also a distinguished naturalist. At the request of Dr. Fothergill, he travelled through the Floridas, Carolina, and Georgia, for the purpose of making researches in natural history, and transmitted to his employer in London the valuable collections and drawings which he had made. His 'American Ornithology' may be considered the precursor of Wilson's invaluable work. Died, 1823.

Bartsch, Adam von, German engraver, and keeper of the prints of the Imperial collec-

BASILIUS

tion at Vienna, was born there in 1757. His reputation now rests chiefly on his voluminous account of the principal works of European engravers, entitled 'Le Peintre-Graveur,' which was published in 21 vols., between 1803 and 1821. He was the compiler of several art catalogues, was made chief keeper of the Imperial Library, and died in 1821.

Basaiti, Marco, an early Venetian painter, who flourished in the 15th and 16th centuries. He was a good colourist, and in some respects was the rival of Giovanni Bellini. His 'Christ in the Garden,' and 'Calling of St. Peter and St. Andrew,' are his finest pictures; both of them now in the Academy of Fine Arts, Venice. There are two small works of Basaiti in the National Gallery. Died, after 1519.

Basavi, George, a distinguished architect, was born 1795. Among the edifices built or restored by him are the churches in the Early English style at Twickenham and Brompton; the Norman church at Hove, near Brighton; and St. Mary's Hall, at Brighton, in the Elizabethan style. Belgrave Square, in the metropolis, was erected from his designs; and he was joint architect with Mr. Smirke of the Conservative Club, in St. James's Street. His best work, however, is the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge. Having gone to inspect the West Bell Tower of Ely Cathedral, then under repair, he accidentally fell through an aperture, and was killed on the spot, Oct. 16, 1845.

Basil, St., surnamed the Great, bishop of Caesarea, in Cappadocia, where he was born, about 326. He was studying at Athens in 356, and there became the friend of Gregory, afterwards bishop of Nazianzus. After extensive travels Basil retired to the desert of Pontus, and there founded an order of monks. He succeeded Eusebius in the see of Caesarea in 370, and by his opposition to Arian doctrines greatly offended the Emperor Valens. The attempts which Basil made to reunite the two hostile churches of the East and West were unsuccessful. Died, 380.

Basiliscus. [See Zeno, Emperor.]

Basilius I., the Macedonian, emperor of the East, was of low origin, but got employment at the court of the Emperor Michael III., became his chamberlain, murdered his rival Bardas, was associated in the empire, then murdered Michael, and succeeded him in 867. Though he had risen by a series of crimes he governed wisely, made many reforms in the administration and in the army, and compiled a body of laws called the *Basilica*, which, augmented by his son and successor, Leo the Philosopher, were in force till the fall of the empire. Basilius deprived Photius of the see of Constantinople, and restored Ignatius; but on the death of the latter he recalled Photius. He carried on war successfully with the Saracens. Died, 886.

Basilius II., emperor of the East, was son of Romanus II., and with his brother, Constantine, was first associated in the empire by John Zimisces, who succeeded him in 976. His long reign was a series of wars with his rivals, Bardas Sclerus and Phocas, with the Saracens, and

with the Bulgarians. In 1014, after a great victory over the latter, having 15,000 prisoners, he had ninety-nine out of every hundred deprived of their eyes, and thus sent home. This horrible cruelty caused the death of Samuel, king of the Bulgarians. The war ended in 1019, by the complete conquest of Bulgaria. Died, 1025.

Baskerville, John, a celebrated letter-founder and printer, and one to whom the typographical art is much indebted. By his improvement in the form of the types, and in the various processes of printing, he raised the art to a higher state than it had before reached, but his labours appear to have been but faintly appreciated. It has been remarked, too, that his books are more elegantly than correctly printed. Baskerville's portrait was painted by Gainsborough. He was buried by his own desire in a tomb in his own garden. Born at Wolverley, in Worcestershire, in 1706; died, 1775.

Basnage, Benjamin, a French Protestant divine; pastor of the reformed church at Carantan more than fifty years. He was a zealous supporter of Protestantism, and took part in several important synods. He wrote a '*Traité de l'Eglise*.' Born, 1580; died, 1652.

Basnage de Beauval, Jacques, grandson of Benjamin, was a distinguished theologian and historian. He was born at Rouen in 1653, studied first at Saumur under Tannegui Le Fevre, then at Geneva and Sedan, and became pastor at Rouen in 1676. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes he took refuge in Holland, became pastor at Rotterdam, and afterwards at the Hague, enjoyed the friendship of the grand pensionary Heinsius, and was employed in several political negotiations. The most esteemed of his numerous works are, '*La Communion Sainte*,' '*Histoire de la Religion des Eglises réformées*,' '*Histoire de l'Eglise depuis Jésus Christ jusqu'à présent*,' '*Histoire des Juifs depuis Jésus Christ jusqu'à présent*,' and '*Antiquités Judaïques*.' Died, 1723.

Bassano, Jacopo, or Jacopo da Ponte, an Italian painter, was born at Bassano in 1510. He was first taught by his father, and then went to Venice and studied the great works of Parmigiano, Titian, and Bonifazio. He spent the rest of his life at his native place. His first productions had much grandeur of conception and excellence of colour, but he afterwards painted in a coarser and lower style. He treated even sacred subjects with a vulgar familiarity. He worked rapidly, and his pictures are very numerous. There are three of them in the National Gallery. Bassano had four sons, who were also painters. Died, 1592.

Bassano, Hugues Bernard Maret, Duke of, a celebrated French political writer and statesman, was the son of a physician at Dijon, and was born in 1763. On the first outburst of the French Revolution he enthusiastically embraced its principles, published the *Bulletin de l'Assemblée*, and soon after was appointed editor of the *Moniteur*. He became acquainted with Buonaparte, and was made by him *chef de division* in the ministry of foreign affairs. In 1792 he was sent to

England, ostensibly to secure the neutrality of the British government, but in reality to hoodwink that government until the moment should arrive at which it could be efficiently assailed. But the English minister of that day was too clear-sighted even for French diplomacy. Both Maret and the French ambassador, Chauvelin, were peremptorily ordered out of England; and the former, soon after his return home, was sent as ambassador to Naples, but was captured on his way thither by the Austrians, and detained as a prisoner until 1795. Maret took an active part in the intrigues set on foot for the overthrow of the Directory, and when the establishment of the Consulate crowned the success of those intrigues, he was made secretary to the council of state. Subsequently he was private secretary to Buonaparte, to whose dictation, it is said, not a few of his articles in the *Moniteur* were written. In 1811 he was made *Duc de Bassano* and minister of foreign affairs; and in 1812 he conducted and signed the treaties between France, Austria, and Prussia, preparatory to the fatal expedition to Russia. When the emperor was sent to Elba, in 1814, the Duke of Bassano retired from public life; but immediately after the return of the emperor he joined him, and was very near being taken prisoner at Waterloo. On the overthrow of Napoleon, the duke was banished from France, but at the revolution of July, 1830, he was recalled, and restored to all his honours. In 1838 he was made minister of the Interior and president of the council, but the ministry of which he formed a part survived only three days. Died, 1839.

Basseville. [See **Pius VI.**]

Bassi, Laura Maria Catarina, a learned Italian lady, whose singular accomplishments procured her the professor's chair at Bologna, and the title of Doctor of Philosophy. Born, 1711; died, 1778.

Bassompierre, François de, marshal of France, distinguished both as a soldier and a statesman, and remarkable for his personal attractions and his numerous gallantries, who, after being patronised by Henry IV. and Louis XIII., became an object of suspicion to Cardinal Richelieu, then first minister and master of France, and on account of his connection with the house of Lorraine, and various intrigues against the government, was imprisoned in the Bastille, 1631. He was not liberated till the death of Richelieu in 1643. He wrote his own memoirs, and an account of his embassies. Born, 1579; died, 1646.

Bastiat, Frédéric, who has gained a European reputation by his writings on political economy, was born at Paris in 1803. Without being a discoverer of new truths, he possessed the rare faculty of expounding with clearness and vigour the grounds and the effects of complex natural laws already developed by the processes of philosophy. The work by which he is best known in England is the '*Sophismes Economiques*,' which was translated into English by Mr. Porter of the Board of Trade. M. Bastiat was a member of the Legis-

lative Assembly. He bore the highest character as an able, upright, and zealous servant of his constituents and his country, and did his utmost to spread among his countrymen that new and more liberal philosophy of trade of which he saw the effects in this country. His chief work is the 'Harmonies Economiques,' a posthumous publication. Died at Rome, 1850.

Bastwick, John, physician and political writer, was born in Essex about 1593. He studied at Cambridge, travelled over Europe, and settled as a physician at Colchester. In 1637 he was condemned by the Star Chamber for his books against prelacy, 'Elenchus Papismi,' and 'A New Litany;' and was, like Prynne and Burton his fellow-prisoners, sentenced to a heavy fine, to be set in the pillory, have his ears cut off, his cheeks and forehead branded, and be imprisoned for life. He was sent to Sicily, and kept there till released by the Long Parliament. He was living in 1648, but the time of his death is not known.

Bate, George, physician to Charles I., Oliver Cromwell, and Charles II., and one of the first members of the Royal Society. He was the author of a Latin history of the civil wars, and some medical works. Born, 1593; died, 1669.

Bates, William, a nonconformist divine, was educated at Cambridge, obtained great reputation as a preacher, and published in 1681 a collection of 'Lives of Learned and Pious Men.' Born, 1625; died at Hackney, 1699. His portrait was lent by the Baptist College, Bristol, to the National Portrait Exhibition, 1866.

Bath, William Pulteney, Earl of. [**Pulteney**.]

Bathori. [**Stephen Bathori**.]

Bathurst, Allen, Earl, a zealous opponent of the measures of Sir Robert Walpole, and the intimate friend of Bolingbroke, Pope, Addison, and the other eminent writers of his time. Born, 1684; died, 1775.

Bathurst, Henry, Earl, son of the above, and made lord chancellor of England 1771; author of the 'Theory of Evidence,' &c. Born, 1714; died, 1794.

Bathurst, Henry, bishop of Norwich, was born at Brackley, in Northamptonshire, in 1744; and educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford. He was presented to the rectory of Witchingham, in Norfolk, in 1770; subsequently became dean of Durham; and, in 1805, was consecrated bishop of Norwich. In the House of Lords, Dr. Bathurst was a strenuous supporter of the Catholic claims: in his diocese, an exemplary prelate. He died April 5, 1837.—The bishop's eldest son, Dr. **Henry Bathurst**, archdeacon of Norwich, and rector of North Creak, Norfolk, and of Hollesley, Suffolk, was the author of 'Memoirs' of his father. Died, Sept. 1844.

Bathurst, Ralph, dean of Wells; author of some elegant Latin poems, and one of the founders of the Royal Society. Born, 1620; died, 1704.

Batoni, Pompeo Girolamo, an eminent

Italian painter, esteemed as the restorer of the Roman school. One of his most admired works is the 'Fall of Simon Magus,' at Rome. Born at Lucca, 1708; died at Rome, 1787.

Batou Khan, grandson of Zenghis Khan, and his successor in the northern part of his vast empire. He died, after a long reign and extensive conquests, in 1255.

Bathyani, Count Louis, a scion of one of the noblest and most ancient Hungarian families, was born in 1809. For many years he was the leader of the Liberal Opposition in the upper house of the Hungarian parliament, and had long been distinguished for his devotion to the cause of Hungary, which he longed to see reinstated in its ancient administrative independence. Summoned in March, 1848, by the emperor-king Ferdinand, to form the first independent and responsible cabinet of Hungary, he strictly adhered to the constitution, repeatedly repairing to the court at Innspruck, to negotiate between the sovereign and the people, and labouring to avert civil war. Animated by the same views, he left Pesth for Vienna in September of the same year; but when he saw that all his efforts were likely to be fruitless, he resigned his office, and retired to his estates in Eisenberg. On the invasion of Hungary by Jellachich, the ban of Croatia, Bathyani entered the ranks of the National Guard; but a fall from his horse compelled him to give up all thought of aiding the cause of Hungary in the field. In December he returned to Pesth. Meanwhile the revolutionary party in the Hungarian parliament having proposed to transfer the seat of government from Pesth to Debreczin, Bathyani strenuously opposed this measure, and formed one of a deputation to Prince Windischgrätz, once more to attempt a compromise between the king and the people. But the deputation failed. This was Bathyani's last public act. On the 8th of January he was arrested at Pesth, transferred successively to Oedenburg, Laybach, and Pesth, and, after nine months' imprisonment, was tried by court-martial, declared guilty of high-treason, and sentenced to die on the gallows, Oct. 6, 1849. He heard the sentence with composure. Having taken leave of his wife, he endeavoured, in the course of the night, to open the veins of his neck by means of a blunt paper-knife, but his attempt was discovered, and the surgeons succeeded in saving his life. The sentence, as pronounced by the court-martial, could not be executed, and it was commuted to a soldier's death. He died as he lived, calm, majestic, and conscious of innocence. His possessions were confiscated; and his wife (a member of the noble family of Zichy) and children left the country of their fathers for a foreign land, there to weep, and if possible to forgive. The news of the execution of Bathyani caused astonishment and horror throughout the civilized world.

Bauer, Ferdinand, a German artist, highly distinguished as a botanical painter. He came to England, and made drawings of the

BAUHIN

exotic plants in the royal gardens of Kew; and was engaged as draughtsman to accompany Robert Brown, in Captain Flinders's expedition to the coast of New Holland, between 1802 and 1805, for the purpose of making drawings there from the living plants, which drawings were afterwards published. Died, at Vienna, 1826.

Bauhlin, Jean, a French physician and celebrated botanist; author of 'Historia Plantarum,' &c. Born at Basle, 1541; died, 1613.

Bauhlin, Gaspard, brother of the above; an excellent botanist, author of 'Institutiones Anatomicae,' 'Phytopinax,' 'Pinax,' and numerous other works. Born, 1560; died, 1624.

Baume, Antoine, a French chemist, born at Senlis, 1728. He was chosen professor of chemistry at the College of Pharmacy, Paris, and made his laboratories great manufactories. He invented and improved many processes in the useful arts, and was admitted to the Academy of Sciences. He lost at the Revolution the fortune on which he had retired, and bravely began work afresh. He was received at the Institute in 1796, and died, 1804, leaving several useful works on chemical subjects.

Baumgarten, Alexander Gottlieb, professor of philosophy at Frankfort-on-the-Oder; author of 'Metaphysica,' 'Ethica Philosophica,' &c. He is remembered as the first writer who used the term 'Æsthetics' to designate the science of the beautiful. Born, 1714; died, 1762.

Baur, Ferdinand Christian, a distinguished German theologian and Biblical critic, head of the so-called Tübingen School of Rationalist divines, was born in 1792. While holding a professorship at a seminary in Blaubeuren he published, in 1824, his work entitled 'Symbolik und Mythologie.' In 1826 he accepted a call to the chair of theology at Tübingen, and thenceforward he distinguished himself by his labours and learned productions in the field of Biblical criticism, and the history of doctrines. A disciple of Hegel, he applied the principles of his philosophy to the study of theology and the criticism of the earliest Christian literature; with results startling enough, and which are still the subjects of grave controversy. His principal works on the history of Dogmas are—'The Christian Gnosis,' 'The Christian Doctrine of the Atonement,' and 'The Christian Doctrine of the Trinity and Incarnation.' Of his works of New Testament criticism the most important are—'The Christ-party in the Corinthian Church,' an essay in the Tübingen Journal for 1831; 'The so-called Pastoral Letters of the Apostle Paul;' 'Paul, the Apostle of Jesus Christ;' 'Critical Researches respecting the Canonical Gospels,' in which he especially attempts to disprove the historical character of the Fourth Gospel; and a work on the Origin and Character of the Gospel of Mark. Died, 1861.

Baxter, Richard, the eminent Nonconformist preacher and writer, was born at Rowden, in Shropshire, in 1615. He was ordained in 1638, and after short engagements at Dudley

BAYARD

and Bridgnorth, became parish minister of Kidderminster in 1640. He was very laborious and very popular as a preacher, but held an uncertain and fluctuating position between the conflicting parties in the civil war. At one time he was chaplain to a regiment of the parliamentary army, and was present at several sieges. He returned to Kidderminster, took part in the Savoy conference, and drew up a reformed liturgy, and had to quit his living on the passing of the Act of Uniformity. For ten years he was chiefly occupied in writing, but in 1672 he went again to London and preached, though with many interruptions. He was several times the victim of the persecuting enactments of the time, and was tried before Judge Jeffreys in 1685, on a charge of sedition. Jeffreys played his usual coarse part, and fined and imprisoned the venerable preacher, then 70 years old. Baxter was a prolific writer, a large portion of his works being polemical and now little read. His most popular books are the 'Saints' Everlasting Rest,' 'Dying Thoughts,' and 'Call to the Unconverted.' His theological views are set forth in the 'Methodus Theologiæ,' and 'Catholic Theology;' and he has left an account of the principal passages of his life in the 'Reliquiæ Baxterianæ.' Died Dec. 8, 1691. His portrait was lent by the congregation of Independents at Kidderminster to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).

Bayard, Pierre du Terrail, Seigneur de, named the '*Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche*,' was born at the Château of Bayard, near Grenoble, 1476. He was the descendant of a line of distinguished soldiers, and was early devoted to arms. At first page to the duke of Savoy, he passed into the service of Charles VIII. of France, and followed him in his invasion of Naples in 1494, taking a brilliant part in the battle of Fornova. He followed Louis XII. in his conquest of the Milanese, was captured by Sforza, and given up by him without ransom. One of Bayard's most celebrated actions was his defence, single-handed, of the bridge over the Garigliano against a large body of Spaniards. In the war following the unrighteous League of Cambray, Bayard served again, and by a daring rapid movement decided the victory of Agnadello. He was severely wounded at the attack of Brescia, and being carefully nursed by a lady and her two daughters, he in return protected them from harm to life or honour. Bayard distinguished himself at the 'Battle of the Spurs,' and finding defeat inevitable, he took prisoner an English knight, and then surrendered himself prisoner to him. The emperor and Henry VIII. received him with the highest honour, and liberated both knights. On the accession of Francis I., the war in Italy was renewed, and at the great battle of Marignano Bayard surpassed himself, decided the victory, and had the honour of knighting his sovereign on the field. The successful defence of Mezières against Charles V. was his next achievement. Two years later, 1524, he served under Admiral Bonnivet in Italy against the

Imperialists under the Constable de Bourbon, and at the passage of the Sesia received his mortal wound. He refused to be carried off the field, saying he would not then for the first time turn his back on the enemy. Set at the foot of a tree, he still urges on his comrades, kisses the cross of his sword, and confesses himself to his squire. The Constable coming up was affected at the sight, and the noble Bayard with almost his latest breath is said to have uttered the rebuke, 'It is not me you should mourn for, but yourself, fighting against your king and your country.' So he died. In Bayard, more perhaps than in any other man, we may see the 'realised ideal' of chivalry; the combination of perfect courage with entire unselfishness, the utmost generosity, and a purity of life wonderful in that age, perhaps in any age. Although he never rose to be general, nor held any independent command, by the power of his character and the lustre of his actions he won a place in the world's esteem far higher and more glorious than titles could ever secure. His life was written by his 'loyal serviteur' or secretary, and has passed through many editions.

Bayer, Johan, a German astronomer of the 17th century; author of 'Uranometria,' a celestial atlas. Born, 1572; died, 1625.

Bayer, Gottlieb Siegfried, German philologist, who became Professor of Greek and Roman Antiquities at St. Petersburg, and was author of a very curious and able work, entitled 'Musæum Sinicum.' Born, 1694; died, 1738.

Bayle, Pierre, a French critic and miscellaneous writer, was born at Carlat in 1647. He was educated at the universities of Puy-laurens and Toulouse, and for a short time professed the Catholic faith. In 1674 he settled at Paris, and was soon after chosen professor of philosophy at Sedan, and six years later removed to Rotterdam, where he filled the same chair. Deprived of his post in 1693, he devoted himself to the preparation of his great work, the 'Dictionnaire Critique et Historique,' which at first appeared in 2 vols. folio in 1695-6. Fresh controversies were excited by this work, which engaged him till his death. Bayle was an indefatigable student, and is said to have worked fourteen hours a day for forty years. He wrote a powerful treatise against the persecution of the Protestants, and founded a periodical work, entitled 'Nouvelles de la République des Lettres.' His 'Dictionary,' much enlarged, has passed through many editions. Bayle has been called the 'Shakespeare of Dictionary makers.' He was a multifarious reader, chiefly of the literature of the 16th and 17th centuries; had but little taste for classical learning or for poetry, and had no acquaintance with science—could never even demonstrate the first proposition in Euclid. His Dictionary is a vast storehouse of facts, discussions, and opinions, and became the favourite book both of literary men and of men of the world. It was, however, publicly censured by the Consistory of Rotterdam for

its frequent impurities, its pervading scepticism, and tacit epicureanism and atheism. 'Bayle,' says his English disciple, Isaac Disraeli, 'was the father of literary curiosity and of modern literature.' In his private life he was remarkable for the simplicity of his habits, and in his personal character irreproachable. Died, 1706.

Baylen, Duke of. [*Castañes*.]

Bayley, Sir John, a learned and upright judge, was called to the bar in 1792, and appointed a serjeant-at-law in 1799. In 1808 he was made one of the justices of the King's Bench, and received the honour of knighthood. He was a man of liberal education and enlarged notions: to a most benevolent heart he added the dignified manners of the gentleman, and a degree of professional erudition that placed him in the first rank among his judicial compeers. His work 'On the Law of Bills of Exchange' has long been a standard book in the profession, and its value in the commercial world is universally acknowledged. On his retirement from the bench, in 1834, he was sworn a member of the privy council, and created a baronet. Died, 1841, aged 78.

Bayley, Richard, an eminent American physician, was born in Connecticut, in 1745. After studying at home, he completed his professional education in London, and settled at New York. In 1792 he was appointed professor of anatomy in the college of Columbia, where he acquired great celebrity. In 1793 he published his work on yellow fever, wherein he proved it to be a local malady. Died, 1801.

Bayly, Thomas Haynes, a lyrical poet of some merit, and the author of several dramatic pieces, and one or two novels. Though very popular in his own day, the majority of his writings are already passing into oblivion. Born, 1797; died, 1839.

Beale, Mary, an English portrait painter, born about 1632. She was the daughter of Mr. Craddock, minister of Walton-on-Thames, and married Charles Beale, a painter, whose note-books contain many interesting particulars about the art and artists of the time. She is supposed to have been taught by Walker, and she became an imitator of Lely. Died at London, December 28th, 1697. Her portraits of Charles II. and Cowley are in the National Portrait Gallery.

Beaton, David, Cardinal, archbishop of St. Andrews, was born in 1494. He became abbot of Arbroath in 1525, lord privy seal three years later, was sent on several embassies to France, was made a cardinal in 1538, and in the following year became primate. On the death of James V. he secured to himself by craft and determination the chief power in church and state, being named lord high chancellor and papal legate. He opposed an alliance with England, and especially distinguished himself as a persecutor of the reformers. The trial and burning of George Wishart for heresy took place under his direction, and a short time after he was assassinated at St. Andrews,

BEATRICE

May, 1546. With his death church tyranny came to an end in Scotland.

Beatrice. [*See Dante.*]

Beattie, James, a Scottish poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Laurencekirk in 1735. He was educated at the Marischal College, Aberdeen, where in 1760 he was called to the chair of moral philosophy and logic. With considerable reputation as poet and metaphysician, he visited London in 1771, and in several subsequent years; received a pension, and gained the friendship of Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other eminent men. His most admired poem is 'The Minstrel,' and his principal prose works are, the 'Essay on Truth,' an attempt to refute the doctrines of Hume; 'Elements of Moral Science,' and 'Dissertations Moral and Critical.' His last years were embittered by the loss of his only two sons, and after successive attacks of paralysis he died in 1803.

Beauchamp, Richard. [*See Henry VI. of England.*]

Beauchamp, Richard, an English prelate, admirably skilled in architecture. He was made bishop of Salisbury in 1450, was employed in various important negotiations, and became chancellor of the order of the Garter. He was subsequently appointed surveyor of the works at Windsor, and superintended the building of St. George's Chapel. The great hall in the episcopal palace of Salisbury, and the sepulchral chapel in the cathedral, are also monuments of his taste and science. Died, 1481.

Beaufort, Henry, Cardinal, bishop of Winchester, was the third son of John of Gaunt, by Catherine Swynford, and thus half brother to Henry IV. He entered the church, was made bishop of Lincoln in 1397, and bishop of Winchester in 1404. He was learned in the canon law, and held the office of chancellor several times. The quarrel between him and his nephew Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, began in 1422, when both were members of the Council of Regency, and only ended with the suspicious death of Gloucester in 1447. Beaufort was created cardinal and papal legate in 1425, and died soon after Gloucester, in 1447. He had acquired immense wealth, lent large sums to Henry V. and Henry VI., founded the Hospital of St. Cross, Winchester, and left his riches to various charitable uses.

Beaufort, Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII. She founded St. John's College and Christ's College, Cambridge, and instituted there the Lady Margaret Professorship of Divinity. Born, 1441; died, 1509.

Beaufort, François de Vendôme, Duke of, son of Cæsar, duke of Vendôme, was imprisoned by Cardinal Mazarin. On his escape he took a leading part in the war of the Fronde, and after the conclusion of peace was appointed admiral of France. He distinguished himself in 1665 by two victories over the Algerine pirates, and passing afterwards into the service

BEAUMARCHAIS

of Venice, was killed at the siege of Candia, 1669.

Beauharnais, Alexandre de, a French nobleman, born in 1760. He took part in the Revolution, and after having been at one time president of the National Assembly, and served in the armies of France with distinction, was put to death by the revolutionary tribunal just previous to the fall of Robespierre, in 1794. His widow, Josephine, was afterwards wife of Buonaparte.

Beauharnais, François, Marquis de, elder brother of Alexander, was born in 1756. He was appointed major-general in the army of the Prince of Condé, in 1792; protested against the unlawful treatment of the king, in a letter to the president of the National Assembly; and when Buonaparte became first consul, he exhorted him to restore the sceptre to the house of Bourbon. He was afterwards appointed ambassador to the court of Spain, but fell into disgrace with Napoleon, and was banished. He returned to Paris after the Restoration, and died in 1819.

Beauharnais, Eugène de, viceroy of Italy and prince of the French Empire, was the son of Alexandre de Beauharnais and Josephine, afterwards wife of Napoleon. He was born at Paris in 1781, and became aide-de-camp to Napoleon in 1796. He accompanied him to Egypt, was wounded at Acre, contributed to the victory at Marengo, was made prince of the Empire in 1804, and afterwards grand officer of the Legion of Honour, and viceroy of Italy. In 1806 he was named governor of the Venetian states, and was adopted by Napoleon. He served in the campaign of 1809, defeated the Austrians at Raab, and distinguished himself at Wagram. He took part also in the expedition to Russia, and in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. After the fall of Napoleon he retired to Munich. He had married in 1806 Augusta Amelia, daughter of the king of Bavaria, and left two sons and three daughters. Died, 1824.

Beauharnais, Hortense Eugénie, ex-queen of Holland, and duchess of St. Leu, was born at Paris, in 1783, being the daughter of Viscount Beauharnais (who perished by the guillotine in 1794) by his wife Josephine, afterwards the consort of Napoleon. Hortense was married to Louis Buonaparte in 1802, but it was an ill-starred union, and they separated in 1807, after she had given birth to three sons: the eldest of whom died in childhood; the second was killed in an insurrection in the Romagna, in 1832; the youngest (Louis Napoleon) became the first president of the French republic established in 1848; and in 1852 emperor of the French, with the title of Napoleon III. Died, 1837.

Beaulieu, Sébastien de Pontault de, a celebrated French engineer and field marshal under Louis XIV.; author of 'Views and Plans of the Battles and Sieges of Louis XIV.' Died, 1674.

Beaumarchais, Pierre Augustin Caron

BEAUMONT

de, a man of singular versatility of talent, politician, artist, merchant, and dramatist. He was author of the comedies of 'The Barber of Seville,' 'The Marriage of Figaro,' &c.; but it was to a lawsuit that he was first indebted for his popularity as an author; the memorials and pleadings which he drew up being so full of wit, satire, and sound reasoning, as to attract public attention in an extraordinary degree. Born, 1732; died, 1799. [See **Clavijo**.]

Beaumont, Francis, the celebrated English dramatic poet, was a younger son of Sir Francis Beaumont, judge of the Common Pleas in the 17th century; studied at Oxford, and in conjunction with his friend Fletcher was author of about fifty plays. They were both admirable delineators of human nature, and their contemporaries preferred their dramas even to those of Shakespeare, whom they made their model. The works of these twin poets contain much of the fine gold of poetry, but also very much of the alloy of indecency and obscurity, so that they are not easily presentable to modern readers. Born, 1584; died, 1616, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. [See **Fletcher, John**.]

Beaumont, Sir George, Bart., a distinguished amateur painter, and a great patron of art and artists, was born at Dunmow, Essex, in 1753; died, 1827. Sir George took an active part in the establishment of the National Gallery, and contributed to it his own collection of pictures.

Beaumont, John Thomas Barber, founder, and many years managing director, of the County Fire Office, &c., was born in London, in 1774, his family name being Barber. He published a 'Tour in Wales,' besides several tracts upon the best mode of arming the population, so as most effectually to repel the threatened French invasion; and he at length organized a matchless rifle corps, known by the name of the 'Duke of Cumberland's Sharpshooters,' of which corps he was appointed, in 1804, captain commandant. In 1806 he founded the Provident Institution, which gave rise to the establishment of 'savings' banks' throughout the kingdom. He died in May, 1841, having bequeathed the bulk of his property to his children, except the sum of 10,000*l.* set apart to establish a philosophical institution in Beaumont Square, Mile-end.

Beausobre, Isaac, a French theologian, was born at Niort in 1659. He was of a Protestant family, was educated at Saumur, and became pastor at Châtillon-sur-Indre in 1688. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes his church was closed, but he made bold to break the royal seals on the gates and preach. He took refuge in Holland, and in 1694 settled at Berlin, where he became pastor and chaplain to the king, and was highly esteemed for his learning and piety. He projected a voluminous History of the Reformation, which he left incomplete. His most celebrated work is the 'Histoire Critique du Manichéisme.' He assisted in a new version of the New Testament, and published 'Remarques, critiques et philol-

BECCARIA

ogiques, sur le Nouveau Testament.' Died, 1738.

Beauvillier, François de, duke of St. Aignan, soldier, courtier, and poet, in the reign of Louis XIV. Born, 1607; died, 1687.

Beauvillier, Paul de, duke of St. Aignan, an eminent French statesman, and governor to the sons of Louis XIV., was born in 1648. He entered the service of the king at the age of 18, and in 1685 was named president of the council of finance. He accompanied the Dauphin on his first campaign, and in 1689 was appointed governor to the duke of Burgundy. The dukes of Anjou and Berri were also placed under his charge. It was by his influence that Fénelon was chosen to be tutor to the duke of Burgundy, and he remained the firm friend of the noble and proscribed prelate to the end. In 1691 he was named minister of state, and by his wise foresight, sound judgment, and regard for the interests of the people, rendered valuable services on several critical occasions. On the accession of the duke of Anjou to the throne of Spain, as Philip V., Beauvillier was made a grandee of Spain. He reached his highest position when the duke of Burgundy became Dauphin, and was associated with his father in the government. He was the constant adviser and friend of the Dauphin, and shared with him all the toils of state; and when in 1712 the Dauphin died, the blow was terrible to Beauvillier, as it was to Fénelon. In failing health he lingered on, and died in 1714.

Beauvois. [Palissot de Beauvois.]

Beccadelli, Antonio, also named **Panormita**, an Italian litterateur, was born at Palermo in 1394. He entered the service of the duke of Milan, was named Professor of Belles Lettres at Pavia, and received the poetic crown from the Emperor Sigismund in 1432. He then entered the service of Alfonso, king of Aragon, who sent him on various embassies. He was employed also by Ferdinand, son and successor of Alfonso. He left a History of Alfonso, and other works. Died, 1471.

Beccafumi, Domenico, whose real name was **Mecherino**, was one of the best painters of the Siennese school. His style was formed on that of Perugino, but was modified subsequently by the study of other artists. He executed some statues and bas-reliefs in bronze, and completed the mosaic of the pavement in the cathedral of Siena. Born, 1484; died, about 1550.

Beccaria, Giovanni Battista, an ingenious natural philosopher, whose whole life was devoted to the study of physics. He was professor of philosophy at Palermo and Rome, and published several works of great merit, particularly on the nature of the electric fluid. Born, 1716; died, 1781.

Beccaria, Cesare Bonesana, Marquis of, an Italian political philosopher, born at Milan in 1735. He is chiefly known as author of the celebrated 'Treatise on Crimes and Punishments,' which first appeared in 1764, and advocated great reforms in criminal legislation.

It passed through six editions in Italy in the first two years, and was soon read all over Europe. It brought, however, a storm of persecution on the author, who was protected by the Austrian governor of Lombardy, and made Professor of Political Philosophy. Beccaria was one of the principal writers in the journal called 'Il Caffè,' published at Milan, in imitation of the English 'Spectator.' Died, 1793.

Bechstein, Johann Matthias, a German naturalist, was born in 1757. He studied theology at Jena, but abandoned the church for his favourite science. He entered the service of the Duke of Saxe Meiningen in 1800, as director of a 'Forest Academy.' Bechstein's 'Natural History of Cage Birds' has been translated into English. Among his other works are 'True Delineations of Natural History,' 'Handbook of Forest Science,' 'Forest Insectology,' &c. Died, 1822.

Beck, Anthony. [Bek.]

Becket, St. Thomas A. archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of a London merchant, his mother being a convert from Mohammedanism. He was born in 1119, and was sent by Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, to study at Oxford and Bologna. He entered the church, and was much forwarded by Theobald. In 1158 the king, Henry II., made Becket chancellor. In the following year he accompanied the king to France, with a large and splendid retinue. He was elected archbishop of Canterbury, by command of Henry II., in 1162; and soon after he resigned the office of chancellor, thereby giving great offence to the king. Becket now laid aside all pomp and luxury, and led a life of monastic austerity. In the controversy which immediately arose respecting the limits of civil and ecclesiastical authority, Becket asserted against the king the independence of the church, and refused to sign the 'Constitutions of Clarendon.' By a council or parliament at Northampton, in 1164, Becket was condemned, and suspended from his office. He escaped in disguise to France, and had the protection of the king. In response to his excommunication of the clergy who signed the 'Constitutions,' and some of the king's officers, the king, in 1166, banished all the relations of Becket, and forbade all communication with him. War with France followed. Peace was made in 1169 between Henry and Louis, and two papal legates, Gratian and Vivian, were sent by Pope Alexander III. to settle the dispute with Becket. The conference took place in France, but was fruitless, the legates resolutely siding with Becket. In 1170 a meeting took place between the king and the archbishop at Fretteville, where they were professedly reconciled, and Becket returned to Canterbury. He at once published the pope's sentence of suspension against the archbishop of York, and other prelates, who had crowned Prince Henry. The king's angry expression on hearing this induced four of his barons (Richard Brito, Reginald Fitzurse, Hugh de Moreville, and William

Tracy) to go immediately to Canterbury, and after unsuccessfully remonstrating with Becket, they followed him into the cathedral and murdered him on the steps of the altar, 31 Dec. 1170. The king denied all share in the murder, and was absolved; but in 1174 he did penance at Becket's tomb. Becket was canonized by Alexander III. in 1173. His remains were translated in 1220 to a splendid shrine, which attracted crowds of pilgrims, and was loaded with rich offerings. The immense treasure was seized by Henry VIII. and the shrine destroyed in 1538.

Beckford, William, one of the most remarkable men of modern times, was the son of Alderman Beckford, of London, who bequeathed him property said to amount to upwards of 100,000*l.* per annum. He had a strong passion for building, and in erecting the much-talked-of Fonthill Abbey spent in a very few years the enormous sum of 273,000*l.*! An excellent scholar, and possessed of a fine taste in almost every branch of art, he collected in the fantastic but costly 'Abbey' one of the finest and most extensive libraries in England, and his pictures and curiosities were almost unequalled. His vast expenses, and the loss of a large portion of his West Indian property, rendered it necessary for him to sell the abbey, and, with a few exceptions, all its rich and rare contents, in 1822. When the sale was announced, public curiosity was so generally excited, that 7200 catalogues were sold at one guinea each! But his claim to remembrance rests chiefly upon his wild and singular tale of 'Vathek,' which is so splendid in description, so true to Eastern costume, that Lord Byron said 'Even Rasselas must bow before it: the Happy Valley will not bear a comparison with the Hall of Eblia.' In addition to 'Vathek,' Beckford wrote a satirical work, entitled 'Memoirs of Extraordinary Painters;' 'Italy, with Sketches of Portugal and Spain;' and 'Recollections of an Excursion to the Monasteries of Alcobaca and Batalha.' Died, May, 1844, aged 84.

Beckmann, Johann Anton, a native of Hanover, and a professor at Göttingen, where he lectured for many years on subjects connected with rural and political economy, &c. He was the author of several works, of which his 'History of Discoveries and Inventions' is the best known. Born, 1739; died, 1811.

Beddoes, Thomas Lovell, dramatic poet, was born at Clifton in 1803. His father was a physician, and the early patron of Sir Humphry Davy, and his mother was a younger sister of Maria Edgeworth. Early left an orphan, he was educated at the Charterhouse and at Oxford, where his impetuous, sarcastic, and rebellious disposition involved him in frequent conflicts with the authorities. He left the university after taking his degrees, wearied and dissatisfied, in 1824. He then went to study medicine at Göttingen, became an enthusiastic student of science, graduated M. D. at Würzburg, lived afterwards at Strasburg and Zurich, and was several times banished by

Prussian, Hanoverian, and Bavarian governments as a democrat, and died at Basel early in 1849. His principal poem, the only completed work of his mature years, is that entitled 'Death's Jest-Book, or The Fool's Tragedy.' He first made himself known by the 'Bride's Tragedy,' published in his second college year, and which won him the warm friendship of 'Barry Cornwall' and George Darley. After his death a volume of his 'Poems,' chiefly early ones and mere fragments, with some striking letters, was published, with a memoir by his friend Mr. Kelsall. Beddoes was a passionate admirer of the great dramatists of the 16th century, and he showed himself a genius of the same order. 'The few poems he has left,' says a friendly critic, 'are magnificent in diction, terse and close in expression, various and beautiful in modulation, displaying imaginative thoughts of the highest reach, and sweeping the chords of passion with a strong and fearless hand. Plenty of defects may be noted, but never a want of sincerity, never a borrowed trick, never a gaudy irrelevance, never a superfluous common-place.'

Bede, or **Beda**, surnamed 'the Venerable,' an English monk and ecclesiastical historian, was born in the diocese of Durham, about 673. He was for twelve years a student in the monastery of Wearmouth, while Benedict Bishop was abbot. He also received instruction from John of Beverley. He was ordained priest about 703, and had already obtained a wide reputation for learning and piety. His whole life was spent quietly in his monastery, devoted to study and writing. His most important work is the 'Ecclesiastical History of England,' published about 734, and highly esteemed as one of the most trustworthy sources of early English history. It was written in Latin, and was translated into English by Alfred the Great. The earliest printed edition appeared in 1474. Bede wrote many works, among others a 'Chronicle' from the Creation to A.D. 725; and he completed a Saxon translation of St. John's Gospel the day he died. His end was peaceful and Christian, as his life had been. He died May 26, 735. His remains, at first deposited in the monastery, were afterwards removed to Durham Cathedral. The church of the Venerable Bede, at Yarrow, has recently been restored (1866).

Bedell, William, bishop of Kilmore, was born in Essex in 1570. He studied at Cambridge and entered the church. He spent eight years at Venice as chaplain to Sir Henry Wotton, and there enjoyed the friendship of Paul Sarpi, the great historian of the Council of Trent. After discharging the duties of parish priest first at Bury St. Edmunds, and next at Horningsheath, he was chosen provost of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1627, and two years later was made bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh. He did good service both at the college and in his see by the reforms he introduced. At 70 years of age he was seized with his family by the rebels and imprisoned. Died soon after, in 1642.

Bishop Bedell caused the Old Testament to be translated into Irish.

Bedford, John, Duke of, regent of France, was third son of Henry IV. and his first wife, Mary de Bohun, and was born in 1390. He was knighted on his father's coronation, named constable of England in 1403, created duke of Bedford in 1415, and was sent to succour Harfleur the following year. Henry V. desired that Bedford should be regent of France, and the duke of Gloucester regent of England, during the minority of his son; but by act of parliament Bedford was appointed protector of the kingdom, and Gloucester his substitute in case of absence. In 1422 Charles VI. of France died, and long years of war followed between the rival claimants of the kingdom, Charles VII. and Henry VI. Bedford secured the alliance of the dukes of Burgundy and Brittany, and had a long series of military successes. The tide turned at the siege of Orleans, which was raised by Joan of Arc. The duke of Brittany had previously abandoned the English; the duke of Burgundy did the same in 1435; and the death of Bedford, hastened by disappointment, followed immediately. Died at Rouen, Sept. 1435.

Bedford, John Russell, 6th Duke of, K.G., distinguished for his princely patronage of the fine arts, and every branch of social industry. A member of several learned societies, versed in science and fond of literature, he was no less attached to agriculture, to the improvement of which he devoted many years and large sums of money. He expended upwards of 40,000*l.* in re-building Covent Garden Market, in such a style as to render it one of the ornaments of the metropolis. In politics his Grace was a Whig; but his whole course and character were such as to procure him the esteem of men of all parties, and to obtain for him emphatically the title of 'a good old English gentleman.' Born, 1766; died, 1839.

Bedloe, William, Captain, an infamous informer, noted for his perjuries, and rewarded with 500*l.* for pretended information respecting a popish plot, and the death of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey. Died, 1680.

Bedmar, Alfonso de la Cueva, Marquis of, cardinal, bishop of Oviedo, Spanish diplomatist, was born in 1572. He was sent ambassador to the republic of Venice by Philip III. in 1607, and in 1618 he took part with Don Pedro of Toledo, governor of Milan, and the duke of Ossuna, then viceroy of Naples, in a conspiracy to overthrow the republic of Venice, by firing the arsenal, pillaging the mint and the treasury of St. Mark, and massacring the doge and the senators. The plot failed, and many Frenchmen and Spaniards were arrested and hung or drowned as accomplices. Bedmar was allowed to retire. He was created cardinal in 1622, was afterwards governor of the Netherlands, made himself detested by the Flemings, and retired to Rome. Died, 1655.

Beechey, Rear-Admiral **Frederick William**, the son of the distinguished painter, Sir William Beechey, was born in London in 1796,

BELLAMY

at Paris, but preferred to return to Florence, where he held an honourable post in the Medici family till his death. Among his etchings, about 1400 in number, one of the most admirable is the view of the Pont Neuf, Paris. Died, 1664.

Bellamy, Jacob, a Dutch poet, whose patriotic songs and other lyrics are highly and deservedly esteemed. Born, 1757; died, 1786.

Bellarmin, Robert, Cardinal, a learned Jesuit, born in Tuscany in 1542. At the age of 18 he entered the order of Jesuits, was ordained priest by Jansenius at Ghent, and held for seven years the chair of Theology at Louvain. In 1576 he returned to Italy and professed theology at Rome; was created cardinal by Clement VIII. in 1599; archbishop of Capua in 1601; and in 1605 librarian of the Vatican. He was an able and upright man, and is especially celebrated for his controversial writings, which form a complete arsenal for Catholic theologians. He maintains the extreme opinions known as Ultramontane. His works fill several folio volumes. Died, 1621.

Bellay, Jean du, Cardinal, archbishop of Bordeaux, was born in 1492. By his great abilities he attracted the notice of Francis I., who made him his adviser and employed him on important affairs of state. Du Bellay was twice sent ambassador to Henry VIII., and took part at Rome in the negotiations respecting Henry's divorce. He was appointed bishop of Paris in 1532, and created cardinal in 1535. In the following year he was left at Paris with the title of lieutenant-general during the absence of Francis I., and for the services he rendered was made successively bishop of Limoges, archbishop of Bordeaux, and bishop of Mans. Through the influence of the cardinal of Lorraine, Du Bellay lost his rank after the death of Francis, and spent the rest of his life at Rome. He was a promoter of learning, contributed to the foundation of the Collège Royal, and left some Latin poems and a Defence of Francis I. Died, 1560.

Belle-Isle, Charles Louis Auguste Fouquet, Count of, marshal of France, was born in 1684. He distinguished himself in the war of the Spanish Succession, became lieutenant-general in 1732, took part in the siege of Philippsburg, procured the cession of Lorraine to France, and was made governor of Metz. Created marshal of France about 1740, he commanded in Germany against the Imperialists, took Prague, was sent as ambassador extraordinary to the Diet at Frankfort, and procured the election of Charles VII. Abandoned by the allies, Prussia and Saxony, he was besieged in Prague by the Austrians, but effected a very skilful retreat with his army from Prague to Egra. Soon after he was taken prisoner by the English and brought to England, where he was confined some months. He was afterwards created duke and peer, admitted to the French Academy, and made minister of war in 1757. Died, 1761.

BELLINI

Bellenden, William, a Scottish writer of the 17th century, distinguished for the purity of his Latin compositions. In 1602 he was a professor at the University of Paris. His work 'De Statu' consists of treatises on monarchical government, and on the consulate and senate of Rome; founded on the writings of Cicero.

Belliard, Augustin Daniel, Count de, a distinguished French general and diplomatist, was born in 1773, in La Vendée. He entered the military service early, and was soon made an officer of Dumourier's staff; he afterwards served with Buonaparte in Italy and Egypt; and, returning from the latter country, he participated in the victories of Ulm and Austerlitz, and fought in all the great battles in the war with Prussia. He next went to Spain; but in 1812 joined the army destined for the invasion of Russia, and particularly distinguished himself in the battle of the Moskwa. At Leipsic a cannon-ball carried away his arm. After Napoleon's abdication he was made a peer of France, and major-general of the army under the Duke de Berri. When the Emperor returned from Elba, he despatched Belliard to King Joachim at Naples, but the vessel was intercepted by a British ship, and driven back to France. On the return of the Bourbons he was for a short time imprisoned, but soon taken into favour again. When Louis Philippe ascended the throne, he sent Belliard to Berlin, to treat respecting the acknowledgment of the new dynasty; and during his embassy to Brussels he contributed more than any other diplomatist to the formation of the new Belgian government. He died in 1832.

Bellièvre, Pomponne de, French statesman, chancellor to Henry IV. He was employed in various embassies during the reigns of Charles IX., Henry III., and Henry IV., took a leading part at the congress of Vervins, and held the office of chancellor of France from 1599 to 1605. Born, 1529; died, 1607.

Bellingham. [See Perceval.]

Bellini, Jacopo, an early Italian painter, was a native of Venice, and excelled in portrait-painting. He was the father of Gentile and Giovanni Bellini. Died, 1470.

Bellini, Gentile, an Italian painter, son of the preceding, was born at Venice in 1421. He assisted his brother Giovanni in the decoration of the council-chamber of the ducal palace, and was sent to paint the portrait of the Sultan Mahomet II. One of his finest pictures is the Preaching of St. Mark at Alexandria. Died, 1508.

Bellini, Giovanni, the greatest Italian painter of his time, brother of the preceding, was born at Venice in 1426. He was employed with Gentile to paint in the council-hall of the palace, but the works executed there have perished. He adopted the method of oil painting, executed an immense number of works, had Titian and Giorgione for his pupils, and died in 1516. The National Gallery contains three pictures by this master.

Bellini, Vincenzo, a celebrated musical

BELLMAN

composer, was born at Catania in Sicily, in 1806. He was educated at Naples under Zingarelli, and before he had completed his 20th year he had produced 'Bianca e Gernando' at the theatre San Carlo. This was succeeded by various other operas, of which 'Il Pirata,' 'La Sonnambula,' 'Norma,' and 'I Puritani,' are the best, and have gained for him an undying celebrity. His moral character stood high, and his manners and compositions were in harmonious accordance; agreeable, tender, and elegant. Died near Paris, September 23, 1835.

Bellman, Charles Michael, a Swedish poet, patronized by Gustavus Adolphus; and the most original, while strictly national, poet of Sweden. His principal poem is the 'Bachi Tempel.' Most of his subjects are taken from scenes of low life. Born, 1741; died, 1795.

Bellet, Joseph René, a distinguished French naval officer, was born at Paris in 1826. He was trained in the naval school at Brest, took a prominent part in the expedition to Madagascar in 1845, and was made a member of the Legion of Honour. After serving in South America he joined the expedition under Captain Kennedy sent to search after Sir John Franklin; and in 1853 he accompanied that under Captain Inglefield. He was drowned while crossing the ice in August of the same year. His intelligence, accomplishments, and devotion to duty had won him great esteem and admiration both in France and England. An obelisk was set up to his memory in front of Greenwich Hospital.

Belon, Pierre, an eminent French naturalist, born about 1518. He studied medicine and botany, and owed to the friendly aid of the Cardinals of Tournon and Lorraine a good education and the means of making extensive travels in Europe and the East. He was highly esteemed by Henry II. and Charles IX., and won a great reputation by his numerous works on natural history and the 'Observations' made during his travels. Assassinated near Paris, 1564.

Belsham, Thomas, an eminent Unitarian divine, at one time head of the theological academy at Daventry, and for the last 20 years of his life minister of Essex Street Chapel, London. He wrote many polemical treatises, and published a new translation of the Epistles of St. Paul. His work on Christian Evidences obtained much popularity. Died, in his 80th year, 1829.

Belsham, William, brother of the preceding, an eminent writer; author of 'Essays, Political and Literary,' 'History of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the Treaty of Amiens,' in 12 vols. 8vo., &c. Died, aged 75, in 1827.

Belzoni, Giovanni Battista, an enterprising traveller, whose researches in Egypt have been of great service to those engaged in the study of its antiquities, was born at Padua. He came to England in 1803; and becoming involved in pecuniary difficulties while residing

BENEDICT

in London, he obtained a livelihood by the display of feats of strength and activity at Astley's Amphitheatre, for which his colossal stature and extraordinary muscular powers eminently qualified him. At length he left this country, and entered on his travels through Egypt, in 1816. In 1816 he sent the busts of Jupiter, Memnon, &c., to the British Museum; published a narrative of his operations in 1820; and in the following year exhibited a model of a splendid tomb which he had discovered near Thebes. But, while making preparations for passing from Benin to Houssa and Timbuctoo, he was attacked with dysentery, and died at Gato, in 1823.

Bem, Joseph, a Polish general, was born in 1795. His first service was in the French expedition against Russia in 1812. He was afterwards professor in the school of artillery at Warsaw, took part in the insurrection of 1830, and in 1848 joined the Hungarian army. He obtained several successes against the Austrians and Russians in the following year, but after the defeat at Temeswar retired into Turkey, and was made a pasha. Died, 1850.

Bembo, Pietro, a noble Venetian poet, and miscellaneous writer; secretary to Leo X., and promoted to be bishop of Bergamo and cardinal by Paul III.; author of a History of Venice, an important and esteemed work on the Italian language, &c. Born, 1470; died, 1547.

Benbow, John, a brave English admiral, born at Shrewsbury, in 1650. He was the son of a royalist colonel, who served under Charles II. at Worcester. His skill and valour in an action with a Barbary pirate at the head of a superior force gained him the confidence of the nation, and he was made a captain in the navy by James II. He served some time in the Channel, protecting the merchant ships, and commanding in attacks on French ports. Rear-Admiral in 1696, he was sent to the West Indies in 1699 and 1701, and between those expeditions was made vice-admiral. In August, 1702, during an engagement with the French Commodore Du Casse, he had his leg carried away by a chain shot; and at this critical instant several of his captains having signed a paper declaring that 'nothing was to be done,' the enemy effected his escape. Benbow brought the delinquents to a court-martial, and two were shot; but his death took place in Jamaica, in November following. His portrait, painted by Kneller, was presented by George IV. to the Naval Gallery, Greenwich Hospital.

Benedetti, Jacopo di. [*Jacopone.*]

Benedict, St., the founder of the Benedictine Order, was born at Nursia, in the duchy of Spoleto, in 480. Of a wealthy and pious family, he was sent to pursue his studies at Rome; but dissatisfied with the sterile instruction, and shrinking with religious horror from the vices of the city, he quitted it, probably in the dawn of manhood, and retired, accompanied by his nurse Cyrilla, to a village near Subiaco, about forty miles from Rome. A display of miraculous power drew to him the wonder of the country people, and to escape the curious he cut himself off completely from the world, and spent three

BENTLEY

was born in Yorkshire in 1662. He studied at Cambridge, entered the church, and was appointed first Boyle lecturer. He early distinguished himself by his classical learning, and in 1693 was named librarian to the king. Soon after broke out his quarrel with Boyle, the main result of which was Bentley's famous 'Dissertations on the Epistles of Phalaris.' In 1700 he was named Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and soon after archdeacon of Ely. Working hard as a scholar, and effecting improvements in his college, he nevertheless, by his arrogance, selfishness, and offensive measures, involved himself in miserable quarrels and litigation with the college seniors; and after obtaining the Regius Professorship of Divinity, he was degraded and deprived by the senate. This sentence, after years of litigation, was annulled. His writings are very numerous, but we can only name his editions of Horace, Homer, and Terence, his 'Remarks on the Discourse of Freethinking,' and his extraordinary edition of 'Paradise Lost.' Died, 1742.

Bentley, Thomas. [See Wedgwood.]

Benyowsky, Maurice Augustus, Count, a native of Hungary, who, after serving in the imperial armies, joined the Polish nobility, and fought against Russia for the independence of Poland, but was taken prisoner and exiled to Kamtschatka. From that remote region, however, he escaped; and after various fortunes he was sent out by the French to Madagascar, the sovereignty of which island he afterwards attempted to assume. He was slain in an action with the French, 1786.

Béranger, Jean Pierre de, the greatest lyric poet that France has produced, was born at Paris in 1780. To his grandfather, who was a tailor living in the Rue Montorgueil, and an aunt by the father's side, he was indebted for his early nurture and education. When he was ten years of age he went to reside at Peronne in Picardy with his aunt, and here he led for some time an indolent and unsettled life, trying several occupations, including that of a pot-boy, and settling in none, till he was at last apprenticed to a printer in the town, and from this period gave himself up to literary pursuits. In 1795 his father took him to Paris, where he wanted his assistance in certain banking operations in which he was engaged; but in 1798 the bank failed, and Béranger bade adieu to financial operations for ever. During the period that followed he produced his best songs; but embittered by disappointment, and hopeless of success, he collected all the poems he had written and sent them to Lucien Buonaparte, the brother of the First Consul, who was known to be a liberal patron of literature, and in this instance did not belie his reputation. With the assistance thus rendered Béranger soon found employment for his pen. In 1806-6 he assisted in editing Landon's 'Annales de Musée,' and in 1809 he was attached to the University with a small salary of 1200 francs, which, however, sufficed for all his wants. Meanwhile he went on cultivating the Muses,

BERANGER

and delighting all who knew him with the songs, chiefly amatory, which he then composed. In 1816 he first came before the world as an author, though many of the poems then printed had been circulated in manuscript, and the sensation produced by this first publication was immense. France hailed in Béranger a poet who was not only able to sing of love and wine, but who gave the noblest and most heart-stirring expression to that sense of blighted glory and humbled pride which then smouldered in the breast of the whole people. His second series of songs, published in 1821, cost him his place and three months' imprisonment in St. Pelagie; and for his third series, published in 1828, he was condemned to nine months' imprisonment in La Force, and a fine of 10,000 francs. But the fine was paid by the poet's admirers; while from behind his prison-bars Béranger kept up so deadly a fire on the government that he contributed more effectually to destroy it than all the blows of the heroes of the 'Three Glorious Days.' After the election of Louis Philippe to the throne, he declined to accept of any reward for his services, and retired first to Passy, next to Fontainebleau, and finally to Tours, where he completed what he called his 'Mémoires Chantants' by the publication of his fourth series of songs. Speaking of these masterpieces of poetic skill, Goethe says, 'Béranger was never at school, and never studied at a University. But his songs are, nevertheless, so full of mature cultivation, of grace, wit, and subtlest irony, they are so artistically finished, and their language is so masterly, that he is admired not only by France, but by the whole of civilized Europe. His songs have shed joy into millions of hearts;—they are familiar even to the working classes; and at the same time they are so high above the level of common-place, that the intercourse with these graceful spirits accustoms and compels the people to have better and more generous thoughts.' At the revolution of February, 1848, Béranger was elected to the Constituent Assembly; but after one or two sittings, he sent in his resignation, and finally retired from the storm and turbulence of political life. His last years were solaced by the kindness of numerous friends who admired in him the straightforward honourable man as well as the national poet. Though a republican at heart, Béranger looked upon Napoleon, in his rise from a simple artillery officer to be the Emperor of the French, as an incarnation of the national spirit; and he did so much to perpetuate the superstitious reverence of the people for his name as to pave the way for the advent of his nephew and successor to the imperial throne. Died, 1857. In his 'Autobiography,'—a posthumous publication,—Béranger has given a most interesting account of his struggles with fortune, his private adventures, the development of his mind, the origin of his works, the manner of their success, the friendships and the persecutions they brought

in his field, and the sterling character of his writings is confirmed by recent researches. His Anthropological Treatises, and the Memoirs of his life by Marx and Florence, were translated into English and edited by T. Bendyshe, M.A., and published for the Anthropological Society, in 1865.

Boabdil. [Abu Abdallah Mohamed].

Boaden, James, dramatic author and critic. His plays are numerous, but we believe there is not one of them that now keeps possession of the stage. Far more important are his dramatic memoirs. In them he has left, probably, the best record that the world can now hope to have of John Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Jordan, and Mrs. Inchbald. He was also author of 'An Inquiry into the Authenticity of the various Pictures and Prints of Shakespeare,' and a 'Tract on the Sonnets of Shakespeare.'

Boadicea, or Boudicca, a British heroine, Born, 1762; died, 1839.

Boadicea, or Boudicca, a British heroine, the widow of Prasutagus, and queen of the Iceni. Having been ignominiously treated by the Romans, she headed an insurrection against them, attacked their settlements, and reduced London to ashes; but being at length utterly defeated by Suetonius Paulinus, she is said by Tacitus to have put an end to her life by poison, A.D. 61.

Boabdil. [See Columbus, Christopher, and Xepoli.]

Boccaccio, Giovanni, the celebrated Italian novelist, was the son of a Florentine merchant, but was born at Paris in 1313. His passion for literature led him to abandon first commerce and next the study of law. He spent some years at Naples, and while there, in 1341, fell in love with a beautiful girl, a natural daughter of the king of Naples, for whom he wrote several of his works, and whom he named 'Fiammetta.' He was afterwards patronized by Queen Joanna, and for her, as much as for his 'Fiammetta,' is said to have written his chief work, the 'Decamerone.' On his father's death he returned to Florence, where he was greatly honoured, and was sent on several public embassies. Amongst others, he was sent to Padua to communicate to Petrarch the tidings of the death of his friend. He gained the friendship of the illustrious poet, and enjoyed it through life. Boccaccio, like Petrarch, contributed greatly to the revival of the study of classical literature, spent much time and money in collecting manuscripts, and was the first to bring into Italy from Greece copies of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. A solemn message from a dying monk, about 1361, deeply impressed Boccaccio, and led to a remarkable reformation in his manner of life. He was chosen by the Florentines to occupy the chair which was established in 1373 for the exposition of the 'Divina Commedia.' In the following year he had to mourn the loss of his master and friend Petrarch; and after some months of broken health, he died at Certaldo, in December 1375.

Boeckl. [See Martinus and further.]

Boeckl, John. [See Martinus and further.]

Boeckl, Samuel, a French Protestant theologian, was born at Rouen in 1559, studied at Sedan and Leyden, and became pastor at Caen. He obtained much reputation by his public conferences with the Jesuit Veron in 1628. He visited Stockholm with Huot in 1652, on the invitation of Queen Christina, and died at Caen in 1661. He wrote several learned works, among which are, 'De Fatale Tertium,' 'Geographia Sacra,' and 'Hierozoicon.'

Boeckl, August, a learned German linguist and critic, who edited the New Testament in Ethiopic, all the Evangelists in Persian, St. Matthew in Arabic, &c. Born, 1723; died, 1796.

Bode, Johann Mier, a German astronomer, was born at Hamburg in 1747. At an early age he became assistant to Burch, and in 1772 was called to Berlin by Frederick II. One of his best works is the 'Anleitung zur Kenntniss des gestirnten Himmels,' which appeared in 1768 and has passed through more than twenty editions. He published also a 'Celestial Atlas, Astronomical Annals, &c., and was a member of the principal scientific societies of Europe. The so-called 'law of the planetary distances,' usually called 'Bode's law,' was first suggested by Professor Titius, of Wittenberg. Died, 1826.

Bode, Johann Christoph, a German miscellaneous writer and translator, born at Brunswick, 1730. He was originally a musician in a Hanoverian regiment; he then became a bookseller, and finally rose to be privy councillor to the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt. He translated into German, Sternes' 'Tristram

and Isolde,' 'The Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt,' 'The Decamerone,' in which his fame rests, in health, he died at Certaldo, in December 1375.

certainty and simplicity. The 'Farmer's Boy' obtained very great popularity, and was translated into French and Italian, and even, by an English scholar, into Latin. Although brought forward and patronized by Capel Loft and the duke of Devon, the modest poet had a large share of the ill which he is held to have incurred. He was embittered by want, ill-health, and consequent dejection. Born, 1766; died, 1823.

Blount, Sir Henry, a traveller through Turkey, Syria, and Egypt; author of a 'Voyage to the Levant'. He was knighted by Charles I., whose cause he supported through the civil war, and was afterwards employed by Cromwell on some important affairs, and was rewarded with a commissionership of trade. Born, 1602; died, 1682.

Blount, Sir Thomas Pope, barr., eldest son of the above; member of several parliaments, and appointed commissioner of accounts at the Revolution; author of 'Censures celebrated on the Revolution', &c. Born, 1649; died, 1697.

Blount, Charles, youngest brother of the preceding, was born in 1654. He attained great notoriety by a series of attacks on revealed religion and popular belief. His most celebrated work was 'The first two books of Philosophy concerning the Life of Apollonius of Tyana', which appeared in 1680. He wrote an excellent treatise on the Liberty of the Press, 'Animus Mundi'; 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians', &c. Maddened by the refusal of his deceased wife's sister to marry him, he shot himself, 1693.

Blow, John, Mus. D., an English musician and composer of great ability; author of anthems, services, &c., and of some secular compositions, which are published collectively under the title of 'Amphion Anglicus'. Died, 1708.

Blücher, Field Marshal Gebhard Leberecht von, a distinguished Prussian general, whose important services gained him the appellation of 'Marshal Forward', was born at Hesel, 1742. He entered the Swedish service when quite a youth, and in the first campaign was made prisoner by the Prussians, whom he afterwards joined, and rose to the rank of captain; but being discontented with the promotion of other officers over his head, he obtained his discharge from the Great Frederick, who dismissed him with the pithy remark, 'he might go to the devil if he pleased'; and he afterwards lived many years in retirement. Being recalled by King Frederick William, he was made major-general after the battle of Lützen, in 1794, and commanded the cavalry at the battle of Jena, which decided for a time the fate of the Prussian monarchy. When Prussia entered into the coalition against Napoleon, in 1813, our hero, then seventy years old, was made general of the centre of the allied army; distinguished himself at Lützen and Leipzig, and the flying French across the Rhine, and, after a year of obstinate conflict in France, headed the right wing of the allied army under the walls of Paris, at the time of Napoleon's abdication in 1814. In England, which he visited with the allied sovereigns, he was received with enthusiasm. Being re-invested with the command of the Prussian army during the Hundred Days, he was defeated by Napoleon at Ligny, on June 16, 1815, on which occasion he was unhurt and charged over by both the French and Prussian cavalry. Marshal Grouchy was commissioned by Napoleon to push Blücher's retreat, and check his junction with the British army, which Wellington required. But having deceived Grouchy by leaving a body of his troops to make the operation, he re-advanced, and was afterwards completely defeated by the British at Waterloo. This fresh attack on the advancing column contributed greatly to decide the victory, and Blücher arrived in time to participate in the pursuit. He was a rough and fearless soldier; brave, honest, and free; beloved by his comrades, and a sworn foe to the enemies of his country. Died, at his estate in Silesia, 1819, aged 77.

Blumenbach, Johann Albrecht, German politician, member of the parliament of Frankfurt, was born at Cologne in 1807. His thirst for knowledge showed itself from his earliest years, and notwithstanding the pressure of difficulties and hardships, he made considerable attainments, and in 1832 became conductor of several journals at Leipzig. He distinguished himself as an earnest opponent of the superstitious dis-plays in connection with the Holy Coat of Treves, in 1844. But it was not till 1848 that he became known as a politician. In March of that year he was elected member of the parliament of Frankfurt, in which he was leader of the party of the Left. On the breaking out of the insurrection at Vienna, in October, he hastened thither to support the movement by his eloquence. He was, however, soon after arrested by the Austrian government, tried by court martial, and shot. His death caused a profound sensation not only in Germany, but throughout Europe.

Blumenbach, Johann Friedrich, a distinguished German physiologist and comparative anatomist, was born at Götting in 1752. He studied at Jena and Götting, and became Professor of Medicine, Librarian, and keeper of the museum, at the University of Göttingen, in 1778. He made two visits to England, and was admitted to the French Academy of Sciences. His principal works are 'Institutiones Physiologicae', which was translated into English by Dr. Elliotson; 'Handbuch der vergleichenden Anatomie'; an 'Essay on the Natural Variety of the Human Race'; and works on Embryology and the Bones of the Human Body. He also published a description of the large collection he had formed of skulls of different races. Blumenbach was a master

board at Tahiti, he sailed again in April, 1788, in a few days a mutiny broke out, caused probably by Bligh's harshness and tyranny, and he with eighteen companions were cast adrift in an open boat. After an extraordinary voyage the governor of New South Wales, but in less than two years his rigorous and arbitrary conduct made it necessary to deprive him. Died at London, 1817.

Blizard, Sir William, a surgeon and anatomist of considerable eminence, was born in 1742. During a long life of professional activity and experience he maintained a high reputation : and was for many years Professor of Anatomy to the Royal College of Surgeons, and a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He was also the author of several works, viz., 'Suggestions for the Improvement of Hospitals,' 'Reflections on Police, &c.' Died, at the age of 92, in Sept., 1835.

Bligh, Marcus Miliers, an ingenious naturalist and physician, and a Jew by birth, was born at Annapolis, of mean parentage; but entering into the service of a physician, he included medicine, anatomy, and natural history with great success, and became particularly eminent in the last-named science. His 'Ichthyology,' produced at Berlin, in 1786, at the expense of the wealthiest prince of Germany, is a magnificent national work. Born, 1723; died, 1798.

Blomfield, Francis, topographical historian, was a native of Norfolk. He was born in 1706, was educated at Cambridge, entered the church, and became in 1722 rector of Fressingfield. His great work is the 'Topographical History of the County of Norfolk,' in three vols., folio; the last two being by another hand. The author was also printer and publisher of his own book. Died, 1761.

Blomfield, Charles James, Bishop of London, was born in 1786, at Bury St. Edmunds, where his father was a teacher. After attending the grammar-school of his native town for eight years, he removed to Cambridge, and earned great distinction in the field of classical literature. He was admitted to preferments and presented to the rectory of Quenington in 1810, and the same year he published his edition of the 'Prometheus' of Æschylus, which at once marked him as a scholar of the first rank. This was followed by various editions of the classic authors, and led to his being appointed in succession rector of Chester, rector of St. Botolphs, Bishopsgate, the richest living in the diocese of London, bishop of Chester in 1824, and bishop of London in 1838. From that period till his retirement, in 1856, he was the most conspicuous member of the English presby. In all questions affecting the status of the clergy and the doctrines of the church he took a most active part; but, perhaps, he will be best remembered for the church accommodation for the thousands of negroes, which he will be best remembered for the

Louis IX., displaying great energy and address as a ruler. She opposed the departure of Louis for the crusade, but accompanied him to China. His long absence and the rumour of his intention to settle in the Holy Land caused her great sorrow, and she died in 1252.

Blanchard, Sir Gilbert, M.D., was born in 1749, and, after rendering important services while attending Lord Rodney on the West India station, became successively physician to the fleet, to the Prince of Wales, and to St. Thomas's Hospital, and president of the Royal Society, member of the French Institute, and was, in 1812, created a baronet. His principal work is his 'Elements of Medical Logic.' He died in June, 1834.

Blanchard, Lord, was born in Edinburgh in 1775, and entered the army in his 18th year. He served in the Peninsular war, at the conclusion of which he received public thanks for his services, and afterwards became lord-lieutenant of Kent. He was residing with his family at Brussels during the struggle of the Belgians for a separate government; when looking out from a window to see the Dutch troops who were advancing into the park, he was struck in the neck by a musket-ball, and died a few moments after, Sept. 1830.

Blanchard, Dr. Benjamin, an English divine and biblical critic: royal professor of Hebrew at Oxford, and author of a 'Dissertation on the Seventy Weeks of Daniel,' a translation and critical commentary on the Psalms, &c. Died, 1801.

Blanchard, Margaret Power, Countess, celebrated for her beauty, accomplishments, of literary productions, was born in the county of Waterford in 1789. At the early age of 15 she contracted an ill-fated marriage with Captain Farnham, and after his death the earl of Blessington obtained her hand in 1818. After her marriage she passed several years abroad, and formed an acquaintance with Lord Byron, which enabled her to publish one of her most interesting works, her 'Conversations with Lord Byron.' Soon after her husband's death in 1829 she fixed her residence in London, and there were few literary celebrities, native or foreign, who did not share in the 'feast of reason and the flow of soul' for which Gore House will be long remembered. Besides the 'Conversations' above mentioned, Lady Blessington published many novels, besides several works full of personal anecdote, epigram, sentiment, and description, such as 'The Idler in Italy,' 'The Idler in France,' &c. For many years she edited 'The Book of Beauty,' and the 'Keepsake.' Died at Paris, Aug. 1849.

Blanch, William, commander of the ship 'Bounty,' was born in Kent in 1763. He accompanied Captain Cook in his third voyage, and in 1787 was appointed to the command of the 'Bounty,' and sent to convey bread-fruit and other plants from the South Seas to the West Indies. Having taken the cargo on him in 1783, and on his death three years later he committed suicide, Feb. 15, 1846. A collected edition of his writings, with a memoir by Sir Bulwer Lytton, was published in 1846.

Blanchard, Benjamin, a celebrated French aeronaut, born in 1738, was distinguished from his youth by his mechanical inventions. After making his first aeronautic voyage in 1784, he crossed the Channel from Dover to Calais, the king of France with 12,000 francs, and a pension of 12,000. He first made use of a parachute in London, in 1786; visited through various countries on the Continent, exhibiting his aeronautic skill; visited America with the same object; and, returning in 1798, ascended at Rouen with 16 persons in a large balloon, and descended at a place 15 miles distant. He died in 1809.—His wife, **Madame Blanchard**, continued to make aerial voyages; but in June, 1819, having ascended from Livoli, in Paris, her balloon took fire, at a considerable height, owing to some fireworks which she carried with her, the car fell, and the hapless aeronaut was dashed to pieces.

Blanchard, Jacques, an eminent French painter. He spent several years at Rome and Venice, studying particularly the works of Titian. His chief centre is the picture of 'St. Andrew before the Cross,' in the cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris. Born, 1600; died, 1638.

Blanchard, James, a graceful periodical writer, was born at Great Yarmouth in 1803. His father having removed to London when he was five years of age, he received his education at St. Clare's School, Lambeth; and here was laid the groundwork of those literary tastes and habits which distinguished him through life. His first occupation was that of reader at Cox and Baylis's printing office in Great Queen Street. In 1827 he became secretary to the Zoological Society; and in 1831 editor of the 'Monthly Magazine.' He subsequently became connected with the 'True Sun,' the 'Constitutional,' the 'Courtier,' the 'Court Journal,' and the 'Examiner.' He was a constant contributor to the lighter periodicals of the day. Never was there a writer with a readier pen; but though radiant with wit, it was never dipped in gall; and though his political opinions were strongly marked and maintained through good and evil report, his entire freedom from party bigotry and prejudice gained him the respect even of his most decided opponents. But a series of domestic calamities crushed his buoyant spirit to the earth, and in a fit of temporary insanity he committed suicide, Feb. 15, 1846. A collected edition of his writings, with a memoir of the author by Sir Bulwer Lytton, was published in 1846.

Blanche of Castille, queen of Louis VIII. of France, was daughter of Alfonso IX., king of Castille, and was born about 1186. She was married to Louis in 1200, was crowned with him in 1223, and on his death three years later became regent during the minority of her son

BLAINVILLE

which was nearly double his own force, and beat them off. After this he was engaged in various services, as captain of the Penelope, of 36 guns, under Lords Keith and Nelson, Sir Sydney Smith, and other eminent men; and it was owing chiefly to his skill and bravery that the Guillaume Tell, of 80 guns, which escaped from Lord Nelson at Aboukir, was captured. The next scene of his naval glory was Trafalgar, where he performed essential service as captain of the Buysval, and witnessed the death of his friend and heroic commander, whose last words to him were, 'God bless you, Black-wood—I shall never see you more.' In 1806 he was appointed to the command of the Ajax of 80 guns, and joined Lord Collingwood's fleet on the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar. During the night of the 14th of February, 1807, the Ajax was found to be on fire, and in a short time went down with half her crew; Sir Henry, like many others, being saved with the greatest difficulty. After this he commanded the Worcester, and was present at the blockades of Brest and Rochefort. In 1814 the duke of Clarence made him captain of the fleet, and he was appointed to bring over the allied sovereigns from France to this country; on which occasion he was created a baronet, and promoted to the rank of rear-admiral. In 1819 Sir Henry was appointed commander-in-chief of the naval forces in the East Indies, from which station he speedily returned; and in 1827 the lord high admiral raised him to the command at Chatham. Died in December, 1832.

Blainville, Henri Marie Ducrocq de, a very distinguished French anatomist and zoologist, was born at Arques in 1778. After leading a dissolute life till 1805, his career was then decided by his interest in Cuvier's lectures, and he applied himself to the study of medicine. He assisted Cuvier both in his ex- periments and lectures, was chosen Professor of Zoology and Physiology in 1812, and in 1832 succeeded his master as Professor of Com- parative Anatomy at the Jardin des Plantes. He visited England in 1816, was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, of the Royal and Geological Societies of London, and of many other scientific bodies. He contributed largely to scientific journals, and wrote a large number of separate works: among which are his 'Osteographie,' 'Manuel de Malacologie,' 'Principes d'Anatomie Comparée,' 'Cours de Physiologie,' &c. Died, 1850.

Blair, Hugh, an eminent Scotch divine; author of a 'Dissertation on the Poems of O- sian,' 'Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres,' and 'Sermons,' in five volumes, which were long greatly esteemed. Born at Edinburgh, 1718; was appointed Professor of Rhetoric in Edinburgh University in 1762; and died, 1800.

Blair, John, LL.D., author of the well-known Chronological Tables and of 'Lectures on the Canon of the Old Testament,' was a prebendary of Westminster, fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries, and

108

BLAKE

teacher of mathematics to the duke of York. His Chronology first appeared in 1754. Died, 1782.

Blair, Robert, a Scotch divine; author of the well-known and admired poem, 'The Grave.' He was parish minister of Achelestone during the last 15 years of his life. Born, 1700; died, 1746.

Blake, Robert, the great English admiral, was born at Bridgewater in 1598. He was edu- cated at Oxford, and lived in retirement till 1640, when he became a member of parliament. He raised and commanded a troop in the civil war, took Telford for the parliament, and was made governor of the town. His naval service began in 1649 with the pursuit of Prince Ru- pert and the royalist fleet, which he ultimately destroyed. After recovering Guernsey and Jersey, he was made councillor of state. His greatest achievements were, however, in the war with the Dutch, which broke out in 1652, and lasted till 1654. He several times de- feated Van Tromp, was once defeated by him, and paralysed the commerce of the Dutch, and dis- persed their herring fleet in the North Sea. He afterwards commanded with distinguished suc- cess in the Mediterranean. In 1656 he cap- tured a Spanish plate-fleet at the island of Teneriffe. The thanks of parliament were voted to him on this as on several former oc- casions. He was a man of singular uprightness, honesty, and courage, totally free from selfish- ness and worldly ambition, and served his country with a pure heart. Died on his voyage to England in August, 1657. He had a public funeral at Westminster Abbey, but his body was removed at the Restoration. There is a Life of Blake by Mr. Hepworth Dixon.

Blake, William, poet, painter, and en- graver, was born at London in 1757. Dreamy and visionary even in childhood, he was ap- pointed to an engraver, and was employed in making drawings from old monuments in Westminster Abbey and other churches. He afterwards studied at the Royal Academy. In 1789 he published his 'Songs of Innocence,' written, printed, and illustrated by himself with the assistance of his wife. He became the associate of Priestley, Godwin, Mary Wol- stonecraft, and other celebrated freethinkers of the day, and went further than they did in practical denials of the usages of society. He went on publishing many strange poems, not without flashes of truth and beauty, but mostly wild, obscure, and perplexing. About 1800 he settled at Felpham in Sussex, where he had the society of Hayley. After a few years he re- turned to London, continued to see visions and produce poems and designs, began to study Dante at the age of 68, and died in August, 1827. Among his works are 'Songs of Ex- perience,' considered, with the 'Songs of Inno- cence,' some of his best productions; 'The Gates of Paradise,' 'Jerusalem,' 'Inventions to the Book of Job,' and designs to Dante's Vision. The 'Life of W. Blake,' with Selections from his Poems and other Writings, by Gilbert,

1602. till, and was there and beheaded, in

Ston, Armand Louis de Contat, Duke
born about 1760; one of the most celebrated
men of the French revolution, remarkable at
once for his amours, his attachment to liberty,
and his military exploits. He served with La
Fayette in America, and attached himself to
the party of the duke of Orleans on his return.
In 1792 he was joined with Talleyrand in a mis-
sion to his country; on his return, served under
Kochinbeek, in Flanders; and perished by the
revolution at the end of 1793, on a charge of
counter-revolution. He died revoltingly, ordering
tobacco and drinking wine with the execu-
tioner.

Albany, Sir Henry Cowley, an eminent modern English composer, was born in London in 1786, and pursued his musical studies under the direction of Bianchi. In 1806 some pieces which he wrote for the ballet of 'Amberline and Bajazet' brought him into favourable notice; but his first original composition of note was the 'Chressian Bride,' which was received with great enthusiasm on its first appearance at Drury-lane in 1809. The whole of the music perished in the great conflagration.

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foreign member of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and of many other scientific societies. He is especially celebrated as the discoverer of the peculiar polarization of light. Besides numerous memoirs contributed to the Academy and to scientific journals, Biot wrote 'Traité élémentaire d'Astronomie Physique,' the London Mechanics Institute, was the son of a merchant and banker at Baille, in Yorkshire, where he was born in 1776. In his boyhood he displayed a strong inclination for those mechanical pursuits to which he afterwards became so devoted: but his friends having determined that he should embrace the medical profession, he first studied for this object at Leeds, then removed to London to become a pupil of Dr. Baillie, and subsequently went to Edinburgh to complete his education. At the age of twenty-one he was appointed Professor of Natural History in the Andersonian Institution of Glasgow; and having while there successfully established a mechanical class, he was induced, in 1822, to found the London Mechanics Institute in Chancery Lane; to which society he generously lent £3000 for erecting a museum, lecture-room, &c. Of this Institute Dr. Birkbeck was elected president, and it became the model of nearly all the mechanics institutes throughout Great Britain. As a physician he enjoyed a considerable reputation, and as the promoter of mechanic arts, and the warm friend of the artisan, no man could be more generally or more justly esteemed. He also numbered among his circle of friends the most eminent scientific and literary men of the day. Died, Dec. 1st, 1841.

Birkhead, Sir John, a political writer of the 17th century; several times imprisoned during the Commonwealth for writing in favour of the exiled king. Born, 1615; died, 1679.

Biron, Armand de Gontaut, Baron de, marshal of France, was born about 1624. He served as page to the queen of Navarre, and was early admitted to the service of the king of France. He took a prominent part in the civil wars of Huguenot and Catholic, and served at the battles of Dreux, St. Denis, and Monconour. He negotiated the peace of St. Germain, and narrowly escaped at the massacre of St. Bartholomew. He recovered Guenne and Languedoc from the Protestants, served in the Netherlands against the duke of Parma, and was one of the first to recognise Henry IV. as king. He distinguished himself at the battle of Arques, the first siege of Paris, and the battle of Ivry, and was killed at the siege of Epemay in 1692.

Biron, Charles de Gontaut, Duke de, marshal of France, was son of the preceding, and was born about 1662. He entered the army and served at Arques, Ivry, and the sieges of Paris; was made admiral of France in 1682, and marshal in 1694. He carried neither for Catholic nor Protestant, and in- trigued with the Spanish court and the duke of Savoy against Henry IV. The king forgave him, but he continued to intrigue against him, and at last was arrested and sent to the Bas-

said to have been the first discoverer of the art of engraving on diamonds. He was born at Milan, and flourished about the middle of the 16th century.

Miragoe, Rene de, a Milanese of noble family, who sought shelter in France from the vengeance of Lodovico Sforza, and became a cardinal and chancellor of France. He is in- famously remembered as one of the investigators of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Born, 1609; died, 1683.

Mir, Thomas, originally a Quaker, but subsequently a divine of the Church of Eng- land. He was an industrious historian and biographer; took part in the English transla- tion of Bayle's great Critical and Historical Dictionary, and wrote, among many other works, a 'History of the Royal Society,' to which he was admitted in 1734, and of which he subsequently became secretary. 'Memoirs of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,' &c. Born, 1705; died, 1766.

Mir, Edward, R.A., an English painter, chiefly of familiar and domestic subjects, was a native of Wolverhampton, and settled early at Bristol. He was made, in 1813, historical painter to the Princess Charlotte. Among his works are 'Good News,' 'the Blacksmith's Shop,' 'the Field of Chevy Chase,' and the 'Surrender of Calais.' In later life he at- tempted subjects of a higher class, but not suc- cessfully. Born, 1772; died, 1819.

Mir, John, an eminent mathematical in- strument maker; author of 'The Method of constructing Mural Quadrants,' &c. He made the quadrants for the observatories of Green- wich and Oxford, and for the Military School at Paris. Died, 1766.

Mir, John, an eminent musician in the reign of Elizabeth. He composed much sacred music; and to him the fine composition 'Non nobis Domine' is attributed. Bide was made organist to Queen Elizabeth in 1576. Born, 1543; died, 1623.

German extraction, though born in England. Her popularity was equally great in England and on the Continent, and remained undiminished to the close of her public career in 1809. Died 1817.

BIOT

Bilson, Thomas, 1604-1671. Bishop of Winchester in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I.; author of several theological treatises, and one of the translators of the Bible. He was made bishop of Worcester in 1696, and transferred the next year to the see of Winchester. Bilson took a prominent part in the celebrated Conference at Hampton Court in January, 1604. Born, 1586; died, 1671.

Blinham, Joseph, a learned divine of the Church of England, was born at Wakefield in 1668. He was educated at Oxford, became M.A. in 1691. Four years later he became rector of Headbourne-Worthy near Winchester, and in 1712 rector of Havant near Portsmouth. His great work is entitled, 'Origines Ecclesiarum et

George Midont, major-general in the British army, was born in 1777. He entered the service in 1793, as an ensign in the 68th foot; and progressively advanced in the different regiments till he became lieutenant-colonel of the 63rd, being present at the most important transactions in the Peninsula, for which services he was rewarded by knighthood. He afterwards had the charge of conducting Buonaparte's army from England to St. Helena, where he remained several years, and was promoted to the rank of major-general and colonel-commandant of the second rifle brigade. Died in 1838.

BRIDGES, William, miscellaneous writer, was born in Yorkshire and educated at Cambridge. He was known as the author of "Anecdotes of British Quakers," "Memoirs of British Quakers," &c. Died at London, 1828.

Miles, a Greek pastoral poet: his poems, published with those of his friend and disciple, Moschus, are remarkable for simplicity and sweetness. He lived about B.C. 280. There is a good English translation of Miles and Moschus by Dr. M. J. Chapman.

Miles, Jean Baptiste, a very eminent French mathematician, born at Paris in 1774; after a brilliant course of study he was called to the chair of Mathematics at the Central School of Beauvais, whence he removed in 1800 to the Collège de France, to hold the mathematical

along the English arc of the meridian, and for that purpose visited Great Britain in 1817. It was during that visit that Humboldt, Ayaz, and Biot met at Greenwich Observatory. Biot and the meridian previously assisted in measuring the arc of the meridian extended through Spain. He was a member of the French Academy of Sciences, of the Institute, and of the Legion of Honour, a

He visited Italy, and spent some time with Father Paul at Venice. He was afterwards keeper of the king's library, and was sometimes employed in political affairs. He published a *Discours de la Ville de Rome*, & *Traité de l'Élection du Pape*, *Traité de l'Excellence des Rois et du Royaume de France*, &c. Died, 1666.

MIGNON, L. P. MONTAIGU, was born at Meillanaye, of a respectable family, and early entered on the diplomatic career as secretary of legation in Switzerland, and subsequently in Savoy and Prussia, and was made intendant in Berlin after the battle of Jena. Ambassador in Poland, both before and after the retreat from Moscow, he rendered the most important services to the French army. He subsequently held Chamber of Deputies under the Restoration, and was made a peer of France in 1839. He wrote, at the express desire of Napoleon, a *History of French Diplomacy*. Born, 1771; died, 1810.

MIGNON, MONTAIGU, *Baron de*

Bilderdijk, Willem, a modern Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam in 1766; he was educated at Leyden and practised as an advocate, but was driven from his country by the civil war, and lived abroad for twenty years. Part of the time he spent in England. He returned in 1806, and was made president of the Dutch Literature. Bilderdijk, though ranking among the chief poets of Holland, has little originality or imagination. Many of his works are translations or imitations. Among these are two plays of Sophocles, and the 'Rings' of Ossian. Of his own works the principal are 'the Love of Fatherland', 'Rural Life', and his latest work, the 'Description of the First World.' Wilhelm, was an intellectual and accomplished writer, Catharine's second wife, Catharine died, 1831.

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The son of a French advocate at Rochelle, was educated at the same college as Roush, and improved himself one of the most violent and extraordinary characters of the French revolution. He bore a principal part in the murders and massacres which followed the destruction of the Bastille; voted immediate death to Louis XVI.; and officiated as president of the Convention on the 18th of Oct., 1793. He was afterwards deported to Cayenne, and subsisted on a small pension allowed him by Pétion. Died at St. Domingo, in 1819.

Bumgardley, Sir Henry, was a native of Kent, England, who resided in France from 1760 to 1790.

English female singer of her time. She was of **Williamson, Elizabeth**, the most celebrated of the Society of Antiquaries. Died, 1616.

whom he had long been secretly engaged. Soon after he was appointed professor of Greek at Languane, a post which he held for ten years. In 1568 he was sent to ask the intercession of several German princes in behalf of the persecuted Huguenots in France. The next year he settled at Geneva, and was therefor the associate of Calvin till his death, and his successor as Professor of Theology and head of the Protestant party. Beza undertook a mission to the king of Navarre, and succeeded in winning him to the side of the reformers. He took a leading part at the celebrated Colloquy of Poissy, and was allowed to preach in Paris. He attended the Prince of Condé during the civil war, and was at the battle of Dreux. Beza took part in several other synods and conferences between the opposing religious parties. His wife died in 1588, and he married again in a short time. His energy and activity of mind, like his bodily health, continued unabated till he was nearly 80 years of age, and he only ceased preaching in 1600. Among his works are a treatise, 'De Hereticis a Civili Magistratu puniendi,' an apology for the death of Servetus; a Latin translation of the New Testament, first published in 1557; 'Histoire des Eglises Reformées en France'; and a 'Treatise, De Jurisdictione legum, but after prescribing for some years as an attorney at Norwich, he desired to enter the ministry, and obtained ordination from Bishop Bathurst in 1815. Soon afterwards he was appointed secretary to the Church Missionary Society in London, and at the same time became assistant minister to an Episcopal chapel in Spitalfields. In 1830 he was presented to the living of Wotton, in Hertfordshire, where he laboured with great zeal and efficiency down to the period of his death, 28th February, 1850. Mr. Bickersteth's first work, a 'Help to the Study of the Scriptures,' was followed by many other useful works on divinity; and on all occasions he exhibited himself as a most uncompromising opponent to Popery and Tractarianism.

Michael, Marie François Xavier, an eminent French physiologist, was born in 1771. He went to Paris in 1793, and studied under Desault, who soon made him his friend and associate. He was an indefatigable student and observer, made very numerous experiments and discoveries in anatomy, worked hard both as teacher in his school of medicine and as author, and died in 1802. His great work is the 'Anatomie générale appliquée à la Physiologie et à la Médecine.' He also wrote, 'Recherches Physiológicas sur la Vie et la Mort,' 'Traité des Membranes,' and 'Anatomie Descriptive.'

Mickelsteth, Edward, a church of England divine, and a prolific writer on religious topics, was born in 1786. His original destination was the law; but after prescribing for some years as an attorney at Norwich, he desired to enter the ministry, and obtained ordination from Bishop Bathurst in 1815. Soon afterwards he was appointed secretary to the Church Missionary Society in London, and at the same time became assistant minister to an Episcopal chapel in Spitalfields. In 1830 he was presented to the living of Wotton, in Hertfordshire, where he laboured with great zeal and efficiency down to the period of his death, 28th February, 1850. Mr. Bickersteth's first work, a 'Help to the Study of the Scriptures,' was followed by many other useful works on divinity; and on all occasions he exhibited himself as a most uncompromising opponent to Popery and Tractarianism.

Middle, John, a Scottish writer of considerable note in the time of Charles I. and during the Commonwealth, and now regarded as the founder of English Unitarianism; author of a 'Confession of Faith concerning the Holy Trinity,' and other works in defence of his principles. He was frequently prosecuted and imprisoned, and died of a fever caught in gaol in 1622.

Middle, Godfrey, a Dutch anatomist, who, after holding a professorship at the Hague, was appointed physician to William III. of England, and became a few years later Professor of Anatomy at Leyden university. He published a fine collection of anatomical plates under the title of 'Anatomia Corporis Humani,' &c. Born, 1649; died, 1713.

Mignon, Jérôme, a learned French writer, born at Paris, 1689. The fame of his attainments led to his appointment as companion to the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XIII. In 1614

Minerali, Francesco, an Italian architect and astronomer, born at Verona in 1662. He settled at Rome at the age of 22, where his acquirements soon made him the friend of the most eminent men. He made laborious explorations and drawings of many ancient monuments and remains; made astronomical observations, and undertook to draw a meridian line through Italy, which however after years of toil he had to leave incomplete. He was patronized by Pope Alexander VIII. Oxford, and died at Rome in 1729. He edited the 'Lives of the Roman Pontiffs' by Anastasius, and wrote the first part of a 'Universal History founded on the Monuments of Antiquity'; an account of the Palace of the Cæsars, &c.

Missa, one of the seven sages of Greece, and a native of Priene, in Ionia; celebrated for his practical knowledge and strict regard to justice. He flourished about B.C. 550, and died at a very advanced age.

Missoni, Bernardo de, Cardinal, a celebrated statesman and scholar, was born at Bibbiena in 1470. Sent to study at Florence and was introduced to the house of the Medici, and was made private secretary to the great Lorenzo, and tutor to his son Giovanni, afterwards Leo X. Bibbiena contributed to the election of his pupil to the papal chair in 1513, and was the same year created cardinal. In 1518 he was sent as legate to France, to engage Francis I. to join in the project of a crusade

He visited Italy, and spent some time with Father Paul at Venice. He was afterwards keeper of the king's library, and was sometimes employed in political affairs. He published a 'Traité de la Ville de Rome,' a 'Traité des Bénéfices du Pape,' 'Traité de l'Excellence des Rois et du Royauté de France,' &c. Died, 1656.

Mellier, L. P. Mordard, was born at Melles, of a respectable family, and early entered on the diplomatic career as secretary of legation in Switzerland, and subsequently in Savoy and Prussia, and was made intendant of Berlin after the battle of Jena. Ambassador in Poland, both before and after the retreat from Moscow, he rendered the most important services to the French army. He subsequently held many important offices, was a member of the Chamber of Deputies under the Restoration, and was made a peer of France in 1838. He wrote, at the express desire of Napoleon, a 'History of French Diplomacy,' Born, 1771; died, 1810.

Migod, Roger. [Mortok, Karls of.]

Milodsky, Willem, a modern Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam in 1756; he was educated at Leyden and practised as an advocate, but was driven from his country by the civil war, and lived abroad for twenty years. Part of the time he spent in England. He returned in 1806, and was made president of the Dutch Institute. Bilderdijk, though ranking among the chief poets of Holland, has little originality or imagination. Many of his works are translations or imitations. Among these are two of the plays of Sophocles, and the 'Fingal' of Ossian. Of his own works the principal are the 'Love of Fatherland,' 'Rural Life,' and his last work, the 'Destruction of the First World.' Died, 1831. Bilderdijk's second wife, Catharina Wilhelmina, was an intellectual and accomplished woman, author of two tragedies, some poems, and a translation of Southey's 'Roderic.' She died, 1830.

Milne, Jacques Nicolas, the son of a French advocate at Rochelle, was educated at the same college as Fouché, and proved himself one of the most violent and sanguinary characters of the French revolution. He bore a principal part in the murders and massacres which followed the destruction of the Bastille; voted immediate death to Louis XVI.; and officiated as president of the Convention on the 18th of Oct., 1793. He was afterwards deported to Cayenne, and subsisted on a small pension allowed him by Pétion. Died at St. Domingo, in 1819.

Milne, Jean Baptiste, a very eminent French mathematician, born at Paris in 1774. After a brilliant course of study he was called to the chair of Mathematics at the Central School at Beauvais, whence he removed in 1800 to the College of France, to hold the professorship of Natural Philosophy. He was chosen by the Board of Longitude to make observations along the English arc of the meridian, and for that purpose visited Great Britain in 1817. It was during that visit that Humboldt, Arago, and Biot met at Greenwich Observatory. Biot the meridian extended through Spain. He was a member of the French Academy of Sciences, of the Institute, and of the Legion of Honour, a

Domingo, in 1819. Milne, who, as a London tradesman, acquired great wealth, and became lord mayor in 1897. He was educated at Oxford, was assisted in mathematics by an extract of the Augustine order, to whom he had generously given shelter and support, and was the first Sir H. Billingsley was one of the first members of the Society of Antiquaries. Died, 1616.

whom he had long been secretly engaged. Soon after he was appointed professor of Greek at Lausanne, a post which he held for ten years. In 1558 he was sent to ask the intercession of several German princes in behalf of the persecuted Huguenots in France. The next year he settled at Geneva, and was therefor the associate of Calvin till his death, and his successor as Professor of Theology and head of the Protestant party. Beza undertook a mission to the king of Navarre, and succeeded in winning him to the side of the reformers. He took a leading part at the celebrated Colloquy of Poissy, and was allowed to preach in Paris. He attended the Prince of Condé during the civil war, and was at the battle of Dreux. Beza took part in several other synods and conferences between the opposing religious parties. His wife died in 1588, and he married again in a short time. His energy and activity of mind, like his bodily health, continued unabated till he was nearly 80 years of age, and he only ceased preaching in 1600. Among his works are a treatise 'De Hereticis a Civili Magistratu puniendi,' an apology for the death of Servetus; a Latin translation of the New Testament, first published in 1557; 'Histoire des Eglises Reformées en France,' and a 'Traité de l'Eure Magistralum.' His 'Poemata Jurenilia' were severely censured for their impurity. Died, 1605.

Blanchini, Francesco, an Italian architect and astronomer, born at Verona in 1662. He settled at Rome at the age of 22, where his acquirements soon made him the friend of the most eminent men. He made labourous explorations and drawings of many ancient monuments and remains; made astronomical observations, and undertook to draw a meridian line through Italy, which however after years of toil he had to leave incomplete. He was patronized by Pope Alexander VIII. and his two successors, was admitted to the French Academy of Sciences, visited Paris and Oxford, and died at Rome in 1729. He edited the 'Lives of the Roman Pontiffs' by Anastasius, and wrote the first part of a 'Universal History' founded on the Monuments of Antiquity; an account of the Palace of the Cæsars, &c.

Blas, one of the seven sages of Greece, and a native of Rhodus, in Ionia; celebrated for his practical knowledge and strict regard to justice. He flourished about B.C. 650, and died at a very advanced age.

Blasius, Bernardo da, Cardinal, a celebrated statesman and scholar, was born at Bibbiena in 1470. Sent to study at Florence and was introduced to the house of the Medici, and made private secretary to the great Lorenzo, and tutor to his son Giovanni, afterwards Leo X. Bibbiena continued to the election of his pupil to the papal chair in 1513. 1518 he was sent as legate to France, to engage Francis I. to join in the project of a crusade

against the Turks. The negotiations were fruitless, but the cardinal obtained for himself, through the influence of the dukes of Angoulême, the see of Constance. He held many other preferments in the church, but from his costly way of life is said to have been always in debt. Bibbiena obtained a great reputation by his comedy 'Le Calandrier,' one of the earliest of modern times. His letters are valuable for the curious disclosures they make of the designs of the court of Rome, and the light they throw on public affairs. Died, 1520.

Blasius, Martinus, a learned French writer, born at Paris, 1589. The fame of his attainments led to his appointment as companion to the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XIII. In 1614

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His 'Lettre d'el di Virgilio agli Arcadi' attracted much attention, but did him little honour. Born, 1718; died, 1808.

Notte. [Famarcloio.]

Boutonville, Pierre Mel. Count of, French marshal; minister of war in 1783; ambassador at Berlin and Madrid during the Convention; and under the Empire grand officer of the Legion of Honour. He voted for the deposition of Napoleon, and attached himself to Louis XVIII., by whom he was rewarded with the title of Marshal. Died, 1821.

Boverley, John of, tutor to the venerable Bede, and subsequently archbishop of York. He held that see thirty-four years, and was the founder of a college for secular priests at Beverley. He was one of the most learned men of his time, and several of his devotional treatises are still extant. Died, 721.

Bowick, Thomas, the distinguished wood engraver, was born at Cherry-burn in Northumberland, in 1753. He is said to have worked when a boy in his father's coal-pit, and he received what small school-learning he could at Ovingham. His fondness for drawing led to his being apprenticed to Ralph Bell, an engraver at Newcastle, in 1761. He served for seven years, working at the most prosaic tasks for his master, paying ninepence a week for his lodging, and receiving a brown lost weekly from Cherry-burn. During this period he made his first attempts at wood-engraving on the exhibition of his apprenticeship he began to devote himself entirely to wood-engraving, and in 1776, Bowick spent a year in London, but he pined for green fields and the songs of larks, and went back to Newcastle, where he became Bell's partner. He continued to practise his favourite art, and rapidly improved both as designer and engraver. He has the merit of introducing a truer method of representing the foliage of trees, and of drawing animals more naturally and characteristically. Many of his cuts display genuine humour and tender feeling. The principal works illustrated by this lover of nature and genuine artist are—

Gay's 'Fables,' 1779; 'Select Fables,' 1784; 'General History of Quadrupeds,' the first edition of which appeared in 1790, a second in 1791, and a third in 1792; 'History of British Birds,' in two vols., 1797 and 1804; and 'Fables of Esop and others.' A print of a bull is mentioned as one of Bowick's most capital works. The partnership with Bell ended in 1797. Bowick was much engaged in teaching engraving during the latter part of his life. He died at Gateshead in 1828, and was buried at Ovingham.—**John Bowick,** younger brother of the above, was apprenticed to Bell at the time of the formation of the partnership with Thomas, and assisted his brother in many of his works. Born, 1760; died, 1795. An important work has appeared (1866) entitled 'The Bowick Collector: a Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of Thomas and John Bowick,' by Thomas Hugo, M.A., F.S.A., with 112 cuts from Bowick's own blocks.—**William,** son of Thomas Bowick, became a pupil of Haydon, in whose diary he is frequently named, and died, aged 70, in June, 1866.

Bowley, Lord. Nicholas Vansittart, whose career, though not distinguished by striking ability, was highly successful, was the son of Mr. Henry Vansittart, Governor of Bengal, who perished at sea when Nicholas was only four years old. The latter in due time went to school at Chesham, in Surrey, to Christchurch Oxford, where he took the degree of A.M.; and ultimately was called to the bar on the 26th of April, 1791. His success was not brilliant. He attended sessions, went circuit, and duly presented himself in the courts at Westminster, with indifferent success. In 1796 he was returned to Parliament for Hastings, which he represented till 1802. By the influence of Lord Addington he then became member for Harwich, a mere Treasury borough, and in 1812 he exchanged it for Old Sarum, so renowned in Parliamentary history, which he represented till 1823. He was made a Lord of the Treasury in 1804, and after the death of Mr. Perceval was elevated to the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, which he retained till 1822. He was then created Baron Bowley, and appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which post he held till 1828. From that time till his death he mingled little in public life. William Cobbett, who addressed many of his pungent letters to 'Statesman Vansittart,' as he called him, was very fond of describing the marvellous rise and progress of the man who began life as a 'Commissioner of half a million of money.' Died, 1850.

Boss, or Bosse, Theodore de, the eminent French Protestant theologian and reformer, was born at Vesoul in 1519. After studying at Orleans and Bourges, he went in 1539 to Paris, where he spent nine years, and then went to Geneva and married a woman to whom he was devotedly attached. He continued to study at Orleans and Bourges, where he became Bell's partner. He continued to practise his favourite art, and rapidly improved both as designer and engraver. He has the merit of introducing a truer method of representing the foliage of trees, and of drawing animals more naturally and characteristically. Many of his cuts display genuine humour and tender feeling. The principal works illustrated by this lover of nature and genuine artist are—

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Müller, Liebig, Dumas, and others. To him

chemistry is indebted for the discovery of several new elementary bodies, more especially selenium, molybdenum, and cerium; and to his skill as a manipulator may be traced many of the analytical processes at present in use. All the scientific societies of the world contended for the honour of enrolling his name among their members; and the various minor honours which he received from his own sovereign from time to time were finally crowned by his being made a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Vasa in 1829; and his elevation to the rank of a baron in 1836. Died, 1848.

Bessaron, John, Cardinal, one of the most eminent reformers of learning in the 15th century, and founder of the noble library of St. Mark at Venice, was a native of Trebizond, and a monk of the order of St. Basil. He was drawn from his monastery in the Peloponnesus, where he had passed twenty years, to accompany the emperor John Palæologus to the great council of Ferrara, at which the union of the Greek and Latin churches was formally accomplished. For the zealous service which Bessaron rendered on this occasion he was made a cardinal by Pope Eugenius, and had afterwards given him by Pius II. He spent the last thirty years of his life at Rome, devoting himself to the promotion of literature, and discharging several important embassies. Dilectus Gemistus Pliotho, he became early an admirer of Plato, and he wrote a work in defence of the Platonic philosophy in answer to George of Trebizond. He also translated parts of the works of Aristotle and Xenophon. Born, 1395; died, 1472.

Bessel, Friedrich Wilhelm, one of the most eminent German astronomers, was born at Minden in 1784. His taste for mathematics and extraordinary expertise in astronomical calculations were shown while he was still clerk in a merchant's office at Bremen. In 1806 he was chosen assistant to the astronomer Schreter at Lillienthal; and four years later he was called to the chair of Astronomy and Mathematics at Königsberg, and was named at the same time director of the new observatory. By his unwearied and fruitful labours he obtained the highest reputation, and was chosen member of the principal scientific bodies of Europe; among others, of the Royal and Astronomical Societies of London. One of his most memorable achievements was his discovery of the parallax of a fixed star (61 Cygni). He attained a singular mastery of practical astronomy, improving methods of observation, detecting and avoiding sources of error in calculation. His great work is the 'Fundamenta Astronomiæ,' on which he spent much of his time for ten years. It is founded on Bradley's observations, the reduction of which is a marvel of patient toil and accuracy. His other works are 'Tabulæ Regiomontanæ,' 'Astronomische Untersuchungen,' and numerous memoirs. The loss of his son in 1841

Bessel, Maximilian de, [Bully, Duke of.] actor, was born at London in 1635. He was first a bookseller's apprentice, but became a member of Sir W. Davenant's company soon after the Restoration, and earned so high a reputation that the king sent him to France to put the king's suggestions for the improvement of theatrical representations. He opened a theatre of his own in 1685, but retired in a few years. He acted on several occasions subsequently, the last time in April, 1710, when suffering from gout; and he died a few days after. He was loved and honoured as a man no less than he was admitted as an actor.

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Bettinelli, Jean Baptiste, marshal of France, and Duke of Istria, was born in Languedoc in 1768. He first served in the constitutional guard of Louis XVI.; distinguished himself in the Italian campaign of 1796, especially at Rovereto and Rivoli; and became from that time the intimate friend of Napoleon. He accompanied him to Egypt, contributed to the victory of Marengo, was created marshal in 1804, and soon after Grand eagle of the Legion of Honour, and Duke of Istria. He overthrew the Russian imperial guards at Austerlitz, and took part in the battles of Jena and Eylau. He served in Spain, in the campaign of Wagram, and in the expedition to Russia. He was killed by a shot while making a reconnaissance of the field of Lützen, the day before the battle, May, 1813.

Bessus, Sir William, an English anti-**[See Alexander the Great]**

Bethencourt, Jean de, a Norman baron, and a military adventurer, who conquered the Canary Islands, and afterwards held them as a fief of the crown of Castile. Died, 1425.

Bethlen-Gabor, prince of Transylvania, was born of a noble Hungarian family, and by the aid of the Turks got himself proclaimed Prince in 1613. He afterwards made conquests in Austria, and was elected king of Hungary, but had soon after to make terms with the emperor and renounce that title. He was a zealous Protestant, did good service on the Protestant side in the Thirty Years' War, and raised his country to a new importance. Died, 1639.

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His 'Lettere di Virgilio agli Arcadi' attracted much attention, but did him little honour. Born, 1718; died, 1808.

Netto. [Petrarcholo.]

Neuromville, Pierre Mel. Count of, French marshal; minister of war in 1793; ambassador at Berlin and Madrid during the Convention, and under the Empire grand officer of the Legion of Honour. He voted for the deposition of Napoleon, and attached himself to Louis XVIII., by whom he was rewarded with the title of Marshal. Died, 1821.

Nevedige, William, bishop of St. Asaph. He was a native of Leicestershire, and was born in 1638. He was educated at Cambridge, and after holding several parochial charges, in which he distinguished himself by his simple piety and earnest labours, he was made prebendary of St. Paul's, archdeacon of Colchester, canon of Canterbury, and in 1689 chaplain to the king. In 1704 he was raised to the see of St. Asaph. His principal works are a treatise, 'De Linguarum Orientalium presantia et usu,' 'De Grammatica Syriaca,' published at the age of 20; 'Synodicon,' a collection of ancient canons of the church; 'Institutionum Chronologicarum lib. II.;' 'Private Thoughts on Religion,' frequently republished; &c. Died, 1708.

Neversley, John of, tutor to the venerable Bede, and subsequently archbishop of York. He held that see thirty-four years, and was the founder of a college for secular priests at Beverley. He was one of the most learned men of his time, and several of his devotional treatises are still extant. Died, 721.

Nowick, Thomas, the distinguished wood engraver, was born at Cherry-burn in Northumberland, in 1753. He is said to have worked when a boy in his father's coal-pit, and he received what small school-learning he could at Ovingham. His fondness for drawing led to his being apprenticed to Ralph Bailey, an engraver at Newcastle, in 1761. He served for seven years, working at the most prosaic tasks for his master, paying ninepence a week for his lodging, and receiving a brown loaf weekly from Cherry-burn. During this period he made his first attempts at wood-engraving on the diagrams for Hutton's 'Treatise on Mensuration,' which appeared in 1770. Soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship he began to devote himself entirely to wood-engraving, and in 1776 he obtained the premium of the Society of Arts for his cut of the Huntsman and Old Hound, one of a set of illustrations to Gay's 'Fables.' After a tour on foot in the Lake district in 1776, Nowick spent a year in London, but he pined for green fields and the songs of larks, and went back to Newcastle, where he became Bailey's partner. He continued to practise his favourite art, and rapidly improved both as designer and engraver. He has the merit of introducing a truer method of representing the foliage of trees, and of drawing animals more naturally and characteristically. Many of his cuts display genuine humour and

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Bessius. [See Alexander the Great.]

Betham, Sir William, an English anti-quary, was a native of Suffolk. He was born in 1779; went to Dublin in 1805, where he became Deputy Keeper of Records, and mem-ber and foreign secretary of the Irish Academy. He was also F.R.S., London. He was author of 'The Gael and Gibralt', 'Britannia Celtica', 'Origen and History of the Constitution of England', &c. Died, 1858.

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Bethune, Maximilien de. [Sully, Duke of.]

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benevolence of his character. His son Henri, born posthumously, commonly called the Duc de Bordeaux, or the Comte de Chambord, is legitimate heir to the throne of France.

Berthelier, Philibert, statesman, born at Geneva, about 1470. He distinguished himself by his bold opposition to the ambitious attempts of the duke of Savoy to crush tyranny master of the republic, and to the cruel tyranny of the bastard of Savoy, whom the pope had made prince-bishop of Geneva. Berthelier was at the time member of the Supreme Council. Compelled to fly to Friburg, he negotiated an alliance by which the Genevans and Friburgers became fellow-citizens. The duke in vain attempted to corrupt this noble patriot. When the prince-bishop returned with an army to Geneva, Berthelier refused to fly, and he was arrested, imprisoned, and beheaded, in the autumn of 1519.

Berthier, Alexandre, prince of Neuchâtel and Wagram, marshal and vice-constable of France, was born at Versailles, in 1758, and served with Lafayette in the American war of independence. At the commencement of the French revolution he was made a general officer, fought gallantly in La Vendée, and was at the head of Buonaparte's staff in Italy. Egypt, and Germany. He was, in fact, the companion of Napoleon in all his expeditions, dining with him and travelling in the same carriage; and his skill in drawing up despatches, joined to his unswerving application and methodical habits, proved of incalculable value to the emperor. On the restoration of Louis XVIII., however, in 1814, he recognised his former master returned from Elba, he retired to his family at Bamberg, where, as soon as the music of the Russian troops, on their march to the French borders, was heard at the gates of the city, he put an end to his life in a fit of frenzy or remorse, by throwing himself from a window of his palace, June 1, 1815.

Berthollet, Claude Louis, Count, one of the most eminent chemists of his age, was born at Tallente, Savoy, in 1748, and studied medicine at Turin. He afterwards settled in Paris, where he became intimate with Lavoisier, was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and made a Professor at the Normal School. He accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt; and during the Empire, was made a senator and an officer of the Legion of Honour; but he was one of the first to desert his patron when his fortunes were on the decline; and he received the title of count from Louis XVIII. His principal work is 'Essai de Statique Chimique,' but he wrote many other valuable essays, and had also a large share in the reformation of chemical nomenclature. Died, 1822.

Berland du Guesclin, [Duguesclin], French general, and the companion in exile of Napoleon Buonaparte, would have earned a bright name on the page of history merely by his military achievements during the wars of 101

the Empire, were not those achievements cast comparatively in the shade by the resplendent fidelity with which he clung to Napoleon—aiding that great soldier to gain some of his most splendid victories; covering him when in retreat and peril, as after the murderous affair of Hanau; following him to his free exile to Elba; returning with him to share all the perils of Waterloo and the imprisonment of St. Helena. Born, 1770; died, 1844.

Bertrand, Giovanni Ambrogio Maria, an eminent surgeon and anatomist of Turin; author of a treatise on surgical operations, and other professional works. Born, 1723; died, 1766.

Bertou, Pierre de, Cardinal, founder of the French congregation of the Oratory. He was employed in many affairs of state in France; and accompanied Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., to England, as her confessor. Died, 1639.

Bertou, Charles Clement Malley, a French engraver, was born at Paris, in 1756. He was received at the Academy of Painting in 1784, was afterwards a member of the Institute and of the Legion of Honour, and died, 1822.

Berwick, James Fitzjames, Duke of, was a natural son of James II. and Arabella Churchill, sister of the duke of Marlborough, and was at the battle of Blenheim. He became lieutenant-general in the French army, was naturalised in France, afterwards commanded Valentin by the victory of Almanza secured in Spain, and Philip V. He especially distinguished himself by the defence of Provence and Dauphiné in 1709. He was killed at the siege of Philippeburg in 1734. He left memoirs of his own life.

Berzelius, Jöns, [See Oxygen]. One of the greatest chemists of modern times, was born in 1779, in Östergötland, a province of Sweden, where his father kept a village school. After graduating at Upsala in 1804, he repaired to Stockholm, where he became an assistant to Sparrmann, who had accompanied Captain Cook in one of his voyages round the world; and at his death, in 1806, he succeeded him in the chair of Chemistry. His patient labours and ingenious investigations have done more to lay the foundations of organic chemistry than those of any other chemist. To him pre-eminently belongs the honour of applying the great principles which had been established by Dalton, Davy, Gay-Lussac, and himself, in inorganic chemistry, to the study of the laws which regulate the combinations forming the structures of the animal and vegetable kingdoms; and of thus opening the way for the discoveries of

resided at the court of Arrangabe for twelve years as his physician. He accompanied the great Mogul emperor on his expedition to Cashmere, and afterwards returned to his own country. In 1685 Bernier visited England. His 'Travels,' which first appeared in 1700, frequently republished and translated into various languages. Died, 1688.

Bernini, Giovanni Torosio, called *Il Cavaliere Bernini*, was born in Naples, 1598, and obtained among his contemporaries the reputation of being the modern Michael Angelo, on account of his success as painter, sculptor, and architect. At the age of 18 he produced the Apollo and Daphne, in marble, a masterpiece of grace and execution. He was a protégé of Cardinal Mazarin, who, as soon as he became pope (Urban VIII.), appointed him his architect. Bernini executed many works in St. Peter's, built the Palace Barberini and the Campanile of St. Peter, executed a statue of Charles I. of England from portraits painted by Vandyck, visited Paris in 1666, his journey being a triumphal procession, at 70 erected the monument to Alexander VII., and ten years later sculptured the figure of Christ in bas-relief for Queen Christina, continuing in the pursuit of his art, as sculptor and architect, till the period of his death, in 1680.

Bernas, François Joseph de Pieter, Cardinal, &c., a French poet, patronised by Madame de Pompadour, who obtained for him a pension; he subsequently filled important offices in the state, was sent as ambassador to Rome, and at length arrived at the dignity of cardinal. The French revolution deprived him of his fortune, and reduced him to poverty in his old age, from which he was relieved by a pension from the Spanish court. Born, 1716; died, 1794.

Bernoulli, John, brother of the above, and like him an eminent mathematician. He succeeded his brother as Professor of Mathematics at Basel in 1705, having previously held the same office at Groningen for ten years. He was fellow of the Royal Society of London, member of the Academies of Paris and Berlin, and was in science the worthy rival of Newton and Leibniz. Born, 1667; died, 1748.

Bernoulli, Daniel, son of the last named; Professor of Natural Philosophy at Basel; and, like his father and uncle, highly skilled in the

mathematics. He published several mathematical works, among which is to be noted the 'Traité de l'Hydrostatique,' the first treatise on that subject. He was member of the Academies of Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, and F.R.S. London. Born, 1700; died, 1782. [See other members of this family were also distinguished for their mathematical attainments, and it is stated that the list of foreign associates of the French Academy of Sciences constantly included the name of Bernoulli from 1699 to 1790.]

Bernstorff, Johann Karwif Ernst, Count, a celebrated statesman in the service of the king of Denmark. He was employed on various embassies, and afterwards held the office of foreign minister to Frederick V., for about twenty years, resigning in 1770. He negotiated the treaty with Russia respecting Holstein. Count Bernstorff was the founder of the Danish Society of Languages and the Fine Arts, and the Economical and Agricultural Society. Born at Hammer, 1712; died, 1772.

Bernstorff, Andreas Peter, Count, nephew of the above, and also Danish minister of state. During the American war he effected the armed neutrality of Russia, Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden, for the protection of the trade of those powers against the belligerents; and it was chiefly owing to his skillful policy that Denmark was prevented from being drawn into collision with either Sweden or Russia when the war broke out between those powers in 1788. Born, 1735; died, 1797.

Bernoulli, Philippe, an Italian litterateur, who long held the chair of Belles Lettres at the University of Bologna, and was for some years secretary of the republic. He published editions of Pliny the younger and other classical authors. Born, 1453; died, 1506.

Bernoulli, Philippe, nephew of the above, Italian poet; librarian of the Vatican under Pope Leo X. He published a valuable edition of Tacitus. Died, 1518.

Bernus, priest of the temple of Belus, at Babylon, about B.C. 260. He wrote a history of Chaldeæ, some fragments of which are preserved by Josephus and Eusebius.

Bergun, Arnould, an elegant French writer; chiefly known as the author of 'L'Ami des Enfants, and other interesting works for children. He imitated the works of the German Christian Felix Weisse, giving them, however, fresh attractions by the charm of his style, and the sincerity of his love for children. Born, 1749; died, 1791.

Berri, Duke of, [Louis XVI.]

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He observed the strictest rules of the order, and so distinguished himself by his ability and acquirements that he was chosen to lead the colony to Clairvaux, and was made abbot of the new house; an office which he filled till his death. His fame attracted a great number of novices, many of whom became eminent men. Among them were Pope Eugenius III., six cardinals, and many bishops. In 1128 he prepared the statutes for the order of Knights Templars. Pope and princes desired his support, and submitted their differences to his arbitration. By his influence Innocent II. was recognised as lawful pope: he had a public debate with Abelard on some doctrines of his philosophy, and procured his condemnation; consciously opposed the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin and the festival instituted in its honour; founder of 160 monasteries; and was the chief promoter of the second crusade. At the council of Vézelay, in 1146, he spoke as if inspired before the king and the nobles of France, and with his own hand gave them their crosses. He then preached the crusade in Germany, persuaded the Emperor Conrad to join it, and refused the command which was offered him. His prediction of success was fulfilled. St. Bernard was the vehement adversary of Arnold of Brescia, and procured his banishment from Rome and from Zurich. He successfully attacked the doctrines of several so-called heretics. He steadily refused the offers of several arch-bishops and other dignities, preferring to remain about only. His character and his writings have earned him the title of Last of the Fathers. The power and tenderness and simplicity that characterise his sermons and other works have secured the admiration of Protestants and Catholics alike. Dante introduces him in the last canto of the 'Paradise' with profound reverence and admiring love; and Luther studied his writings with the same feeling. St. Bernard died at Clairvaux in 1153, and was canonized in 1174. The best recent biographies of St. Bernard are the German by Meander and an English one by J. C. Morison.

Bernard, Edward, an English philologist and critic; educated at Oxford, where he became Savilian Professor of Astronomy, and assisted in the republication of the works of the ancient mathematicians. He was author of a learned and valuable 'Treatise on Ancient Weights and Measures,' &c. Born, 1638; died, 1697.

Bernard of Menthon, an ecclesiastic of the 10th century; founder of the well-known monasteries of the Great and Little St. Bernard, in the passes of the Alps. Died, 1008.

Bernard of Thuringia, an enthusiast of the 10th century, who predicted that the end of the world was at hand, and caused much terror to his ignorant and superstitious followers.

Bernard, Simon, general of engineers of France, was born at Dole in 1779. The kind-ness of the parish priest applied him with success to his ignorant and superstitious followers.

Bernardus, Diego, called by his countrymen the Portuguese Theocritus, was not more eminent as a pastoral poet than as a brave warrior. After numerous deeds of heroism, he was taken prisoner by the Moors at the battle of Alcanarivuer. Died, 1596.

Bernardin de St. Pierre, [St. Pierre.] born at Marseilles, of St. Pierre. He retired in 1444, joined the order of Observantines, of which he became vicar-general, refused offers of several bishoprics, and established above 300 monasteries. Died, 1444; and was canonized six years after his death by Nicholas V. The works of St. Bernardin fill five folio volumes.

Berners, Lord, [Mowbray.] great-great-grandson of his age, was born in 1600. He entered the army, and early distinguished himself. After being engaged in several affairs of minor importance, he joined the army of Gustavus Adolphus in 1631, in the war against the house of Austria. He took part in the siege of Wurzburg, assisted at the passage of Oppenheim, took Mannheim, and drove the enemy from the Palatinate. He commenced the conquest of Bavaria, completed the victory of Lutzen after the fall of Gustavus, and drove the Austrians from Saxony. He afterwards had a command subordinate to Marschal Horn, and was harassed by intrigues. He took Ratibon, which was soon lost, and with Horn was defeated at Nordlingen, in September, 1634. Soon after he accepted a subsidy from the king of France and concerted operations with Richelieu. In 1638 he won the battle of Rheinfeld and took Alt Breisach. Died, 1639.

Berni, Francesco, an eminent Italian poet of the 16th century. He remodelled Bojardo's 'Orlando Innamorato,' and was the author of 'Rime Burlesche,' and various Latin poems. The gracefulness and purity of his diction have been seldom equalled; his humour, though broad, is not low; and though his themes or allusions are often licentious, his works display many traits of moral feeling, which would do no discredit to a better age. Died, 1586.

Bernier, Jean, a celebrated French traveller, who, after taking his degree as doctor of medicine at the university of Montpellier, went to Palestine and Egypt, thence to India,

of carbonic acid, discovered oxalic acid, and was one of the first to make chemical analyses of mineral bodies. He made experiments in electricity, and published a 'Essay on Electric Attraction.' It was Bergman who recognised first the talent of Scheele, then a boy, and did much to forward him. His works form six vols. 8vo. Died, 1784.

Berington, Joseph, historian, was a native of Shropshire, was educated at the college of St. Omer, in France, and after discharging the duties of a Romish priest in that country for twenty years, returned to England, where he died in 1827. He made himself known by his 'Literary History of the Middle Ages,' a useful work, but superseded by Hallam's on the same subject. Berington was also author of the 'Lives of Alford and Heale,' and a 'History of the Reign of Henry II.'

Berkeley, George, bishop of Cloyne, an illustrious philosopher, was born in Ireland in 1684. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; visited London in 1713, and spent several years in travelling on the continent. He became chaplain to the duke of Grafton, and soon after dean of Derry. In 1728 he went, accompanied by two or three friends, to Rhode Island, in the hope of founding there a missionary institution for the benefit of the Red Indians. His scheme failing, he returned, and in 1734 was made bishop of Cloyne. In philosophy Berkeley is an Idealist, and his doctrines are the natural reaction against the prevailing materialism of his age. His most important works are the 'Principles of Human Knowledge,' the 'Dialogues of Hylas and Philonous,' 'Minute Philosophers,' 'Analysis,' and 'Theory of Vision.' His two works on the properties of 'Tar-water,' 'Sims' and 'Further Thoughts,' attracted much attention. Died at Oxford, 1753.

Berkeley, Sir William, Governor of Virginia, was born near London, and was educated at Merton College, Oxford, graduating M.A. in 1629. After the usual 'grand tour' he became gentleman of the privy chamber to Charles I. In 1641 he succeeded Sir F. Wyatt as governor of Virginia; was a staunch royalist throughout the civil war; and held Virginia for the king till 1651, when he was compelled to resume his governorship and proclaimed his side on his plantation, and in January 1659 submitted to the parliament. He continued to reside on his plantation, and in January 1669 returned to the king's service. He was appointed to the king's council, and held Virginia for the king till 1671, when he was compelled to resign. He was a staunch royalist throughout the civil war; and held Virginia for the king till 1651, when he was compelled to resume his governorship and proclaimed his side on his plantation, and in January 1659 submitted to the parliament. He continued to reside on his plantation, and in January 1669 returned to the king's service. He was appointed to the king's council, and held Virginia for the king till 1671, when he was compelled to resign.

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[illegible]

parted, the greatest of them being the
over Soult at Albuera. The thanks of
Parliament were voted on the 7th of June to
William Berkeford and to the army under
his command, who fought at Albuera on the
16th of May, 1811; and in 1814 he was raised
to peerage with a grant of 20,000*l.* per annum
In Spain he became duke of Elvas and
duke of Campo-Mayor, and in Portugal
he conferred upon him a cross with seven
stars. He sat for the county of Water-
bury in 1811, and for the borough in 1812; but

In 1822 he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, and received the appointment of lieutenant-general of the Ordnance, and in 1828 Duke of Wellington as premier. Died, 1864.

eversford, Lord John George, archbishop
 of York, 1805, archbishop of Dublin
 1820, and archbishop of Armagh in 1822. In
 1823, he was chosen chancellor of the university
 of Dublin, of which he had been vice-chancellor
 for several years. He did not distinguish himself in liter-
 ature or science, but in munificence he had few
 equals.

of nearly thirty thousand pounds. He did also for the Observatory, the Public Library, and the Royal School. Died at Ayr, Down, in 1862.

very. Born, 1624; died, 1688. **Wergman, Torbern Olof**, an eminent Swedish chemist, was born in 1736. He studied at Upsal University, applied himself to the study of various branches of physical science, became assistant Professor of Mathematics and, and in 1767 Professor of Chemistry. He discovered and gave to science were numerous. He proved the acid properties of the small landscape is in the National printery. He was also a good etcher. **P. Kläse**, and from Van Goyen and his landscape prints.

Shandy' and 'Sentimental Journey,' Fielding's 'Tom Jones,' Goldsmith's 'Vicar of Wakefield,' Montaigne's 'Essays,' &c. Died, 1793.

Bodenstein, Andreas. [Carlstadt.]

Bodley, Sir Thomas, was a native of Exeter, and was educated at Geneva and at Oxford. He was on several occasions employed on embassies by Queen Elizabeth, and was ambassador at the Hague about nine years; but he is chiefly remembered for having rebuilt the University Library of Oxford, and bequeathed his fortune to its support and augmentation; whence it is called the Bodleian Library. He was knighted by James I. Born, 1544; died, 1612.

Bodmer, Johann Jacob, critic and historian, was born at Zürich in 1698. He is distinguished for the part he took in conjunction with his friend Breitinger in exposing the artificial and lifeless state of German literature in his time. The controversy to which he thus gave rise, in which Gottsched, then held as the patriarch of German literature, obstinately opposed him, led the way to a thorough reformation, and the rise of a real living, national literature. He was appointed Professor of History at Zürich in 1725, and held the chair for 50 years. He published two collections of the 'Minnesinger,' translated Homer and Milton into German, and wrote a poem entitled the 'Noachide.' Died, 1783.

Bodoni, Giovanni Battista, the celebrated Italian printer, was born at Saluzzo in 1740. At the age of 18 he went to Rome, and got employment in the printing office of the Propaganda. He mastered several oriental languages, and acquitted himself well of the tasks entrusted to him. Sorrow for the loss of his friend Ruggieri, the head of the office, who committed suicide, drove him from Rome. In 1768 he settled at Parma, and gained wide reputation by the beautiful works that issued from his press. In 1789 he was invited to Rome, but the duke of Parma, to detain him, allowed him to set up his press in the palace. From that ducal printing-office were sent forth the magnificent editions of Horace, Virgil, Tacitus, Tasso, and last of all, Homer, on which his fame chiefly rests. He presented, in 1810, a copy of the Homer, printed on vellum, to Napoleon at St. Cloud. He refused all invitations to quit Parma, and died there in 1813.

Bosce, Hector, or Boethius, a Scottish historian, born at Dundee about 1465. He was educated at Aberdeen and the university of Paris, held the chair of Philosophy at the latter, and was afterwards principal of King's College, Aberdeen. He was a correspondent of Erasmus. He wrote a 'History of Scotland' in Latin, which appeared in 1526, and obtained him a pension from the king; and 'Lives of the Bishops of Aberdeen.' The History is praised more for its style than for its matter, the author sharing in the credulity of his age. Died, about 1536.

Boehm, or Boehmen, Jacob, the cele-

brated German theosophist, was born in 1575. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and settled to practise his trade at Görlitz. He was of a serious and truthful disposition, studied the Scriptures diligently, acquired some notions of chemistry and natural science, saw visions, as he believed, and in his numerous writings gave utterance to many profound spiritual truths mixed with much that was eccentric and extravagant. He gained many disciples, and was the object of persecution by the clergy. His first work, 'Aurora,' appeared in 1612. Among his other works are 'De tribus Principiis,' 'Threefold Life of Man,' 'De Signatura Rerum,' 'Mysterium Magnum,' &c. In England his views were adopted by John Pordage, and to some extent by Henry More and William Law. His works have been frequently republished. Died, 1624.

Boerhaave, Hermann, the great physician, was born near Leyden in 1668. He was educated at the university of Leyden, and was destined by his father for the church; but at the age of 22 he applied himself to the study of medicine under Drelincourt. He began lecturing in 1701, and was eight years later appointed Professor of Medicine and Botany. The chairs of Practical Medicine and Chemistry were afterwards assigned to him, and he filled them with the greatest distinction. He became rector of the university, and was admitted to the French Academy of Sciences, and in 1730 to the Royal Society of London. He enjoyed a reputation almost unparalleled, his system was generally adopted, and patients went or wrote to him from all parts of Europe. His character was without a stain, and the esteem of his fellow-townsmen was strikingly shown on his recovery from a serious illness in 1723 by a general illumination. His fame rests principally on his 'Institutiones Medice,' published in 1708, translated into all European languages and into Arabic, and commented on by Haller; and his 'Aphorismi de Cognoscendis et Curandis Morbis,' also translated as widely and commented on by Van Swieten. Among his other works are 'Index Plantarum quæ in Horto Academico Lugduno-Batavo reperiuntur,' and several fine orations and discourses. Died, 23rd September, 1738.

Boethius, Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus, a Roman philosopher, whose virtues, services, honours, and tragical end, all combine to render his name memorable, was born A.D. 470; studied at Rome and Athens; was profoundly learned; and filled the highest offices under the government of Theodoric the Goth. He was three times consul, and was long the oracle of his sovereign and the idol of the people; but his strict integrity and inflexible justice raised up enemies in those who loved extortion and oppression, and he at last fell a victim to their machinations. He was falsely accused of a treasonable correspondence with the court of Constantinople, and after a long and rigorous confinement at Pavia, was executed in 524. His 'Consolations of Phil-

osophy,' written in prison, abounds in the loftiest sentiments clothed in the most fascinating language. This treatise was one of the most widely read books in the middle ages, and has been translated into many languages. Alfred the Great translated it into English.

Boettcher, Johann Friedrich, an alchemist, who, in making vain alchemical attempts, was fortunate enough to discover, about 1702, the mode of making the famed and valued Dresden porcelain. Died at Meissen, 1719.

Bogdanovich, Hippolytus Theodorovich, a Russian poet, editor of the St. Petersburg Courier, and author of 'Dushenka,' a romantic poem; 'Historical Picture of Russia,' &c. He filled various official situations under the government of Catherine II., and was also employed as a diplomatist. Born, 1743; died, 1803.

Bogue, David, a dissenting minister of considerable acquirements; pastor of a congregation at Gosport, Hants, where he also directed the education of young men destined for the Christian ministry, in connection with the Independents. He is considered as the father of the London Missionary Society, and he also contributed greatly to the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He wrote an 'Essay on the Divine Authority of the New Testament,' a 'History of the Dissenters,' &c. Born, 1749; died, 1825.

Bohemond, first prince of Antioch, was son of Robert Guiscard, and distinguished himself in the first crusade in 1096. He besieged and took Antioch, and was made prince. Besieged by the Saracens, he completely defeated them; but was soon after captured, and remained their prisoner two years. He subsequently visited Europe, married a daughter of the king of France, and got the emperor to acknowledge his title. Died in Italy, 1111.

Bohlen, Peter von, a German Orientalist, was born of poor parents, in 1796. He grew up without education, but after passing through a series of strange vicissitudes, he became a student at the Johanneum at Hamburg, and afterwards at Halle, Bonn, and Berlin. He was then appointed to teach the oriental languages at the university of Königsberg, where he was named professor in 1828. He visited England twice, and after his second visit did not return to his post on account of failing health. He was author of 'Das alte Indien mit besonderer Rücksicht auf Aegypten,' of a commentary on the Arabian poet Motenabbi, &c. He also wrote several articles on Oriental subjects for the 'Penny Cyclopædia.' Died, at Halle, 1840.

Bohun, Edmund, a political writer of note in the reigns of James II. and William III.; author of a 'Defence of King Charles II.'s Declaration,' a 'Geographical Dictionary,' 'Life of Bishop Jewell,' &c. He was living at the accession of Queen Anne; but the date of his death is uncertain.

Boiardo, Matteo Maria, count of Scandiano and governor of Reggio; author of 'Orlando Innamorato,' one of the most celebrated

poems in Italian literature, the first of a new class, the romantic epic, and the model of Ariosto's greater sequel, 'Orlando Furioso.' The poem was recast by Berni. Boiardo was author of several other poems in Italian and Latin, and made some translations from the Greek and Latin classics. Born, 1434; died, 1494.

Boisot, Guillaume, a distinguished French sculptor; born in 1738, died in 1814. The Colossal Group of Saint Michael and the 'Seated Hercules' are among his best works. The bas-reliefs on the Triumphal Arch of the Carrousel are his.

Boieldieu, Adrien, a celebrated French musical composer, born in 1775; author of numerous well-known operas; 'Le Calife de Bagdad,' 'Jean de Paris,' &c. 'Télémaque' is esteemed his *chef-d'œuvre*. His style is characterized by a sweet and natural melody, much imaginative gaiety, and simple but pleasing accompaniments. Boieldieu was a member of the Institute. Died, 1834.

Boigne, Count de, a French soldier of fortune, was born at Chambéry, in 1751. When 17 years old he entered the French army, which he quitted for the Russian service in about five years, and was taken prisoner at the siege of Tenedos. After being released he left Russia, and in 1778 passed into the service of the East India Company; but fancying himself neglected, he offered himself to the notice of Mahajee Scindiah, the celebrated prince of the Mahrattas, to whom he was of the greatest service during his campaigns, and who loaded him with honours and riches. Having remitted his vast fortune to England, and wishing to return to Europe for the sake of his health, he left India in 1795, and settled at Chambéry, where he did much good, applying his money to benevolent and patriotic purposes. Died in 1830.

Boileau, Nicolas, Sieur Despréaux, the celebrated French poet and critic, was born in 1636. He was brought up to the law, but quitted it for literature. He vigorously attacked the bad taste of the age, and his satires had immense success. A pension was given him, and he was associated with Racine as historiographer to Louis XIV. He spent the last few years of his life in retirement, displaying great fortitude under ill health and the infirmities of age, and died in 1711. His poems consist of 'Satires,' 'Epistles,' the 'Art of Poetry,' &c. Pope was much indebted to Boileau in some of his poems.

Boissy d'Anglas, François Antoine, Count de, a distinguished French senator and literary character, and a man who throughout the revolutionary frenzy constantly displayed great firmness and a disinterested love of liberty. He was deputy to the States-General in 1789, member of the National Convention, of the Committee of Public Safety, and the Council of Five Hundred. His courage and presence of mind were particularly displayed on occasion of the irruption of the mob into the hall of the

Convention in May, 1795. He took his place in the president's chair after it had been twice vacated, and calmly kept it, undismayed by the sight of muskets levelled at him, and of the bleeding head of his murdered colleague Féraud. Boissy d'Anglas was chosen president of the tribunate in 1803. By Napoleon he was made a senator and commander of the Legion of Honour; and in 1814 Louis XVIII. created him a peer; but he was, for a time only, deprived of his title, in consequence of his recognition of the emperor on his return from Elba. His writings are on various subjects: among them are 'The Literary and Political Studies of an Old Man,' an 'Essay on the Life of Malesherbes,' &c. Born, 1756; died, 1826.

Bol, Ferdinand, a Dutch historical and portrait painter, pupil of Rembrandt. Born, 1611; died, 1681. In the National Gallery is a fine portrait, probably of an astronomer, by Bol.

Boleslaus I. became duke of Poland in 992 or 999; had his dukedom raised to a kingdom by the emperor Otto III., and made Moravia tributary to him. Died, 1025.

Boleyn, or Bullen, Anne, queen of Henry VIII., was daughter of Sir Thomas Bullen (afterwards earl of Wiltshire), and was born in 1507. After a residence of some years at the French court, she became maid of honour to Katherine, queen of Henry VIII., and soon attracted the admiration of the king. In 1532 she was made marchioness of Pembroke, and in the following year married to Henry and crowned queen. In 1536 charges of conjugal infidelity were brought against her, on which she was tried and beheaded, May 19, 1536. Anne Boleyn was a promoter of the Reformation, and the king's determination to marry her was the occasion of the final separation of England from the Catholic church. She was the mother of Queen Elizabeth.—Of her elder sister, **Mary Boleyn**, little is at present known except that the king had an intrigue with her before he married Anne; that she consequently played indirectly an important part in the divorce negotiations, and was twice married, first to William Carey, and afterwards (1535) to Sir William Stafford.

Bolingbroke, Henry of. [**Henry IV.** of England.]

Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, Viscount, a distinguished statesman and political writer, was born at Battersea in 1672, and completed his studies at Oxford. He entered parliament in 1700; became secretary at war in 1704; resigned his office in 1708; again formed part of the ministry in 1710, and concluded the peace of Utrecht. In 1712 he was created Viscount Bolingbroke; but, dissatisfied that he had not been raised to an earldom, he quarrelled with his colleagues, effected the dismissal of Harley, and got himself appointed prime minister. The death of Queen Anne, however, took place a few days afterwards. The Whigs having gained the ascendancy on the accession of George I., preparations were made for the impeachment of

Bolingbroke, who had fled to France, and being invited to Lorraine by James Edward, the *Pretender*, he became his secretary of state. For this he was impeached and attainted; and it was not till 1723 that he was allowed to return to England. His estates were restored to him in 1725, but his seat in the House of Lords was still denied him: this raised his indignation; and he exerted all his talents against the ministry, till at length the overthrow of Sir Robert Walpole was effected. In 1735 he again withdrew to France, where he remained till the death of his father; after which event he settled at Battersea, and died, in 1761, after a long and painful illness, in his 80th year. He was the intimate friend of Pope, Swift, and other eminent authors of the time, and his own writings rank among the most polished in style in the English language. A collected edition of them was published by David Mallet three years after the death of the author. As a man Bolingbroke was selfish, proud, and profligate; as a politician, merely ambitious and unprincipled; and as a writer, showy, superficial, and untrustworthy. The shallow and impotent attacks on Christianity made by such a man have little interest or importance in the presence of the earnest controversies on matters pertaining to religion, in the midst of which we are living. A new Life of Bolingbroke was published by Mr. Macknight in 1862.

Bolingbroke, Robert. [*See Gloucester, Humphrey*, Duke of.]

Bolívar, Simon, the celebrated Liberator of South America, was born of noble parents at Caracas, in 1783. Having acquired the elements of a liberal education at home, he was sent to Madrid to complete his studies; and afterwards visited Paris, where he formed an acquaintance with several distinguished men. He made the tour of Southern Europe, again visited the Spanish capital, and married the daughter of the Marquis de Ustariz del Cro; but soon after his return to his native land his youthful bride fell a victim to the yellow fever; and, as a relief to his sorrow, he once more visited Europe. On returning to South America in 1810, he pledged himself to the cause of independence, and commenced his military career at Venezuela, as a colonel in the service of the newly founded republic. In 1811 he served under Miranda, and had the command of Puerto Cabello; but the Spanish prisoners having risen and seized the fort, he was obliged to quit the town. At length Miranda was compelled to submit to Monteverde, the Royalist general; and Bolívar, entering the service of the patriots of New Granada, soon had another opportunity of assisting his old friends the Venezuelans. For a while he was successful, but reverses followed; and when, in 1815, the Spanish forces under Morillo arrived, he threw himself into Carthage, and subsequently retreated to St. Domingo. The spirit of resistance was, however, not extinguished, and after many desperate conflicts the independence of Columbia was sealed, and Bolívar was chosen

president of the republic, in 1821. Every act of his government showed how zealously alive he was to the improvement of the national institutions and the moral elevation of the people. In 1823 he went to the assistance of the Peruvians, succeeded in establishing their independence, and was proclaimed Liberator of Peru, and invested with supreme authority. In 1825 he visited Upper Peru, which detached itself from the government of Buenos Ayres, and was formed into a new republic, named *Bolivia*, in honour of the Liberator; but domestic factions sprang up, the purity of his motives was called in question, and he was charged with aiming at a perpetual dictatorship; he accordingly declared his determination to resign his power, and to retire to his patrimonial estate. The vice-president, Santander, urged him to resume his station as constitutional president; and though he was beset by rival factions, he continued to exercise the chief authority in Columbia till May, 1830. The people ere long became sensible of their injustice, and were soliciting him to resume the government, when his death took place in December, 1830. In person he was thin, and somewhat below the middle size, but capable of great endurance; his complexion sallow, and his eyes dark and penetrating. His intellect was of the highest order, and his general character of that ardent, lofty cast which is so well calculated to take the lead among a people escaping from the yoke of tyranny.

Bollandus, John, Jesuit, was born in Belgium in 1596. He is celebrated as the first in the long series of compilers of the voluminous 'Acta Sanctorum.' The work was projected by Father Rosweida, on whose death, in 1629, it was undertaken by Bollandus. He was afterwards assisted by Henschen and Papebroeck. The first five volumes appeared in the life-time of Bollandus, and include the lives of the saints of the months of January and February. Bollandus died in 1665. The work was continued with some interruptions till 1794, and consists of 52 vols. folio. The continuators are named the Bollandists. A new edition of this immense work is now (1866) in course of publication in France. The Society of Bollandists was re-organised at Brussels in 1837, and undertook to resume the continuation of the 'Acta.' Their first volume, the seventh for October, appeared in 1846, the eleventh in 1864. The scale of the work may be judged from the fact that these eleven folio volumes, each of 1000 pages or more, are occupied with the Saints' Acts for October 1 to 26.

Bologna, John of, one of the most celebrated sculptors of his age, was born at Douai, probably in 1530, or a little later. He went young to Rome, became acquainted with Michael Angelo, and was employed by the Cardinal de Medicis. He afterwards lived chiefly at Florence. Among his masterpieces are reckoned the 'Neptune' of the fountain at Bologna, 'Mercury,' and the 'Rape of the Sabines.' He was the intimate friend of Vasari, and

one of the first members of the Academy at Florence. Died there, 1608. A group of 'Samson killing a Philistine,' executed by this master, is still extant at Hovingham Hall, York.

Bolognese, Il. [*Grimaldi, Francesco.*] **Bolswert, Scheldt**, an engraver of the 17th century, a native of Friesland, but who passed most of his life in Antwerp; distinguished for the excellence of his engravings after Rubens and Vandyck.

Bombelli, Raphael, a celebrated algebraist of the 16th century, and the first who invented a uniform method of working equations. His treatise on Algebra appeared in 1572.

Bombelli, Sebastiano, an eminent Bolognese portrait painter. He studied under Guercino, and was a clever imitator of Paul Veronese. Born, 1635; died, about 1716.

Bomberg, Daniel, a celebrated printer of the 16th century, was a native of Antwerp, but settled early at Venice. He there published a Hebrew Bible in four volumes folio, a Hebrew Concordance, and the Babylonian Talmud, all greatly esteemed for their accuracy and the beauty of the typography. Died, 1549.

Bonaparte. [*Buonaparte.*]

Bonasoni, Giulio, a Bolognese painter and engraver of the 16th century. In the latter capacity he especially excelled; and he engraved many of the chef-d'œuvres of Michael Angelo, Raffaele, &c., in a style of great beauty.

Bonaventura, St., or Giovanni Fidenza, surnamed 'Doctor Seraphicus,' was born in Tuscany in 1221. He entered the Franciscan order, studied at Paris, and after some disputes with the university, in which Aquinas also took part, was made doctor in theology, and lecturer in philosophy and theology. In 1256 he was chosen general of his order, and both by word and example re-established discipline in it. He was created cardinal by Gregory X., who had been raised to the papal see by his influence. He wrote commentaries on Lombard, master of the Sentences, and many devotional works. Dissatisfied with speculation and philosophy, he became at last a mystic. His writings were highly esteemed by Luther. Died, while attending the Council of Lyons, 1274.

Boncert, Pierre François, born in 1745; author of the famous pamphlet, 'Les Inconvénients des Droits Féodaux,' written while he was secretary to Turgot. Condemned to be burnt, it became the basis of the fundamental decrees of the Constituent Assembly of 1789. Having been in the service of Egalité, he narrowly escaped the guillotine by one vote, and died from the shock he then sustained, in 1794.

Bonchamp, Arthur de, a celebrated general of the Vendean royalists, who had served with distinction as an officer in the American war. In him humanity was not less conspicuous than valour, as the last act of his

life amply testified; for it was by his interference that 5000 prisoners, whom the exasperated royalists had taken, were saved from instant death. He was mortally wounded in the battle of Chollet, 1793.

Bone, Henry, an eminent artist, celebrated for his skill in enamel painting, was born at Truro, in 1756. On coming to London, he was for many years engaged in painting devices in enamel for jewellery; but he subsequently attained the highest excellence as a miniature portrait painter on ivory and in enamel. Continuing to rise in public estimation, Bone carried his art to the utmost perfection, increasing the size of his plates beyond anything which had before been attempted, and executing in enamel several copies of pictures by the first masters; one of which, Titian's 'Bacchus and Ariadne,' he painted on a plate 18 inches by 16, and sold it for 2200 guineas. Among his most munificent patrons was the duke of Bedford, for whom he executed a series of portraits of the Russell family from the reign of Henry VIII. He also executed eighty-five portraits of the great men of the Elizabethan period, and a series of the royalists of the civil war. He was chosen A.R.A. in 1801, R.A. ten years later, and held the appointment of enamel-painter to George III., George IV., and William IV. He closed a long life of persevering industry and integrity in December, 1834.

Boner, Ulrich, the most ancient German fabulist, was a Dominican friar of Berne, in the 14th century. He published his fables under the title of 'Der Edelstein' (The Gem).

Bonet, or Bonnet, Théophile, a French physician, was born at Geneva in 1620. He shares with Morgagni the honour of founding the science of pathological anatomy. His best works are the 'Pharos Medicorum,' several times reprinted with a changed title, and 'Sepulchretum, seu Anatomica Practica,' in two vols. folio. Died, 1689.

Boniface, St., the Apostle of Germany, was born in England, about 680. He became a monk, but under the sanction of Pope Gregory II. he went about 716 to Germany, and there devoted himself for the rest of his life to the task of Christianizing the uncivilized tribes; not without great success. He founded churches, schools, and monasteries, and reclaimed vast tracts of waste, and brought them under cultivation. He was massacred with a band of his converts by the barbarians in 755.

Boniface VIII., Pope, **Benedetto Gaetano**, was born at Anagni, was made cardinal in 1281, and became pope on the abdication of Celestine V. in 1294. His pontificate was a very troubled one, owing to his determined assertion of papal supremacy over all princes and his interference in political affairs. By his famous bull 'Clericis laicos,' against taxation of the clergy without consent of the pope, he excited great agitation in France. He quarrelled with the noble family of Colonna, excommunicated and proclaimed a crusade against

them and their partisans. He mediated successfully between Philip the Fair of France and Edward I. of England; but soon after, by a bull of excessive pretensions, provoked the famous quarrel with Philip, who burnt the bull. The French demanded a Council, and the pope published other bulls: till at last Philip had him arrested at Anagni by William of Nogaret at the head of a body of troops. [Nogaret, William of.] The citizens of Anagni rescued him a few days after, and he set out for Rome, but died on the way, 1303. It was Boniface VIII. who, in 1300, established the Jubilee.

Bonifacius. [See Genserico.]

Bonivard, François de, was born in France in 1496. He became prior of St. Victor near Geneva, and acted a prominent part in the support of the republic of Geneva against the tyranny of the Prince-bishop, and the aggression of the duke of Savoy. He was the friend of Berthelier and other noble supporters of freedom, and negotiated the treaty of fellow-citizenship between Friburg and Geneva. He was twice imprisoned by the duke of Savoy, the second time in the castle of Chillon. His misfortunes are celebrated in Byron's well-known poem. Bonivard was a scholar as well as a politician, and formed a valuable library. This he gave to Geneva, and it was the basis of the public library of the city. Died, probably in 1570.

Bonner, Edmund, bishop of London, was born in Worcester, about 1495. He studied at Oxford, and became chaplain to Cardinal Wolsey, whom he attended till his fall. He then entered the service of Henry VIII., aided Cromwell in the work of reformation, took an active part in the matter of the king's divorce, and was sent on embassies to the pope, the emperor Charles V., and the king of France. In 1538 he was named bishop of Hereford, but before consecration was translated to London. In the reign of Edward VI. Bonner became the opponent of Cranmer and the Reformation, and was imprisoned and deprived. Restored by Queen Mary, he distinguished himself by his zeal in persecuting and burning 'heretics,' and earned the odium and abhorrence of the people. He refused to take the oath of supremacy on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, and was again deprived and imprisoned. Died, in the Marshalsea, 1569.

Bonnet, Charles, a Genevese naturalist and philosopher, was born in 1720. He was trained for the law, but was attracted by the works of Réaumur to the study of natural history. He became a member of the council of state in 1762. His sight failing, he was unable to continue his microscopic studies, and applied himself to more general subjects of philosophy and religion. His chief works are 'Traité d'Insectologie,' 'De l'Usage des Feuilles dans les Plantes,' 'Contemplation de la Nature,' 'Palingénésie Philosophique,' and 'Recherches Philosophiques sur les Preuves du Christianisme.' Died at Geneva, 1793.

Bonnycastle, John, professor of mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; author of 'The Scholar's Guide to Arithmetic,' 'The Elements of Algebra,' 'A Treatise upon Astronomy,' &c. Died, 1821.

Bonomi, Joseph, an Italian architect, who settled in London about 1767. He enjoyed the friendship of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and was an associate of the Royal Academy. He built the duke of Argyle's palace at Roseneath, in Scotland, the Roman Catholic chapel near Manchester Square, &c. Died, 1808.

Bononcini. [Suonocini.]

Bonpland, Aimé, an eminent French botanist and the personal friend of Alexander von Humboldt, was born at La Rochelle in 1773. He studied medicine at Paris, but gave up the profession and accompanied Humboldt to America. During the five years they spent together there Bonpland made a very large and valuable collection of plants, several thousands of which were new to Europe. On his return to France he was appointed by the empress Josephine director of her gardens of Malmaison, a post which he held till her death, in 1814. He went again to America and became professor of natural history at Buenos Ayres. In 1821, as he was proceeding on a scientific expedition on the Parana, he and his party were seized by order of Francia, then dictator of Paraguay, and he was kept prisoner nearly ten years. He afterwards lived in the south of Brazil. Bonpland was author of 'Plantes Equinoxiales recueillies au Mexique,' &c.; 'Description des Plantes Rares de Navarre et de Malmaison,' and 'Monographie des Melastomées.' He was also joint author with Humboldt of several voluminous works on the botany, natural history, and monuments of the New World. Died at Monte Video, 1858.

Bontempi, Giovanni Andrea Angelini, an Italian musician of the 17th century; was director of music to the elector of Saxony for 40 years; author of 'Nova quatuor Vocibus componendi Methodus,' &c. Born, at Perugia, 1630; still living in 1697.

Bonvicino, A. [Moretto.]

Bonzi. [Gobbo.]

Boole, George, a distinguished mathematician, was born at Lincoln in 1815. He early applied himself to the study of science, and after assisting in a school at Doncaster established himself as schoolmaster in his native town. He took an active part in founding the Library and Museum of the Mechanics' Institute, and gave lectures and instruction in classics and mathematics to the members. During the same period his contributions to the 'Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal' attracted attention, and his great abilities were shown more conspicuously in his 'Mathematical Analysis of Logic.' About 1853 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics at Queen's College, Cork, and soon after received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the university of Dublin. In 1855 he married

a lady of great scientific attainments, who became his efficient collaborateur. Dr. Boole was a man of wide culture, an earnest lover of truth, delighting in poetry and metaphysics no less than in his chosen science. His modesty especially distinguished him. His most important works are—'An Investigation of the Laws of Thought,' and 'Differential Equations.' The latter is a class-book at Cambridge. Dr. Boole was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died near Cork, in December, 1864.

Boone, Daniel, one of the first adventurers who penetrated into the wilds of Kentucky, was born in Virginia, and from his earliest years was addicted to hunting in the woods. In 1769 he first set out, in company with a few friends; and after numerous perils and adventures he founded Boonesborough, the earliest settlement in Kentucky, now a flourishing town. He was subsequently taken prisoner by the Indians, but escaped; and, being joined by other adventurers, was enabled to repulse them on several occasions, though neither art nor treachery were left unemployed to take him. At length, in 1798, he removed to Upper Louisiana, where he received a grant from the Spanish authorities of 2000 acres of land for himself, and 800 acres for each of his children, friends and followers. He then settled with them on the Missouri river, at Charette, some distance beyond the inhabited parts of the country, where he followed his usual course of life—hunting and trapping for bears—until Sept. 1822, when he died, aged 84.

Booth, Barton, an eminent actor, was born in 1681. He was educated at Westminster School and the University of Cambridge, but ran away from the latter to join a company of players. After winning a name at Dublin he was engaged by Betterton at Drury Lane Theatre, where he was very successful. Died, 1733, having lost his reason several years before.

Booth, Sir Felix, bart., an eminent London merchant, who, for his munificent donation of 20,000*l.* for promoting the Arctic expedition under Sir John Ross, was raised to a baronetcy, and had his name affixed to the country called Boothia Felix. Died, 1850.

Booth, Henry, earl of Warrington, son of George Booth, Baron Delamere, a zealous royalist during the civil war. Having been among those who voted for the exclusion of the duke of York, he was committed to the Tower when the duke became king, and was tried for high treason, but was acquitted, in spite of the efforts of the infamous Jeffreys. On the accession of William III., he was made a privy councillor and Chancellor of the Exchequer. His efforts to limit the prerogative, however, caused him to fall into disgrace; but he was allowed to retire from office with a pension, and the title of earl of Warrington. Died, 1694.

Booth, Wilkes. [See Lincoln, Abraham.]

Borda, Jean Charles, a French mathe-

BORDE

matician, born at Dax, in 1733. He served in the army as engineer, and afterwards in the navy, and was captured by the English in 1782, but soon set free. He was the inventor of the 'circle of reflexion' and of the 'principle of repetition,' by which errors of graduation and observation in astronomy are reduced to a minimum. He was engaged some years in the measurement of an arc of the meridian, in conjunction with Méchain and Delambre. Among his works are, 'Description et Usage du Cercle de Réflexion,' and 'Tables Trigonométriques Décimales.' Died, 1799.

Borde, Andrew, an English physician; author of 'The Merrie Tales of the Madman of Gotham,' and several other quaint works. He was at first a Carthusian, but after studying medicine at Montpellier and Oxford, settled in London and became first physician to Henry VIII. Died, 1549.

Borde, Jean Benjamin de la, a French miscellaneous writer, born at Paris in 1734. He entered the service of Louis XV., and became a favourite; devoted much of his time to music, which he had studied under Rameau, and on the death of his master became one of the 'farmers-general.' He was discovered in his retreat in Normandy by revolutionary agents, and guillotined at Paris in July, 1794. Among his numerous writings are, 'Essai sur la Musique Ancienne et Moderne,' in four vols. 4to.; 'Description Générale et Particulière de la France;' 'Tableaux Topographiques, &c., de la Suisse,' &c.

Bordone, Paris, a celebrated Italian painter, was a native of Treviso. He was born in 1500, became a pupil of Titian, and then an imitator of Giorgione, spent some time at the court of Francis I., and painted the king and many of the ladies of the court, and died at Venice, 1571. His chef-d'œuvre is the picture of 'The Fisherman presenting the Ring of St. Mark to the Doge.' Bordone excelled in portraits. There are two of his works in the National Gallery.

Borelli, Giovanni Alfonso, an Italian physician and mathematician, was born at Naples, in 1608. He taught mathematics at Messina, and afterwards at Pisa, and enjoyed the patronage of the Grand Duke Ferdinand. Suspected of taking part in the insurrection against the Spaniards at Messina, to which city he had returned, he fled to Rome and lived there under the patronage of Queen Christina of Sweden. He is considered head of the school of 'Iatro-mathematicians,' or those who endeavoured to apply mathematics to the phenomena of living bodies. His principal work, which appeared soon after his death, is the treatise 'De Motu Animalium.' Died, 1679.

Borghese, Maria Pauline, Princess, the beautiful sister of Napoleon Buonaparte, was born at Ajaccio, in 1780. Her first husband was General Leclerc, with whom she went to St. Domingo, but who died in 1802; she became, in the following year, the wife of the Prince Camillo Borghese. Napoleon was much

BORGIA

attached to her; and that her love for him was equally sincere, was manifest on many occasions, though she frequently disputed with him, and refused to follow the caprices of his policy. When Napoleon resigned his crown in 1814, and retired to Elba, Pauline left her palace in Rome, and followed him to his place of exile. She lived afterwards separated from her husband, at Rome, and her house was the centre of a most brilliant circle. When she heard of her brother's illness at St. Helena, she repeatedly requested permission to go to him; at length her request was granted, and she was just about to depart, when the news of his death reached her. Died, 1825.

Borgia, Cesare, son of Pope Alexander VI., was made a cardinal immediately after the election of his father to the papal chair. When Charles VIII. invaded Italy, Cesare was given to him as a hostage by his father, but he escaped, and took part against the French. In 1498 he resigned his dignity of cardinal to become a soldier, and the same year was sent to France with the bull of divorce for Louis XII., who gave him the title of Duke of Valentinois, and promised to aid him in his projected conquests in Italy. He then, at the head of a body of mercenaries, carried on a series of petty wars, made himself master of the Romagna, attempted unsuccessfully Bologna and Florence, seized Urbino and Camerino, and was flattering himself with the prospect of success, when the death of Alexander and his own illness put an end to his hopes. Revolt in the Romagna was followed by the arrest of Cesare by Julius II. On his liberation he was arrested again and sent prisoner to Spain. He afterwards served in the army of the king of Navarre, whose sister he had married, and was killed at a siege in 1507. Cesare Borgia was one of the most crafty, cruel, and corrupt men of that corrupt age. No crime was too foul for him to perpetrate or be suspected of. He was charged with the murder of his elder brother, Giovanni, duke of Gandia, and of Alfonso, the husband of Lucrezia; with plotting with his father the murder of Cardinal Corneto by poison, and with incest with his sister. In his wars he had garrisons massacred, and carried off bands of women to gratify his passion.

Borgia, Lucrezia, daughter of Pope Alexander VI., and sister to Cesare Borgia, was betrothed early to an Aragonese nobleman, but was given in 1493 to Giovanni Sforza, lord of Pesaro. Alexander annulled the marriage, and married her to a son of the king of Naples, in 1498. Her husband was assassinated two years afterwards, probably by order of her brother Cesare; and in 1501 she was married to Alfonso of Este, son of the Duke of Ferrara. She led a decorous life at the court, attracted men of letters thither, and was highly praised by a band of poets. Bembo was her special friend and correspondent. Died, 1523.

Borgia, St. Francesco de, third general of the order of Jesuits, was son of Juan de Borgia, duke of Gandia, and was born in 1510.

Wesley Carter

Foris-Gudenow

re-investigation

the death of Theodore, he spent the night alone in the office to escape the very death that he had feared. He had confessed to the friends and had become the hero of the people and during the two following days had contributed much to the advancement of the cause of civilization. But his philanthropy was the mark of his selfishness and his generosity became intensely cruel. In the field the conversation started by an American, Russia was invaded by a Polish army, headed by a young man, who pretends to be a Russian, the deceased brother of Theodore, and he, dressing in full into the midnight of, and suddenly, of passage.

James William, Jr.

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Algiers. Among his works are, 'Voyage dans les quatre principales Iles des Mers d'Afrique,' 'Expédition Scientifique de Morée,' &c. Died, 1846.

Bos, Lambert, professor of Greek at Franeker; author of a valuable work on the Greek ellipses, an excellent edition of the Septuagint, with prolegomena and various readings, &c. Born, 1670; died, 1717.

Bosc, Louis Auguste Guillaume, French naturalist, born at Paris in 1759. He held a government situation for some years, and was a friend of the minister Roland. In 1793 he lost his place and his friend, but had the courage to accompany Madame Roland to the scaffold. She entrusted to his care her own memoirs. He was a member of various scientific bodies, and wrote numerous memoirs on natural history. He also co-operated in the preparation of several dictionaries, and in the 'Histoire Naturelle des Coquilles.' Died at Paris, in 1828.

Boscan-Almogaver, Juan, a Spanish poet, who first introduced into Spanish the forms of Italian poetry. He lived some time at the court of Charles V., and was the friend of Garcilaso de la Vega. His works are published with those of Garcilaso. Died, 1544.

Boscawen, Edward, British admiral, was born in 1711. He early distinguished himself in the navy, and especially at the siege of Carthage, and at the battle with the French fleet off Cape Finisterre, in 1747. He was sent to India as commander-in-chief the same year; received the thanks of parliament for his capture of two French ships of war, in 1755; commanded the expedition to North America, in 1758, and took Louisburg; and the next year won a great victory over the French fleet in the bay of Lagos, for which he again received the thanks of parliament and a pension, and was made a privy councillor. Died, 1761. His portrait, by Reynolds, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Boscovich, Roger Joseph, mathematician, was born at Ragusa in 1711, entered the order of Jesuits, and taught at the Roman College. He afterwards became professor at Pavia, and in 1773 went to Paris, where he held a post under the government. He wrote various mathematical and scientific works; among others 'Philosophiæ Naturalis Theoria,' 'Opera pertinentia ad Opticam et Astronomiam,' and a poem 'De Solis ac Lunæ Defectibus,' without much poetry in it. He assisted in the measurement of a meridian in Lombardy, and died in 1787.

Bosio, François Joseph, sculptor, was an Italian by birth, but was brought up and constantly lived in France. He was born in 1769, was a favourite with Napoleon I., Louis XVIII., and the succeeding kings of France, who employed him in many public works. He was admitted to the Institute, and made a Baron. Died, 1845.

Bossu, René le, an eminent French critic of the 17th century; author of a 'Treatise on Epic Poetry,' 'Parallel of the Philosophy of

Descartes and of Aristotle,' &c. Born, 1631; died, 1680.

Bossuet, Jacques Benigne, bishop of Meaux, and one of the ablest defenders of the doctrines of the church of Rome, was born at Dijon in 1627. After studying in the Jesuits' College there he was sent to Paris, and entered the College of Navarre. He soon gained extraordinary reputation for piety, acquirements, and eloquence; numbered among his friends the great Condé, St. Vincent de Paul, and Marshal Schomberg, but continued modest, and faithfully devoted himself to the study of the Bible and the works of St. Augustine. Ordained priest in 1652, he retired to Metz, where he held a canonry. The great occupation of his life was controversy with the Protestants, and he was often successful in his attempts to convert them. The great Turenne was among his converts. In 1669 he was appointed bishop of Condom, but resigned the see on being appointed in the following year preceptor to the Dauphin. He was soon after received at the French Academy, and in 1681 he was raised to the see of Meaux. He took the leading part in the assembly of the clergy, in 1682, respecting the limits of the papal and kingly authority in France, and drew up the famous propositions which thenceforth became a law of the state. The pope had them burnt. Bossuet was engaged for some years in discussing with Leibnitz the possible union of the Lutheran with the Roman church, but without result. In his old age he opposed 'Quietism,' and prosecuted Madame Guyon; and when Fénelon, his old friend, defended her, he grew angry, exiled Fénelon, and after much controversy got the pope to condemn his book entitled 'Maximes des Saints.' The writings of Bossuet are very numerous. The most celebrated are his 'Exposition de la Doctrine Catholique,' which excited the greatest interest, and was soon translated into the principal languages of Europe; 'Histoire des Variations des Eglises Protestantes;' 'Traité de la Connaissance de Dieu et de Soi-même;' 'Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle,' the first great attempt to view history as a whole, and to trace one divine purpose pervading it; and 'La Politique tirée de l'Ecriture Sainte,' a vindication of the purest absolutism. The three last-named works were written for the instruction of the Dauphin, and present in a very impressive manner a complete theory of life in antagonism to all modern thought and science. Bossuet was a great master of style, and one of the most powerful of modern writers. Died at Paris, April 12, 1704.

Bossut, a celebrated French mathematician, the friend and associate of Condorcet, D'Alembert, Bailly, and Lavoisier. He was admitted to the Academy in 1752, and to the Institute at the time of its foundation. His principal works are, the 'Cours complet de Mathématiques,' in seven vols., 'Histoire générale des Mathématiques,' and a volume of 'Mémoires de Mathématiques.' Born, 1730; died, 1814.

Boswell, James, the biographer of Dr. Johnson, was born at Edinburgh in 1740.

After studying law at the Scottish universities he travelled on the Continent, indulging as frequently as possible his hankering after personal introduction to eminent men. He accompanied Dr. Johnson, to whom he had been introduced on his visit to London in 1763, on a tour to the Hebrides in 1773. About ten years later he settled in London, and was called to the English bar. His celebrated 'Life of Johnson' appeared in 1790, five years after his friend's death. It had immense success, has been republished again and again, and still remains for its excellence as a biography incomparable. Boswell had previously published a 'Journal of the Tour to the Hebrides.' He was also author of various political and professional pamphlets, and 'An Account of Corsica, with Memoirs of General Paoli.' Died, 1795.

Boswell, Sir Alexander, eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1775, and succeeded his father in the possession of the family estate. He was a literary antiquary of no inconsiderable erudition, and the author of many popular songs and poetical *jeux d'esprit*. He inherited all the Tory spirit of his father; and some attacks on the character of James Stuart, Esq., having appeared in the 'Beacon' and 'Sentinel' newspapers, which were traced to Sir Alexander, a duel took place between these gentlemen, when the latter fell, mortally wounded in the neck, March 26, 1822. Mr. Stuart was tried for this offence, but honourably acquitted.

Both, John and Andrew, brothers, Flemish painters, born at Utrecht, about 1610. John chose landscape painting, and took for his model Claude Lorraine, while Andrew studied and painted the human figure; they frequently worked on the same canvas, and their labours harmonised so well, that their pictures could not be suspected of being joint productions. Andrew was drowned at Venice in 1650; John died at Utrecht, 1656. The National Gallery possesses two works by these masters.

Bothwell, James Hepburn, Earl of, was born about 1525, and succeeded his father in his title and estates in 1556. He took an active part under the queen-regent against the party of Knox, but changed sides on her death, and was one of the envoys sent to France to escort Queen Mary home. In 1562 he fled from Scotland to escape prosecution for conspiracy against the queen, but returned in 1565, and was restored to his place in the privy council. His intercession obtained pardon for the murderers of Rizzio, and he was in great favour with the queen. He was generally believed to be the murderer of Darnley, and was tried for it; he appeared with his friends in arms, and was acquitted. He soon after seized the queen, and carried her off to Dunbar Castle, not without her consent, it was said. She pardoned him, made him duke of Orkney, and married him at Holyrood. The people took up arms, the queen was defeated at Carberry Hill, and Bothwell fled, escaping first to the Orkneys, and thence to Denmark, where he was seized as a pirate

and imprisoned. After ten years of wretched life, deprived of all things but the memory of his crimes, he died mad, 1577.

Botta, Carlo Giuseppe, one of the most celebrated Italian historians, was born in Piedmont in 1766. He graduated in medicine at Turin, and after suffering imprisonment as a partisan of the French, he emigrated and served as physician in the army of the Alps and in the army of Italy through the campaign of 1796. Named, in 1800, a member of the 'Consulta' of Piedmont, elected four years later deputy to the French Legislative Body, he settled at Paris, and after the restoration of the Bourbons he applied himself to the composition of his historical works. These are, 'Storia della Guerra dell' Indipendenza d' America,' 'Storia d'Italia dal 1789 al 1814,' and 'Storia d'Italia in continuazione al Guicciardini, sino al 1789.' Botta's History of Italy made him a great reputation, and has taken its place as a standard work. Died at Paris, 1837.

Bottari, Giovanni, a distinguished Italian philologist and archaeologist, was born at Florence in 1689, and was educated at the university. He was engaged several years in recasting the celebrated Dictionary of the Academy Della Crusca, was made by the grand duke of Tuscany director of his printing-office, and in 1730 settled at Rome. After holding various offices under Clement XII. he became librarian of the Vatican. He was author of a learned work on the paintings and sculptures discovered in the catacombs of Rome; also of 'Museum Capitolinum,' an account of illustrious men, in four vols. folio; and published a new edition of Vasari's Lives of the Painters. Died, 1775.

Botticelli. [Filippelli, Sandro.]

Botzaris, Marcos, a brave Souliote, who distinguished himself in the Greek revolution. Driven with his countrymen from Epirus by Ali, pasha of Jannina, he subsequently joined the Turks against Ali; but soon took part with him against the Turks. He especially distinguished himself in the defence of Missolonghi, and fell in a combat with a body of Albanians sent to take it in August, 1823.

Bouchardon, Edme, French sculptor, born in 1698. He obtained the grand prize of the Academy, studied at Rome, and was admitted to the Academy. He executed busts of Pope Clement XII., and of Cardinals de Polignac and de Rohan. Died, 1762.

Boucher, Jonathan, an English divine and philologist, was born in Cumberland in 1737. When about twenty years of age he went to America, and there became a tutor and a parish minister. After the Declaration of Independence he was compelled, for his loyalty to the English crown, to quit the country. He subsequently became vicar of Epseom, and there spent the last twenty years of his life. He projected and made large collections for a dictionary of English provincial and antiquated terms, but did not live to complete it. A small portion of the work only has been printed. He was also author of a 'View of the Causes and

Consequences of the American Revolution.' Died, 1804.

Boucicaut, Jean le Maingre, Marshal de, one of the bravest and noblest of French soldiers, was born at Tours in 1364. He served his first campaign at twelve years of age, and soon distinguished himself by his great strength, agility, and hardihood. In 1382 he served against the Flemings at the battle of Rosebecque; then in Prussia, in support of the Teutonic knights; in Guienne against the English; and in 1396 he commanded, under the Count of Nevers, the French force sent to aid Sigismund, king of Hungary, against the Turks under Bajazet. He was captured at the battle of Nicopolis, but was ransomed, and returned to France. In 1401 he was appointed governor of Genoa, a post which he held nearly ten years. He was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Agincourt in 1415, and brought to England, where he died in 1421.

Boufflers, Louis François, Duke de, marshal of France, was born in 1644. He entered the army in 1662, served under Turenne and Luxembourg in Flanders, was wounded in several battles, and contributed in 1690 to the victory of Fleurus. Created marshal three years later, he defended Namur against William III. of England, but capitulated after several months, and was kept prisoner for a very short time. He again served in Flanders in the war of the Spanish Succession, and distinguished himself by his obstinate defence of Lille against Prince Eugene. He capitulated by express order of Louis XIV., who then made him duke and peer of France. His last service was at the bloody battle of Malplaquet, when he conducted the retreat of the right wing. Died at Fontainebleau, 1711.

Boufflers, Stanislaus, Chevalier de, son of the marchioness of Boufflers, mistress of Stanislaus, king of Poland, was born at Lunéville, in 1737, and was distinguished for the elegance of his manners and conversation. He was destined for the church, but declared that his love of pleasure would interfere with the duties of this profession, and therefore entered the military service. He emigrated from France in 1792 to Prussia. His works consist of poems, discourses, 'Eloges,' tales, &c., and have been several times republished. His character has been thus summed up: 'A libertine abbé; a military philosopher; a song-making diplomatist; an emigrant republican.' Died, 1815.

Bougainville, Jean Pierre de, a French miscellaneous writer; author of several works no longer possessing any importance; and editor of Fréret's great work on Chronology. He was secretary to the Academy of Inscriptions, and member of the French Academy. Born, 1722; died, 1763.

Bougainville, Louis Antoine de, a French officer, distinguished both in the military and naval service. When serving in Canada, under Montcalm, he displayed so much bravery that he obtained the rank of colonel, and subsequently became a general. Under

the Empire he was made a senator, and a member of the Institute. Bougainville circumnavigated the world, and enriched the science of geography by a number of new discoveries. His voyage round the world was undertaken in 1766, and the account of it by himself appeared in 1771. Born, 1729; died, 1811.

Bouguer, Pierre, French mathematician, was born in Brittany in 1698. He carried off several prizes of the Academy for scientific memoirs, and having won a great reputation, was sent with La Condamine to Peru, to measure a degree of the meridian; a very difficult task, made more difficult by the ignorance and absurd suspicions of the natives. He afterwards took part with other mathematicians in verifying a similar measurement in France. Bouguer was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris and of the Royal Society of London. His chief works are 'Traité de la Gradation de la Lumière,' 'Traité du Navire,' 'La Figure de la Terre déterminée par les Observations,' &c. Bouguer was also the inventor of the double object-glass micrometer. Died, 1768.

Bouillard, Jacques, a celebrated French engraver, born in 1744, died in 1806.

Bouillaud. [Bullialdus.]

Bouillé, François Claude Amour, Marquis de, born in 1759; a distinguished French general, celebrated for many exploits before the era of the revolution. He sat on liberal principles in the first Assembly of Notables, and after making excellent, though abortive, preparations to assist the unfortunate Louis XVI. in pursuing his journey from Varennes after his flight from Paris, he quitted France and served under the allies. He died in London in 1800. His 'Memoirs of the French Revolution' rank deservedly high.

Bouillet, Marie Nicolas, French philosopher and litterateur, was born at Paris in 1798. He completed his education at the Ecole Normale under Jouffroy and Cousin, and was afterwards engaged as teacher of philosophy in various colleges. He became head of the Collège Bourbon in 1840; five years later was a member of the Council of Public Instruction, and in 1851 was named Inspector of the Academy of Paris. He published annotated editions of the philosophical writings of Cicero and Seneca, a translation of the Enneads of Plotinus, and an edition of Bacon's works. More generally known is his excellent 'Dictionnaire Universel d'Histoire et de Géographie' (1842), which has passed through many editions. It was followed in 1854 by a 'Dictionnaire Universel des Sciences, des Lettres et des Arts.' M. Bouillet was an officer of the Legion of Honour, and a contributor to some of the leading Encyclopædias and Reviews. Died, 1864. After his death was published his 'Atlas Universel d'Histoire et de Géographie.'

Bouillon. [Godfrey of Bouillon.]

Boulainvilliers, Henri de, Count de St. Saire; author of a 'History of Mahomet,' a 'History of the Arabians,' a 'History of the Peerage of France,' &c. Born, 1658; died, 1722.

Boulton, Matthew, F.R.S., an eminent engineer and mechanical inventor, the partner of James Watt, was born at Birmingham in 1728. He was brought up to his father's business as a silver stamper and piecer and manufacturer of light metal goods, became a partner with him, and almost sole manager. His father died in 1759, and in the following year the son married. Possessed of a large fortune, he resolved to extend his business operations, and with this view founded the since famous Soho manufactory near Birmingham. Distinguished for energy, sagacity, and thorough integrity, he set himself against the prevalent dishonesties of his trade, and spared neither efforts nor expense that he might produce goods both genuine and beautiful. He thus made Soho the largest hardware manufactory in the world, and one of the best schools of skilled industry; and it was visited by royal and noble persons, by artists and literary men from all parts of Europe. His connection with Watt began in 1768 with a visit of the latter to Soho. Boulton had long been an eager student of science, and was especially interested in the steam-engine. He had corresponded with Franklin about steam-power, and had made a model of an engine. He now corresponded with Watt, who had conceived his great invention in 1765, and in 1774 they entered into partnership. [**Watt, James.**] Through all the financial and social difficulties in which the introduction of steam-engines involved them, Boulton's inexhaustible energy and hopefulness alone saved them from wrecking. He continued his studies, and contributed in many respects by his inventive genius to the successive improvements of the steam-engine. One of his greatest undertakings was the improvement of the coinage. It was in 1797 that he was charged by the government to make a new copper coinage, and this formed the chief pursuit of his last years. To the numerous improvements he effected in the processes is mainly owing the present perfection of the art of coining. Among his workmen and his most efficient assistant was William Murdock. From some discoveries made at Soho in 1863, it was conjectured that Boulton had taken photographs, but subsequent discussion has shown this conjecture to be groundless. After long suffering from incurable disease, he died, August 17, 1809. (See the 'Lives of Boulton and Watt,' by Smiles.)

Bourbon, Charles de, the celebrated Constable of Bourbon, was born in 1489. By his marriage with Suzanne de Bourbon he acquired immense wealth, and he displayed it in the maintenance of almost royal state. He accompanied Louis XII. in his invasion of Italy, and diligently studied military affairs. At the age of 26 he was named constable of France by Francis I., whom he accompanied in the campaign of Italy, contributing to the victory of Marignano. He was soon after appointed governor of the Milanese. An act of flagrant injustice, sanctioned by Francis, led to a breach between him and the constable; a claim being

set up by the queen-mother to the estates of Bourbon, and decided in her favour. He then entered the service of the emperor Charles V., who gave him the chief command in Italy. At the great battle of Pavia he completely defeated the French army and took Francis I. prisoner. Finding that he was distrusted by the emperor, and being left without means of paying the troops in Italy, he resolved on independent action, and in 1527 led his army to the siege of Rome. Rome was taken and suffered the horrors of a sack, but the constable had fallen early in the assault.

Bourbon, Louis Henri Joseph, Duke of and Prince of Condé, was born in 1756. He married very young, was banished to Chantilly on account of a duel with the Count d'Artois, left France with his father, the Prince of Condé, at the revolution, fought nobly in the royalist army in the first years of the war, and after the campaign in 1800 accompanied his father to England. He was residing with him at Wanstead House in 1804 when his son, the Duke d'Enghien, was murdered. He returned to France in 1814, succeeded his father as Prince of Condé four years later, and was found dead in his room, August 27, 1830. His death was attributed to excitement of mind respecting the revolution of July. His property he left to the Duke of Aumale, third son of Louis Philippe, with the exception of a large bequest to Sophia Dawes, baroness de Feuchères, an Englishwoman, with whom he lived.

Bourchier, John, Lord Berners, a military commander of great repute in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII., by the latter of whom he was made governor of Calais. He assisted in the suppression of the insurrection under Lord Audley in Cornwall, became chancellor of the exchequer, and accompanied the Princess Mary to France. Lord Berners was author of the first English translation of 'Froissart.' Died, 1532.

Bourchier, Thomas, cardinal, and archbishop of Canterbury. He studied at Oxford, and, after holding the sees of Worcester and Ely, was made archbishop of Canterbury in 1454. He was also for a short time lord chancellor. He crowned three of our kings, viz. Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII. Archbishop Bourchier took a leading part in the introduction of printing into this country. Died, 1486.

Bourdaloze, Louis, one of the most celebrated French preachers, was born at Bourges, in 1632. At the age of 16 he entered the order of Jesuits, held successively several professorships, and then began to distinguish himself as a preacher. He first preached in Paris in 1669, and was soon after called to preach before the court. This distinction was ten times conferred on him by Louis XIV. between 1670 and 1693. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes he was charged with the delicate task of preaching to the Protestants in Languedoc, and executed it with great success. His sermons are full of thought, learning, and logical power,

and have been frequently republished. Died at Paris, May 13, 1704.

Bourdon, Sébastien, a French painter and engraver; his *chef-d'œuvre* is 'The Crucifixion of St. Peter,' which he executed for the church of Notre Dame, at Paris. It is now in the Louvre. His fine landscape, called 'The Return of the Ark from Captivity,' which belonged to Sir Joshua Reynolds, is now in the National Gallery. Born, 1616; died, 1671.

Bourgeois, Sir Francis, a native of England, but of a Swiss family; painter to the king of Poland, and subsequently to George III. of England. His landscapes and sea pieces were once highly esteemed. He left his fine collection to Dulwich College, with 10,000*l.* for building a gallery and keeping the pictures in preservation. He became R.A. in 1792. Born, 1756; died, 1811.

Bourgoing, Jean François, Baron de, born in 1748; ambassador to Spain on the part of the French republic, and afterwards of Napoleon, who subsequently sent him to Stockholm, and in 1807 to Saxony. He died in 1811. He has left several approved works, among which are his 'Tableau de l'Espagne Moderne,' 'Mémoires de Pie VI.,' &c. Died, 1811.

Bourignon, Antoinette de la Porte, a Flemish fanatic. Holding religion to consist in direct impulses from and communion with the Deity, she made many disciples, and wrote numerous books, remarkable chiefly for their absurdity. She was excessively avaricious and penurious. Born, 1616; died, 1680.

Bourmont, Louis Auguste Victor de Châlons, Marshal de, a distinguished French soldier, was born in 1773. In the early periods of the revolution, while second lieutenant of infantry, he emigrated from France, joined the Bourbon princes on the frontiers, and afterwards served the royal cause in La Vendée, Bretagne, and Maine, with great energy and talent. During the consulate of Napoleon he was arrested on a charge of being concerned in the plot of the infernal machine, but after suffering imprisonment successively in the Temple, and at Dijon and Besançon, he made his escape to Lisbon, whence however he returned to France, was appointed to various high commands in the imperial service, and served with great distinction in the Italian and Russian campaigns. On Napoleon's return from Elba, he commanded a division of the corps of Ney. At the commencement of the campaign of 1815 he was appointed to the command of a brigade of the grand army; but on the eve of the battle of Waterloo he abandoned his colours and repaired to Louis XVIII., who was then at Ghent. This extraordinary *coup-de-main*—famous or infamous as it is designated by different parties—won for him the signal favour of the restored Bourbons. Ten days after the battle of Waterloo he entered France with the title of commander of the northern frontier, and shortly after the execution of the gallant Ney, to whose condemnation his evidence mainly contributed,

was appointed to the command of one of the divisions of the royal guards. In 1823 he took part in the Spanish campaign under the Duke d'Angoulême, on whose return to France he obtained the chief command of the army of occupation. In 1829, Charles X. having nominated him minister of war, he organized the expedition which finally resulted in the capture of Algiers, for which he was honoured with the baton of a marshal of France. After the revolution of 1830, which placed Louis Philippe on the throne, he was proscribed. He then devoted his services to the cause of absolutism in different countries, especially in Portugal; but he was subsequently permitted to re-enter France, where he continued to live in obscurity till his death, which took place Nov. 9, 1846.

Bourne, Vincent, sub-master of Westminster School. He was a man of original genius, and was educated at Cambridge. He made himself known by some Latin poems, of singular elegance and purity. Died, 1747.

Bourrienne, Louis Antoine Fauvelet de, private secretary and biographer of Napoleon I., was born at Sens in 1769. He was a fellow-student with Napoleon at the military school of Brienne, and there their friendship began. Bourrienne studied at Leipsic, and held several diplomatic posts; was present with Napoleon at the attack on the Tuileries in June, 1792; and after various changes of fortune was chosen, in 1797, by his old friend to be his private secretary. This post he held five years, and was dismissed on account of his connection with some disgraceful money transactions. Charges of a like kind led to his dismissal from a diplomatic post at Hamburg. He followed Louis XVIII. to Ghent; was made councillor of state and deputy to the Chamber of Representatives; fled to Belgium to escape his creditors, and died in a lunatic asylum at Caen in 1834. His 'Mémoires sur Napoléon' appeared in 8 vols. in 1829-30.

Bouterwek, Friedrich, professor of philosophy at Göttingen, was born in 1766, and died in 1828. He was the author of many valuable works, of which his 'History of Modern Poetry and Eloquence' is the most important.

Bowditch, Thomas Edward, agent of the English African Company, was a native of Bristol, born in 1793. He was elected to conduct a mission to the king of Ashantee, of which mission he published a very interesting account. He again set out to explore the interior of Africa, and had already reached the river Gambia, when a fever, produced chiefly by anxiety, terminated his life in 1824. He was an excellent linguist and a pleasing writer; and besides the work already mentioned, the public are indebted to him for a translation of Mollien's Travels to the Sources of the Senegal and Gambia; and other works.

Bowditch, Dr. Nathaniel, F.R.S., president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, was a native of Boston, and;

though self-educated, attained great distinction as a natural philosopher and mathematician. When 23 years of age he published his 'Practical Navigator,' a work of great merit; but his admirable translation of the 'Mécanique Céleste' of La Place, with an elaborate commentary, is the production that is most likely to perpetuate his name. Died, 1838.

Bowdler, Thomas, an English physician; author of 'Letters from Holland,' and editor of the 'Family Shakspeare,' &c. Born, 1754; died, 1825.

Bowdoin, James, an American statesman and man of letters, born at Boston, 1727. He was one of the most determined opponents of the right of colonial taxation, insisted on by England, and was one of the first deputies to Congress. He became governor of Massachusetts, and president of the Philadelphian Academy of Sciences; and died in 1790. His 'Discourse on the New Constitution of the United States' was deservedly admired.

Bowles, William Lisle, poet, was born at King's Sutton, in Northamptonshire, a parish of which his father was vicar, in 1762. He was educated at Winchester and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1792. On leaving the university he was appointed to a curacy in Wiltshire; from which he was preferred to a living in Gloucestershire, and in 1803 to a canonry in Salisbury cathedral. His next step was to the rectory of Bremhill in Wiltshire, to which he was presented by Archbishop Moore. Here he remained till his death, unremitting in his professional duties, zealous in the education of the poor, and an exemplary instance of the union of Christian graces with the polish of taste and the amenities of literature. His Sonnets were published in 1789, and may be reckoned among the first fruits of a new era in poetry. In these sonnets were observed a grace of expression, a musical versification, and especially an air of melancholy tenderness, so congenial to the poetical temperament, which still preserve for their author a highly respectable position among our poets. The chief of his subsequent poems were 'Hope, an allegorical sketch;' 'St. Michael's Mount;' 'Coombe Ellen;' and 'Grave of Howard.' His 'Spirit of Discovery by Sea,' the longest of his productions, was published in 1804. Mr. Bowles published also an edition of Pope, which involved him in controversy with Lord Byron, as well as a great variety of tracts, literary, antiquarian, and theological. He was very playful in his habits and conversation, and many anecdotes are told of his Parson-Adams-like forgetfulness. Died, 1850.

Bowles, Caroline. [Southey, Caroline.]

Bowyer, William, one of the most learned English printers, was born at London in 1699. He was the son of an eminent printer, and after studying at Cambridge, became partner in his father's business about 1721. He soon attained a very high reputation, both for accuracy as corrector of the press, and for classical and

antiquarian scholarship; and an immense number of learned and sumptuous works issued from his press. To many of them he added notes, prefaces, and commentaries, which were afterwards published in a separate form as 'Miscellaneous Tracts.' He obtained various lucrative appointments; among them those of printer of the votes of the House of Commons, printer to the Society of Antiquaries, and to the Royal Society, &c. He numbered among his friends many of the most distinguished literary men of the day, and was as much esteemed for his integrity, simplicity, and kind-heartedness, as he was honoured for his learning and skill. His 'Critical Conjectures and Observations on the New Testament' were highly commended, and passed through several editions. Died, 1777.

Boyce, William, an eminent musical composer, born at London in 1710. At the age of twenty-six he became composer to the Chapels Royal, and about twenty years later organist. He received the degree of Mus. D. from the university of Cambridge. His works consist chiefly of Anthems, which entitle him to a high rank as composer of church music. He also published a magnificent collection of 'Cathedral Music of the English Masters,' in 3 vols. folio. Died, 1779. He was buried in St. Paul's cathedral.

Boyd, Zachary, an eminent Scottish divine of the 17th century. After studying at the college of Glasgow he went in 1607 to Saumur, where he became regent of the university. Persecution drove him home in 1621, and he was soon after chosen minister of the Barony parish, Glasgow, an office which he held till his death. He made a Latin speech before Charles I. at Holyrood Palace in 1633, and preached before Cromwell after the battle of Dunbar in 1650. His principal work is entitled 'The last Battell of the Soule in Death.' He also wrote 'Zion's Flowers,' two volumes of curious poems on Scripture subjects, known as 'Zachary Boyd's Bible.' He left an immense number of volumes in manuscript. This remarkable man was very wealthy, and left a splendid legacy to Glasgow College; not dependent, as is commonly said, on the publication of any of his works. Died, 1653.

Boydell, John, an English engraver and liberal patron of art, was born in 1719. He established himself in London as a printseller, and by his enterprising spirit and the liberal engagements which he offered to artists contributed powerfully to the formation of a school of English engravers. His famous 'Shakspeare Gallery,' projected in 1786, was a collection of paintings executed at his expense by the best artists of the day in illustration of the works of Shakspeare. The pictures were also engraved, and the 'Gallery' was reproduced by photography in 1864. Boydell's name is also associated with the sumptuous edition of Shakspeare in 9 vols. folio, and with several valuable collections of engravings. Died, 1804.

Boyer, Abel, a French lexicographer. He quitted his native country after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled in England, where he remained till his death. He was author of a French and English Dictionary and Grammar, which have had a very extensive circulation; and of several literary and political publications of merit. Born, 1664; died, 1729.

Boyle, Richard, earl of Cork, an eminent statesman in the reign of James I., and founder of a family greatly distinguished in the arts, sciences, and literature. He was educated at Cambridge, filled several government offices in Ireland, and was made in 1629 one of the lords justices of Ireland. He was soon after promoted to the office of lord high treasurer. Born at Canterbury, 1566; died, 1643.

Boyle, Roger, earl of Orrery, fifth son of the above. When only seven years old he was created Baron Broghill; and, from an early age, was conspicuous for his zeal in the king's service. But after the king was put to death, the baron transferred his services to Cromwell, by whom he was greatly trusted. At the death of Cromwell he promoted the restoration of Charles II., and was created earl of Orrery for his services on that occasion. Born in Ireland, 1621; died, 1679. He was the author of several poems and plays.

Boyle, Robert, the distinguished natural philosopher, was a younger brother of the preceding, and was born at Lismore in 1626. He was educated at Eton, travelled on the continent, and studied several years at Geneva. He afterwards visited Italy, and returned to England in 1644. His life was thenceforth devoted to science and theology. He was one of the first members of the association which was incorporated as the 'Royal Society,' and was chosen president; an honour which on conscientious grounds he declined. He contributed greatly by his numerous experiments and valuable discoveries to the progress of physical science. He was no less zealous in the defence and propagation of the Christian faith; bore the expense of translating the historical books of the New Testament into Malay, and of the work of Grotius on the Truth of the Christian Religion into Arabic; and founded by his will the endowment for the 'Boyle Lectures.' He enjoyed the friendship of Charles II., James II., and William III., but free from ambition refused the honour of a peerage. His collected works were published in 5 vols. folio in 1744. Died at London, December, 1691.

Boyle, Charles, Lord Boyle, second son of Roger, Earl of Orrery, is chiefly remembered in connection with the great controversy between Bentley and the Oxford scholars respecting an edition of the 'Epistles of Phalaris,' published by Boyle, or in his name, while a student at Christchurch. Although his name was used, it does not appear that he took any part in the controversy. He entered parliament in 1700, was afterwards made privy councillor, and employed on a mission to the states of Holland. He was author of some

slight literary papers and poems. Born, 1676; died, 1731.

Boyle, John, earl of Cork and Orrery, only son of the last named; author of a translation, with notes, of the 'Epistles of Pliny the Younger;' 'Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift;' papers in the Connoisseur and the World, &c. Born, 1707; died, 1762.

Boyle, Richard, third earl of Burlington, and fourth earl of Cork, another member of the same distinguished family. He was an enthusiastic admirer of architecture, and a very generous friend to men of letters. In him Bishop Berkeley found his earliest and most efficient patron; and Pope did him the honour to address to him his fourth epistle. Born, 1695; died, 1753.

Boze, Claude Gros de, a French numismatist and archaeologist; he became secretary to the Academy of Inscriptions, member of the French Academy, and keeper of the king's cabinet of medals; and was author of the Medallist History of Louis XIV., &c. Born, 1680; died, 1754.

Braccini, Niccolo. [Tribolo.]

Braccio Portebracci, or Braccio da Montone, a celebrated Italian Condottiere, who played a prominent part in the civil wars of Italy in the 14th century, was born at Perugia in 1368. He belonged to the party of the nobles, and with his family was exiled in 1393. After distinguishing himself as a commander in the service of various sovereigns, he assisted Ladislaus, king of Naples, in his war with the pope and the Florentines. Forbidden to enter Perugia when it submitted to Ladislaus, he aided the Florentines and the pope. In 1416 he successfully attacked Perugia, and was declared lord. His government was wise and temperate. He introduced a reform of manners, erected noble buildings, and improved the irrigation of the country. In 1417 he took Rome, but did not hold it long; the war which followed was ended by a peace in 1420. He was soon after created, by the queen of Naples, prince of Capua and constable of the kingdom. He undertook the siege of Aquila, and was wounded in a battle with the papal army sent to raise the siege. He refused all food and remedies, and died, June, 1424.

Bracciolini. [Poggio.]

Bracton, or Bretton, Henry de, an English jurist of the 13th century; author of the well-known and esteemed treatise 'De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ.' Very little is known of his life, except that he entered the church, was named justice itinerant in 1245, and became archdeacon of Barnstaple in 1263. An elaborate work entitled 'Bracton and his Relation to the Roman Law,' by Carl Güterbock, Professor of Law in the University of Königsberg, has been translated into English by Brinton Coxe, an American lawyer. There is reason to believe that the law-book called 'Britton' is an epitome of Bracton's work. A good edition of 'Britton,' the French text carefully revised, with an English translation, Introduc-

tion and Notes, by F. M. Nichols, M.A., was printed at the Clarendon Press in 1865.

Braddock, Edward, Major-general. He was commander-in-chief of the British forces in America during the war with France in the 18th century, and was slain when on the point of investing Fort Duquesne, in 1755.

Bradley, James, a distinguished astronomer, born about 1693, at Sherborne, in Gloucestershire. He studied at the university of Oxford, and entered the church. He was early known as an astronomical observer, and was admitted fellow of the Royal Society in 1718. Three years later he was named Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford. In 1742 he was appointed Astronomer Royal. He died in 1762, having enjoyed during the last ten years of his laborious life a pension of 250*l*. The fame of Bradley as one of the most eminent of astronomers rests upon his discoveries of the phenomena called *aberration of light*, and *nutation*, and upon the immense mass of accurate observations made by him at the Observatory at Greenwich. The first of these discoveries is assigned to the year 1728, the latter to the year 1747. The *Observations* of Bradley form the basis of the great work of the German astronomer Bessel, entitled *Fundamenta Astronomie*.

Bradshaw, John, president of the High Court of Justice for the trial of Charles I., was born in Cheshire in 1686. He was called to the bar, was employed by the parliament in several important prosecutions, was made chief justice of Chester, and in 1648 attained the rank of serjeant-at-law. He was a thorough republican; conducted himself with great firmness as president on the king's trial; received a large pension and several lucrative appointments for his services; took part in some of the plots against the Protector; was subsequently president of the council of state, and a commissioner of the great seal, and died in 1659. His body was interred in Westminster Abbey, and was one of those brutally exhumed and hung in chains at the Restoration. Bradshaw was a cousin of Milton, who has written his eulogy in an eloquent passage of the 'Second Defence of the People of England.'

Bradwardine, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Chichester. He studied at Merton College, Oxford, became proctor of the university in 1325, and was subsequently chancellor and teacher of divinity. He acquired the title of 'Doctor Profundus,' and was as distinguished in mathematics as in theology. As chaplain or confessor to Edward III. he attended him throughout his French campaigns, exerting a powerful influence for good both over the king and over the soldiers, to whom he preached. Elected in 1348 to the see of Canterbury, Edward refused to part with him; but a second vacancy almost immediately happening, he was again elected, and was consecrated at Avignon (1349). He survived his appointment only a few weeks, and died of the pestilence called the 'Black Death,' at

Lambeth, in October of the same year. His principal work, 'De Causa Dei contra Pelagium,' was first printed in 1618. He was author also of several mathematical works.

Brady, Nicholas, an English divine; translator, in conjunction with Tate, of the Psalms. He studied at Oxford and Dublin, took an active part on the side of the prince of Orange, and became afterwards chaplain to the king. He had influence enough to save, on three occasions, his native town from the destruction ordered by James II. Born at Bandon, Ireland, 1659; died, 1726.

Braham, John, one of the most celebrated singers of his age, was born in London in 1774. His parents, who were Jews, died when he was still a child, but he was confided to the care of Leoni, an Italian singer of celebrity, and made his *début* as a public singer before he had attained his eleventh year, when, from the quality and compass of his voice, he was enabled to sing several *bravura* songs written for Madame Mara. In 1794 he appeared at Bath at some concerts under the direction of M. Rauzzini, who, appreciating his talent, gave him musical instruction for three years. In 1796 he was engaged for Drury Lane theatre, and his *début* (in an opera called 'Mahmoud') was so successful that in the year following he was engaged for the Italian Opera House. Hoping, however, to achieve a reputation more permanent than could be obtained by any other course, he resolved to visit Italy and there to complete his musical education. On his return to England he appeared at Covent Garden in 1801. This is the point from which may be dated that triumphant career during which he created a constant *furor*. Mr. Braham was also renowned as a composer. Not only did he write several popular songs, but he composed many entire operas, as they were called, though they were merely dramas interspersed with occasional songs. The only vocation which Mr. Braham tried without success was that of manager of the St. James's Theatre, which he built as an opera house, and which was first opened in 1836. In private life he was generally respected, and was in high repute as a man of extensive information and a humorous retailer of anecdote. Died, 1856.

Brahe, Tycho, the great astronomer, was a native of Denmark. He was born in 1546, of a noble family of Swedish origin. The passion for astronomy showed itself in him very early, and after studying at the universities of Copenhagen and Leipzig, he visited the principal observatories of Germany, returning home in 1571. His observations on the new star in Cassiopeia, in 1572, attracted great attention, and after travelling again for a short time, he settled in the small island of Hven, which the king gave him, and there had a splendid observatory built, which he named *Uraniborg*. Here he laboured for about 20 years, but when the king died the jealousy of the nobles deprived him of his appointments and his observatory. He soon after left

Denmark, and on the invitation of the emperor settled in Bohemia. Kepler joined him there, and they worked together till Tycho's death. Tycho is especially celebrated as an observer in astronomy. He made very great improvements in the instruments of observation, and devised additional safeguards against error. He opposed the Copernican system as then understood, discovered the variation of the moon's longitude, showed that comets could not be mere atmospheric bodies, and in short prepared by his accurate and numerous observations the grand discovery of Kepler's laws. Among his works, not numerous, are, 'Astronomiæ Instaurata Mechanica,' 'Progymnasmatæ,' 'Epistolarum Astronomicarum libri,' and 'Historiæ Cœlestis libri XX.' Died in October, 1601.

Braidwood, James, director of the London Fire Brigade, was born in Edinburgh in 1799, and educated in the high school of that city under the well-known Dr. Adam. He was appointed, in 1823, inspector of the Edinburgh Fire Brigade; and he exhibited, in this office, those high qualities of courage, judgment, and energy which will cause his name to be honourably and gratefully remembered. Soon after the great fire in Edinburgh of 1824, he organized the present Fire Brigade of that city. As director of the Fire Brigade of London, his services won for him the esteem and gratitude of all; and a life of eminent usefulness and vigour was cut short on the 22nd of June, 1861, by an accident which occurred during the greatest fire that has been known in London during the present century, and which raged on the waterside portion of Tooley Street nearest to London Bridge. He had posted his men where they could have the best command of the fire, when a terrible explosion took place; and before he could make his escape, he was buried under the ruins of a warehouse wall which fell outwards into the road. His body was found the day following, crushed, but showing no effects of fire. At no funeral, perhaps, since that of the Duke of Wellington, has so great a sense of public loss been shown as at that of Mr. Braidwood.

Brainerd, David, a celebrated American missionary, who signalized himself by his successful endeavours to convert the Indians on the Susquehannah, Delaware, &c. Died, aged 30, 1747.

Braithwaite, John, an ingenious mechanic, constructor of a diving machine, with which he explored the Royal George, sunk off Spithead; the Hartwell, East Indiaman, off one of the Cape de Verd Islands; and the Abergavenny, East Indiaman, off the Isle of Portland. From the first he only succeeded in raising some guns and an anchor; but from the second and third he brought up property to a very large amount. Died, 1818.

Bramah, Joseph, an English engineer, distinguished for the number, value, and ingenuity of his mechanical inventions. Among these were his invaluable hydraulic press, his safety lock, various improvements in the steam

engine, in the process of making paper, in the construction of main pipes, wheel-carriages, the beer-machine, &c. Born, 1749; died, 1814.

Bramante d'Urbino, Francesco **Lazzari**, a celebrated Italian architect, was born in 1444. He first studied painting, but abandoned it for architecture. He was employed at Rome by Pope Alexander VI., but especially by Julius II., for whom he planned, and partly executed, the buildings connecting the Belvedere and the Vatican, and subsequently designed the great church of St. Peter. This however he merely commenced, and the completion was intrusted to Michael Angelo, who entirely changed the plan. Bramante first introduced Raphael at the court of Rome. Died, 1514.

Bramhall, John, archbishop of Armagh, was born in Yorkshire at the close of the 16th century, was educated at Cambridge, and after obtaining the degree of D.D., went to Ireland, and was soon appointed bishop of Londonderry. He was the friend of Strafford, then lord deputy, and exerted himself for the advancement of the church in wealth and power. At the commencement of the civil war he was impeached and imprisoned, went abroad a few years later, and after the Restoration returned, and was raised to the Irish primacy. His name is remembered as the antagonist of Hobbes in a discussion on fate and free-will. Died, 1663.

Brancaleone Dandolo, a noble of Bologna, who was chosen 'senator' of Rome in 1253. By his courage and energy he delivered the city from the distractions caused by the constant conflicts of the rival nobles, many of whom he summarily executed, and destroyed their fortified houses. He compelled Pope Innocent IV. to return from Assisi to Rome; was deprived for a time of his office, but soon recalled; and died, both hated and beloved, in 1258.

Brancoas Lauraguais, Duke de, a French nobleman, distinguished for his scientific attainments; discoverer of the composition of the diamond, and a great improver of the manufacture of porcelain. Born, 1735; died, 1824.

Brand, John, an English divine and antiquary, author of the 'History and Antiquities of the Town of Newcastle,' 'Observations on Popular Antiquities,' &c. Born, 1743; died, 1806.

Brande, William Thomas, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., one of the most eminent chemists of his age, was born in 1786. He was the grandson of the Hanoverian physician of George III.; was educated at Westminster School, and as early as 1808 began to lecture on chemistry. Chosen F.R.S. in the following year, he was named assistant to Sir H. Davy at the Royal Institution, and succeeded him as Professor of Chemistry in 1813. The same year he received the Copley medal, and was appointed secretary to the Royal Society. This post he filled till 1826. Dr. Brande was for many years associated with Mr. Faraday in the editorship of the 'Quarterly Journal of Science.' He also held the Professorship of Chemistry and Materia Medica to the Apothecaries' Company, of which he was chosen Master in 1851. His well-known

BRANDON

'Manual of Chemistry' was first published in 1819. His other works are, 'Outline of Geology,' 1817; 'Elements of Chemistry,' 1831; the 'Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art,' of which a third edition appeared in 1853, and a fourth, in 3 vols., edited by Dr. Brande and the Rev. G. W. Cox, M.A., in 1866; and a 'Dictionary of Materia Medica.' Dr. Brande was F.R.S.E., D.C.L. Oxford, fellow and examiner of the London University, and, from 1825, superintendent of the die department of the Mint. Died, at Tunbridge Wells, Feb. 11, 1866.

Brandon, Charles. [Suffolk, Duke of.]

Brandt, a German alchemist of the 17th century, who, in 1668, discovered phosphorus while attempting to find a solvent by which to convert silver into gold.

Brandt, Count. [See *Struensee*.]

Brantôme, or Pierre de Bourdailles, a celebrated French chronicler. He was a favoured attendant upon Charles IX., Henry III., and the Duke of Alençon; and his memoirs, though somewhat too free in their details, are highly valuable as graphic and faithful illustrations of an interesting period of French history. Died, 1614.

Braschi. [Pius VI.]

Brasidas, a Spartan general, who distinguished himself by his skill and courage in the Peloponnesian war. He was wounded and lost his shield at the attack on Pylus; led an army very skilfully and rapidly through Thessaly to Macedonia; took several cities from the Athenians, and especially, in B.C. 422, Amphipolis on the Strymon. He defended the city when besieged by Cleon, and defeated Cleon in a battle outside the walls, but was himself mortally wounded. Sacrifices and games were instituted in his honour.

Bray, Sir Reginald, an English statesman, and favourite of Henry VII. He is chiefly memorable for having superintended the erection of the chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster, and for having finished that of St. George at Windsor. Died, 1503.

Bray, William, F.S.A., an industrious antiquary; editor of Evelyn's 'Diary' and 'Memoirs,' and a contributor to the *Archæologia*, &c. Died, 1832, aged 97.

Braybrooke, Richard Cornwallis Neville, Lord, F.S.A., born March 17, 1820, is well known for his contributions to archæological literature. In 1850 he became one of the vice-presidents of the Archæological Institute, and contributed many valuable papers on the antiquities of England. Died February 22, 1861, aged 41.

Breakpear, Nicholas. [Adrian IV.]

Bréauté, Fulk de, a leader of mercenaries in the service of King John. He was bailiff of Glamorgan in 1208, and took a prominent part in the barons' war, which followed the king's revocation of Magna Charta, in 1215. He accompanied John on his expedition to the northern counties, ravaging, burning, and oppressing. In the following year he was in the Isle of Ely, and desecrated the minster. Un-

BREMER

der Henry III. he was in possession of the castle of Bedford, and took part in many plundering expeditions. He imprisoned one of the king's justiciaries, but was at last besieged by the king, and after holding out several months, surrendered, was stripped of his estates, and banished. He died by poison soon after in France, 1225.

Breda, Jan van, a Dutch painter; a very close imitator of the style of Breughel and Wouvermans. Died, 1760.

Bredow, Gabriel Gottfried, a German historical writer, born at Berlin in 1773. He held the chair of Rhetoric at Eutin, and that of History at Helmstadt, and afterwards at Frankfurt on the Oder. He was author of a 'Handbuch der alten Geschichte,' which passed through several editions, and was translated into English; 'Historische Tabellen,' frequently reprinted, translated into English, and extended; and several other works. Died, 1814.

Breenberg, Bartholomew, a celebrated painter, particularly skilful in small landscapes. Born at Utrecht, 1614; died, 1660.

Breisak, Scipione, a celebrated Italian geologist, born at Rome in 1768, who under Buonaparte was appointed inspector of the saltpetre works and powder mills in Italy. He wrote several scientific works, and was intimate with Cuvier, Chaptal, &c. Died, 1826.

Breitkopf, Johann Gottlieb Emmanuel, a printer and type founder of Leipsic; he discovered an improved composition of type metal, and wrote a treatise on Bibliography, &c. Born, 1719; died, 1794.

Bremer, Fredrika, the popular Swedish novelist, was born at Abo, in Finland, about 1802. She was, however, brought up in Sweden, to which country her father removed on the cession of Finland to Russia. After some experience as a school teacher, and a residence in Norway, she began to make herself known as a writer. Her first simple tales attracted general attention in Sweden, and were soon followed by the works which procured her a reputation in Europe. The principal of these are, 'The President's Daughters,' 'Nina,' 'The Neighbours,' 'The Home,' and 'Strife and Peace.' They depict with much simplicity, tenderness, humour, and vivacity, the every-day life and manners of Sweden and Norway. They were successively translated into German, and about 1842 were introduced to English readers by Mary Howitt's translation of 'The Neighbours,' and were at once received with warm welcome. Miss Bremer travelled a good deal both in Europe and America, and published accounts of her travels. In her latter years she was an active philanthropist, and effected some important changes in the condition of her sex in Sweden. In 1864 she quitted Stockholm, and retired to her early home (Arsta), where she died, Dec. 31, 1865.

Bremer, Sir James John Gordon, rear-admiral of the Blue, whose name is so well known for his distinguished services in the war with China, was born in 1786. Entering the

BRENNUS

navy in 1794, he rose through the intermediate grades with much personal distinction, and in June, 1814, he became a post-captain. When captain of the *Tamar*, 26 guns, he was despatched to form a settlement on Melville Island, Australia, and joined in the closing scenes of the Burmese war. In 1836 he was created a knight commander of the order of the Guelph (K.C.H.); and in 1837, in the *Aligator*, of 26 guns, he founded the settlement of Port Essington. He afterwards returned to India, and assumed the command in chief of that station, on the death of Sir F. L. Maitland, at the commencement of the Chinese war. To place on record his various achievements, from the organization of the expedition that left Singapore in 1840 until the final capture of Canton in 1841, would be to compile a history of the war. His services were rewarded with the dignity of K.C.B., and the voice of the country was echoed in a vote of thanks to him from both Houses of Parliament. His last employment was as commodore superintendent of Woolwich dockyard, from which office he retired, in consequence of ill-health, in 1848. Died, 1850.

Brennus, a Gallic chieftain, who figures in the legendary history of Rome. Having obtained, it is said, a victory over the Romans at the Allia, he marched on Rome, which he took and pillaged. After blockading the Capitol for some months he was offered a thousand pounds weight of gold to spare the city. While the gold was being weighed he threw his sword and helmet into the opposite scale, exclaiming '*Vae victis!*'—Woe to the vanquished! Enraged at this insolence, Camillus, according to the legend, put an end to the negotiation, gave battle to the Gauls, and totally defeated and destroyed the whole host. This occurred about 382 B.C.

Brennus, a leader of the Gauls, who, after ravaging Thessaly and Greece, attempted to plunder the temple of Delphi. Being repulsed, he slew himself, 278 B.C.

Brenton, Captain **Edward Pelham**, R.N., an officer whose services at sea during the war with France were scarcely greater than those which he performed on shore and during peace. Gifted with great ingenuity, he made several mechanical improvements connected with his profession, of which naval men spoke in the highest terms. He was the liberal supporter of several of the most useful charities in the metropolis. Of one of these, 'the Children's Friend Society,' he was, in fact, the founder; and it is not too much to say that to his hundreds of poor children owe their removal from the horrors of vice and want to a life of virtuous exertion and happiness. Captain Brenton was also very favourably known as an author, by his '*Naval History of Great Britain, from 1783 to 1822*;' and a '*Biography of Earl St. Vincent*.' Died, 1839.

Bretschneider, **Henry Godfrey von**, a German litterateur, born at Gera, in 1739. He led a very wandering and restless life,

BRIDGEMAN

served in the Prussian army, held various political offices in Germany and France, was librarian to the university of Buda, and died near Pilsen in 1810. He wrote several satirical pieces on the prominent follies of the age, and contributed numerous papers of a similar character to periodicals.

Breughel, Pieter, commonly known as 'Old Breughel,' an eminent painter, chiefly of common-life subjects, such as rustic merry-makings. Born near Breda, 1510; died, 1570.

Breughel, Johan, son of the foregoing, called from his dress 'Velvet Breughel,' was an excellent landscape painter. Rubens painted the figures in some of his pieces. Born at Brussels, 1560; died, 1625.

Breughel, Pieter, a brother of the above, and also a painter. His fondness for painting horrible subjects procured him the sobriquet of 'Hellish.' Died, 1642. Another brother, **Abraham**, excelled in fruit and flowers.

Brian Boru (Borombe), King of Munster, and afterwards of all Ireland, succeeded his brother Mahon in Munster in A.D. 965. He was engaged in almost continual war with the Northmen, and is said to have defeated them in forty battles. He gradually extended his dominions by the subjugation of neighbouring kings and chiefs, and in 1002 made himself sovereign of Ireland. He is celebrated in the early annals not only as a great soldier, but as a wise legislator and a generous encourager of learning and learned men. He was king of Ireland for twelve years, and on the 23rd of April, 1014, won a great victory over the Northmen at Clontarf; but was killed after the battle, in his tent, by Brodar, one of the chiefs of the enemy. The royal seat of Brian was Kincora, near Killaloe, on the Shannon. His exploits were recorded and celebrated by MacLiag, his chief bard and secretary. The O'Briens trace their origin and name to Brian Boru.

Bridaine, Jacques, an eminent French ecclesiastic, whose indefatigable zeal, or itinerant propensities, induced him to undertake 256 missionary journeys, so that his powers were displayed in almost every village throughout France. He was the author of '*Spiritual Songs*,' which were extremely popular. Born, 1701; died, 1767.

Bridgeman, **Sir Orlando**, Bart., Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, was the son of Dr. John Bridgeman, bishop of Chester. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, studied next at the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar in 1632. He sat in the Long Parliament as member for Wigan, but though a zealous royalist, he shrank from taking a prominent part in debate. He contributed to the defence of Chester against the Parliament, and was consequently expelled the House. He nevertheless attended the king's convention at Oxford, and was one of his commissioners at Uxbridge. After the close of the war he lived retired, and practised only as conveyancer and chamber

BRIDGEWATER

counsel. Immediately after the Restoration (1660) he was made a Serjeant-at-law and Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and in October of the same year presided at the trial of the regicides. In his charge to the jury he propounded the extreme doctrines of divine right and absolutism, and procured the condemnation of all the prisoners. Bridgeman was then made a baronet, and appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. By his conduct and decisions in this court he made himself a great reputation as a learned and careful judge. On the fall of Clarendon Sir Orlando was entrusted with the great seal (August, 1667), retaining his office of Chief Justice till May, 1668. As an equity judge he failed, showed a great timidity, much indecision, and a hankering after pleasing everybody. He refused at first to put the great seal to the king's Declaration of Indulgence, but was prevailed on to do so in March, 1672; in October following he refused to grant injunctions applied for by the bankers in consequence of the shutting up of the Exchequer, and the great seal was transferred to Shaftesbury. Bridgeman was twice married, and left children by both his wives. He died at Teddington, in 1674.

Bridgewater, Francis Egerton, Duke of, a nobleman who devoted much attention to, and expended large sums in the improvement and extension of, canal navigation, seconded by the skill of Brindley. Born, 1736; died, 1803.

Bridgewater, Francis Henry Egerton, eighth Earl of, is remembered for his bequest of £8000 to provide for the publication of a work on natural theology. Eight distinct works were written to carry out his wishes, and these are the well-known 'Bridgewater Treatises.' The earl was born in 1758; was educated at Oxford; entered the church; and died at Paris in 1829.

Bridport, Alexander Hood, Admiral Lord, a gallant naval officer, and the youngest brother of Admiral Hood; was born in 1726. He bore a part in Lord Howe's celebrated victory, June 1, 1794; in the following year he defeated a French squadron, capturing three sail of the line; and nobly distinguished himself on many other occasions during the war. Died, 1814. His portrait was painted by Reynolds and by L. F. Abbott. Abbott's is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Brienne, John of, king of Jerusalem, was son of Erard II., count of Brienne, and was chosen, by Philip Augustus, king of France, to marry Mary, daughter of Conrad and Isabella, and heiress of the kingdom of Jerusalem. The marriage was celebrated, and John of Brienne was crowned at Acre, in 1210. He was at once engaged in war with the Saracens, and in 1219 he joined the fifth crusade, invaded Egypt, and took Damietta; which, however, was soon lost. His daughter, Yolande, was married to the Emperor Frederick II., who then took the title of king of Jerusalem. John of Brienne afterwards joined with the pope in his war against the emperor. In 1229 he was made emperor

BRINKLEY

of the East during the minority of Baldwin II. Incredible accounts are preserved of his double victory over the Greeks and the Bulgarians, who besieged Constantinople. Died, in the dress of a Franciscan, 1237.

Brienne, De. [*Loménie de Brienne.*]

Briggs, Henry, an eminent English mathematician and first Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford; author of 'Arithmetica Logarithmica,' - Tables for the Improvement of Navigation,' 'Animadversiones Geometricæ,' &c. Born, 1636; died, 1630.

Bril, Matthew, an eminent Dutch landscape painter, employed by Pope Gregory XIII. in decorating the Vatican. Died, 1584.

Bril, Paul, brother and pupil of the last-named, and also eminent as a landscape painter. Pope Clement VIII. employed him to paint a landscape sixty-eight feet wide for the Scala Clementina; it was a representation of the martyrdom of St. Clement. Born at Antwerp, about 1556; died at Rome, 1626.

Brillat-Savarin, Anthelme, a French writer, known chiefly from his work entitled 'The Physiology of Taste.' Born, 1755; died, 1826.

Brindley, James, engineer of the Bridgewater and Grand Trunk Canals, was born near Buxton in Derbyshire in 1716. He grew up without education, and at the age of 17 was apprenticed to a millwright near Macclesfield. By his natural genius for mechanics he soon surpassed his master, and earned a wide reputation by his ingenious inventions. In 1742 he began business for himself at Leek; executed some extraordinary works, in 1752, for the drainage of Clifton Colliery, near Manchester; built a silk-mill at Congleton, and flint-mills in the Potteries; and in 1756 constructed an improved steam-engine. It was about 1758 that he was first consulted by the duke of Bridgewater respecting his project of a canal from Worsley to Manchester: all difficulties were conquered and the work was completed by July, 1761. The canal was soon after extended to Liverpool. Meanwhile Brindley was consulted and taking surveys for a still greater work, the Grand Trunk Canal connecting the Trent with the Mersey, which he commenced in 1766, and continued to direct till his death. It was completed in 1777. Brindley married in 1765, and left his wife and two daughters surviving him. A genius and an enthusiast in his own field, he looked on rivers as made for the sake of canals; was an indefatigable worker; could scarcely read or write; used to lie in bed to think out a plan; and had a splendid memory, which never failed him. A man of thorough integrity, simplicity of life, and unimpeachable conduct. Died at Turnhurst, September 27, 1772. The story of his life is told at length in Smiles's 'Lives of the Engineers.'

Brinkley, Dr. John, bishop of Cloyne, an able divine, but still more eminent for his scientific acquirements, was born in 1760. While a graduate of Oxford he was elected to the professorship of Astronomy in Dublin Uni-

BRINVILLIERS

versity, an honour to which his previous writings and discoveries in science fully entitled him. Died, September, 1835.

Brinvilliers, Marguerite d'Aubrai, Marchioness of, horribly notorious for having poisoned her father, brother, and two sisters. She had formed a criminal attachment for a Gascon officer, named Gaudin St. Croix, and her family caused him to be sent to the Bastille. There he learned from a fellow-prisoner the art of compounding subtle poisons, of which he and his mistress made use to avenge themselves on her family. His mask slipping from his face while he was distilling poison, he died suddenly; and her anxiety to obtain a casket that had belonged to him, led to inquiries which terminated in her detection. She was beheaded, and her body burnt, 1676.

Brisbane, Admiral Sir Charles. He entered the navy, on board the *Alcide*, in 1779; received a severe wound in Rodney's fleet on the 12th of April, 1782; and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1790. He shared the active services of Lord Hood off Toulon, and of Lord Nelson during the siege of Bastia, where he nearly lost an eye; was made captain in 1795; and the following year received the thanks of the Admiralty for his conduct at the capture of some Dutch ships in Saldanha Bay. The firmness with which Sir Charles acted quelled the disposition to mutiny which then appeared through the fleet at the Cape. In 1806 he was appointed commander of the *Arethusa*; and in 1807 achieved the capture of the island of Curaçoa, when he received the honour of knighthood. The following year he was made governor of St. Vincent's, in which station he remained till his death; being raised to the rank of rear-admiral in 1806, and to that of vice-admiral in 1820. Died, 1829.

Brisson, or Brissonius, Barnabas, an eminent French lawyer and philologist; author of a treatise '*De Regio Persarum Principatu*,' &c. During the siege of Paris by Henry III., in 1589, he remained in the city, and was compelled by the partisans of the League to act as first president of the parliament; and his conduct as a magistrate was made the pretext for putting him to death, in 1591.

Brisson, Mathurin Jacques, a French chemist and naturalist; he was in his youth assistant to Réaumur, and afterwards Professor of Physics at the college of Navarre. He was also a member of the Institute. His principal works are the '*Ornithologie*,' a treatise in 6 vols. 4to.; '*Pesanteur Spécifique des Corps*;' and a '*Dictionnaire Raisonné de Physique*.' He also translated into French Priestley's '*History of Electricity*.' Born, 1723; died, 1806.

Brissot de Warville, Jean Pierre, French miscellaneous writer, was born in 1754. Some of his early writings were obnoxious to the government, and he was a short time imprisoned in the Bastille. To avoid a second imprisonment he fled to England, and then visited America. He returned to Paris just

BRITTON

before the outbreak of the Revolution, and became one of its devoted adherents. Elected to the Constituent Assembly, he joined the Girondist party: was also deputy to the Legislative Assembly and the Convention; procured the appointment of Roland to the ministry of the interior, and was guillotined with the other Girondist leaders, October 31st, 1793. Brissot was a voluminous writer; honest, unselfish, simple in manner, and dressed as a Quaker; was a warm admirer of the English Constitution; advocated the abolition of slavery, freedom of the press, and the right of insurrection. Among his works are '*Théorie des Lois Criminelles*,' '*Bibliothèque Philosophique du Législateur*,' &c. '*Nouveau Voyage dans les Etats-Unis*,' &c.

Bristol, Earl of. [Digby, John and George.]

Brito, Richard. [See Becket.]

Britton. [See Bracton.]

Britton, John, an eminent writer on topography and architecture, was born at the village of Kington in Wiltshire, in 1771, where he passed the first sixteen years of his life. In his seventeenth year he came to London, and was apprenticed to a wine merchant; became clerk to an attorney in Gray's Inn; and was next engaged at three guineas a week to write, recite, and sing at a theatre in Panton Street, Haymarket. The passion for theatricals continued with Mr. Britton through his long life; but he was soon withdrawn to more congenial pursuits, to which the remainder of his days was devoted. The work which first gained him distinction was the '*Beauties of Wiltshire*,' two volumes of which appeared in 1801, a third being published after an interval of twenty-four years. Of the multitude of works which he wrote, either alone or in conjunction with other authors, during the next fifty years, it would be impossible to give even the titles within our limits. They were devoted chiefly to topography, architectural antiquities, biography, and the fine arts; but the most important of his publications are the '*Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain*,' and the '*Cathedral Antiquities of England*,' works of national value, and which will secure for their author lasting fame. A writer in the '*Gentleman's Magazine*,' to which he was a frequent contributor, thus speaks of him:— 'To his labours the architecture, and particularly the ecclesiastical and domestic architecture, of the country, is deeply indebted for the restoration of what was decayed, and the improvement of what was defective; and in his beautiful sketches and masterly engravings, extending through many volumes, he has given us a treasure-house of antiquarian art, and made the pencil and the graver not only perpetuate and preserve much that has long been mouldering into shapeless ruin, but has also supplied many a new model of improved beauty, suggested by his own genius, and carried into effect by his own zeal and perseverance.' Some years before his death Mr. Britton published

BROCCHI

a portion of his 'Autobiography,' which is a storehouse of literary anecdote, and full of interest to bibliographers, antiquaries, and artists. Died, 1857.

Brocchi, Giovanni Battista, an Italian geologist and mineralogist, born at Bassano in 1772. He became Professor of Natural History at Brescia, settled at Milan in 1808, travelled in the Tyrol and in Italy, and in 1822 entered the service of the viceroy of Egypt. The most important of Brocchi's works is the 'Conchyliologia fossile subapennina,' which appeared in 1814. Died in Sennaar, 1826.

Brooklesby, Richard, an eminent physician, fellow of the Royal Society, and author of some medical tracts, &c. Born, 1722; died, 1797.

Brodar. [See **Brian Bora.**]

Brodie, Sir Benjamin Collins, a distinguished English surgeon, was born at Winterslow, near Salisbury, in 1783. He studied at the Hunterian School, in Great Windmill Street, where Abernethy was then a lecturer, and at St. George's Hospital. In 1809 he became lecturer at the school and assistant-surgeon at St. George's. In the following year he was chosen Croonian lecturer to the Royal Society, and for some elaborate papers which he laid before the society was chosen fellow, and soon after received the Copley medal. In 1819 he became Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, and three years later, full surgeon to St. George's Hospital. He continued his lectures till 1830. The appointment of serjeant-surgeon to the king was given him in 1834, and a similar appointment was continued to him by her Majesty, Queen Victoria. In 1844 he became president of the college, and in 1858 president of the Royal Society, being the first surgeon who had that dignity conferred on him. His practice grew steadily, and his reputation with it; and amidst all his public and private duties he found leisure for wider studies than those merely professional, and for the production of several important works. These are—'Pathological and Surgical Observations on Diseases of the Joints;' 'Lectures on Pathology and Surgery;' and 'Psychological Inquiries.' Died at Betchworth, Surrey, October, 1862. Since his death his 'Autobiography' has been published.

Brogie, François Marie, marshal of France, was born in 1671. He entered the army, and as lieutenant-general served under Marshal Villars, in Flanders, in 1710, and distinguished himself on several occasions. In 1725 he was sent ambassador to London, and negotiated a treaty between England, France, and Prussia. He was created marshal in 1734, displayed great intrepidity at the battle of Parma, and took Guastalla. He afterwards served in Bohemia. Died, 1745.

Brogie, Victor François, Duke of, marshal of France, was son of the preceding, and was born in 1718. He served in Italy, in Bohemia, in Bavaria, and in 1746 passed into Flanders, and took part in the battles of Rau-

BRONDSTED

coux and Lawfeldt and the siege of Maestricht. In 1758 he contributed to the victory of Lutzelberg, and in the following year he was created prince of the empire, commander-in-chief of the army of Germany, and marshal of France. He was afterwards exiled, but soon recalled. He was minister of war a short time in 1789, and took part in the invasion of Champagne in 1792. Died, 1804.

Broke, Rear-Admiral Sir Philip Bowes Vere, a gallant English officer, the eldest son of Philip B. Broke, Esq., of Nacton, Suffolk, was born in 1776, and commenced his naval career as a midshipman in 1792. After the usual initiation, during which he was present in several general engagements, he obtained the rank of commander in 1799, and that of post-captain in 1801. He is chiefly celebrated for the famous action between his ship, the Shannon, of 38 guns, and the American frigate Chesapeake, mounting 49, in June, 1813. The news of a victory gained against such fearful odds—at a time when an opinion was gaining ground that our frigates were not a match for the large vessels (misnamed frigates) of the Americans—was hailed in England with every demonstration of national pride; and besides the complimentary congratulations that attended the gallant author of it, he was, for his 'distinguished zeal, courage, and intrepidity,' raised to the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain. Died, Jan. 2, 1841, at his seat, Broke Hall, Suffolk. A Memoir of Admiral Broke was published in 1866, the joint work of Dr. Brighton and Sir George Broke-Middleton.

Brome, Alexander, a lawyer and satirical poet, whose writings consist of lively songs and satirical compositions directed against the Puritans. In addition to writing satirical songs, he translated from Lucretius and Horace, and wrote a comedy, called 'The Cunning Lovers.' Born, 1620; died, 1666.

Brome, Richard, an English dramatist, contemporary with Ben Jonson, to whom he was originally servant. His comedies were formerly very popular, but they are not now performed. Died, probably, 1662.

Bromley, William, an English engraver, was born at Carisbrook, in 1769. He settled in London, and was the friend of several eminent artists. He became an associate engraver of the Royal Academy, and was employed to engrave the Elgin marbles for the trustees of the British Museum. Died, 1842. His son, **John Bromley**, was also an engraver; he died in 1839.

Brondsted, Peter Olaf, a distinguished Danish philologist and antiquary, was born in 1780, entered the university of Copenhagen in 1796, and took the degree of doctor in philosophy in 1806. In company with his friend Dr. Koes he made a scientific expedition to Greece, and in excavating the temples in Ægina, &c., many fine monuments of ancient Greek art were discovered. On his return to Denmark he was assisted with pecuniary means by the government, and appointed diplomatic agent to

the Papal court in 1818. He afterwards travelled through the Ionian Isles, Malta, and Sicily, for the purpose of making additional investigations; he subsequently made Paris his principal residence, coming occasionally to England; and in 1827 he visited his native country, where he received the title of privy councillor of legation, and other marks of distinction. The first part of his principal work, entitled 'Travels and Researches in Greece,' appeared in 1826, at Paris, simultaneously in the French and German languages; the second part in 1830. Died at Copenhagen, in consequence of a fall from his horse, June 26, 1842, aged 61.

Brongniart, Alexandre, the distinguished French mineralogist, chemist, and zoologist, was born at Paris in 1770. His father, an eminent architect, had him well educated and sent him to the School of Mines and the School of Medicine. At the age of 20 he visited the mining works of Derbyshire. After various other employments he obtained the post of director of the porcelain works of Sévres, which he occupied till his death, discovering and carrying out many improvements in the processes of manufacture. He wrote a memoir on enamelling, and did much to revive the art of painting on glass. He made scientific journeys in Auvergne, Switzerland, Italy, and Sweden, assisted Cuvier in his studies of fossils, and introduced a new classification of reptiles. Brongniart was author of a 'Traité élémentaire de Minéralogie,' 'Essai sur la Géographie Minéralogique des Environs de Paris,' 'Traité des Arts Céramiques' (jointly with Cuvier); 'Mémoire sur les Corps Organisés Fossiles nommés Trilobites,' &c. He also contributed numerous papers to scientific journals and to the Academy of Sciences, to which he was admitted in 1816. He was a foreign member of the Royal and Geological Societies of London. Died, 1847.

Brontë, Charlotte, the eldest of three sisters, whose *noms de plume*, 'Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell,' have become familiar as household words in every English mouth, was born at Thornton, in Yorkshire, of which village her father, the Rev. Patrick Brontë, was rector, in 1816. When she was about four years of age her father removed to Haworth, in the same county, and here, with the exception of a few short intervals, she spent the remainder of her life. At school she was an indefatigable student; constantly reading and learning, picking up every scrap of information concerning painting, sculpture, poetry, and music, as if it were gold. In 1836, when she was little more than nineteen years old, she went as teacher to a Miss W——'s, her younger sister, Emily, accompanying her as a pupil; but she became literally ill from home-sickness, and could not settle to anything; and, after the lapse of three months, she returned home. But she again entered upon this career, though with no greater success. After two years spent in a *pensionnat*, in Brussels, as half-teacher and half-pupil, she

returned to Haworth in 1844, and soon afterwards, in conjunction with her sisters Emily and Anne, prepared for the press a volume of poems, which was published in 1846, under the *pseudonyms* of Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell, but met with little success; though it was remarkable as being the first efforts of undoubted genius to find some congenial form of expression. At this period the three sisters were harassed by great domestic anxieties, in addition to the ill-success of their poems; but all of them were engaged in another literary venture, which boded no greater success than the former. Each of them had written a prose tale, hoping that the three might be published together:—'Wuthering Heights,' by Anne; 'Agnes Grey,' by Emily; and the 'Professor,' by Charlotte. The two former found a publisher, though under disheartening conditions, while the 'Professor' found no sufficient appreciation among the London publishers to induce them to take it up. But, meanwhile, Charlotte, undiscouraged, was engaged upon another story, to which she gave the title of 'Jane Eyre; an Autobiography,' and, when this appeared, in 1847, it obtained greater popularity than is accorded to most novels. 'This was doubtless due in part to the freshness, raciness, and vigour of mind it evinced, but still more perhaps to the moral paradox which pervaded it, and to the hardihood of its assaults upon the prejudices of so-called proper people.' In 1848 she lost her sister Anne; and in 1849 her sister Emily, too, was laid in the grave. But, notwithstanding these severe domestic losses, she was still busy with her pen, and in the autumn of 1849 the fame which had accrued to her from 'Jane Eyre' was sustained if not increased by the publication of 'Shirley.' Meanwhile the real name and circumstances of the author of these powerful novels became known in literary circles; and when, in 1853, 'Villette,' which turned upon her residence in Brussels, appeared, there was no longer an effort at concealment. In 1854 Miss Brontë was married to the Rev. Mr. Nicholls, who had long been her father's curate, and a long career of happiness and usefulness seemed before her; but her constitution, naturally feeble, soon showed symptoms of decay, and she died March 3, 1855. The 'Life of Charlotte Brontë' was written by Mrs. Gaskell, author of 'Mary Barton,' &c., &c.

Brontë, Anne and Emily. [See **Brontë, Charlotte.**]

Bronzino, Angelo, Italian painter, was born near Florence in 1502. He was a pupil of Jacopo da Pontormo, painted both in oil and in fresco, was the friend of Vasari, and an ardent admirer of Michael Angelo. His most famous picture is the 'Descent of Christ into Hell.' He excelled in portrait painting. Died at Florence, 1572. In the National Gallery are four works of Bronzino, one of them a remarkable allegorical picture of 'Venus, Cupid, Folly, and Time,' which was painted for Francis I. of France.

Bronzino. [Allori.]

Brooke, Henry, dramatist and miscellaneous writer, author of several tragedies, 'Letters addressed to the People of Ireland,' the celebrated novel of 'The Fool of Quality,' &c. Born in Ireland, 1706; died, 1783.

Brookes, Joshua, an eminent anatomist and surgeon, was born in 1761; and after studying under the most celebrated men of his day, commenced his career as a professor of anatomy, pathology, and surgery, when about 26 years of age. His museum was enriched with the choicest anatomical specimens and osteological preparations; and the lectures on anatomy and its kindred sciences, which he delivered to his pupils (of whom he could reckon 7000), laid the foundation of the scientific fame of many distinguished members of the profession. His last appearance as a lecturer was in 1827; and in January, 1833, he died, aged 72.

Broome, Dr. William, an English divine and poet. In addition to his own poems, and a translation of Anacreon's Odes, he contributed eight books to Pope's translation of the *Odyssey*; but having complained of his scanty remuneration, his brother bard rewarded him with a niche in the *Dunciad*. He was vicar of Eye, Suffolk, and died at Bath, in 1746.

Broschi, Carlo. [*Farinelli*.]

Brosses, Charles de, an eminent French lawyer, was born at Dijon in 1709. He was the schoolfellow and friend of Buffon, who has left a flattering record of his great attainments. He was a member of the academy of Dijon, and rose to be president of the parliament of Burgundy. He left among other works '*Lettres sur la Découverte de la Ville d'Herculanum*,' and a '*Traité de la Formation Mécanique des Langues*.' Died, 1777.

Brothers, Richard, a fanatic, who, in 1793, commenced his career as the apostle of a new religion, and announced himself as 'nephew of the Almighty and prince of the Hebrews, appointed to lead them to the land of Canaan.' He predicted various absurdities, and it is a melancholy fact that his disciples were not confined to the poor and ignorant. The great orientalist Halhed, and other men of unquestionable ability, became adherents of this maniac, whose career at length attracted the notice of government, and he was committed to Bedlam for life as a confirmed lunatic. He published several works, redolent alike of blasphemy and absurdity. Died, 1824.

Brotier, Gabriel, a learned French Jesuit, and librarian to the college of Louis le Grand; known for his excellent editions of Tacitus, and other classics, &c. Born, 1723; died, 1789.

Broughton, Thomas, prebendary of Salisbury, and a literary character of considerable merit; author of '*Christianity distinct from the Religion of Nature*,' a Dictionary of all Religions, &c. He was also one of the principal contributors to the *Biographia Britannica*. Died, 1774.

Brouncker, William, Lord, mathematician, first president of the Royal Society, and

author of some papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*, &c. Died, 1684.

Broussais, François Joseph Victor, a celebrated French physician, the author of some very learned medical works, which, however, are defaced by the crudest and most dogmatical materialism. He is esteemed the founder of the physiological system of medicine in France, and first published his views in his '*Histoire des Phlegmasies Chroniques*,' in 1808, and afterwards in the '*Examen de la Doctrine Médicale*,' in 1816. Born, 1772; died, 1838.

Brousset, Pierre Marie Auguste, an eminent French naturalist; author of '*Ichthyologia*,' &c. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences. Born, 1761; died, 1807.

Brown, Charles Brockden, an eminent American writer, chiefly known in this country by his powerful novels, '*Wieland*' and '*Edgar Huntley*.' Died, 1810.

Brown, Sir George, British general, was born of an ancient family at Linkwood, near Elgin, in 1790. He entered the army as ensign in 1806, served the same year in the expedition to Sicily, served as lieutenant at the siege and capture of Copenhagen in 1807, and next went to the Peninsula, where he fought till 1811, and again from July 1813 to May 1814. He was at the battle of Vimiera, the passage of the Douro, and the capture of Oporto; was severely wounded at Talavera, engaged hand to hand one of the staff-officers of Masséna at Busaco, was one of the forlorn hope at the storming of Badajoz, and took part in the various actions during the retreat of the French from Spain and Portugal, Fuentes d'Oñore, Salamanca, Nive, Nivelle, and Orthes. In 1814 he accompanied Sir Hugh Ross on the American expedition, and was present at the battle of Bladensburg and the capture of Washington. The same year he became major and lieutenant-colonel, but his career in the field was ended till the outbreak of the Crimean war in 1854. In 1841 he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and in the following year was appointed deputy adjutant-general. He succeeded Sir John Macdonald as adjutant-general in 1860; was made lieutenant-general in 1861; and was called on to command the Light Division in 1864. He led the advance of the army from Malta to Gallipoli; thence to Varna, and from Varna to the Crimea. He displayed impetuous valour at the battle of the Alma, and had his horse shot under him; was one of the first to engage the Russians at Inkermann, where he was so severely wounded that he had to visit England to recruit himself; soon returned to Sebastopol, and led the troops at the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, and commanded the expedition to Kertch and Yenikale. After this service he retired, and was rewarded with the first class of the Medjidie, the dignity of G.C.B., the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and the Order of Savoy. He was made general in 1865, held the command of the forces in Ireland from

BROWN

March 1860 to the spring of 1865, and after some months of failing health, died in the house in which he was born, 27th August, 1865. Sir George Brown was latterly distinguished for his 'belief in pipeclay.' Divisional drill in the field, the leather stock, the pipeclay, and the close shaving, he rigidly enforced. His forty years of formal military business had led him to lay exaggerated stress on merely mechanic perfection, and he was almost inaccessible to new ideas. But he was a good-hearted man, though he wore a rough cloak, and it was often his own fault that unjust impressions of his character were created.

Brown, John, D.D., an eminent clergyman and indefatigable writer. He was born, in 1715, at Rothbury, Northumberland; educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; and after various church preferments, became chaplain to the king. The chief of his numerous works are, 'Essays on the Characteristics of the Earl of Shaftesbury;' 'Barbarossa,' a tragedy; an 'Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times;' a 'History of the Rise and Progress of Poetry,' &c. He fell into a state of dejection, and killed himself, in 1766.

Brown, John, a Scotch painter and author, favourably known in the former character by his painting of the bust of Homer from the Townley Marbles, and by his portrait of Pope. As an author he is even more distinguished by his 'Letters on the Poetry and Music of the Italian Opera,' which he addressed to his friend Lord Monboddo. Born, 1752; died, 1787.

Brown, John, a learned, though self-educated Scotch divine; author of the 'Self-Interpreting Bible,' 'Dictionary of the Bible,' and other religious works. Born, 1722; died, 1787.

Brown, John, M.D., an eminent Scotch physician, and the founder of a new system of medicine, named after him the Brunonian. He divided all diseases into two great classes,—the one including those resulting from deficient excitement, and the other those caused by its redundancy; and though his opinions have not been unconditionally received, they materially influenced the practice of his professional successors. Dr. Brown's principal works are, 'Elements of Medicine,' and 'Observations on the Old Systems of Physic.' Born, 1735; died, 1788.

Brown, John, an eminent English engraver; his best works are engravings from Salvatore Rosa. Died, 1801.

Brown, John, the American anti-slavery hero, leader of the attack on Harper's Ferry, was born in Connecticut in 1800. His father settled a few years later at Hudson, in Ohio, and the boy, disliking school, worked on the farm, and grew up with but a scanty measure of education. He read, however, a good deal, especially the histories of Cromwell and Napoleon, and he studied the Bible with all the earnestness of a Puritan. Business did not prosper with him, and he early began to ponder on schemes for the abolition of slavery. He married twice, and had a large family. In 1855

BROWN

his elder sons settled in Kansas, while the contest was raging whether it should be a free or a slave state. In the autumn of the same year they called their father to their aid with a supply of arms, against the attacks of the pro-slavery party. He went, and performed many brave exploits while the struggle lasted. But meanwhile he made preparations for the daring blow which he proposed to strike by seizing the arsenal at Harper's Ferry. With a handful of men he entered the town on the night of the 16th October, 1859, held it through half the next day, and was then surrounded by a military force, made prisoner, and most of his adherents killed. He was tried for treason, and hung at Charleston, Virginia, Dec. 2, 1859. His 'Life and Letters,' edited by R. D. Webb, appeared in 1861.

Brown, Robert, head of the sect of Brownists, was born about 1640. He was a kinsman of Cecil, Lord Burleigh, and was educated at Cambridge. He soon distinguished himself by his vehement preaching in various places against the Established Church, its discipline, and its ceremonies. In 1580 he was arrested at Norwich, but was soon set free. His 'Treatise of Reformation without tarrying for any' appeared two years later; he was again arrested, and two persons were hung for circulating his books. He subsequently formed a separate congregation, and went to Holland; but his scheme did not succeed, and he came back to England, and was appointed rector of Achurch in Northamptonshire. He did not preach, led an idle life, it is said, and after suffering imprisonment above thirty times, was finally imprisoned at Northampton for assaulting a constable, and there died, 1630. His principles were substantially the same as those held by the Independents.

Brown, Robert, the most distinguished botanist of the age, was born at Montrose in 1773. He was educated at Aberdeen and at Edinburgh, where he completed his medical studies in 1796, and the same year joined a fencible regiment in the double capacity of surgeon and ensign. In 1801, on the recommendation of Sir Joseph Banks, he was attached as naturalist to H.M.S. 'Investigator,' destined for a survey of the coast of Australia; and after four years spent in traversing these regions he returned to England with nearly 4000 species of plants, a large portion of which were entirely new to science. Having become librarian to the Linnean Society, he devoted some years to the study and the classification of the treasures he had collected; and the first fruits of his researches appeared in 1810, in a volume entitled 'Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ' (a supplement to which appeared in 1830). This and his 'Plantæ Javanicæ Rariores' are the only two great works which he gave to the world; but from time to time he wrote papers on an infinite variety of botanical subjects, and contributed largely to narratives of scientific or exploratory expeditions, such as Salt's 'Travels in Abyssinia,' Clapperton's 'Expedition to

Central Africa,' Sturt's 'Expedition to Central Australia,' and many other similar undertakings. He was admitted to the Royal Society in 1811, was at a later period a member of the council, and received the Copley Medal in 1839. He was a foreign associate of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, and a member of several other scientific bodies. At the time of his death he was president of the Linnæan Society. Died, 1858.

Brown, Thomas, the Scottish philosopher, was born in 1778. He finished his education at the university of Edinburgh, where he was a pupil of Dugald Stewart. He was one of the members of the 'Academy of Physics,' formed in 1797, and one of the early contributors to the Edinburgh Review. He obtained his degree of doctor in medicine in 1803, and soon after entered into partnership with Dr. Gregory. In 1810 he became assistant professor of moral philosophy, and held that post till his death. His first work, 'Observations on the Zoonomia of Dr. Darwin,' appeared in 1798. He wrote an 'Examination of the Theory of Hume on Cause and Effect,' and several poetical works. But his most important work is his 'Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind.' It did not appear till after his death, became very popular, and has been frequently reprinted. Its florid style gave a novel attractiveness to its difficult theme. Died at London, 1820. Brown leaned in some important points to the empirical system of Hume; reduced causation to invariable sequence, and maintained that man can know nothing but phenomena. His Lectures have been pronounced by a high authority to form one of the best introductions to the Positive Philosophy. A French 'Critique' on his philosophy, by F. Réthoré, appeared in 1866.

Browne, George, Count de, an Irish officer in the Russian service, who distinguished himself on many great occasions, and was rewarded with the government of Livonia; from which, when he had held it thirty years, he wished to retire, but Catherine II. would not accept his resignation. Born, 1698; died, 1792.

Browne, Isaac Hawkins, an English lawyer and poet. His best English works are a poem addressed to Highmore, the painter, 'On Design and Beauty,' and a shorter one, called 'The Pipe of Tobacco,' in which he very skilfully imitated the tone of thought and expression of Cibber, Philips, Thomson, Young, Swift, and Pope. The work, however, on which his reputation chiefly depends, is a Latin poem on the Immortality of the Soul. Born, 1706; died, 1760.

Browne, Patrick, M.D., an eminent naturalist: author of 'The Civil and Natural History of Jamaica,' catalogues of the birds and fishes of Ireland, and of the plants of the Sugar Islands. Born in Ireland, 1720; died, 1790.

Browne, Sir Thomas, the eminent antiquary and physician, was born at London in 1605. He studied at Oxford, where he was incorporated M.D., having previously taken the

same degree at the University of Leyden. He settled at Norwich in 1636, and resided there nearly half a century. He was knighted by Charles II. in 1671. His principal works are, the 'Religio Medici,' 'Inquiries into Vulgar Errors' (both of which have passed through many editions, and been translated into the principal languages of Europe), and 'Hydriothaphia or Urn-burial.' Many miscellaneous tracts are included in the complete edition of his works. His writings are very original in matter and style, full of curious, especially antiquarian, learning, not without genuine humour. Died at Norwich, 1682.

Browne, Ulysses Maximilian, the son of an expatriated Irish officer, entered the Austrian service, and by his great skill and bravery, when employed against the Turks, rose to the rank of field-marshal. He afterwards distinguished himself in Italy; and at length died of wounds received at the battle of Prague. Born, 1705; died, 1757.

Browne, Sir William, an able but eccentric physician of the 18th century. He was the author of numerous optical and other essays; and, at his death, bequeathed a sum of money for the provision of three medals, of the value of five guineas each, for Greek and Latin odes and epigrams by undergraduates of Cambridge. Born, 1692; died, 1774.

Browne, William George, an enterprising English traveller; author of 'Travels in Africa, Egypt, and Assyria.' He was murdered by Persian banditti, while on his way to explore the regions south of the Caspian, in 1814.

Browning, Elizabeth Barrett, one of the most illustrious of English poetesses, was born in the year 1809. Her early years were spent at her father's country residence, in Herefordshire, in sight of the Malvern Hills. As a child she was very precocious, writing much at ten years of age, and becoming a contributor to periodicals when under twenty. A small volume, entitled an 'Essay on Mind, and other Poems,' was published in 1826. Her health was much shaken by the bursting of a blood-vessel on the lungs in 1836, while she was yet pursuing her studies, which embraced the Greek poets and philosophers, with the early patristic writers of the Christian Church. Her physician recommended change to a milder climate, and she was taken to Torquay. When she had been there nearly a year, her favourite brother was drowned by the upsetting of a boat in her sight, close to the shore. This terrible calamity nearly killed her; and it was not until the following year that she could be removed by easy journeys to her family and home in London, where she continued, in the words of her friend Miss Mitford, to read 'almost every book worth reading in almost every language, and giving herself, heart and soul, to that poetry of which she seemed born to be the priestess.' Her health gradually improved, and she subsequently married Mr. Browning, and accompanied him to Pisa, whence they removed to Florence. A collected edition of her poems was published in

BRUCE

1844, containing the 'Drama of Exile,' 'Lady Geraldine's Courtship,' &c.,—in the preface to which she speaks of her work as a poetess, as an effort to give the completest expression to *her own being*. These words account at once for the defects of her poetry. When she allows herself to use the language and express the thoughts of ordinary men, her poems are both touching and full of meaning; when she withdraws herself to contemplate her own being and analyse her own sensations, she is generally obscure and frequently unintelligible. Among her larger works is the poem of 'Aurora Leigh,' full of her worst faults, yet exhibiting great beauty of thought and force of language whenever she places herself on the level of ordinary humanity. Some of her lesser lyrics, which belong to this class, are very touching and beautiful. After her first departure with her husband, she visited England only at rare intervals. During her long residence in Florence and Rome she took a vehement interest in Italian politics, of which the poem of 'Casa Guidi Windows,' written in 1851, is the impassioned expression. In her 'Poems before Congress,' published in 1861, she startled even her admirers by the intensity of her eulogium of the French emperor, and by her maledictions on the American States. But no estimate of Mrs. Browning would be fair which left out of sight the peculiar conditions of her life. Suffering under long and painful illness, she was withdrawn to a great extent from the world around her, and thrown back on the examination of her own sensations. So regarded, the effects on herself and her poetry are perfectly intelligible; nor can they weaken the impression that she was a woman of rare powers both of imagination and expression. She had a deep and passionate sympathy with the poor and suffering; and her faults were those of her time, heightened in some instances by the peculiar circumstances of her life. She died at Florence, June 29, 1861. An additional volume of her writings, entitled 'Last Poems,' has appeared since her death.

Bruce, Robert, a descendant of David, earl of Huntingdon, and competitor with John Baliol for the crown of Scotland, at the death of Alexander III. in 1286.

Bruce, Robert, king of Scotland, was grandson of the above, and was born about 1274. He submitted for a time to Edward I., but joined the patriots after the victory at Stirling. In 1299 a regency was appointed, Bruce and his rival Comyn being at the head of it. For several years Bruce kept up the appearance of loyalty to Edward; but in 1306 he murdered Comyn, and soon after was crowned king at Scone. He was defeated by an English army and fled to the isles, his queen and family being captured and imprisoned. The war was renewed in the following year, but Edward's death delayed the decision of the struggle. Bruce twice invaded England, took almost all the fortresses in Scotland, except Stirling, and in 1314 totally defeated Edward II. at Bannock-

BRUGUIERES

burn. Peace was made with England in 1328, and a few months later Bruce died.

Bruce, James and Thomas. [Elgin, Earls of.]

Bruce, James, one of the most celebrated of modern travellers. He was born at Kinnaird House, Stirlingshire, in 1730; studied at Harrow School and Edinburgh; and after being a short time engaged in trade he obtained the post of British consul at Algiers, in order to gratify his passion for travelling. After traversing the greater portion of Asia Minor, he set out on a journey to ascertain the source of the Nile. An account of this journey was published in 1790; and some of his statements, particularly those which referred to the manners and customs of Abyssinia, were received with mingled incredulity and ridicule. Though greatly annoyed by the disgraceful illiberality with which he had been treated, he bore the taunts and sneers of his shallow critics with a taciturn pride, not deigning to satisfy disbelief or to disarm ridicule, but trusting the day would ere long arrive when the truth of what he had written would be confirmed by others; and it is now clearly proved, from the statements of many subsequent travellers, that he was every way undeserving of the censure bestowed on him. He died in consequence of an injury sustained by falling down-stairs, in 1794. There is a portrait of Bruce in the National Portrait Gallery.

Bruce, Michael, a Scotch poet. His parents being of the poorest class, his early life was one of considerable privation. This and his ardent attachment to poetry probably aggravated a constitutional predisposition to consumption, and he died in the 21st year of his age, in 1767. His poems are few in number, but singularly plaintive and elegant. They were first published in 1770, by his friend Logan, who was suspected of a desire to pass for the author. They have been several times reprinted; and the last edition, with a memoir by Grosart, appeared in 1865.

Brucker, Johann Jacob, a German Lutheran clergyman; author of the well-known 'Historia Critica Philosophiæ,' an immense and very learned compilation, of which Enfield's 'History of Philosophy' is an abridged translation. Born, 1696; died, 1770.

Brucey, François Paul, a gallant French admiral, who commanded the fleet which conveyed the army of Buonaparte to Egypt, and was killed at the battle of the Nile, 1798.

Brunatelli, Luigi, an Italian physician and chemist, long teacher of chemistry at the university of Pavia. His reputation rests on his 'Pharmacopœia' and 'Human Lithology.' He was chief editor of the 'Biblioteca Fisica d'Europa,' and other scientific periodicals. Born, 1761; died, 1818.

Bruguières, Jean Guillaume, a French naturalist and physician; author of many essays on subjects of natural history, the best of which is the 'Natural History of Worms' in the Encyclopédie Méthodique. Died, 1799.

Brühl, Heinrich, Count of, minister of Augustus III., king of Poland and elector of Saxony; one of the most artful and expensive courtiers that ever governed a weak and credulous prince. He kept 200 domestics, paying them better than the king his own, and furnishing a more sumptuous table; but, as was natural, he plunged the country into debt and disgrace. The war with Frederick the Great was occasioned by the measures of this worthless dandy, who had in his wardrobe 865 suits of clothes! And the whole army of Saxony was captured at Pirna by the Prussian king, and Dresden itself occupied. Born, 1700; died, 1763. Various members of this family have attained distinction. **Friedrich**, a son of the preceding, besides being remarkable for his skill in the fine arts, wrote several good plays. Died, 1793. **Hans Moritz**, his nephew, gained some reputation as an astronomer and political economist, and died while Saxon ambassador in London, 1809.

Brulliot, Franz, born in 1780, at Düsseldorf, became keeper of the prints to the king of Bavaria in 1808, and made himself known by a laborious compilation entitled 'Dictionnaire des Monogrammes, Marques Figurées, Lettres Initiales, &c., avec lesquels les Peintres, Dessinateurs, Graveurs et Sculpteurs ont désigné leurs noms.' Died at Munich, 1836.

Brumoy, Pierre, a learned French Jesuit; author of the 'Théâtre des Grecs,' a continuation of the 'Histoire de l'Eglise Gallicane,' &c. Born, 1688; died, 1742.

Brun, Charles le. [See Brun.]

Brunck, Richard François Philippe, a profound classical scholar and critic, was born at Strasburg, but educated by the Jesuits at Paris. For some time he was employed in state affairs, but at length devoted himself wholly to study, and produced an edition of the 'Greek Anthology,' besides valuable editions of Aristophanes, Sophocles, Virgil, &c. When the revolution broke out, he took part in it, and was imprisoned at Besançon by Robespierre, whose death, however, released him. Born, 1729; died, 1803.

Bruna, Guillaume Marie Anne, French marshal, born in 1763. Law and literature occupied his attention till the outbreak of the French revolution, when he embraced the military profession, and served as adjutant under Dumouriez, in the campaign of 1792. He afterwards served under Buonaparte in Italy, gaining rapid promotion; and in 1799 he was commander-in-chief of the French and Dutch forces in North Holland, which successfully opposed the English under the Duke of York. In 1803 he was sent as ambassador to Constantinople, and during his absence was made a marshal. On his return he was appointed governor of the Maritime cities, in which station he gave offence to Napoleon, and their cordiality ceased. He submitted to the Bourbons in 1814; but on his old master's return from Elba he joined him, and took the command of a division of the army in the south of France; and, on the em-

peror's second abdication, he was put to death by a royalist party at Avignon, August 2, 1815.

Bruneau, Mathurin, an adventurer, who in 1818 assumed the title of Charles of France, was the son of a clog-maker. After various efforts to pass for some person of importance, he was incarcerated; and from his confinement addressed a letter, signed 'Dauphin Bourbon,' to the governor of the Isle of Guernsey, requesting him to inform his Britannic Majesty of the captivity of Louis XVII. This letter being intercepted by the local authorities, Bruneau was transferred to the prison at Rouen: here he engaged a person named Branson as his secretary, who found means so far to impose on the Duchess d'Angoulême as to obtain her interest; and at length a party in his favour procured him abundant supplies. This encouraged the enterprise, until the principal, his secretary, and many friends were brought before the bar of justice, where Bruneau was declared an impostor and a vagabond, and condemned to seven years' imprisonment. Finding, however, that the fraud was still maintained by a powerful party, he was removed to the prison at Caen in 1821, and was afterwards sent to end his days in the castle of Mont Saint Michel.

Brunel, Sir Isambard, the engineer of the Thames Tunnel, was born at Hasequille in Normandy, 1769. He was intended for the church; but he soon evinced so strong a predilection for the physical sciences, and so great a genius for mathematics, that he entered the royal navy, made several voyages to the West Indies, and returned home in 1792. During the French revolution he emigrated to the United States, where necessity, fortunately, compelled him to adopt the profession of a civil engineer. There he was engaged in many great works; but, determined upon visiting England, he offered his services to the British government; and, after much opposition to his plans for making ship blocks by machinery, he was employed to execute them in Portsmouth dockyard. With true discrimination, he selected Henry Maudslay to assist in the execution of the work; and thus was laid the foundation of one of the most extensive engineering establishments in the kingdom. The block machinery was finished in 1806, and has continued ever since in full operation, supplying our fleet with blocks of very superior description to those previously in use, and at a large annual saving to the public. On the visit of the Emperor Alexander to this country, after the peace, Brunel submitted to him a plan for making a tunnel under the Neva; where the accumulation of ice, and the suddenness with which it breaks up on the termination of winter, render the erection of a bridge a work of great difficulty. This was the origin of his plan for a tunnel under the Thames, which had been twice before attempted without success. That great work crowned a long life almost wholly devoted to the invention and construction of works of great public utility. Brunel received

BRUNEL

the honour of knighthood during Lord Melbourne's administration. He was vice-president of the Royal Society, corresponding member of the Institute of France, vice-president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and chevalier of the Legion of Honour. Died, 1849.

Brunel, Isambard Kingdom, one of the most eminent engineers of the day, was born in 1806, while his father, the well-known constructor of the Thames Tunnel, was engaged in erecting the great block factory in Portsmouth dockyard. From the earliest age he showed not merely high mechanical and scientific ability with unwearied industry and devotion to his profession, but a love of art which is exhibited in all his works. Various as these are, they have all the common characteristic of size and grandeur in design. Having taken an active part with his father in the construction of the Thames Tunnel, he was engaged, after the stoppage of that work, in building docks at Sunderland and Bristol. At the latter place (besides undertaking the erection of the suspension bridge over the Avon, which was soon interrupted, and has only been accomplished since his death) he was engaged as engineer of the line of railroad known as the Great Western. On this line, following out his ruling idea, he introduced what is called the broad gauge, which has been made the subject of vehement controversy. As an effort of engineering, however, the Great Western Railway was remarkable for the magnificence of its works as well as for the speed and security of its locomotion. The South Devon and Cornish railways are not less conspicuous specimens of his wonderful mechanical powers; and the failure of the atmospheric principle as applied to the South Devon Railway never shook his belief that it would be hereafter employed with success. Communication with America, as directly connected with the Great Western Railroad, suggested the idea of the steam-ship Great Western, to which he gave double the power and tonnage of any vessel then in existence. His next work, the Great Britain, was more than double the size of the Great Western, and showed conclusively, on the rocks of Dundrum Bay, that ships of very large size can with safety be built only of iron. To him also is owing the introduction and general adoption of the screw, as a method of propulsion, in place of the paddle-wheel. Having carried out this principle with success, he proceeded to work out the idea which found its magnificent realization in the Great Eastern. This idea was that long voyages could only be made economically and speedily by steamers capable of carrying coal for the whole outward voyage, and also for the return voyage, in cases where a supply could not easily be obtained at the outport. This splendid ship was the last triumph of his life. Long and intense exertion had for many years impaired his strength, which failed altogether under his last efforts for the completion of the Great Eastern; and the life of this great engineer, who was not

BRUNSWICK

less estimable for his private worth than eminent for his scientific powers, was closed prematurely at the age of 53. He died, September 14, 1859.

Brunelleschi, Filippo, a very distinguished Italian architect, was born at Florence in 1377. After receiving a good education he learnt the goldsmith's art, practised sculpture for a short time, and finally adopted architecture as his sole pursuit. His enthusiasm for art was intensified by a visit to Rome with his friend Donatello. About 1407 he was chosen to undertake the great task of completing the Duomo of his native city: its noble cupola is his principal title to fame. He built also the Pitti palace and the church of St. Lorenzo at Florence. He was a competitor with Ghiberti for the execution of the gates of the baptistery. He was long a member of the supreme council of Florence. Died, 1444.

Bruni, Leonardo. [Aretino.]

Bruno, St., founder of the Carthusian order of monks, the first house of which he established in the desert of Chartreuse. Born at Cologne, 1030; died in Calabria, 1101.

Bruno, Giordano, an Italian philosopher, one of the boldest and most original thinkers of his age, was born at Nola, about 1550. He became a Dominican monk, but his religious doubts and his censures of the monastic orders compelled him to quit his monastery and Italy. He embraced the doctrines of Calvin at Geneva, but doubt and free discussion not being in favour there, he went after two years' stay to Paris. He gave lectures on philosophy there, and by his avowed opposition to the scholastic system made himself many bitter enemies. He spent next two years in England, and became the friend of Sir Philip Sidney. In 1585 he went again to Paris, and renewed his public lectures. After visiting and teaching in various towns in Germany, he returned in 1592 to Padua, and went afterwards to Venice, where he was, in 1598, arrested by the Inquisition and sent to Rome. He lay in prison two years, and on the 17th February, 1600, he was burnt as a heretic. Bruno was a man of powerful understanding, vigorous and fertile imagination, and rich and diversified learning. His theory of the world was pantheistic. He was well versed in astronomy, and adopted the views of Copernicus. But he was also a believer in astrology. His works in Latin and Italian are numerous, and abound in bold and noble thought and rich eloquence. Spinoza was indebted to Bruno for some of his theories. Among the works of Bruno are the following: 'Della Causa, Principio ed Uno,' 'Dell' Infinito Universo e Mondi,' 'La Cena delle Ceneri,' 'Spaccio della Bestia Trionfante,' &c.

Brunswick, Ferdinand, Duke of, one of the most distinguished generals in the Seven Years' War in Germany. He entered the service of Frederick the Great, who gave him liberal praises and large estates, and appointed him commander of the English and Hanoverian forces in the Seven Years' War. He obtained

of France and the French at Gwyver and Minden, but he did not resume his service after the peace. Born 1721; died 1792.

Brunswick Wolfenbüttel, Maximilian Julius Leopold, a prince whose name is revered for his disinterested benevolence and humanity of which the last action of his life is a striking example. During a terrible inundation of the Elbe, which spread destruction in the neighbourhood of Frankfurt, where the prince commanded a regiment in the garrison, he risked his life to save the lives of a family surrounding the waters induced him to put off in a boat to their assistance, when he was swept away by the torrent, and perished in the humane attempt. Born 1752; died 1785.

Brunswick Lüneburg, Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of Prussia, general. He entered the art of war under his uncle, and highly distinguished himself in the campaign of Frederick of Prussia. At the commencement of the French revolution he took the command of the Prussian and Austrian forces intended for the liberation of Louis XVI. but the violent manifesto he published served only to exasperate the republican army under Dumouriez and he was compelled to retreat. The ill-success of this expedition caused him to resign the command and return home with the domestic affairs of his new province. In 1806 he was again appointed leader of the Prussian army and was mortally wounded at the battle of Austerlitz in that year.

Brunswick, Frederick William, Duke of youngest son of Charles William Ferdinand of Brunswick and brother of the persecuted Queen Caroline of England, was born in 1771. He entered the Prussian army, and took an active part in the war against revolutionary France. In 1806 he raised a body of volunteers in Brunswick and finding no chance of success at efforts made against the power of France, he embarked his troops for England, where they were taken into the British service and employed in the Peninsula. Forming the great charge which led to take part in the battles of Salamanca, U. the paternal detachment in 1812 raised a large body of troops, and was among the foremost to meet the French army in 1815, when, two days before the decisive battle of Waterloo, he fell at Ligny, gallantly fighting at the head of his brave Brunswickers.

Brunton, Mary, the daughter of Colonel Balfour, was born in one of the Orkney isles; married a minister of the Scotch church; and is known as the authoress of the novels, 'Discipline,' 'Self-Control,' and other works. Born 1778; died 1818.

Brutus, Lucius Junius, one of the most celebrated characters of early Roman history, but whose story is half mythical, and full of contradictions and impossibilities, was the son of Marcus Junius, a wealthy patrician of Rome. The father and brother of Lucius Junius were assassinated by order of their relative, Tar-

quinius the Proud; and Lucius Junius owed the preservation of his life to an assumed identity. It was Sextus Tarquinius who by his criminal outrage on Lucretia the wife of Collatinus, afforded him an opportunity to avenge the people against the king and his sons. Throwing off his pretended stupidity he joined with Collatinus, assembled the senate, and caused a decree to be made for punishing the king and establishing a republic. This change took place and Brutus and Collatinus were appointed chief magistrates with the title of consuls. The change in the form of government gave offence to many of the patricians; and the two sons of Brutus and three nephews of Collatinus conspired with others to murder the consuls and restore the monarchy. The plot was discovered by a slave, and the conspirators were brought before the consuls for judgment. Brutus, disregarding the entreaties of the multitude and his own feelings as a parent sentenced his sons to death. Collatinus endeavoured in vain to save his nephews, and retired from the consulship. The cause of the Tarquinius was espoused according to the legend, by some of the neighbouring cities, and Brutus fell in combat with Aruns, one of the sons of the deposed king. The conflict ending in the victory of the Romans, the body of Brutus was interred with great solemnity, and a statue was erected to his memory.

Brutus, Marcus Junius, an illustrious Roman, one of the murderers of Julius Cæsar. His mother was the sister of Cato. He at first sided with Pompey, but, being treated with great lenity after the battle of Pharsalia, he attached himself to Cæsar, by whom he was greatly careased and trusted. But the stern republican spirit of Brutus rendered it impossible for all Cæsar's kindness to him to reconcile him to Cæsar's ambition; and he at length conspired with Cassius and others, and slew him on the ides of March, B.C. 44. Antony succeeded in exciting the popular indignation against the murderers, who fled from Rome, and raised an army, of which Brutus and Cassius took the command; but being totally defeated at the battles of Philippi, where they encountered the army of Antony and Octavianus, Brutus escaped with only a few friends, passed the night in a cave, and, as he saw his cause irretrievably ruined, requested Strato, one of his confidants, to kill him. For a long time his friend refused; but at last presenting the sword as he turned away his face, the noble Roman fell on it and expired, B.C. 42, in the 43rd year of his age.

Bruyère, Jean de la, an eminent French writer, of whose life few particulars are known. He lived mostly in peaceful literary retirement, and was admitted to the French Academy about three years before his death. His most celebrated work is the 'Caractères de Théophraste,' a lively and clever satire on various characters and the manners of his time. Of this work Voltaire said, 'Its rapid and nervous style struck the public at once; and

the allusions to living persons, which abound through its pages, completed its success.' La Bruyère also published a translation of the work of Theophrastus, the Greek philosopher, entitled 'Characters,' and he wrote 'Dialogues on Quietism,' in which he opposed Fénelon, but which were not published till several years after the author's death. Born, 1644; died, 1696.

Bruyn, Cornelisz, a Dutch painter and traveller, born at the Hague in 1652. After studying his art at Rome he travelled through Asia Minor, Egypt, and the Archipelago, making numerous sketches of noteworthy scenes and objects. After a short period of study at Venice he travelled again, visiting Russia, Persia, India, and Ceylon. His narrative of his first travels appeared in 1714, that of his second four years later. Both works are illustrated with engravings after his own sketches, abound in curious information, and are on the whole faithful and trustworthy. The time of his death is not known.

Bruys, Pierre de, a celebrated heresiarch of the 12th century, one of the 'reformers before the Reformation,' was a native of Dauphiny, and a disciple of Claude, archbishop of Turin. He preached in the south of France against the vices of the clergy and the superstitions and corruptions of the church, but his real opinions we do not know, having only the reports of his adversaries. His followers, who were very numerous, received the name of *Petrobrussians*. St. Bernard wrote a treatise against them. The reformer, like his great contemporary Arnold of Brescia, was burnt, at Saint-Gilles, in 1147.

Bryan, Michael, a connoisseur of paintings, whose judgment was highly esteemed, though he lost large sums by his own purchases. He was the author of a valuable 'Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers.' Born, 1757; died, 1821.

Bryan, or Briant, Sir Francis, a distinguished soldier, statesman, and poet. He served with great credit against the French in the Earl of Surrey's expedition, and subsequently became chief justiciary of Ireland. He is chiefly remembered, however, as a poet; his works being printed with those of his friends Wyatt and Surrey. Died, 1550.

Bryant, Jacob, a distinguished antiquarian and philologist; author of an able, though singular, 'Analysis of Ancient Mythology,' published in 3 vols. 4to.; a treatise on the Truth of Christianity, a work in denial of the existence of Troy, and various other publications of great erudition and ingenuity. Born, 1715; died, 1804.

Brydges, Sir George. [Rodney, Lord.]

Brydges, Sir Samuel Egerton, bart., a man of versatile talents and eccentric character, was born in 1762, at Wootton Court, in Kent, and was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. In 1790, after the death of the last duke of Chandos, he induced his elder brother, the Rev. E. T. Brydges, to prefer a claim to the

barony of Chandos, the consideration of which was long procrastinated; but at length, in 1803, the House of Lords decided against its validity. On the death of his brother, in 1807, Sir Egerton adhered to his favourite notion of obtaining a coronet; and he regularly added to the signature of his name—'*per legem terræ, B. C. of S.*'—meaning Baron Chandos of Sudely. He was (1812) returned M.P. for Maidstone, which borough he continued to represent about six years. In 1814 he was created a baronet; and in 1818, upon the loss of his seat in the House of Commons, he visited the Continent. In 1826 he returned to England, but his affairs becoming embarrassed, he removed to Geneva, where he remained in great seclusion until his death. His literary labours were multifarious. His abilities as a genealogist, topographer, and bibliographer are attested by his '*Censura Literaria Restituta*,' 10 vols.; '*Theatrum Poetarum*;' '*Stemmata Illustrata*;' '*British Bibliography*,' &c. Besides these, he published the novels of 'Mary de Clifford,' 'Arthur Fitz-Albini,' and 'The Hall of Hellingsey;' '*Imaginary Biography*,' 3 vols.; '*Recollections of Foreign Travels*,' 2 vols.; '*The Autobiography*,' *Times*, *Opinions*, and *Contemporaries* of Sir Egerton Brydges, 2 vols.; and other works; besides numerous contributions to periodicals. Died, September, 1837.

Bucer, Martin, one of the most eminent of the reformers, was born near Strasburg in 1491. He entered the Dominican order, but became a convert to the reformed faith in 1521. He settled at Strasburg, which owed to his labours as pastor and Professor of Theology for twenty years the establishment of the Reformation there. He took part in the conferences of Marburg, hoping to reconcile Luther and Zwinglius; but refused at the diet of Augsburg to subscribe the famous 'Interim' of Charles V. In 1548 he was called by Cramer, with Fagius, to England, and for two years was Professor of Divinity at Cambridge. He was most highly esteemed for his piety, learning, discretion, and especially his knowledge of the Scriptures. His writings are very numerous. He died at Cambridge in 1561, and was honoured with a sumptuous burial. In the reign of Queen Mary, Cardinal Pole had his body, with that of Fagius, exhumed, and publicly burnt with their books; but soon after the accession of Queen Elizabeth this savage sentence was repealed, and the memory of those great men restored.

Buch, Baron Leopold von, one of the first geologists of his age, was born in Brandenburg, in 1774. He was a fellow-pupil with Alexander von Humboldt at the Freiberg School of Mines, then under the direction of Werner. He spent his long life in almost incessant travels on foot through the various countries of Europe, carefully observing geological facts, and drawing from them either satisfactory conclusions or fruitful hints and suggestions, which afterwards might lead others on the way to scientific results. His separate

BUCHAN

works and scientific memoirs are nearly a hundred in number. Among the most important are the 'Physical Description of the Canary Islands,' with two supplementary treatises, in which he develops his theory of volcanic action, and of the upheaval of continents and mountain-chains. This work appeared in 1823. His 'Travels through Norway and Lapland' contain some of his most memorable discoveries; and we must mention also his 'Geognostic Observations on his Travels through Germany and Italy.' His scientific memoirs appeared in the 'Abhandlungen' of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin, the 'Taschenbuch für Mineralogie,' and other journals. 'Von Buch is the only geologist,' said Professor Edward Forbes, 'who attained an equal fame in the physical, the descriptive, and the natural history departments of his science.' In all these he was an originator and a discoverer. Born of an ancient and distinguished family, and possessed of an adequate fortune, he remained unmarried, and lived for science only. Honours and titles were given him, for which he did not care too much; and he was happy to aid those who loved science as he did, but to whom Fortune was less kind. He was a member of the Berlin Academy, foreign associate of the French Academy of Sciences, foreign member of the Royal Society of London, and member of a great many other scientific bodies. He held also a high office in the Prussian court. Died at Berlin, 4th March 1855.

Buchan, John Earl, Stuart Buchanan, Earl of, a nobleman passionately devoted to literary and scientific pursuits, and who may be considered the founder of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland. In 1791 he instituted an annual commemoration at Edinburgh, the birthplace of Thomson, in honour of the poet; and on that occasion Burns composed his 'Address to the Shade of the Bard of Edinboro.' Died, 1825.

Buchan, William, M.D., a native of Scotland, and author of the well-known 'Jamaican Medicine, &c.' Born, 1729; died 1804.

Buchanan, George, the celebrated Scottish historian and poet, was born in 1696. He was educated at St. Andrews and at Paris, and for three years was a professor at the college of St. James. He was next tutor to the young Lord Cassilis, and in 1727, on his return to Scotland with his pupil, he was named tutor to a natural son of James V. Having attacked the monks in several Latin satires, he was imprisoned for liberty by Cardinal Beaufort; and though he escaped, persecution met him everywhere, and he was driven from place to place through great part of his life. He taught at Rotterdam, at Paris, at Gouda, and in 1696 was appointed principal of St. Leonard's College. Four years later he became tutor to the young king James VI., and had several offices of state conferred on him. His principal work is the 'Rerum Britannicarum Historia,' completed just before his death. He wrote an elegant Latin version of the Psalms, 'De Jure Regni

BUCKINGHAM

'apud Scotos,' and the satires 'Somnium,' 'Franciscanus,' &c. Died at Edinburgh, 1582.

Buchanan, Christian, D.D., a Scotch divine, chaplain at Bexford, and professor and vice-provost of the college at Fort William. Of his numerous works the most interesting are 'Christian Researches in Asia,' and a 'Memoir on the Expediency of an Ecclesiastical Establishment in India.' Born, 1766; died, 1815.

Buckhurst, Lord. [Burst, Thomas, Earl of.]

Buckingham, George Villiers, Duke of, the unworthy favourite of James I. and Charles I. was a native of Leicestershire, and was born in 1592. After completing his education in France he was introduced at the court of James I., who took a liking to him immediately. He was knighted, pensioned, made K.G., viscount, earl, and marquis, and was rapidly raised to the highest offices in the state, became the dispenser of all favours and honours, and conducted himself with so much pride and insolence as to excite popular hatred and disgust. In 1625 he accompanied Prince Charles on his romantic journey to Spain, undertaken for the purpose of courting the Infanta. It was Buckingham's influence which led to the war with Spain, and for the failure of the expedition to which he was intrusted. He continued to be the favourite minister of Charles I., and the ready instrument of his tyranny. Selfish and revengeful, his intrigues brought on the war with France. Being interested with the command of an army, he lost the flower of it in an ill-conducted attack on the Isle of Rhé, and returned to refit his shattered armament. When he was again about to sail, he was assassinated at Portsmouth, by a lieutenant of the name of Felton, August 23, 1628.

Buckingham, George Villiers, Duke of, son of the preceding, was born in 1627; studied at Cambridge; served the king in the civil wars; was present at the battle of Worcester; had his estates seized by the parliament, which, however, were afterwards restored to him; married the daughter of Fairfax, and was imprisoned by Cromwell, and he eventually became minister to Charles II., and was one of his most profigate courtiers. His political conduct was, like his general behaviour, characterized by unprincipled folly and impudence, and though his talents and conversational powers were far above mediocrity, yet he was an object of deserved contempt, and died unregretted, at Kirby Marseon, Yorkshire, in 1688.

Buckingham, James Ogle, traveller and miscellaneous writer, was born near Falmouth, in 1734. In his tenth year he became a sailor, and being appointed to the command of a vessel, when barely twenty-one, he made several voyages to the West Indies and America in the double capacity of captain and supercargo. After various abortive efforts to trade in India without the licence of the East India Company, he at last succeeded, but he soon abandoned mercantile

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

pursuits for literature, and established the 'Calcutta Journal,' which brought him a large income and great popularity. But the independence of his opinions and the views he inculcated proved obnoxious to the Company, and after suffering a great deal of persecution, he was ordered to quit Calcutta, and his journal was suppressed. On his return to England, his cause was warmly taken up by parliament, the press, and the public; but his claims for compensation were repudiated by the Company, and his wrongs left unredressed. Finding his return to India impossible, he established the 'Oriental Herald,' in 1824; and in this paper, and in a series of lectures which he delivered in almost every large town in England and Scotland, paved the way for the abolition of the East India Company's charter, and a revision of the laws and institutions under the Company's rule. From 1832 to 1837 he represented Sheffield in parliament. In 1837 he visited America, where he was received with great enthusiasm. On his return to England he took an active part in the discussion of all public questions, and his latter years were solaced by a pension from the East India Company. Mr. Buckingham published his travels in various countries of the East; and his last publication was his 'Autobiography.' Died, 1855.

Buckinghamshire, John Sheffield, Duke of, son of the earl of Mulgrave, was born in 1649; served under Marshal Turenne, and took part in the Revolution of 1688. He also distinguished himself as a poet. Buckingham House, in St. James's Park, since converted into a royal palace, was originally built for him. Died, 1720.

Buckink, Arnold, an artist of the 15th century, and the first who engraved maps on copper. He illustrated an edition of Ptolemy, which was printed at Rome, by Sweynheim, one of the earliest printers of Italy.

man's society was more enjoyed by persons of all shades of politics. His wit always told but never offended. With nothing of the cant of patriotism, and little of the creed of party, he lived in singleness of devotion to the public good; and though, from his untimely end, he has left no conspicuous monument of his public labours, few men have descended to the grave more universally beloved and respected. Died November 28, 1848.

Bullet, Pierre, an eminent French architect of the 17th century. He was born about 1640, and built the church of St. Thomas Aquinas, and many other splendid edifices in Paris, and wrote some good architectural works.

Bullialdus, Ismael, a French astronomer and mathematician; author of 'Philolaus—a Dissertation on the True System of the World,' 'Astronomia Philolaica,' in which he propounds a system compounded from the Ptolemaic and Copernican systems, and opposes the theories ('laws') of Kepler; 'Tabulae Philolaicae,' &c. Born, 1605; died, 1694.

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BUNSEN

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Bullinger, Henry, a Swiss pastor of the Reformed Church, and the intimate friend of Zuinglius, whom he succeeded in 1531 as pastor of Zürich. His writings were very numerous, but being in great part controversial, they are now little known. Born, 1504; died, 1575.

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Buckle, Henry Thomas, political and historical philosopher, was born in 1822. He was the son of a wealthy merchant at Lee, and in consequence of his delicate health was educated at home. He gained at an early age the friendly esteem of Hallam and Bunsen, and devoted his short life exclusively to study and writing. In 1858 appeared the first volume of his (projected) 'History of Civilization in Europe,' which created an extraordinary sensation by its daring speculations and vast learning. A second volume appeared in 1861, which only completed the Introduction to the History. In the autumn of 1861, in the hope of improving his health, he visited the East, but was seized with typhus fever, and died at Damascus, May 29, 1862.

Buddha, Gautama, also named **Sakya Muni,** the founder of Buddhism, lived probably in the 6th century B.C. His father was king of Behar, and his mother's name was Maya. Early distinguished both for his personal beauty and superior intellect, he is said to have been deeply affected by the observation of the sins and miseries of the world, and to have retired into solitude for some years. He then appeared as a religious teacher, and went through various provinces of India propagating his doctrines, a kind of reformed Brahmanism. He is said to have lived till his 80th year, and the date usually given for his death is 543 B.C. But his appearance is by some placed as early as the 14th, and by others as late as the 4th century, B.C. It is certain that his religion was triumphant in Hindostan in the middle of the 3rd century B.C.

Budé, Guillaume, in Latin **Budæus,** an eminent classical scholar, was born at Paris in 1467. After attending the universities of Paris and Orleans he applied himself to serious study, embracing a wide range of subjects, but especially the Greek language and literature. He obtained the appointment of secretary to Louis XII., and that of librarian to Francis I. The city of Paris gave him the office of provost of the merchants, and he was sent on several missions to the papal court. Budæus

BUCHAN

works and scientific memoirs are nearly a hundred in number. Among the most important are the 'Physical Description of the Canary Islands,' with two supplementary treatises, in which he develops his theory of volcanic action, and of the upheaval of continents and mountain-chains. This work appeared in 1826. His 'Travels through Norway and Lapland' contain some of his most memorable discoveries; and we must mention also his 'Geognostic Observations on his Travels through Germany and Italy.' His scientific memoirs appeared in the 'Abhandlungen' of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin, the 'Taschenbuch für Mineralogie,' and other journals. 'Von Buch is the only geologist,' said Professor Edward Forbes, 'who attained an equal fame in the physical, the descriptive, and the natural history departments of his science.' In all these he was an originator and a discoverer.

1736. **Budgell** was also author of 'The Idler,' the 'Boyles,' and numerous papers in the *Guardian*, and other periodicals.

Buffon, Georges Louis Leclerc, Count de, the great French naturalist, was born in Burgundy in 1707. He studied mathematics and natural philosophy, and constructed a large mirror with which he made experiments on the power of burning glasses. On his appointment as intendant of the Jardin du Roi, he projected the great work on which his fame rests, and devoted himself for the rest of his life to its preparation. He was assisted by Daubenton in the purely anatomical portions. The 'Histoire Naturelle' appeared in successive volumes between 1749 and 1788, and an extensive supplement was added after Buffon's death. Its reputation was immense, it was translated into the principal languages of Europe, and has been very frequently reprinted. Buffon was admitted to the Academy of Sciences in 1733. Died, at Paris, in 1788. In the Reign of Terror his remains were exhumed and his monument destroyed. His son, too, perished by the guillotine.

Bugeaud de la Piconnerie, Thomas

Robert, duke of Isly, and marshal of France, was born at Limoges in 1784. On the maternal side he was descended from an old Irish family. At an early age he showed a predilection for the army; but his family thwarted his views, and he only succeeded by running away from home, and becoming a private soldier. He was promoted to the rank of corporal on the field of Austerlitz; and rose through all the grades of his profession, till he reached the rank of general in 1832. His attachment to the cause of Louis Philippe led, in 1833, to his appointment as commandant of Blaye, a fortress in which the duchess de Berri was imprisoned; and his conduct in that capacity having been called in question by Dulong, a member of the opposition, a duel ensued, in which the latter fell. His subsequent exploits in Algeria, whither he was first sent in 1837, and where he conquered Abdel-Kader, gained for him the baton of field-marshal, and the title of duke from the scene of his victory over the Moors in 1844. He

BULLER

ap had been named governor of Algeria in 1840. Died of cholera at Paris, 1849.

Bugenhagen, Johann, named from the country of his birth **Pomeranus** and **Dr. Pommer**, one of the most illustrious Reformers, was born at Wollin, near Stettin, in Pomerania, in 1485. He was educated at Greifswald, was for many years rector of the school at Triptow, and in 1521, having received the doctrine of Luther, settled at Wittenberg. In the following year he was appointed Professor of Theology, and soon after preacher at the principal church. His scholarship enabled him to render important aid to Luther, especially in his translation of the Bible; and he took a prominent part in organizing churches, and establishing the evangelical worship, not only in Saxony, but in other parts of Germany. In 1537 he went to Denmark on the like mission, crowned Christian III., drew up a constitution for the reformed churches, and reorganized the university of Copenhagen, of which he was appointed rector and Professor of Theology. He returned to Germany in 1542, continued his active services, remained the firm friend of Luther till his death, preached his funeral sermon, and assisted Melancthon in preparing the Leipzig Interim. The chief work of Bugenhagen was his 'Interpretatio in Librum Psalmorum,' 1523. His treatise on the Sacrament against Zwingli (1526) was the signal for the long and bitter controversy on that subject. Died at Wittenberg, April 20, 1558.

Bulgarelli. [See *Metastasio*.]

Bull, George, bishop of St. David's, a learned theological writer; author of 'Harmonia Apostolica,' 'Defensio Fidei Nicenae,' &c. Born, 1634; died, 1709.

Bull, John, Doctor of Music, Oxford, was chamber musician to James I. His composition was present at the battle of Worcester; had his estates seized by the parliament, which, however, were afterwards restored; married the daughter of Fairfax, and was imprisoned by Cromwell; and he eventually became minister to Charles II., and was his most profligate courtiers. His conduct was, like his general behaviour, characterized by unprincipled levity and licence; and though his literary and conational powers were far above mediocrity, was an object of deserved contempt, and regretted, at Kirby Moorside, Yorkshire,

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In his tenth year he became a sailor, and was appointed to the command of a vessel nearly twenty-one, he made several voyages to the East Indies and America in the double capacity of captain and supercargo. After various efforts to trade to India without the aid of the East India Company, he at last

interest was to him as nothing compared with that of the public. He voted for the bill; and the borough of West Looe was consigned to Schedule A; but he was subsequently returned for Liskeard, a seat which he retained till his death. In all questions that came before parliament he took an active part; and on many occasions his opinions were far in advance of the Whig party, with whom he subsequently took office. In 1838 he accompanied Lord Durham to Canada as his private secretary; and in this capacity drew up the masterly report upon the affairs of that colony, which is considered as one of the most effective state papers of the age. In 1841 he was appointed secretary to the Board of Control, an office, however, which he relinquished in 1842 on the formation of the Peel ministry. From that time forward his attention was specially directed to the state of the British colonies and to emigration; and in the mean time he had gained the ear of the House of Commons, which had perceived in the young statesman a desire to achieve something beyond the mere triumph of a party: the playfulness of his manner had become not the mask but the ornament of his political talents, and the attachment universally felt for the man had ripened into confidence in the judgment and courage of the statesman. In 1846, on the formation of the Whig Cabinet, he was appointed Judge Advocate; in November of the same year he was nominated a queen's counsel, sworn of the privy council in July, 1849, and in November exchanged the easy office of Judge Advocate for the onerous duties of Chief Commissioner of the Poor Laws, an office which he held till his death. Besides discharging faithfully his official duties, he found leisure for literary pursuits, and many able articles in the *Globe* and the *Edinburgh Review* emanated from his versatile pen. As a companion and friend in private life no man's society was more enjoyed by persons of all shades of politics. His wit always told, but never offended. With nothing of the cant of patriotism, and little of the creed of party, he lived in singleness of devotion to the public good; and though, from his untimely end, he has left no conspicuous monument of his public labours, few men have descended to the grave more universally beloved and respected. Died, November 28, 1848.

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Bülou, Friedrich Wilhelm, Count von Dennewitz, a gallant Prussian General, whose services were most essential to his country on many perilous occasions. He was actively engaged against the French at the earliest periods of the revolutionary war; and, in 1808, was made general of brigade. His memorable victories, in 1813, at Mockern, Luckau, Grosbeeren, and Dennewitz, were rewarded by promotion and a title. He afterwards distinguished himself in Westphalia, Holland, Belgium, &c.; and as commander of the fourth division of the allied army, he contributed to the victorious close of the battle of Waterloo. Born, 1755; died, 1816.

Bülou, Baron Heinrich von, distinguished in the annals of diplomacy, was born in 1790, at Mecklenburg Schwerin, where his father filled a high office. While student at Heidelberg, in 1813, he was summoned home to take part in the defence of his country against the French, and after obtaining great distinction in various engagements under Count Walmoden, he once more returned to Heidelberg to finish his studies, whence he passed into the diplomatic service of Prussia through the influence of Prince Hardenberg and Baron W. von Humboldt, whose daughter he subsequently married. In 1826 he was appointed ambassador of Prussia at the court of St. James's, and took part in negotiating several important treaties. Here he remained till 1841, when he was nominated minister of foreign affairs at Berlin; but the crisis in Prussia proved too much for his exhausted energies, and the overstraining of his intellect produced a mental alienation, under which he succumbed in 1846.

Bunsen, Christian Charles Josias, was born August 25, 1791, at Korbach, in the principality of Waldeck, and was educated at Marburg, and afterwards at Göttingen, where, in 1811, he was admitted into the Gymnasium, and, in 1813, published an essay, '*De Jure Atheniensium Hereditario*,' which attracted

great attention. In 1815 he became acquainted with Niebuhr at Berlin; and, after a stay in Paris, where he studied Oriental languages under Silvestre de Sacy, he went to Rome, where Niebuhr, then Prussian minister, procured for him the post of Secretary of Embassy. On Niebuhr's retirement, in 1824, he was appointed chargé d'affaires, and afterwards minister, by Frederick III., to whom he had recommended himself by his great theological learning. After a sojourn of twelve years in Rome, he was sent as Prussian minister, first to Switzerland, and then to England. In his official capacity he won the esteem of all, and with this country especially he was connected by many ties. He enjoyed the friendship of Dr. Arnold, and one of his sons was educated under him at Rugby, and took orders in the English Church. His numerous and elaborate writings have met with much hostile criticism, and his views have failed to secure any general acceptance in England. He laboured with unwearied diligence in theology, history, and archaeological research. Among his chief works are, the 'Church of the Future'; 'Hippolytus and his Age'; 'Christianity and Mankind, their Beginnings and Prospects'; and 'The Place of Egypt in the History of the World.' On some of these, and other works, he was constantly engaged at Heidelberg, where he chiefly resided from the year 1854 until his death, which took place at Bonn, November 28, 1860, in his 69th year.

Bunyan, John, author of the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' was born at Elstow, near Bedford, in 1628. His father was a tinker, but gave his son such education as could be had at the village school, and brought him up to his own trade. The force of his imagination, and the influence of the religious excitement of the age, early appeared in fits of agitation and religious terror. He had a propensity to profane swearing, but lived a decent and moral life. In 1645 he served a short time in the parliamentary army, and soon after he became the subject of most painful mental conflicts, agonizing doubts and fears, and a strange propensity to speak blasphemy. Time and the friendly counsels and help of religious neighbours brought healing and calm, and he joined the Baptists at Bedford, and soon began preaching. In 1660 he shared the persecution then carried on against Dissenters, and was thrown into Bedford gaol. All attempts to coax or terrify him into promising to preach no more failed, and there he lay twelve years. He preached to the prisoners, made tagged laces for sale, read the Bible and the Book of Martyrs, and at last began to write. He wrote various controversial tracts, and had even to dispute with his own party in defence of 'open communion.' He was liberated in 1672. His name was then widely known, and his influence great, so that he was called 'Bishop of the Baptists.' He took cold on a benevolent excursion, fever followed, and he died at London in August 1688, and was buried in Bunhill Fields. The 'Pil-

grim's Progress' was partly written in Bedford gaol. It circulated at first among the poor, was soon widely known, and greedily devoured. The tenth edition appeared in 1685. No book but the Bible, and the 'Imitation of Jesus Christ,' has been translated into so many languages. And it has long been no less the delight of the educated and refined than it was at first of the poor and ignorant. Bunyan's 'Holy War,' as an allegory, is only surpassed by the 'Pilgrim.' His other works are very numerous, the most known being the 'Grace Abounding,' and 'Jerusalem Sinner Saved.'

Buonaparte. [*Vaga, Fortino del.*]

Buonaparte, Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, &c., was born at Ajaccio, in the island of Corsica, August 15, 1769. His father, Charles Buonaparte, was an advocate of considerable reputation, and his mother, whose maiden name was Maria Letizia Ramolini, was well descended, remarkable for beauty, strong-minded, and accomplished. Napoleon was their second child; Joseph, afterwards king of Spain, being his senior. He was educated at the military school of Brienne, and entered the army as a second lieutenant of artillery, in 1785. At the age of 20, the French revolution opened a field to the ambition of Napoleon; and during his correspondence with the Corsican general, Paoli, who had vainly endeavoured to enlist him on his side, its germs began to be developed. In 1793, during the Reign of Terror, he was actively employed at the siege of Toulon, on which occasion the Convention gave him the command of the artillery; and by his courage and exertions the city was recovered from the English and royalists. Subsequently to this he displayed great talents in the army employed against Piedmont; and, in October 1795, we find him at Paris, commanding the Conventional troops which defeated those of the Sections, and quelled the revolt. In March 1796 he married Josephine, widow of Viscount de Beauharnais, who suffered under Robespierre; he was now appointed to the command of the army of Italy, and on the 10th of May following he gained the battle of Lodi. The subjugation of the various Italian States, and his repeated successes over the Austrians, ended in a peace when he was within 30 miles of Vienna. Thus disengaged, a new theatre for the display of his genius presented itself. With a large fleet, and 40,000 troops on board the transports, he set sail for the intended conquest of Egypt, in May 1798. On his way thither he took Malta; and on the 22nd of September we find him celebrating the battle of the Pyramids at Grand Cairo, but his progress was checked by the heroism of Sir Sidney Smith and his handful of British troops at Acre; and the reverses which the French army continued to meet with, coupled with the fact that his presence seemed necessary at home, induced Buonaparte to embark secretly for France, accompanied by a few officers wholly devoted to him, and to leave his brave but shattered army to the care of General Kleber. He

landed at Fréjus, in October 1799; hastened to Paris; overthrew the directorial government; and was raised to the supreme power by the title of First Consul. He now led a powerful army over the Alps; fought the celebrated battle of Marengo, in June 1800; and once more became master of the whole of Italy. A peace with Austria followed these successes; and, soon after, a brief and hollow peace with England. On the 20th of May, 1804, he was raised to the imperial dignity; and in December was crowned, with his empress Josephine, by Pope Pius VII. Here, brief as our space is, we must notice an incident too striking to be overlooked:—As soon as the pontiff had blessed the crown, the emperor, without waiting for the completion of the ceremony, eagerly seized it, and putting it first upon his own head, afterwards placed it on the head of Josephine. He now seriously meditated the invasion of England, assembled a numerous flotilla, and collected 200,000 troops in the neighbourhood of Boulogne; but Austria and Russia appearing in arms against him, and the battle of Trafalgar having nearly annihilated the French navy, he abandoned the design, and marched his troops to the banks of the Danube. On the 11th of November, 1805, the French army entered Vienna; the memorable battle of Austerlitz took place on the 2nd of December, and the humiliating treaty of Presburg followed. The year 1806 may be regarded as the era of king-making. New dynasties were created by him, and princes promoted or transferred according to his will: the crown of Naples he bestowed on his brother Joseph, that of Holland on Louis, and Westphalia on Jerome; while the Confederation of the Rhine was called into existence to give stability to his extended dominion. Prussia again declared war; but the disastrous battle of Jena annihilated her hopes, and both she and Russia were glad to make peace with the French emperor in 1807. Napoleon now turned his eye on Spain; treacherously procuring the abdication of Charles IV., and the resignation of Ferdinand, while he sent 80,000 men into that country, seized all the strong places, and obtained possession of the capital; but this proved one of the main causes which led to his downfall. In 1809, while his armies were occupied in the Peninsula, Austria again ventured to try her strength with France. Napoleon thereupon left Paris, and at the head of his troops once more entered the Austrian capital, gained the decisive victory of Wagram, and soon concluded a peace; one of the secret conditions of which was, that he should have his marriage with Josephine dissolved, and unite himself to the daughter of the Emperor, Francis II. His former marriage was accordingly annulled; Josephine, with the title of ex-empress, retired to Malmaison, a seat about 30 miles from Paris; and he espoused the Archduchess Maria Louisa in April, 1810. The fruit of this union was a son, born March 23, 1811, who was named Napoléon François Charles Joseph, and

styled king of Rome. Dissatisfied with the conduct of Russia, Napoleon now put himself at the head of an invading army, prodigious in number, and admirably appointed, and marched, with his numerous allies, towards the enemy's frontiers, gained several battles, and at length reached Moscow, where he hoped to establish his winter quarters, but which he found in flames. A retreat was unavoidable; and now was presented to the eye a succession of the most appalling scenes recorded in modern history—a brave and devoted army encountering all the horrors of famine in a climate so insupportably cold that their freezing bodies strewed the roads, while an exasperated phalanx of Cossacks hung upon the rear of the main army, hewing down without remorse the enfeebled and wretched fugitives. Buonaparte fled to Paris, partially disclosed his losses, and called upon the senate for a new army of 350,000 men; which was unanimously voted, and he marched to meet the combined Russian and Prussian forces. Victory still for a time hovered over his banners; but Austria having joined the coalition, the great battle of Leipsic, in which he lost half of his army, was decisive as to the war in Germany. Napoleon, however, again returned to Paris, and demanded another levy of 300,000 men. The levy was granted, and the new campaign, 1814, was attended with various success; till the overwhelming number of his enemies, who crossed the French frontiers at different points, at length compelled him to abdicate, and accept the sovereignty of the Isle of Elba, with the title of ex-emperor, and a pension of 2,000,000 livres. From this place he found means to escape, secretly embarking on the night of the 25th of February, 1815, in some hired feluccas, accompanied by about 1200 men; he landed at Fréjus on the 1st of March, speedily reached Paris, and expelled Louis XVIII. from the kingdom. But the confederated armies were now in motion; and though he marched against them with a large army and an immense supply of stores and ammunition, the ever-memorable battle of Waterloo put an end to his career. He withdrew from the army, and proceeded to the coast, with the intention of embarking for America; but fearful of being captured by the British cruisers, he surrendered on the 15th of July to Captain Maitland, and went on board the *Bellerophon*. By the joint determination of the allies he was sent to the isle of St. Helena, where, accompanied by several of his old friends and domestics, he arrived on the 13th of October, 1815, as a state prisoner. During his exile he was subject to much annoyance, real or imaginary, and died on the 5th of May, 1821, of cancer in the stomach: a disease which was hereditary, his father having, at about the same age, died of a similar malady. In 1840, in accordance with the request of the French government, the remains of the exile were brought over to France, and with great ceremony laid in the *Hôtel des Invalides*. The story of Napoleon Buonaparte

BUONAPARTE

presents probably the most memorable example in the world of the action of great intellect and resolute will unrestrained by conscience; and shows both the possible success which may reward for a time the most unscrupulous selfishness, and also, happily, its certain ultimate failure and overthrow. The Correspondence of Napoleon is in course of publication, and 20 volumes have already appeared (1866).

Buonaparte, Napoléon François Charles Joseph, duke of Reichstadt, only son of the Emperor Napoleon by his second wife, Maria Louisa of Austria. After his father's downfall, he was wholly under the care of his grandfather, the emperor of Austria. He was from infancy of a weakly constitution, and a rapid decline terminated his life in 1832, at the early age of 21. It would appear, from a work by M de Montbel, entitled 'Le Duc de Reichstadt,' that the young Napoleon possessed many amiable qualities, and was greatly beloved by those who knew him; while he had all the enthusiasm and passion of youth in extreme force, alternating with a distrust, a caution, and a rapidity in fathoming the characters of the persons with whom he was necessarily brought into contact, which are the usual qualities of age; and that he took the deepest interest in everything connected with his father's former greatness, or relating to military affairs.

Buonaparte, Jérôme, the youngest son of Carlo Buonaparte, the Corsican advocate, was born at Ajaccio, December 15, 1784, one year before the second son, Napoleon, was appointed sub-lieutenant of artillery in the army of the French Republic. In 1801 he was appointed by his brother, then First Consul, to command the corvette 'L'Epervier,' in the expedition to St. Domingo. Putting into New York he visited Philadelphia, where he married Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of a merchant of Baltimore. This marriage gave great offence to his brother, who, after his proclamation as emperor in 1804, made it a part of his policy to promote alliances between his own family and the sovereigns of Europe. After some resistance Jérôme yielded to his brother's wishes, and abandoning his first marriage, which had been declared null and void by a decree of the Council of State, he married Frederica Caroline, daughter of the king of Wurtemberg, and was proclaimed king of Westphalia. During the Hundred Days, in 1815, he was present at the ceremony of the Champ de Mai, and was wounded at Hougoumont. From Waterloo he returned with Napoleon to Paris, which he left on the 27th of June. For the next thirty years he resided at Vienna, Trieste, and Florence, and, in 1847, was permitted to return to Paris by the government of Louis Philippe. After the revolution of 1848 he was made governor-general of the Invalides, by his nephew, then president of the Republic, and raised to the rank of a marshal of France. After the coup d'état, in 1851, he was made president of the Senate. He died June 24, 1860, aged 75, and

was at his own wish buried in the chapel of the Invalides beside the body of his brother.

Buonaparte, Joseph, an elder brother of Napoleon, was born in Corsica, in 1768. Educated for the law at the college of Autun in France, he became a member of the new administration of Corsica under Paoli; but soon afterwards emigrated to Marseilles, where he married the daughter of a banker named Clari. In 1796 he was appointed commissary of the army in Italy then commanded by his brother Napoleon; and in 1797, having been elected deputy to the Council of Five Hundred by his native department, he repaired to Paris, whence he was shortly afterwards sent by the executive directory as ambassador to the pope. During the revolution which broke out at Rome under Duphot, he displayed considerable energy; and on his return to Paris he was made councillor of state, and was subsequently employed by Napoleon to negotiate the treaties of Lunéville with the German emperor, and of Amiens with England. When Napoleon attained the imperial crown, Joseph was recognised as an imperial prince, and in this capacity he headed the expedition against Naples in 1806, which resulted in his being proclaimed king of Naples and Sicily. Here he reigned till 1808, effecting beneficial changes in the administration of the law and the institutions of the country. In 1808 he was appointed king of Spain, Murat having succeeded him as king of Naples. But in Spain he encountered much greater difficulties than at Naples; and during the five years of his reign he was thrice obliged by the successes of the allied armies to quit his capital; the last time, in 1813, after the battle of Vittoria, to return no more. He now retired to France. In January of the following year, when Napoleon set out for the army, he was appointed lieutenant-general of the empire and head of the council of regency to assist the empress-regent; but in this capacity he displayed little firmness, and consented to the capitulation of Paris, which resulted in the abdication of Napoleon and his banishment to Elba. He then retired to Switzerland; but he rejoined Napoleon on his return to Paris in March, 1815, and after the defeat at Waterloo he embarked for the United States, where he purchased a large property, and continued for many years to reside there under the name of the Count de Survilliers. Died at Florence, 1844.

Buonaparte, Lucien, prince of Canino, the next brother after Napoleon in birth, and after him, too, the ablest of the family. He was born at Ajaccio in 1775; and having quitted Corsica, with his family, in 1793, he became a commissary of the army in 1795, and soon afterwards was elected deputy from the department of Liamone to the Council of Five Hundred. It was here that he first distinguished himself by the energy of his manner, the fluency of his language, the soundness of his arguments, and his apparent devotion to the existing government. During Napoleon's

absence in Egypt, he maintained a constant correspondence with him; and, on his return, Lucien was the chief instrument of the revolution which followed. When the sentence of outlawry was about to be pronounced against his brother, he opposed it with all the force of his eloquence; and when he perceived that remonstrances were of no avail, he threw down the ensigns of his dignity as president, mounted a horse, harangued the troops, and induced them to clear the hall of its members. By his subsequent energy, coolness, and decision, he led the way to Napoleon's election as First Consul, and was himself made minister of the Interior, in the room of Laplace. But great as were the services which Lucien had performed for his brother, the latter became jealous of his abilities, and feared his popularity. A coolness arose between them; and, with that cunning which marked so many of his actions, Napoleon took care to remove Lucien from the immediate scene of action by sending him ambassador to Madrid. In the spring of 1802 he returned to Paris, was outwardly reconciled with the First Consul, and entered a second time upon the tribuneship. He had married, at an early age, the daughter of a wealthy innkeeper; and, his wife having been now some time dead, he united himself to one Madame Joubertou, the widow of a stockbroker, a woman distinguished for her gallantries. This gave great offence to Napoleon, and was a severe blow to the system he had long contemplated of forming royal alliances for his relatives. He therefore used every means in his power to induce Lucien to consent to a dissolution of the marriage; but, to his honour be it recorded, he constantly spurned all the proposals that were made to him to sacrifice his wife. For several years he took up his residence in Rome, where he was a welcome visitor, having merited the gratitude of the pope by the zealous support he had given the Concordat; and when, in 1807, he found that the enmity of his brother rendered his stay in that city no longer safe, he retired to an estate which he had purchased at Canino, and which his Holiness had raised into a principality. It was not long, however, before he found that the emissaries of Napoleon were hovering round his retreat, and he fled secretly to Civita Vecchia, from which place he embarked in August 1810, with the intention of proceeding to the United States. A storm threw him on the coast of Cagliari; but the king of Sardinia refused him permission to land: he was accordingly forced to put out to sea; and being captured by two English frigates, he was conveyed first to Malta and afterwards (Dec. 18) to England. After a time he was permitted to purchase a beautiful estate near Ludlow, in Shropshire, where he spent three peaceful years, completing, during that period, a poem upon which he had long meditated, entitled 'Charlemagne, or the Church Delivered.' The peace of 1814 having opened his way to the Continent, he returned to his old friend and protector, Pius

VII. After the battle of Waterloo he urged the emperor to make a desperate stand for the throne; but the cause was hopeless; and Lucien, having retired to Italy, devoted the remainder of his days to literature and the fine arts. He died at Viterbo, June 29, 1840.

Buonaparte, Louis, a younger brother of Napoleon and ex-king of Holland, was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, September 2, 1778. He entered the army at an early age, accompanied his brother to Italy and Egypt, and on Napoleon's elevation successively to the consulship and the empire rose to be a councillor of state and a general of division, and received the titles of constable of France and colonel-general of carabineers. After having been successively appointed governor of Piedmont, and governor *ad interim* of the capital, in place of Murat, he took the command of the army of the North in Holland; and in 1806 the Batavian republic having been changed into a kingdom by Napoleon, Louis was nominated king at the request of the States of Holland. In this capacity he displayed equal skill and humanity, and such was the affection with which his Dutch subjects had inspired him, that he refused the crown of Spain which was offered him by the emperor. In 1810, Louis, having long resisted the emperor's commands to enforce the continental blockade, abdicated in favour of his son; but the abdication was rejected by Napoleon, who thereupon united Holland to the French empire; and the ex-king leaving Holland secretly, repaired to Gratz in Styria, where he resided several years under the title of Count de Saint Leu. After the fall of Napoleon, he finally retired to the Papal States with some members of his family, and devoted himself chiefly to literary pursuits. His only surviving son, Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, the offspring of his marriage with Hortense Eugénie de Beauharnais (see notice), daughter of the empress Josephine, was elected president of the French republic in 1848, and is now emperor of the French. Died, 1846.

Buonaparte, Maria Letizia, the mother of Napoleon. From the widow of a poor Corsican officer she saw herself elevated to the dignity of being the mother of monarchs; and she lived to witness their removal from the thrones they had respectively usurped. Died, Feb. 3, 1836.

[The most authentic genealogical documents ascribe a Florentine origin to the Buonaparte family, and trace them back to the year 1120, when one of them was exiled from Florence as a Ghibelline; and in 1332 we find that Giovanni Buonaparte was *podestà* of that city. In 1404, his descendant and namesake, who was plenipotentiary to Gabriel Visconti, duke of Milan, married the niece of Pope Nicholas V. His son (Nicolo Buonaparte) was ambassador from the same pontiff to several courts, and vicegerent of the holy see at Ascoli. In 1667 Gabriel Buonaparte established himself at Ajaccio, and for several generations his descendants were successively heads of the elders

BUONARROTI

of that city. But Napoleon Buonaparte ridiculed the pride of ancestry, and was ready on all occasions to declare that the exalted station he had attained was due to his own merits alone.]

Buonarroti. [Michael Angelo.]

Buono, a Venetian architect of the 12th century, who erected the well-known tower of St. Mark at Venice, a campanile or bell-tower at Arezzo, and several other noble edifices. He is deservedly reckoned among the earliest improvers of modern architecture.

Buononcini, Giovanni Battista, a celebrated Italian composer, and one of Handel's most powerful rivals in England. Besides operas, he composed various cantatas and sonatas, and the grand funeral anthem for the duke of Marlborough. He is supposed to have died at Venice about the middle of the 18th century.

Bupalus, a famous sculptor of the isle of Chios in the 6th century B.C. He is said to have hanged himself in vexation at a satire written upon him by Hipponax, a poet, whom he had caricatured in a statue.

Burbage, Richard, a celebrated English tragedian, was the son of an actor, James Burbage, by whom the Blackfriars theatre was built. Richard was the friend and associate of Shakespeare, and was especially in repute for his performance of Hamlet, Lear, Richard III., and other tragic characters in the plays of his friend. Burbage was also skilled in painting, and his portrait of himself is in the Dulwich Gallery. Died, at London, 1619.

Burcard, or Brocardus, bishop of Worms, in the 11th century. Assisted by the abbot Albert, he compiled the famous collection of Canons, in 20 books, entitled 'Magnum Decretorum seu Canonum Volumen.' Died, 1026.

Burckhardt, John Lewis, a celebrated traveller, was born at Lausanne about 1784. He was educated at Leipsic and Göttingen, and in 1806 came to England. He soon after undertook for the African Association a journey of exploration to the interior of Africa, and prepared himself by a diligent course of study of Arabic and physical science. He set out early in 1809, spent some time in Syria, thence visited Egypt and Nubia; spent several months at Mecca, in the guise of a pilgrim; visited Medina, where he had a long illness; and after a short stay in Egypt, and a visit to Sinai, died at Cairo, just as he was preparing for his African exploration, October 1817. After his death appeared his interesting narratives of Travels in Nubia, in Syria and the Holy Land, and in Arabia. Burckhardt's account of Mecca and Medina was the fullest we possessed till the publication of Burton's Narrative.

Burckhardt, Johann Karl, a learned German astronomer, was a native of Leipsic, and early devoted himself to the study of astronomy. At the age of 24 he went to France, and became assistant to Lalande, whose works he had well studied. He was soon after naturalized in France, and spent the rest of his life

BURDETT

at Paris. He was made a member of the Institute, and honorary member of the Board of Longitudes. Among his works are 'Tables de la Lune,' and a German translation of La Place's 'Mécanique Céleste.' Born, 1773; died, 1825.

Burdett, Sir Francis, bart., an aristocrat by birth and fortune, but for a long series of years one of the most popular members of the British parliament, was born in 1770, and received his education at Westminster School and Oxford University. On returning from a continental tour, during which he had ample opportunities of witnessing the progress of the French revolution, he was imbued with some portion of its spirit, which was in no small degree fostered by his friend and instructor, John Horne Tooke, the well-known author of the 'Divisions of Purley.' In 1793 he married the youngest daughter of Thomas Coutts, Esq., the wealthy banker; and four years afterwards, on the death of his grandfather, succeeded to the baronetcy. In 1796 Sir Francis was returned to parliament, by the interest of the duke of Newcastle, as member for Boroughbridge, his colleague being Mr. Scott, afterwards Lord Eldon; and he soon distinguished himself by his resolute hostility to the measures of government, which he denounced as inimical to the liberties of the people. In 1802 he offered himself as a candidate for Middlesex in opposition to Mr. Mainwaring, and was returned; but, on a new election in 1804, he was defeated by Mr. Mainwaring, jun., by a majority of five, 2828 to 2823. At the next general election (1806) he again became a candidate for the county, but was defeated by Mr. Mellish by more than 2000 votes. At this time Sir Francis was a man of great influence in the city of Westminster; and a vacancy in its representation occurring through the death of Mr. Fox, Sir Francis was returned by a vast majority, at the head of the poll, his colleague being Lord Cochrane. His opposition to ministers was now unceasing, and so indiscreet that his conduct became the subject of legal proceedings. In 1810, the publication of a letter to his constituents, in which he declared that the House of Commons had exercised their power illegally by committing John Gale Jones to prison, was deemed a breach of privilege, and the Speaker was directed to issue his warrant for the apprehension and commitment of Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower. He refused to surrender, and barricaded his house; whereupon, after a lapse of two days, the sergeant-at-arms, accompanied by police officers and a military force, succeeded in breaking in, and conveyed him to the Tower. On the return of the military the mob attacked them, and in their defence they shot one man and wounded several others. The prorogation of parliament put an end to his imprisonment; and to avoid excitement he proceeded privately by water to his home. He afterwards brought an action against the Speaker, &c., but was, of course, unsuccessful. Though we mention some of the most important events of his life, we cannot follow him through

his parliamentary career—his opposition to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, his speeches in favour of parliamentary reform, his advocacy of Catholic emancipation, &c.; but pass on to the year 1819, when he was prosecuted by the attorney-general for addressing a letter to his constituents, strongly condemning the proceedings of the magistrates and yeomanry at the memorable meeting of the people at Manchester. The letter was pronounced a libel, and he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the King's Bench, and to pay a fine of 1000*l*. Sir Francis Burdett had ever been a zealous advocate for parliamentary reform, yet he never desired to see the prerogatives of the monarch, or the privileges of the House of Peers, invaded. But the turbulence of his earlier years seemed to spring from a restless vanity, while his departure, at a very advanced period of life, from the party of which he had for nearly two-score years been the avowed champion, savoured less of true and high conservative feeling than it did of petulance. From 1837 he sat in parliament for Wiltshire. He died, January 23, 1844, aged 74.—**Lady Burdett**, who had for many years suffered greatly in her health, died the same month. The portrait of Sir Francis, painted by Phillips, was presented to the National Portrait Gallery by his daughter, Miss Burdett Coutts.

Burdon, William, an able English writer; author of 'Materials for Thinking,' of which Colton largely availed himself in his 'Lacon'; 'Thoughts on Politics, Morality, and Literature,' 'Life and Character of Buonaparte,' &c. Died, 1818.

Bürger, Gottfried August, a celebrated German poet, author of the ballad poems of the 'Wild Huntsman's Chase' and 'Leonora,' both of which have been translated into English, and become highly popular. Born, 1748; died, 1794.

Burgess, Thomas, bishop of Salisbury, was born in 1756, at Odiham, in Hampshire, where his father carried on business as a grocer. He was educated at Winchester; obtained a scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1775; and became logic reader and tutor of the college. He had by this time distinguished himself as a scholar by the publication of several works; and he found a patron in Dr. Shute Barrington, who collated him, in 1787, to the prebend of Wilsford and Woodford, in Salisbury cathedral, and afterwards preferred him to a prebendal stall at Durham. Mr. Addington (who had been his fellow-student at Winchester and Oxford) conferred on him, in 1803, the vacant see of St. David's. He planned and formed a society for the foundation of a provincial college for the instruction of ministers of the Welsh Church; and the establishment at Lampeter stands as a monument of his activity and benevolence. On the death of Dr. Fisher, in 1805, he was translated to the bishopric of Salisbury. Among his numerous works are editions of 'Burton's Pentalogia'

and 'Dawes's Miscellanea Critica,' 'Considerations on the Abolition of Slavery,' an 'Essay on the Study of Antiquities,' 'First Principles of Christian Knowledge,' 'Reflections on the Controversial Writings of Dr. Priestley,' 'Eminendationes in Suidam et Hesychium et alios Lexicographos Græcos,' 4 vols.; 'The Bible, and Nothing but the Bible, the Religion of the Church of England;' with many others, theological, classical, and political. Bishop Burgess was mainly instrumental in founding the Royal Society of Literature, of which, in 1821, he became the first president; but in 1832, on account of his loss of sight, and other infirmities, he resigned the office in favour of Lord Dover. Died Feb. 19, 1837.

Burgh, Kubert de. [Kubert.]

Burgkmair, Hans, an early German painter and engraver, was born at Augsburg about 1474. He worked some time in conjunction with his friend Albert Dürer at Nürnberg; painted in fresco and in oil, but obtained his chief reputation by his engravings on wood, several series of which celebrated the genealogy and achievements of the Emperor Maximilian I. He was living in 1528.

Burgoyne, John, an English general. During the American war he led the army which was to penetrate from Canada into the revolted provinces. But he encountered difficulties too great for its successful issue, and he was compelled to surrender at Saratoga with all his forces to General Gates in 1777. He was author of 'The Maid of the Oaks,' 'The Lord of the Manor,' and some other dramatic works. Died, 1792.

Buridan, John, a philosopher of the 14th century. Being expelled from Paris through the influence of his philosophical opponents, he sought shelter in Germany, and was instrumental in founding the university of Vienna. He wrote commentaries on the Logic, Ethics, and Metaphysics of Aristotle, and is said to have been the inventor of the well-known dilemma of the ass between two bundles of hay, by which he used to illustrate the doctrine of free-will. This illustration, however, is not found in any of his works. Died, 1358.

Burigny, Jean Levesque de, a learned French historian and biographer, was born at Rheims in 1692. He went to Paris in 1713, and pursued his studies in concert with his two brothers for several years. He then went to Holland, and co-operated with St. Hyacinthe in the journal entitled 'L'Europe Savante.' In 1756 he was received at the Academy of Inscriptions, and after a long life of literary labour, which he loved for its own sake, a pension was given him of 2000 francs. His principal works are a 'Traité de l'Autorité du Pape,' in which he fearlessly discusses the knotty questions connected with his subject; 'Histoire de la Philosophie Païenne;' 'Histoire générale de Sicile;' 'Vie de Grotius;' and 'Vie d'Erasme.' Died at Paris, 1785.

Burke, Edmund, the great statesman, orator, and political writer, was born at Dublin

about 1730. He completed his education at Trinity College, having previously studied at the Academy of the Society of Friends at Ballitore. He settled at London about 1750, and soon began to employ himself in literary work. He projected the 'Annual Register,' and for some years wrote the whole of it. He became private secretary to the marquis of Rockingham, made prime minister in 1765, and the same year entered parliament. There he took a leading part in debate, and especially distinguished himself by his speeches on the great American question, on Catholic emancipation, and economical reform. In 1782 he was appointed paymaster of the forces and privy councillor. The affairs of India, the prosecution of Warren Hastings, and the events of the French revolution were the great subjects which engaged his attention during the following years. His speeches on the opening and conclusion of the impeachment, the first occupying four, and the last nine days, were among the grandest efforts of his oratory. His views on the French revolution occasioned the painful rupture with his old friend Fox, who warmly supported the principles of the revolution. He retired from parliament in 1794, and soon after lost his son, a blow which was too heavy for him. He died at his seat at Beaconsfield in 1797. His principal works are the 'Inquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful,' published in 1756; 'Reflections on the French Revolution,' in 1790, which had an immense circulation immediately; 'Letter to a Noble Lord,' and his 'Speeches in the House of Commons.' A history of 'The Life and Times of Edmund Burke,' in 3 vols., was recently published by Thomas Macknight.

Burkitt, William, an English divine; author of a 'Practical Exposition of the New Testament.' Born, 1650; died, 1703.

Burleigh, or Burghley, William Cecil, Baron, secretary of state and Lord High Treasurer of England, was born in Lincolnshire in 1520. He was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards studied law; but being introduced at the court of Henry VIII., his course was changed. On the accession of Edward VI., the protector Somerset gave him a responsible office, and took him with him on the expedition to Scotland. He was soon after made secretary of state, and did much to promote the freedom of trade. He held no public office during the reign of Mary, and by extraordinary cautiousness escaped persecution. Elizabeth made him secretary of state and privy councillor on her accession, and he remained first minister till his death. In 1572 he became Lord High Treasurer, having previously been raised to the peerage. Through all the grave religious, political, and international difficulties of his long administration he displayed consummate ability, integrity, sagacity, and moderation; and the Protestant system was firmly established by the measures which he adopted. Died August 4, 1598. Burleigh married, in 1541, a sister of Sir John Cheke, who brought

him one son, Thomas, Earl of Exeter, and died soon after; and for his second wife, in 1546, Mildred, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Sir Anthony Coke, by whom he left one son, Robert, Earl of Salisbury, and two daughters. She was his intelligent and sympathizing companion more than forty years, and died in 1589. Fine portraits of Lord Burleigh, by Mark Garrard, and of Mildred Coke, Lady Burleigh, by Zuccherro, were among the treasures of the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).

Burman, Pieter, a celebrated Dutch critic and scholar; Professor of History, Rhetoric, and Greek at the university of Leyden. He wrote a variety of dissertations and epistles, philosophical and critical, and published editions of various Latin classics with notes. Born, 1668; died, 1741.

Burman, Pieter, nephew of the above, Professor of History and Rhetoric at Amsterdam; editor of the works of Claudian, Aristophanes, &c. Born, 1714; died, 1778.

Burman, Johan, brother of the preceding, and eminent equally as a physician and a botanist; author of 'Thesaurus Zeylandicus,' &c. Born, 1707; died, 1779.

Burn, Richard, LL.D., an English clergyman; author of a 'History of the Poor Laws,' joint author with Mr. Nicholson of a 'History of Westmoreland and Cumberland,' and compiler of the well-known works 'Burn's Justice,' and 'Burn's Ecclesiastical Law.' Died, 1789.

Burnes, Sir Alexander, a lieutenant-colonel in the Indian army, and political resident at the court of the Soojah at Cabool, was born at Montrose, in 1805. Having obtained the appointment of cadet, he arrived at Bombay in 1821; and on account of his proficiency in the Persian and Hindostanee languages, was at first employed as an interpreter and translator. His regiment, the 21st native infantry, having been ordered to Bhooj in 1825, Lieut. Burnes joined it, and during the disturbances in Cutch was appointed quarter-master of brigade, though at the time he was under 20 years of age. His superior talents and zeal soon attracted the attention of the authorities, and he was appointed Persian interpreter to a force of 8000 men, assembled for the invasion of Scinde, under the command of Colonel M. Napier of the 6th foot. In Sept., 1829, he was appointed assistant to the political agent at Cutch, and was engaged in surveying the north-west frontier. Early in 1830 a present of horses having arrived at Bombay from the king of England, to be sent to the Maharajah Runjeet Singh, Lieut. Burnes was selected to proceed with them to Lahore, the capital of the Punjaub. He was also intrusted with presents to the Ameers of Scinde; but though this was the ostensible object of his mission, the chief motive was to obtain full and complete information in reference to everything pertaining to the geography of the Indus. This extraordinary journey was performed amid delays, obstructions, and difficulties, but with admirable tact

and perseverance; and the work recording these travels, which was published some little time after his return to England in 1833, possesses the highest interest. Soon after his return to India in 1835, Lieut. Burnes, in acknowledgment of his diplomatic and other services, was knighted and advanced to the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel; and on the final restoration of the Shah Soojah, in Sept. 1839, he was appointed political resident at Cabool, with a salary of 3000*l*. But he was not long destined to fill the post which his merits had gained; for, at the very outset of the insurrection in Cabool, it was the melancholy fate of this enterprising and deserving officer—then only in his 37th year—to be assassinated, together with his brother, Lieut. Charles Burnes, and several others. Died, Nov. 2, 1841.

Burnet, Gilbert, bishop of Salisbury, historian of the Reformation, was born at Edinburgh in 1643. He studied at Aberdeen, entered the church, and became in 1669 Professor of Divinity at Glasgow. Five years later he settled in London, and was made preacher at the Rolls Chapel. The offer of a bishopric failed to win him to the support of arbitrary power. He was a friend of Lord William Russell, and accompanied him to the scaffold; for which he was deprived of his priesthood. He afterwards went abroad, was well received by the prince of Orange, took an active part in promoting his election to the throne of England, and came with him as his chaplain. The next year he was made bishop of Salisbury. His great works are the 'History of the Reformation in England,' in 3 vols. folio; and the 'History of his own Time,' in 2 vols. folio. He wrote also an account of the Life and Death of the Earl of Rochester; 'Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England;' and the Lives of Sir Matthew Hale and Bishop Bedell. Burnet's histories are the works of a thorough partisan, and bear the marks of his prejudices, vanity, carelessness, and inaccuracy; yet they contain much important information, and throw light on many otherwise dark matters. A new edition of the 'History of the Reformation,' in 7 vols., carefully revised and the records collated with the originals, by the Rev. N. Pocock, M.A., has recently been printed at the Clarendon Press. Died at London, March 17, 1715. The portrait of Bishop Burnet, painted by Riley, is in the National Collection.

Burnet, Thomas, an English divine and philosopher, born in Yorkshire, 1635. He studied at Cambridge, became fellow of Christ's College, and subsequently master of the Charterhouse, an office which he held for 30 years. He is distinguished for the bold resistance he made to James II., who wished to make a Roman Catholic a pensioner of that establishment. His first work, and that by which he is chiefly known, was the 'Sacred Theory of the Earth,' a merely fanciful and ingenious speculation, without any pretension to scientific truth. He afterwards published 'Archæologiæ Philosophicæ,' and some heterodox opinions which he

plainly expressed in it lost him his post of clerk of the closet to William III. Died, 1715.

Burnett, James, Lord Monboddo, a distinguished Scotch judge; author of a 'Dissertation on the Origin of Language,' and 'Ancient Metaphysics.' Though both learned and acute, he exposed himself to much ridicule by asserting the existence of mermaids and satyrs, and particularly by his speculations on a supposed affinity between the human race and the monkey tribe, a notion far more startling in his days than in ours, which have been long familiar with the kindred speculations of the grave and learned Darwin, respecting the 'Origin of Species.' Born, 1714; died, 1779.

Burney, Charles, author of the 'History of Music,' and the father of Madame D'Arblay, authoress of 'Evelina,' &c., was born at Shrewsbury in 1728. He early showed a taste for music, and having acquired considerable knowledge of the art under Dr. Arne, he settled in London with every prospect of success. But his health failed, and he accepted the place of organist at Lynn, in Norfolk, where he resided nine years. In 1760 he returned to London with his health restored, and he at once obtained as many pupils as enabled him to support his family in comfort and independence. His professional merit obtained for him, in 1769, the degree of Doctor of Music from the university of Oxford; and his attainments, the suavity of his temper, and the simplicity of his manners, not only gained for him admission to the first literary circles, but his own house in St. Martin's Street, Leicester Square, was long the resort of all that was distinguished for talent, rank, or fashion. In 1806 he obtained a pension of 300*l*. per annum. Besides his 'History of Music,' Dr. Burney published 'The Life of Metastasio,' a 'Musical Tour through France and Italy,' and contributed nearly all the musical articles to Rees's Cyclopædia, for which he received 1000*l*. Died, 1814.

Burney, Charles, second son of the above, was a classical scholar and critic of high reputation. Dr. Burney's classical acquirements were first displayed in the Monthly Review, and there were few Greek scholars who could compete with him. Among his works are an Appendix to Scapula's Greek Lexicon, an edition of the choral odes of Æschylus, &c. His valuable library was purchased by parliament for the British Museum. Born, 1757; died, 1817.

Burney, Frances. [D'Arblay.]

Burney, Rear-Admiral James, eldest son of Charles Burney, the historian of music, entered the navy at an early age, and accompanied Captain Cook on his last two voyages. After long and arduous services, he attained the rank of rear-admiral. He was an able geographer; and his 'History of Voyages of Discovery' and other writings show him to have been an accurate and industrious student and writer. Born, 1750; died, 1821.

Burns, Robert, the national poet of Scotland, was born in Ayrshire in 1759. His father was a gardener and very poor, so that his children

had only the scantiest education, with hard labour and hard living. Robert worked on a farm taken by himself and his brother, and maintained himself on the slenderest income. He was early noted among his neighbours for his verses and his social qualities. In 1786 he published his poems, and was prepared to quit his native land, when an invitation to Edinburgh changed his course of life. He was welcomed and flattered by the highest society of the capital, published a second edition of his poems, for which he received a large sum, and returned to cultivate a farm in Dumfriesshire. He was afterwards appointed exciseman, and gave up his farm. But he could no longer content himself without indulgence in sensual and exciting pleasures, which were naturally followed by embarrassments, depression, and broken health. He died at Dumfries in July 1796. The poems and songs of Burns won immediate and enthusiastic admiration from all classes of society. His themes are such as all can comprehend, and his speech simple and true; and there is no fear of his fame diminishing. In his poetry, as in his life, alas! there is much that is impure, the utterance of sensual passion; nothing mean and ignoble: and some most pathetic penitential breathings, that may well soften hard thoughts, and abate the severity of censure. The beautiful portrait, by A. Nasmyth, now in the National Portrait Gallery, is the only authentic likeness of Burns. The centenary of his birth was celebrated in England by a poetic competition at the Crystal Palace, when the prize was won by Miss Isa Craig.

Burr, Aaron, Vice-President of the United States, was born at Newark, New Jersey, in 1766. He was only son of Aaron Burr, president of New Jersey College, who died in 1757, and grandson, by his mother's side, of Jonathan Edwards. An orphan at two years old, he was educated at Princeton College, and at the age of nineteen joined the army under General Washington. He accompanied General Arnold on the famous march to Quebec, and was aide-de-camp to General Montgomery on the night of the assault on the city, Dec. 31, 1775. After this campaign he entered the family of Washington at New York, but lost his confidence, and was soon named aide-de-camp to General Putnam, distinguished himself at the battle of Long Island and in subsequent actions, and in 1779 retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He then became a lawyer, and in 1783 was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, but declined the office. In 1791 he was chosen senator of the United States, and was attached to the democratic party. He was a candidate, with Jefferson, for the Presidency in 1800, but after a long and close contest Jefferson was elected. Burr was at the same time chosen Vice-President. In July, 1804, he killed in a duel General A. Hamilton, and though acquitted on his trial for treason his official career was closed. In 1807 he was arrested for conspiracy. He was suspected of taking part in the project of an expe-

dition to Mexico, to separate the Western States from the Union, and to subjugate New Orleans. Tried and acquitted, he soon after left America and came to England. He unsuccessfully attempted to obtain British aid in an enterprise against South America, and the government becoming suspicious of his designs seized his papers and arrested him; and though almost immediately released he was ordered to leave the kingdom. He afterwards sought the aid of Napoleon, but in vain. After four years' absence he returned to America in 1812, and resumed his practice of law, but took no part in public affairs and mixed little in society. He still took great interest in the state of South America, and corresponded with the members of the patriot party. He died on Staten Island, New York, Sept. 14, 1836, and was buried at Princeton, New Jersey. *Memoirs of Aaron Burr*, by his friend M. L. Davis, were published in 1836-37.

Burrus. [*Borri, Giuseppe Francisco.*]

Burton, Robert, an English divine; author of 'The Anatomy of Melancholy'; was a native of Lindley in Leicestershire, studied at Oxford University, and became rector of Segrave. He was a good mathematician and classical scholar, an omnivorous reader, and a merry companion. His book, written, he says, by way of alleviation to his own melancholy, is an immense compilation of quotations on all manner of topics from an infinite variety of sources, familiar and out of the common track. It is described by Archbishop Herring as 'the pleasantest, the most learned, and the most full of sterling sense.' The archbishop adds, that the wits of the reigns of Anne and the first George were deeply indebted to Burton; and we may venture to say that the 'wits' of the succeeding reigns have been no less so. It was a great favourite of Dr. Johnson, who would turn out of bed earlier than usual to read it. Born, 1576; died, 1640.

Bury, Richard de. [*Aungerville.*]

Busbequius: the Latin name of **Augier Ghislain de Busbecq**, a celebrated diplomatist, who was born in Flanders in 1522. He studied at the principal universities of Europe; visited England in 1554; and in the following year was sent ambassador from Ferdinand, king of the Romans, to the Sultan. He made the long journey on horseback, and succeeded in the object of his mission. Sent to Constantinople a second time, he stayed there seven years, and negotiated a satisfactory treaty. He afterwards became tutor to the sons of Maximilian II., escorted the archduchess Elizabeth to Paris, remained there after her departure as ambassador of Rudolph II., and in 1592 set out for his native country. Attacked by a band of 'Leaguers' near Rouen, he fell sick of a fever, and died in a few days. He left an admirable account of the Ottoman empire in his well-known work entitled 'Legationis Turcicæ Epistolæ Quatuor,' which has been always highly esteemed, and has been translated into all the European languages.

BUSBY

Busby, Dr. Richard, the venerable master of Westminster School—celebrated for his abilities as a classical teacher and as an unflinching disciplinarian—was born at Luton, in Northamptonshire, in 1606. He held the situation of head-master from 1640 to the time of his decease, in 1695—a period of 55 years. Dr. Busby was a prebendary of Westminster, and is buried in the Abbey.

Buschetto da Dulichio, a Greek architect of the 11th century. He erected the cathedral church of Pisa, the first specimen of the Lombard ecclesiastical style of building.

Büsching, Anton Friedrich, a German geographer and littérateur, born in 1724. He was appointed Professor of Philosophy at Göttingen in 1754; was several years a pastor at St. Petersburg; and in 1766 director of a gymnasium at Berlin. His chief work was the 'Neue Erdbeschreibung,' of which however he only completed the volumes relating to Europe. It was translated into English, French, and other languages. Büsching wrote also many elementary works for schools, a 'Character of Frederick II.,' &c. He is frequently cited by Carlyle, in his 'History of Frederick the Great,' with great respect, as a shrewd observer and voracious reporter. Died at Berlin, 1793.

Bussy, Roger de. [Rabutin.]

Bustamante. [See Guerrero.]

Busti, Agostino, usually called **Il Bambaja**, a distinguished Italian sculptor, who flourished at Milan in the first half of the 16th century. Little is known of his life, and few of his works are extant. His masterpiece was never completed, and is now only known from a preliminary drawing recently discovered, and numerous statuettes, reliefs, and trophies which were to form parts of it. This masterpiece was the monument to Gaston de Foix, commenced about 1515, and, after years of labour, abandoned in consequence of a turn in the tide of war. The fragments of it were seen by Vasari about fifty years later, and excited in him the profoundest admiration and regret. They were carried off, and are now scattered in the galleries of Italy. Five portions have been acquired for the South Kensington Museum. Bambaja was especially noted for the elaborate, minute finish of his sculptures, though he wrought in the hardest marble. Died probably about 1540.

Bute, John Stuart, Earl of, British statesman, descended from an ancient Scotch family, was born early in the 18th century. In 1738 he was appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber to Frederick, prince of Wales, the father of George III. Soon after the young king's accession, over whom Bute possessed unbounded influence, he was made secretary of state, and, quickly after, May, 1762, First Lord of the Treasury. Under his ministry, a peace, which disappointed the hopes of the people, was concluded with France and Spain; and what added greatly to his unpopularity was the marked favouritism he showed for his countrymen, filling the most lucrative offices in the state with Scotchmen. It was against

BUTLER

the government of Lord Bute that Wilkes directed his violent attacks in the famous 'North Briton' newspaper. He resigned his office in April, 1763, and retired into private life, which he adorned by his benevolent disposition and his love of science. Botany was his favourite study, and he expended vast sums in its pursuit. Died, 1792.

Butler, Alban, the hagiographer, was born in Northamptonshire, in 1710, and was early sent to the college of Douai, where he became Professor successively of Philosophy and Divinity. Sent subsequently on the English mission, he was for some time chaplain to the duke of Norfolk, but at length became president of the college of St. Omer. The chief of his works is the 'Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs, and other principal Saints.' It cost him the labour of thirty years, and first appeared in 5 vols. 4to. in 1745. Many editions have since been published. From Butler's strong ecclesiastical bias, and his defect of scholarship and of critical sagacity, his great work is not capable of being received as an authority. He was deservedly esteemed for his upright and pure character, was the correspondent of many eminent persons, and a generous friend to literary men. Died, 1773.

Butler, Charles, an English barrister and a most indefatigable and accomplished scholar. He was born at London, and educated at Douai. His numerous works, with the exception of his 'Notes to Coke upon Littleton' and his 'Reminiscences,' are of a religious or political character; and, indeed, it is as the able advocate of his own religious community that he is principally to be regarded. Neither the fire of youth, the interruption of business, the variety of his employments, nor the bustle of the world, could ever moderate his ardour for study. He was the author of an 'Historical Account of the Laws against the Roman Catholics,' a book which greatly served the cause of Catholic Emancipation; 'Book of the Catholic Church,' 'Horæ Biblicæ,' which passed through several editions, numerous biographies, chiefly of eminent Roman Catholic divines, &c. Born, 1760; died, 1832.

Butler, James. [Ormond, Earl of.]

Butler, Joseph, bishop of Durham, was born at Wantage in 1692. His father was a Presbyterian, and sent him to the Dissenting Academy at Gloucester. But he soon conformed to the Church of England, studied at Oxford, and in 1718 became preacher at the Rolls. In 1724 he was appointed rector of Stanhope, and two years afterwards settled there, renouncing his Rolls preachingship. Through the influence of Bishop Secker, his fellow-student and friend, he became chaplain to Lord Chancellor Talbot, and clerk of the closet to Queen Caroline. In 1738 he was raised to the see of Bristol, soon after made dean of St. Paul's, and in 1750 was translated to Durham. His health soon failed him, and he only held his see two years. Butler's great work is the 'Analogy of Religion, Natural and

BUTLER

Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature.' It was published in 1736. Its admirable argument had been foreshadowed in his volume of 'Sermons,' published ten years earlier. Died at Bath, 1752.

Butler, Samuel, author of 'Hudibras,' was a native of Worcestershire, and was born about 1612. He had only a scanty education in his youth, but afterwards cultivated his mind by study and reading. He held the office of secretary to several eminent persons in succession, and was acquainted with the wits and writers of the age. His witty poem was intended to throw ridicule on the Presbyterian and Independent parties. It appeared in three parts, the first in 1663, the second soon after, and the third in 1678. A subsequent edition, published in 1726-7, was rendered additionally attractive by 18 illustrations contributed by Hogarth. Though sparkling with wit, the poem is now hard to read, and is probably seldom read through. It is also defaced by many indecent and filthy passages. Butler died at London, very poor it is said, in 1680.

Butler, Dr. Samuel, bishop of Lichfield, was born at Kenilworth, in Warwickshire, and received his education at Rugby School, to which he was admitted in 1783. In 1792 he removed thence to St. John's College, Cambridge, where his course was rapid and brilliant, his prizes and distinctions far exceeding in number those obtained by any of his contemporaries. In 1798 he was appointed to the mastership of Shrewsbury School, and about the same time he was selected for the arduous task of preparing a new edition of *Æschylus* for the university press. His learning and his indefatigable exertions soon produced for Shrewsbury a very high rank and reputation among our public schools. After receiving several minor preferments, he was, in 1836, promoted to the bishopric of Lichfield. Though a martyr to ill health, he was a voluminous author. His 'Sketch of Ancient and Modern Geography' and his 'Ancient and Modern Atlases' long held their ground as the best works of their kind. Born, 1774; died, 1840.

Butler, William Archer, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Dublin, was born at Annerville, near Clonmel, probably in 1814. He was brought up a Roman Catholic, but in early life became a Protestant; was educated at Clonmel School, and at Trinity College, Dublin, and soon distinguished himself by his poetical and philosophical tastes. He joined the College Historical Society, and in 1837 was appointed first Professor of Moral Philosophy in the university of Dublin. He was the same presented to the prebend of Clondehorka, in the diocese of Raphoe, and gave himself up with earnest devotion to the humble duties of a parish minister. In 1842 he was promoted to the rectory of Raymoghly, in the same diocese. During the horrors of the famine and pestilence in 1846-7 he laid aside all higher pursuits, and toiled nobly among his poor as a relieving-officer. One of the very few noticeable inci-

BUXTON

dents of his life is his visit, in 1844, to the Lake district, when he became acquainted with Wordsworth, Sir W. R. Hamilton, and Archdeacon Hare. The works of Butler, forming 5 volumes, consist of his 'Letters on Romanism in reply to Mr. Newman's Essay on "Development,"' 'Sermons, Doctrinal and Practical,' two series, with a memoir by the Rev. T. Woodward, M.A.; and 'Lectures on the History of Ancient Philosophy,' 2 vols. Died, July 5, 1848.

Buttmann, Philipp Carl, an eminent German philologist, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in 1764. He was educated at the university of Göttingen, became assistant librarian to the king of Prussia in 1788, afterwards Professor of Philology and member of the Academy of Sciences, Berlin, and finally chief librarian to the king. His health failed after the loss of a favourite daughter in 1820, and he died in 1829. Buttmann edited several classical authors, but he is chiefly known for his Greek Grammars; the 'Schulgrammatik,' 'Griechische Grammatik,' and 'Ausführliche Griechische Sprachlehre.' He published a collection of his essays on history and mythology.

Buttner, Christian Wilhelm, a German naturalist and philologist, whose zeal in pursuit of his favourite studies was such, that, in order to buy books, he restricted himself to what was barely necessary to sustain life, never making more than one frugal meal a day. He was born at Wolfenbüttel, studied at Oxford, and under Boerhaave at Leyden, where he gained the friendship of Linnæus. He was especially devoted to the study of Comparative Grammar, and although he wrote little, his labours opened and smoothed the way for those who came after him. He was long professor at the university of Göttingen, and titular professor at Jena. Born, 1716; died, 1801.

Buxhowden, Frederic William, Count of, a general in the Russian army. He entered on a military life at an early age, and was engaged in the war against the Turks in 1769; till, rising by degrees, he, in 1794, obtained the command of Warsaw and the administration of Poland. In 1805 he commanded the left wing of the army at the battle of Austerlitz, which advanced while the centre and right wing were beaten; but, after the battle of Pultusk, he was unjustly superseded by Benningse. He was, however, again made commander-in-chief, and, in 1808, conquered Finland. Died, 1811.

Buxton, Jedediah, a singularly gifted man, whose powers of calculation have probably never been equalled. It is said that he was asked this question—'In a body whose three sides are, respectively, 23,145,789 yards, 5,642,732 yards, and 54,965 yards, how many cubical eighths of an inch are there?' and that, amid all the distractions of the labours of a hundred men, he gave the exact answer in little more than five hours! But it was only in calculating that he had any intellectual superiority; in other respects his mind was rather below than above the average. He had energy enough to accomplish a journey to London on foot, to

gratify his wish to see the king. He was himself an object of curiosity to some of the distinguished men of the time. At the theatre he amused himself with counting the words and steps of the actors and actresses. London excited no ambition in his dull soul, and he went back to vegetate and count and die at Elmton, his native village. Born, about 1705; died, before 1780.

Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell, bart. This distinguished philanthropist was born at Earl's Colne, Essex, in 1786; and received his academical education at Trinity College, Dublin. Having, in 1811, joined the firm of Truman, Hanbury, and Co., the eminent London brewers, his connection with the district of Spitalfields made him personally acquainted with the sufferings of his poor neighbours; and the powerful appeals he made in their favour in 1816 led to an extensive and well-organised system for their relief. His success in this charitable undertaking induced him (in conjunction with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Fry, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Hoare) to examine into the state of our prisons, and to publish the result of his labours. This not only led to the formation of the Prison Discipline Society, but was the basis upon which many of the modern improvements in our gaols are founded. In 1818 he was returned M.P. for Weymouth, which borough he continued to represent till 1837, when he was defeated by Mr. Villiers. During the time he held a seat in the House his energies were almost unceasingly directed to ameliorate the condition of the oppressed. He became the recognised successor of Mr. Wilberforce, and he had the supreme satisfaction of seeing his efforts for the abolition of slavery crowned with complete success. To other subjects of paramount interest, viz., the reform of our criminal code—the civilization of Africa by commercial, agricultural, and missionary enterprise—the support of benevolent institutions, particularly such as had for their objects the education and improvement of the poor—Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton applied himself with a persevering assiduity that did honour to his name. In 1840 he was created a baronet. Died, Feb. 19, 1845.

Buxtorf, Johann, the celebrated Orientalist, and head of a family distinguished for two centuries in Oriental literature, was a native of Westphalia, and became, about 1591, Professor of Hebrew at Basel. Besides fulfilling the duties of his chair, he carried on correspondence with many learned Hebraists, and lodged in his own house several Jewish scholars, for the purpose of gaining more perfect acquaintance with Hebrew. His principal works are, 'Manuale Hebraicum et Chaldaicum,' 'Lexicon Hebraicum et Chaldaicum,' and 'Biblia Hebraica Rabbinica.' Born, 1564; died, 1629.

Buxtorf, Johann, son of the preceding, and his successor in the professorship at Basel; author of a 'Lexicon Chaldaicum et Syriacum,' &c., besides other classical and theological works. It is recorded of him, that, at the age of four years, he was able to read Hebrew and

Latin.—Two others of the same name, his son and nephew, were also noted for their skill in the Hebrew tongue.

Byng, George. [Torrington.]

Byng, John, fourth son of Viscount Torrington, was, like his father, an admiral. After having frequently and highly distinguished himself, he was tried by court-martial for alleged cowardice. He was despatched to the relief of Minorca, at that time blockaded by a French fleet; and his hesitation to engage an enemy of superior strength excited the clamour of the nation against him. When the news arrived in England, the dastard ministry, wishing to avert the public odium from their unsuccessful measures, took advantage of the admiral's unpopularity; and though the court by which the ill-fated commander was tried recommended him to mercy, they suffered the unjust sentence to be carried into execution. He was shot at Portsmouth, March 14, 1757; meeting his death with the firmness of a hero and the resignation of a Christian.

Synkershoek, Cornelius van, an eminent Dutch jurist, was born in 1673, was educated at the university of Franeker, and settled at the Hague, where he practised as an advocate, became a member, and in 1724 president of the Supreme Court. He was an indefatigable student, and wrote many learned works; among which are 'Observationes Juris Romani,' 'Questiones Juris Publici,' 'Questiones Juris Privati,' and two collections of miscellaneous writings entitled 'Opuscula' and 'Opera Minora.' Died, 1743.

Byrne, William, an eminent English engraver. His works are very numerous, and remarkable for the excellence of their aerial perspective. Died, 1805.

Byrom, John, an ingenious prose writer and poet, and the inventor of a system of stenography. He was also a contributor to the Spectator, under the signature of 'John Shadow.' Born, 1691; died, 1763.

Byron, the Hon. John, an eminent naval commander and circumnavigator, whose sufferings, when wrecked in the Wager, are graphically described in his 'Narrative.' He rose to the rank of admiral, and commanded in the West Indies during the American War. Born, 1723; died, 1786.

Byron, George Gordon Byron, Lord, grandson of the preceding, born Jan. 22, 1788, was the sixth in descent from his ancestor, Sir John Byron, who received the estate of Newstead as a grant from King Henry VIII. The notoriously licentious conduct of his father, Capt. Byron, who had deserted his wife and squandered her fortune, made him an exile from England; and he died in 1791, leaving his widow and son almost destitute. Mrs. Byron having previous to this event retired to her native city of Aberdeen, in order to live within the limits of her scanty income, she placed her son early in the grammar school of that city; but when, in 1798, by the death of his great-uncle, without issue, he became possessed of

the family title and estates, he was placed under the guardianship of Lord Carlisle, who sent him to Harrow. His love of liberty and independence were prominent traits in his disposition, and they grew into a fixed aversion to control. In 1805 he went to Cambridge, and there became chiefly remarkable for his eccentric habits and his defiance of discipline. On quitting Cambridge he took up his residence at Newstead Abbey, and soon after published his 'Hours of Idleness.' This volume gave undoubted indications of poetic genius; but it met with most severe censure from the Edinburgh Review. The ridicule thus cast by the critic on the poet was not suffered to rest there; he amply revenged himself in the celebrated satire of 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.' About that period he experienced a great disappointment in seeing Miss Chaworth, who had been the object of his early love, married to another. His course of life was now marked by extravagance and dissipation, impairing both his health and fortune; and it was probably to extricate himself from the Circean snares by which he was surrounded, that he resolved on an excursion to the Continent. He was accompanied by his friend and fellow-collegian, John Cam Hobhouse, Esq.; and after a stay of two years he returned, and gave to the world the first two cantos of 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.' This was quickly succeeded by 'The Giaour,' 'The Bride of Abydos,' 'Lara,' 'The Corsair,' &c.; and the noble bard became the poetical idol of the day. In January, 1815, he married Anna Isabella, only

daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke Noel; but the union was not productive of happiness, and they separated soon after the birth of a daughter. Lord Byron again went to the Continent, with a determination not to return to his native country. He often changed his residence; and during his various travels in the south of Europe his admirers in England were indulged with the productions of his powerful and versatile muse: sometimes soaring into the pure regions of taste, breathing noble sentiments and chivalric feelings; at other times descending to voluptuousness, or grovelling in vulgarity. Among the poems written during his last stay in Italy are—'Manfred,' 'Beppo,' 'Mazeppa,' 'Cain, a Mystery,' the third and fourth cantos of 'Childe Harold,' several tragedies, and 'Don Juan,' admitted to be his greatest work, though from its subject, treatment, and tendency unfit for idle readers. In 1823 the state of the Greeks awoke his sympathy; and, with disinterested generosity, he resolved to devote his fortune, his pen, and his sword to their cause. His energies, however, were no sooner called into action than he was assailed by disease; and he expired, of a fever, at Missolonghi, on the 19th of April, 1824, in the 37th year of his age, to the inexpressible sorrow of the Greeks, by whom he was venerated for his personal exertions and liberal pecuniary aid. His only daughter, Ada, a lady of great accomplishments and rare scientific attainments, was married to Lord King (afterwards Earl Lovelace), and died in 1854. A portrait of Byron, by Phillips, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

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Caab. [Kaab.]

Cabanis, Pierre Jean George, a French physician of considerable eminence. He was born at Conac, showed himself intractable at school, and was sent to Paris at the age of 14, to make his way in the world alone. He at once began a course of earnest study, first of classical literature, and then of medicine. He became the friend of Mirabeau, attended him in his last illness, and published an account of it. He was intimate with Turgot, Condorcet, Diderot, and other distinguished men, and was elected member of the Institute and of the Council of Five Hundred; and under the government of Napoleon he was named senator. His writings are chiefly medical; but in addition to these he published an interesting and remarkable work entitled 'Rapports du Physique et du Moral de l'Homme,' to which he chiefly owes his fame. Born, 1757; died, 1807.

Cabarrus, François, Count, a Frenchman, who having settled in Spain in a commercial character, rendered that country considerable service in establishing a paper currency, when cut off from her resources in America. He was

afterwards the Spanish minister of finance, to which office he was appointed by Joseph Buonaparte. Born, 1772; died, 1810.

Cabestan, or Cabestaing, Guillaume de, a Provençal poet of the 13th century, celebrated alike for his talents and misfortunes. Having excited the jealousy of Raymond de Seillans by verses in praise of the Lady Margaret, Raymond's wife, to whose service he was attached, the story is that Raymond had him put to death; and his heart was dressed and served up to the lady, who, on learning the horrible nature of her repast, died of grief. Some of his songs appear in Raynouard's collection.

Cabot, Sebastian, an English navigator of great eminence, was the son of a skilful Venetian pilot, who resided at Bristol, where Sebastian was born, in 1477. He made several voyages with his father (who had obtained from Henry VII. letters patent, empowering him and his three sons to discover unknown lands and conquer them), and they, in 1497, saw the mainland of America, being the first Europeans who had done so. He was among the first to notice the variations of the needle. Not re-

ceiving in England such consideration as he felt due, Cabot went, in 1512, to Spain, on the invitation of Ferdinand, but in a few years came back to England. After conducting another voyage of discovery he returned to Spain, and in 1526 conducted an expedition to the river La Plata. About 1548 he was in England again, and received a pension from Edward VI.; and he was consulted on all questions relating to trade and navigation. Cabot then took an important part in establishing the trade with Russia. We know neither the year of the death nor the place of burial of this great discoverer, nor is it known what became of his valuable maps and manuscripts. He was living in 1557.

Cabral, Pedro Alvarez, a Portuguese maritime discoverer, who commanded a fleet sent by Emmanuel, king of Portugal, to the Indies, in 1500, and discovered the coast of Brazil in April of that year. He then continued his course to India, and after making some conquests and treaties returned to Portugal in 1501.

Caccia, Guglielmo, surnamed, from his place of residence, **Il Moncalvo**, a very excellent fresco painter. He executed some fine altar-pieces, and many of his works exist still in the cities of North Italy. One of his finest productions is the 'Deposition from the Cross,' at Novara. Caccia had three daughters, who were skilled in painting, and assisted him. Died, 1625.

Cadamosto, Luigi, a Venetian navigator, patronised and employed by the king of Portugal. He discovered Cape Verd Islands. An account of his voyages and discoveries was published after his death, which took place in 1464. The narrative of Cadamosto, which appeared in 1507, was the earliest account of modern voyages.

Cade, John, better known as **Jack Cade**, was an Irish adventurer, who headed the insurrection in Kent in the reign of Henry VI. He took the name of Mortimer, and encamped with a large body of his followers on Blackheath, 1st of June, 1450. Memorials of the hardships complained of, and the remedies desired, were sent to the king. He defeated Sir Humphrey Stafford and the royal troops at Sevenoaks, and on the 1st of July entered London. He kept his followers from plunder for a day or two; had Lord Say and Sele beheaded; was driven out of London and his followers dispersed; and was taken and killed soon after in Sussex.

Cadet de Gassicourt, Charles Louis. [**Gassicourt**.]

Cadogan, William, first earl of Cadogan, a distinguished English general and diplomatist, was born in the latter part of the 17th century, and entered the army at an early age. As brigadier-general he distinguished himself in 1704, at the battle of Hochstedt. In the following year he entered parliament; took part the same year in the forcing of the French lines near Tirimont; served at the battle of Ramilies; and, in 1707, was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the government of the Spanish Netherlands. In 1709 he served as lieu-

161

tenant-general at the siege of Mons, but resigned his employment when Marlborough was disgraced. Various offices were conferred on him. After the accession of George I. he was raised to the peerage, and several times sent ambassador to Holland. In 1722 he succeeded Marlborough as commander-in-chief and master-general of the ordnance. Died, 1726, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Cadoudal, Georges, a famous Chouan chief, born in 1769. After the ill success of his efforts for the restoration of the Bourbons, he came to terms with General Brune, in 1800, dispersed his troops, and proceeded to London. While there, he was accused by the French government of planning the infernal machine, Georges having avowed a personal hostility to the First Consul. He afterwards, on receiving the *ordon rouge* from Monsieur (Charles X.), and a lieutenant-general's commission, embarked with Pichegru in a secret expedition, and landed at Falaïse. It has been said that the object was to assassinate Buonaparte, as well as to excite a counter-revolution; and Pitt was accused of sanctioning the enterprise, by a letter to Lord Hutchinson. That these charges were fabricated by the emissaries of Buonaparte there is every reason to believe. Cadoudal was, however, traced by the Parisian police, and put under arrest; and, after a summary judicial process, was executed on the 6th of June, 1804. He died with great courage. The two brothers Polignac were also involved in the same process, and condemned to death, but escaped through the humane exertions of Murat.

Cæciliannus. [**See Donatus**.]

Cæcina Pætus. [**See Arria**.]

Cædmon, the most ancient English poet. He flourished in the 7th century, and lived at the monastery of Whitby, though we are ignorant in what relation he stood to the monks. A fragment of a hymn, by Cædmon, is preserved in King Alfred's translation of Bede, and is the oldest specimen extant of English poetry. A Scripture paraphrase in verse is extant, which is also supposed to be substantially the production of Cædmon, though altered by subsequent hands.

Cæsalpinus, Andrea, an Italian physician and natural philosopher. This enlightened man in some degree anticipated the grand discoveries of Harvey and Linnæus; his 'Quæstiones Peripateticæ' containing some hints on the circulation of the blood; and his treatise 'De Plantis' giving the first example of a system of botanical arrangement based on similarity of structure. Died, 1603.

Cæsar, Caius Julius, dictator of Rome, was born B.C. 100. At the early age of 16 he lost his father, who was prætor; and very shortly after that event he married Cornelia, the daughter of Lucius Cinna, the friend of Marius. This connection gave great offence to Sulla, who, having vainly endeavoured to bring about a divorce, caused Cæsar to be proscribed. Cæsar, however, escaped, and Sulla was at length induced to exempt him from prosecu-

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tion, though unwillingly, telling those who interceded with him that he could see in Cæsar the germ of *many Mariuses*. Having distinguished himself as an orator in the impeachment of Cornelius Dolabella, he speedily grew a public favourite, and became successively military tribune, questor, and ædile. The profusion with which he lavished his liberality while in these offices involved him very deeply in debt; but having obtained, a.c. 60, the government of Spain, he contrived to amass money sufficient for the discharge of his debts, though they are said to have exceeded a million and a half sterling and though he held the government only a year. Having united with Pompey and Crassus in the memorable coalition called 'the first triumvirate,' he became consul (59), and obtained the government of Gaul, with the command of four legions. And now it was that his genius had ample scope. His military career was rapid and brilliant. Belgians, Helvetians, and Nervians succumbed to him; the German tribes were repulsed, and Gaul was wholly subjected to the Roman power. These transactions and his invasions of Britain (55-54) are graphically related in his Commentaries. His successes had the effect of exciting the jealousy of Pompey, who had influence enough in the senate to cause Cæsar to be recalled from the government of Gaul. He refused to obey this order, and marched with his army into Italy (49), Pompey retiring into Greece. Having seized the public treasury, and commissioned Mark Antony to watch over his interests in Rome, he proceeded to Spain, where a large army remained in Pompey's interest, which he defeated, and on his return to Rome was declared dictator. He then followed Pompey into Greece, and defeated him in the memorable battle of Pharsalia (June, 48), from which Pompey escaped only to be assassinated in Egypt. Cæsar next passed into Egypt, carried on the Alexandrian war, and restored the kingdom to Cleopatra, whose beauty fascinated and detained him in Egypt for nine months. Having crushed every attempt at resistance on the part of the sons and friends of Pompey, and having been honoured with four several triumphs, he was declared perpetual dictator (44), a title which some of his friends wished to alter to that of king. And as the great body of the Roman people, dazzled by his military genius, and gratified by the liberality of his largesses, were insensible of, or indifferent to, his insatiable thirst for domination, it is more than probable that he would have become an absolute king, but that Brutus and other republicans penetrated his designs, and sternly resolved to make his life the sacrifice to the freedom of his country. Notwithstanding dark hints had been given to him of his danger, he attended a meeting of the senate without taking any measures for the safety of his person, and fell beneath the daggers of the conspirators on the ides of March, a.c. 44, and in the 56th year of his age. One of the best English ac-

counts of the life of Cæsar is to be found in Merivale's 'History of the Romans under the Empire,' vols. i. and ii. Two volumes of a 'Vie de Cæsar,' by the emperor of the French, Louis Napoleon, have recently (1865-66) appeared. It is in reality an apology for Napoleonic absolutism.

Cæsar, Sir Julius, Master of the Rolls, was born at Tottenham, near London, in 1557. He was the eldest son of Cæsar Adelmare, physician to Queens Mary and Elizabeth, but appears to have dropped the surname Adelmare at an early age. He studied at Oxford and Paris, graduated LL.D. at both universities, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple. In 1584 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Admiralty; in 1593 treasurer of the Inner Temple; and in 1595 a master of the Court of Requests. He was indefatigable in his applications for places and appointments, and disposed of his large income in almost unlimited almsgiving. In 1598 he had the expensive honour of a visit from Queen Elizabeth at his seat at Mitcham. Knighted by James I. and made master of St. Catherine's in 1603, he became Master of the Rolls in 1614, and continued in that post till his death. Sir Julius was a friend of Bacon, with whom he was connected by marriage, and who died in his arms. He took a prominent part in the divorce suit of the Countess of Essex. He was thrice married, and had eight children by his first two wives. Died, April 18, 1636.—His son **Charles Cæsar** became Master of the Rolls in 1639, and died in 1642.

Cagliari, or Callari, Paolo, better known as **Paul Veronese**, a celebrated Italian painter, was born at Verona in 1528 or 1532. After acquiring some reputation in his native district he went to Venice, where his style was much influenced by the study of Titian's works, whom he in some respects rivalled. He visited Rome, and was invited to Madrid, but declined to go. 'The Marriage at Cana,' now in the Louvre, is one of his most magnificent works. The National Gallery possesses four of his pictures; among them the 'Adoration of the Magi,' and 'The Family of Darius at the feet of Alexander,' both very celebrated, and of large size. Died, 1588.

Cagliostro, Alessandro, Count of, the assumed title of the great impostor, whose real name was **Joseph Balsamo**. He was born at Palermo, and having lost his father at an early age, he was placed under the protection of the friars of Mercy, whose order he entered as a novice. Here he acquired the elements of chemistry and physic; but he speedily made his escape, and committed so many frauds in Palermo, that he was obliged to abscond. After visiting various parts, he at length reached Naples, where he married a woman of abandoned character, with whom he travelled to Spain, Portugal, and England, pretending to supernatural powers, and wringing considerable sums from those who became his dupes. In England they established an order of what

CAGNOLA

they called Egyptian Masonry, and as their dupes were of the higher class, they easily obtained from them the loan of valuable jewels, on pretext of some intended ceremonial. With these they went to Paris, and lived there in the utmost extravagance. The count, however, was thrown into the Bastille, on a charge of being concerned in the fraud of the celebrated diamond necklace of Marie Antoinette; and when he obtained his liberty he was compelled to quit France. He then went to England again, and soon after to Italy, where his wife divulged some of his crimes to the Inquisition, and he was confined in the dungeons of the Castle of St. Angelo, and died there in 1795.

Cagnola, Luigi, Marquis of, Italian architect, was born of an illustrious family, at Milan, in 1762. He was educated at Rome and the university of Pavia, and renounced the profession of the law for which he was intended to follow the strong bent of his genius for architecture. He was a member of the state council, and was much engaged in political affairs. His most celebrated works as architect are the *Arco della Pace*, commenced in 1807, and the *Porta Ticinente* at Milan, the campanile at Urganio, completed in 1829, the church of Ghisalba, and a mausoleum for the Metternich family. Cagnola was president of the Institution of Sciences and Arts at Milan, and a knight of the Iron Crown. Died, 1833.

Caille, Nicolas Louis de la, an eminent French mathematician and astronomer, was born at Rumigny, and became assistant to Cassini at the Observatory of Paris, and afterwards professor of mathematics at the Collège Mazarin. In 1750 he visited the Cape of Good Hope for the purpose of studying the stars of the southern hemisphere, and he determined the position of 9000 previously unknown. The table of eclipses for 1800 years inserted in the '*Art de Vérifier les Dates*' was calculated by La Caille. His principal works are, '*Astronomie Fundamenta*,' '*Cours de Mathématiques pures*,' '*Cœlum Australe stelliferum*,' &c. Born, 1713; died, 1762.

Caius, or Gaius, an eminent Roman lawyer; author of a valuable body of legal institutes, which formed the basis of the more celebrated Institutes of Justinian. The work of Caius was long lost, but a mutilated manuscript copy was discovered in 1816 by Niebuhr, and by the patient labour of several German scholars the difficult task of deciphering it was accomplished, and the work was published in 1820. Caius is supposed to have lived in the latter half of the second century.

Caius, John. [Kaye.]

Cajetan, Thomas de Vio, cardinal, was born at Gaeta in Naples, in 1469. At the age of 15 he entered the Dominican order, of which he became general in 1508. A zealous defender of the papacy and of the scholastic theology, he rendered valuable services to Popes Julius II. and Leo X., and was made cardinal by the latter in 1517. In the following year he was sent as legate into Germany, his high char-

CALAS

acter and his learning giving him great weight and influence. Luther appeared before him at Augsburg, but their conferences were without result; the legate insisting on one point—Retract—and the monk steadily refusing. Cajetan was soon after named bishop of Gaeta, was again sent into Germany in 1523, and was taken prisoner at the sack of Rome in 1527. He was author of voluminous commentaries on the Bible, a treatise '*De Comparatione Papæ et Concilii*,' and many other works. Died at Rome, August 9, 1534.

Calame, Alexandre, an eminent Swiss landscape-painter, was born at Neuchâtel, but settled early at Geneva, where he was a pupil of François Diday. Though of weak constitution, he was an indefatigable worker, and applied himself to the study of the magnificent scenery amidst which he lived, and the various and striking aspects of which he has so successfully represented in his paintings. *Mont-blanc*, the *Jungfrau*, *Monte Rosa*, *Morning and Evening*, *Solitude*, *Pæstum*, and a series of four pictures representing the four seasons of the year, are among his most admired works. Died in the prime of life at Mentone, 1864.

Calamy, Edmund, a Presbyterian divine. He was educated at Cambridge, and obtained a living; but he resigned it and joined the Nonconformists, rather than comply with the order for reading the Book of Sports. He entered warmly into the religious disputes of the time, and was one of the writers of the treatise against episcopacy, entitled, from the initials of its authors, '*Smectymnuus*.' This was replied to by Bishop Hall in his '*Defence of the Remonstrance*,' and the latter brought Milton into the field with '*Animadversions upon the Remonstrant's Defence*.' A '*Modest Confutation*' by an anonymous writer gave occasion to Milton's vigorous '*Apology for Smectymnuus*.' Though Calamy preached before the House of Commons, and was one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, he opposed both the execution of Charles I. and the subsequent rule of Cromwell. At the death of the latter he actively aided in the Restoration, and became chaplain to Charles II. The Act of Uniformity caused him again to secede, and he died in retirement in 1666.

Calamy, Edmund, grandson of the above, and a dissenting minister of great note. He was a very voluminous writer. Besides numerous sermons and controversial tracts against Echard, Hoadly, and others, he published an abridgment of '*Baxter's History of his Life and Times*,' with numerous supplementary articles. Died, 1732.

Calanus, an Indian philosopher, much esteemed by Alexander the Great. At the age of 73, being seized with illness at Pasargada, he caused a funeral pile to be erected, which he ascended with a composed countenance, and expired in the flames, saying, that having lost his health and seen Alexander, life had no more charms for him, &c. 323.

Calas, Jean, a merchant of Toulouse, me-

morale as the victim of judicial murder. His eldest son committed suicide; and as he was known to be attached to the Roman Catholic faith, a rabble cry arose that he had on that account been murdered by his father. It was in vain that the unhappy parent pointed out the fact that he had a Roman Catholic servant who was uninjured. He was condemned literally without the shadow of a proof of his guilt, and put to death by being broken on the wheel. Voltaire generously pleaded the cause of the unhappy family, the process was revised, and the widow procured a pension. The unjust and ignominious death of Calas took place in 1762.

Caldara, Polidoro, or, as he is sometimes called, **Polidoro da Caravaggio**, Italian painter, of the Lombard school, was born at Caravaggio in the Milanese, about 1495. Employed as a labourer in the Vatican, while Raphael was engaged there, his genius for painting showed itself, and attracted the attention of the great master. He worked afterwards at Naples and Messina, and was on the point of returning to Rome, when he was murdered by his servant, in 1543. One of his best works was a 'Christ bearing his Cross.'

Caldas, Francisco José, a distinguished Spanish naturalist. He was employed by the Congress of New Granada to complete the Flora of Bogotá, when the disturbed state of public affairs interrupted the work; and Caldas and his colleague, Don Lozano, having sided with the patriot party, were put to death by the Spanish general Murillo, in 1816.

Calder, Sir Robert, British admiral, was born at Elgin in 1745. He was educated at the Grammar School of that town, entered the navy at the age of 14, and after many years of service attained the rank of post-captain. During the American war he was employed in the Channel fleet, and was serving under Sir Charles Hardy on the memorable occasion, in 1782, when orders were given not to risk an engagement with the combined squadrons of France and Spain. He was again in active service in the war with France (1793); was appointed captain of the fleet under Sir John Jervis, and for his services in the great battle off Cape St. Vincent (1797) was knighted. Rear-Admiral two years later, Vice-Admiral in 1804, he was sent in 1805 to blockade the harbours of Ferrol and Corunna. In July of that year he put to sea to intercept the French and Spanish squadrons from the West Indies; encountered them on the 22nd, with a greatly inferior force, and after a combat of four hours, during which he captured two of the enemy's ships, he retired. The Admiralty were dissatisfied, the press was severe in its criticisms, and a court martial was held in October, the sentence of which was that the admiral be reprimanded for error of judgment in not renewing the combat. He was, nevertheless, soon after named port-admiral at Portsmouth. Died at Holt, near Bishop's Waltham, August 31, 1818.

Calderon de la Barca, Pedro, a very distinguished Spanish dramatist, was born in 1600. He studied at the university of Salamanca, and after a residence at the court he entered the army and served in Italy and Flanders. In 1640 he settled at Madrid, was made a knight of St. James, and director of the court theatre. About 1652 he took holy orders, and was made a canon of Toledo. Calderon was a most prolific writer, beginning at the age of 14, and writing his last *auto* at 80. After he entered the church he wrote only sacred pieces, and became indifferent to his comedies and other earlier works. He had a marvelously fertile imagination, crowds his plays with incident and action, clothes his thought and sentiment in the richest and most exuberant language, glorifies the chivalric sense of honour, and above all is animated and inspired by religion. But it is the religion of his age, of his country, of the Romish church. He was, as Sismondi pithily says, 'the true poet of the Inquisition.' Among the most admired of his dramas are 'Love after Death,' 'The Secret in Words,' 'The Constant Prince,' 'The Dawn in Copacavana,' 'Purgatory of St. Patrick,' &c. One of the most celebrated of his 'Autos' or sacred pieces is the 'Devotion of the Cross.' Died between 1680—1690.

Calderwood, David, a Scotch Presbyterian divine, born, 1575. His opposition to Episcopacy caused him to be banished, and he went to reside in Holland, where he published his celebrated 'Altare Damascenum,' a detailed critical examination of the system of the church of England. He subsequently returned to Scotland, and by his writings and personal exertions greatly aided in the establishment of Presbyterianism. He published a 'History of the Church of Scotland,' for which he collected an immense mass of materials, still kept in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. Died, 1651.

Calepino, Ambrogio, an Italian grammarian and philologist; author of a valuable polyglot dictionary, and other learned and useful works. Died, 1510.

Caletti, Giuseppe, surnamed IL CREMONESE, an admirable Italian painter. His principal picture is 'St. Mark with the Doctors of the Church,' in the church of San Benedetto at Ferrara. In some of his works he so closely imitated Titian, that connoisseurs can scarcely distinguish them. Died, 1660.

Calhoun, John Caldwell, an eminent American statesman, was born in South Carolina in 1782. After pursuing his studies at Yale College and Litchfield, he was admitted to the bar of his native state in 1807, elected to the legislature the next year, and in 1811 was sent to Congress, where he soon attained great eminence as a speaker. In 1817 he was made secretary of war under President Monroe; in 1825 he was elected vice-president of the United States, in 1831 a senator, in 1843 secretary of state, and in 1845 again a senator. In all the political questions that arose during this time he took an active part, 'generally on the side of

extreme state rights; and the character of his speeches obtained for him a high reputation both as a thinker and an orator. Died, 1850.

Calidasa, one of the greatest poets of India, of whose life we know almost nothing. It is uncertain whether he lived about 65 B.C. or 190 A.D. His principal poem is 'Sacuntalā,' a drama first made known in Europe by the translation published by Sir William Jones in 1789. It at once excited general admiration, and was translated into the principal European languages. An important manuscript of the original text in its genuine form was discovered by Brockhaus in 1836, of which several editions and translations have since appeared. An English translation by Prof. Monier Williams was published in 1855. Among the other works of this poet are the 'Meghaduta,' or 'Messenger of Clouds,' and the 'Vikramavasi.' The poems of Calidasa contain charming descriptions of nature, and his 'tenderness of feeling and richness of creative fancy entitle him,' says Alexander von Humboldt, 'to a high place in the ranks of the poets of all nations.'

Caligula, Caius Caesar Augustus Germanicus, Roman emperor, was the son of Germanicus, and was born A.D. 12. He succeeded Tiberius, A.D. 37, with fair promise of becoming the father and friend of his people; but at the end of eight months he was seized with a fever, which appears to have permanently deranged his intellect, for his disposition totally changed, and he committed the most atrocious acts of impiety, cruelty, and folly. He caused sacrifices to be offered to himself, his wife, and his favourite horse; indulged in the most frightful immoralities; murdered many of his subjects with his own hands; had others put to the rack while he was enjoying his meals, or beheld in his presence. One of his hugest follies was the erection of a bridge of boats across the sea between Baïæ and Puteoli. Its completion was celebrated by a great banquet, at the close of which he had a number of the guests, friends and enemies, flung into the sea. He projected expeditions to Gaul, Germany, and Britain, and having reached the sea he bid his soldiers gather shells for spoils, and then led them back to Rome. But in the midst of his enormities he was assassinated by a tribune of the people, as he came out of the theatre, A.D. 41, in the 29th year of his age.

Calippus, a Greek mathematician of the 4th century B.C., famous for having corrected the cycle of 19 years, invented by Meton, to show the correspondence of time in the revolutions of the sun and moon.

Callcott, John Wall, an eminent English composer. He was born at Kensington, in 1766, and was intended for the medical profession, but soon abandoned it for music. The Nobleman's Catch-club having proposed a prize, he sent in a hundred compositions! It was then ruled that no one should send more than three com-

positions of the same kind; and Callcott accordingly, in 1789, sent twelve, four of which gained the four medals. For many years he carried off at least one annual prize, until 1793, when the prizes ceased to be given. In 1790 he was made Mus. D., Oxford, and the same year became a pupil of Haydn, who was then in England. The last fifteen years of his life, with a brief interval, were clouded by insanity. He wrote, besides glees, catches, and other compositions, a 'Musical Grammar,' and made some progress with a 'Musical Dictionary.' Died, 1821.

Callcott, Sir Augustus Wall, R.A., an eminent English landscape painter, was born at Kensington in 1779, his eldest brother being Dr. Callcott, the celebrated musical composer. Originally a chorister in Westminster Abbey, he was induced to try his hand at portrait painting; entered the Royal Academy as student, and was also a pupil of Hoppner. Year after year his reputation increased, and from 1799, when he first exhibited at the Royal Academy, till 1810, when he was elected R.A., he had advanced almost to the summit of his profession in his own branch of art, viz. landscape painting. For many years his pictures of sea-coast views and English inland scenery were in considerable request. On his marriage with the widow of Captain Graham in 1827, they made a continental tour, and his study of Italian scenery and the Italian masters wrought an entire change in his style of composition. Instead of rural scenes of England—mills, market-carts, or ferry-boats—he painted 'Morning' and 'Evening,' Italian compositions, 'Sunset near Canneglia,' 'Italian Girls at their first Communion,' and others of that class. In 1837 the public were surprised and delighted with his life-size picture of 'Raffaello and the Fornarina.' In that year he received the honour of knighthood. Died, Nov. 25, 1844, aged 65. He was buried at Kensal Green. The National Gallery possesses nine of Callcott's works.

Callcott, Maria, Lady, daughter of Rear-admiral George Dundas, was born 1779. Married at a very early age to Captain Graham, R.N., she accompanied him to India, returned to England, and published her travels in the three presidencies before she was twenty-four years of age. Some years later she accompanied her husband to South America, where he died, and she was in Chili during the terrible earthquakes of 1822-3. Besides the 'Travels' above named she published a 'History of Spain,' a 'Scripture Herbal,' and several minor works. Her second husband was Sir Augustus Callcott, R.A. Died, Nov. 1842, aged 63.

Callet, Jean François, a celebrated French mathematician, hydrographer, and engineer; author of 'A Memoir on the Discovery of the Longitude,' a 'Supplement to Bezout's Trigonometry,' and a 'Table of Logarithms, from 1 to 108,000.' Died, 1798.

Callicratidas, a Spartan naval commander, who in B.C. 406, during the Peloponnesian war, succeeded Lysander in the command of the

fleet. He took Methymne, but refused to sell the citizens into slavery; defeated Conon, and blockaded him at Mitylene; but was soon after defeated and killed in a battle near the Arginusee.

Callimachus, a Greek sculptor and architect. He is said to have invented the Corinthian order of architecture, and to have taken the hint of its capital from a plant of the acanthus which surrounded a basket covered with a tile on a tomb. He flourished probably in the 4th century B.C.

Callimachus, a Greek poet and grammarian. He was keeper of the famous Alexandrian library for about 20 years, and founded a school there in which several men afterwards distinguished were trained. The remains of his writings, consisting of elegies, hymns, and epigrams, have been published by several eminent editors, and translated into English by Dodd and Tytler. Died, about A.C. 240.

Callisthenes, a Greek philosopher and poet, a relative and pupil of Aristotle, by whom he was recommended to Alexander the Great. He accompanied that prince in the expedition against Persia, and was at first much esteemed by him. The philosopher had no small amount of arrogance, and for boldly reprobating Alexander's assumption of divine honours he was put to death, A.C. 328.

Callot, Jacques, an eminent French engraver, born at Nancy in 1593. He twice ran away from home that he might study art in Italy, and at last was allowed to study at Rome. He lived some time at Florence patronized by the grand duke Cosmo II., after whose death he returned to Nancy, and there died, in 1633. His scenes from the sieges of Breda and Rochelle, engraved by direction of Louis XIII., are among the most admired of his works.

Calmet, Augustin, a learned French Benedictine, was born in Lorraine in 1672. He early entered the order of St. Benedict, and applied himself diligently to the study of theology, and the Hebrew and Greek languages. He was head of several abbeys in succession, in all distinguishing himself by his profound acquaintance with the Scriptures, and his laborious life. The last thirty years of his life were spent in the abbey of S  nonex. His writings are numerous. He is best known in England by his great 'Dictionnaire Historique, Critique, et Chronologique de la Bible,' first published in 1722, and afterwards greatly extended by a supplement. The first English translation appeared ten years later, and formed the basis of all the lesser Biblical dictionaries for about a century. Among his other works are a voluminous commentary on the whole Bible; 'Histoire Eccl  siastique et Civile de la Lorraine,' 'Histoire Universelle Sacr  e et Profane,' &c. Calmet's vast learning was not coupled with much discretion, and his works are in great part superseded by the advance of philology and sacred criticism. Died in 1757.

Calomarde, Francisco Tadeo, Spanish statesman, born in Lower Aragon, 1773. He

studied law and settled at Madrid, where he married the daughter of the physician to Godoy, Prince of the Peace, and obtained a government situation. After many changes of fortune, when the constitution was abolished, and Ferdinand VII. restored to the throne, in 1823, Calomarde became minister of grace and justice. The period of ten years during which his ministry lasted was marked by measures of tyranny and cruelty, the guilt and disgrace of which he fully shares with the king. His ruling passion appears to have been mere selfish ambition and greed of power, and thereby at last he fell. Expecting Don Carlos to succeed his brother, he hastened to court his favour while Ferdinand lay on his death-bed; but his scheme failing through the energetic conduct of the Princess Louisa of Naples, he was arrested. By bribing the soldiers he escaped, and spent the rest of his life in France. Died, at Toulouse, 1842.

Calonne, Charles Alexandre de, an eminent French statesman, who succeeded Necker as comptroller-general of the finances in 1783; but after four years of incessant endeavours at financial reform, he could do nothing but advise an assembly of the notables, which accordingly met in February, 1787. The alarming financial statement which he then made led to his dismissal, and he was obliged to retire to England. He wrote 'Observations sur les Finances,' 'Tableau de l'Europe en Novembre,' &c. Born, 1734; died, 1802.

Calpurnius, or **Calphurnius, Titus**, a Sicilian Latin poet of the 3rd century. Seven of his eclogues are to be found in the 'Po  ta Latini Minores,' published at Leyden in 1731. They are clever imitations of the Eclogues of Virgil.

Calvart, Denis, an eminent Dutch painter, who had the honour of giving the earliest instructions to Guido, Albano, and Domenichino. His *chef-d'  uvre* is the picture of St. Michael, in the church of St. Peter at Bologna. Died, 1619.

Calvert, George, first Lord Baltimore, an English statesman, founder of the State of Maryland. He was for some time secretary of state to James I., but was obliged to resign this office on becoming a Roman Catholic. He did not lose the favour of the king, however; but obtained a grant of a valuable tract of country in North America. He died before the charter was completed, and it was granted to his son Cecil. Died, 1632.

Calvert, Cecil, second Lord Baltimore, son of the preceding, was invested, by royal charter, on the death of his father, with full power over the colony of Maryland. The settlement took place two years later, in 1634; and though Lord Baltimore did not himself join the colonists, he carried out his father's plans and wishes; established freedom of worship and representative government; and died in 1676.

Calvi, Lazzaro, an able Italian painter, who studied under Perino del Vaga. He was of so jealous a disposition, that he poisoned an

artist who rivalled him; and, on finding Luca Cambiaso's portion of the decoration of a church preferred to his own, abandoned his profession, and did not resume it for 20 years. He is said to have lived to be 105 years old. Died, 1606.

Calvin (Cauvin), Jean, the great reformer, founder and head of the Genevese theocracy, was born at Noyon, in 1509. He was destined for the church and sent to study at Paris, and there he became first acquainted with the doctrines of the Reformation. He then studied law at the universities of Orléans and Bourges, and in 1532 returned to Paris, a decided convert to the reformed faith. Compelled to fly from Paris in 1533, after various wanderings he found a protector in Margaret, queen of Navarre. In the following year he went to Basel, and there completed and published his great work, the 'Institutes of the Christian Religion.' After a short stay at Ferrara he went in 1536 to Geneva, where reform had just been established, and there, on the pressing entreaties of Farel and his friends, he remained. In 1538 Calvin and Farel were expelled from Geneva, in consequence of some changes introduced by them, and Calvin went first to Berne and then to Strasburg. He was however recalled three years later, and soon proposed and got established his system of church government. He sought to regulate manners as well as faith, and rigorously censured and punished all who resisted his authority. He applied himself also to reform the civil government; established an academy; fostered literature and science, and made Geneva 'the metropolis of the reformed faith.' His personal character was spotless, but austere; his labours as pastor, lecturer on theology, councillor, author, and correspondent were immense and incessant. The terrible rigour of his ecclesiastical rule was most strikingly shown in his treatment of Servetus, who for his theological opinions was burnt at Geneva in 1553. Calvin was not present at the famous Conference of Poissy, but instructed Beza and other reformers who took part in it. It was after that conference that the differences between the views of Luther and Calvin became manifest, and that the term *Calvinist* began to be used. The great distinguishing features of Calvinism are the doctrines of absolute predestination, of the spiritual presence only in the Eucharist, and the independence of the church. John Knox was the friend of Calvin, and introduced his system in Scotland. Besides the 'Institutes' Calvin published commentaries on the Bible, sermons, and various tracts. There is also a valuable collection of his letters. The 'Institutes,' written in Latin, were translated into French and almost all European languages, and have left such wide and deep impress on society as few books beside have done. Calvin died at Geneva May 27, 1564. Among recent works illustrating the life of this great theologian are Dyer's 'Life of Calvin,' Bungener's 'Life, Labours, and Writings of Calvin,' a new edition of his 'Letters' with

notes by Bonnet, translated by Constable, and Merle d'Aubigné's 'History of the Reformation in Europe in the Time of Calvin.'

Calvisius, Sethus, a German chronologist and writer on music, born 1556. He became Professor of Mathematics at Wittenberg, and was author of 'Opus Chronologicum,' a work much praised by Scaliger and other learned men; a treatise on music; a work against the Gregorian calendar, &c. He also composed several psalms and other pieces of church music. Died, 1615.

Cambacérès, Jean Jacques Régis de, duke of Parma, &c., raised to distinction by the French revolution, was born at Montpellier in 1753, brought up to the legal profession, and by his talents soon attracted the notice of the Convention, and was appointed to various judicial offices. In the discussion relative to the fate of Louis XVI., although he was one who declared him guilty, yet he disputed the right of the Convention to judge him, and voted for his provisory arrest, or, in case of hostile invasion, his death. For a time he had the management of foreign affairs; and when Buonaparte was first consul, Cambacérès was chosen second consul. After Napoleon became emperor, Cambacérès was an especial favourite, and was created archchancellor, grand officer of the Legion of Honour, and ultimately duke of Parma, and president of the Chamber of Peers. He always showed a sincere attachment to Napoleon, and devoted his best energies to his cause; and though banished on the second restoration of Louis XVIII., he was allowed to return to Paris, where he died in 1824.

Cambiaso, Luca, also called **Luchetto da Genova**, Italian painter, born at Moneglia, near Genoa, 1527. He painted long at Genoa, and in 1583, on the invitation of Philip II., he went with his son Orazio to Spain, and executed several works in the Escorial, especially a huge fresco of Paradise in the church of San Lorenzo, for which he was paid 12,000 ducats; and (in oil) John the Baptist preaching in the Wilderness. His best works are at Genoa, and among them are the 'Martyrdom of St. George,' and the 'Rape of the Sabinæ.' Cambiaso died at the Escorial, 1585.

Cambio, Arnolfo del. [Arnolfo.]

Cambridge, H.R.H., Adolphus Frederick, Duke of, the seventh and youngest son of George III., was born Feb. 24th, 1774. He received his earliest education at Kew, and having completed his studies at Göttingen, he served as a volunteer under the duke of York, during the campaign of 1793, in Flanders, where he received two wounds; and he bore an active share in the arduous campaigns of 1794 and 1795. In 1803 he was promoted to the rank of general, and appointed colonel-in-chief of the King's German Legion; in 1813 he received the field-marshal's baton; and at the close of the war in 1815 he was nominated viceroy of Hanover; an office which he held till 1837, when the death of his brother William IV. opened the succession to the throne of Hanover to the

duke of Cumberland. His administration of the affairs of that country was characterised by great discretion; and in 1831 his mild yet firm conduct went far to extinguish the strong party animosities which had nearly kindled the flames of civil war. After the close of 1837 the duke chiefly resided in this country, where he endeared himself to all classes by his affability, his *bonhomie*, and his zealous support of all charitable institutions. In politics, the duke was a liberal conservative; but he made a point of never voting, though he might speak, against the ministers of the crown. He was a patron of the Art Union, and was exceedingly fond of music. On the 7th of May, 1818, the duke of Cambridge married the Princess Wilhelmina Louisa, daughter of Frederick, landgrave of Hesse Cassel, who, with a son and two daughters, the issue of their marriage, survived him. Died, July 8, 1850.

Cambronne, Pierre Jacques, Baron de, a distinguished French general, was born at Nantes, 1770. Entering the army in 1790, he served with distinction in the campaigns of the Republic and the Empire. He accompanied Napoleon to Elba in 1814, returned with him in 1815, commanded a division of the Old Guard at the battle of Waterloo, refused to surrender, though his men were nearly destroyed, and fell into the hands of the English, after being severely wounded. In 1816 he was brought before a council of war; but though unanimously acquitted, he was placed in retirement, and did not re-enter his country's service till 1830. The celebrated words, '*La Garde meurt, et ne se rend pas*,' are attributed to him. Died, 1842.

Cambyses, king of Persia, succeeded his father, the great Cyrus, in 529 B.C. He was of a violent and vindictive disposition, which he manifested equally by his invasions of Egypt and Ethiopia, and by his cruel treatment of his own subjects. Died, A.C. 521.

Camden, Charles Pratt, Earl, a distinguished British lawyer and statesman, was the third son of Sir John Pratt, Chief Justice of the court of King's Bench, and was born in 1713. On the advancement of Henley to the House of Lords in 1757, Mr. Pratt was appointed attorney-general; and in 1762 made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. In 1765 he was created a peer, and the year following advanced to the dignity of Lord Chancellor. In 1782 he was appointed President of the Council, which office he resigned the following year; but he was afterwards re-appointed, and held it till his death in 1794.

Camden, John Jeffreys Pratt, Marquis, K.G., &c., was born in 1769, being the only son of Charles, first Earl Camden, sometime Lord High Chancellor of England. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; and in 1780 was returned to parliament as one of the members for Bath; shortly after which he received the appointment of one of the tellers of the Exchequer. In 1794 he succeeded his father in the peerage, and the year following he was made

Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Besides various other important situations, he held the lucrative office of teller of the Exchequer for sixty years; and during almost half that term he had resigned the large income arising therefrom, amounting in the whole to upwards of a quarter of a million of money. This patriotic act alone throws a lustre over the name and character of the noble marquis, which will be remembered long after the splendour attached to his rank and honours shall have faded from the memory. For his eminent services to the state, he was created marquis Camden and earl of Brecknock in 1812. Died, 1840.

Camden, William, the father of English antiquaries. He was born at London, in 1551, received his early education at Christ's Hospital, and subsequently studied at Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree. After filling the situations of second and chief master of Westminster School, his proficiency in antiquarian lore procured him the honourable and lucrative office of Clarenceux king-at-arms. In addition to his great and well-known work, the '*Britannia*,' he published '*Annals of Queen Elizabeth*,' a Greek Grammar, &c. Camden's '*Britannia*' was written in Latin, and at first appeared in one volume of moderate size. By the labours of translators and editors it was subsequently enlarged to four volumes folio. Camden died at Chiselmhurst, 1623, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to him. There is a fine portrait of Camden, attributed to Mark Garrard, in the Bodleian Library.

Camerarius, Joachim, friend and biographer of Melancthon, and one of the greatest scholars of his age, was born at Bamberg in 1500. He took an active part in the affairs of the Reformation, and long held the office of rector of the university of Leipsic. His most important work is the '*Vita Philippi Melancthonis*.' Died at Leipsic, in 1574.

Cameron, Richard, a Scottish preacher and martyr of the 17th century, was born in Fife, and after being schoolmaster in his native parish, became a very zealous preacher among the persecuted Presbyterians. He retired about 1677 to Holland, but returned in 1680, and resumed field preaching in defiance of the law and the persecutors. In June of that year he put himself at the head of a little band, brave and armed, and declared war on the king. A price was set on his head and on the heads of his followers, and in a month they were defeated and captured at Airdsmoss. Cameron was slain, but his head and hands were taken and fixed up on a public place at Edinburgh. A monument marks the spot where he fell at Airdsmoss.

Camillus, Marcus Furius, an early Roman hero, whose story is semi-mythical, flourished in the 4th century B.C. He was six times appointed military tribune, and five times dictator. Among the exploits attributed to him are the capture of Veii after a long siege, victories over the Faliscans, the Fidenates, and

CAMOENS

the Volscians, and the deliverance of Rome from the Gauls under Brennus. After the capture of Veii, he was charged with peculation, and banished, but was soon recalled. He was the supporter of the patrician order, and opposed the measures of Licinius Stolo. Died by the pestilence, B.C. 365.

Camões, Luis de, the celebrated Portuguese poet, was born at Lisbon in 1517 or 1524. He was educated at the university of Coimbra, and after an exile to Santarem, occasioned by his falling in love with a lady of higher rank than his own, he joined the army, and fought against the Moors. Indignant at receiving no recompense on his return, he went to India, and there took part in several military expeditions, enjoying also the opportunities thus afforded of larger acquaintance with nature. He got into trouble several times, and was banished and imprisoned; and in 1569 he returned to Portugal. After ten years of neglect and want, he died in a hospital at Lisbon, in 1579. His great poem is the 'Lusiad,' in which he celebrates the principal persons and events of Portuguese history. His other works are very numerous, and in various styles: sonnets, elegies, odes, &c. The *Lusiad* has been translated into English by Mickle and others.

Campan, Madame de, the friend of Marie Antoinette, queen of France, was born at Paris, 1752. Attached to the court in the capacity of companion to the princesses, she was particularly distinguished by Marie Antoinette, whose good and evil fortune she shared with affecting fidelity and devotion. After the revolution she established a school at St. Germain; she was subsequently appointed by Napoleon head of the school for the daughters of officers whom he had enrolled in the Legion of Honour; but after the restoration of the Bourbons this establishment was dissolved, and Madame de Campan's relationship to Marshal Ney involved her in various unpleasant investigations, which embittered her life. She died in 1822, leaving behind her many educational works (of which her 'Education des Filles' deserves particular notice), and memoirs, rich in sketches of the private life of her former mistress and friend.

Campanella, Tomaso, an Italian philosopher, was born at Stilo in Calabria, in 1568. He entered the Dominican order, studied philosophy, and became an opponent of the scholastic system. Persecution drove him from place to place, and in 1599, on a charge of conspiracy against the Spanish government of Naples, he was imprisoned, and was kept in confinement, more or less rigid, till 1626. After a short residence at Rome, he went to Paris, was protected by Cardinal Richelieu, and died there in 1639. Campanella was the contemporary of Lord Bacon, and aimed like him at a reform of philosophy; asserting the necessity of fresh study of nature. His chief works are, 'Prodromus Philosophiæ Instaurandæ,' 'De Sensu Rerum et Magia,' 'Atheismus Triumphatus,' 'Monarchia Messiæ Jesi,'

CAMPBELL

and 'Civitas Soli,' the last being a sketch of an ideal society in the kingdom of God; 'De Monarchia Hispanica Discursus,' &c.

Campbell, Archibald, marquis of Argyre, a zealous partisan of the Covenanters, and the opponent of Montrose. He was born in 1598, was made a lord of session in 1634, and succeeded to his father's title four years later. Called to London with other Scotch nobles the same year, 1638, he plainly counselled the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland. Charles I. gave him the title of marquis in 1641. Argyre was unsuccessful in his military measures in the civil war, and gave up his command. He acquiesced in the Protectorate of Cromwell, and for this, at the restoration of Charles II., he was committed to the Tower. After remaining a prisoner about five months, he was sent to Scotland, tried for high treason, and beheaded in 1661.

Campbell, Archibald, earl of Argyre, son of the above, was a zealous and gallant adherent of the royal cause, and was excepted from the general pardon issued by Cromwell in 1654. After the Restoration he became one of the lords of council, and unsuccessfully opposed the passing of the Test Act. Condemned to death for treason, he escaped to Holland, but on his return at the head of a body of troops he was captured, conducted to Edinburgh, and beheaded in 1685.

Campbell, John, duke of Argyre and of Greenwich, was the grandson of the preceding, and was distinguished equally as a soldier and a statesman. He succeeded his father Archibald in the dukedom of Argyre in 1703, and the same year was appointed a lord of session. He distinguished himself in the campaigns of Marlborough, was brigadier-general at the battle of Ramilies, and commanded with brilliant effect at Oudenarde and Malplaquet. In 1711 he was sent to command the English forces in Spain, filling at the same time the office of ambassador. To these services he added that of beating the Earl of Mar at Sheriffmuir in 1715, and compelling the Pretender to quit the kingdom. These actions, and his exertions in bringing about the union, were rewarded with the Garter and the English dukedom of Greenwich. He also held several offices, of which Sir R. Walpole deprived him, but which he regained on that minister's removal. Born, 1678; died, 1743.

Campbell, Colin. [*Clyde, Lord*.]

Campbell, George, D.D., a Scotch divine, principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and professor of divinity there; author of the 'Philosophy of Rhetoric,'—once a standard work,—a 'Dissertation on Miracles,' in reply to Hume, 'Lectures on Ecclesiastical History,' &c. Born, 1709; died, 1796.

Campbell, John, a clever and industrious Scotch writer; author of the 'Military History of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough,' a 'Political Survey of Britain,' the 'Lives of the Admirals,' which had a great run, and was translated into German; he had

CAMPBELL

a large share also in the preparation of the 'Biographia Britannica.' Died, 1775.

Campbell, John, Lord, Lord Chief Justice and Lord Chancellor of England, was born near Cupar, in 1779. He studied at the university of St. Andrews, and in 1800 came to London to study law at Lincoln's Inn. He also obtained employment as reporter and theatrical critic for the *Morning Chronicle*. He was called to the bar in 1806, and with little scrupulousness from delicacy pushed his way into a good practice both on the Oxford circuit and in London. In 1830 he entered parliament, was made solicitor-general in 1832, and attorney-general two years later. At the same time he was returned to parliament for Edinburgh. He introduced several measures of law-reform, and was engaged in the important cases of *Rex v. Lord Cardigan*, *Hansard v. Stockdale*, and *Norton v. Lord Melbourne*. In 1841 he was raised to the peerage and to the chancellorship of Ireland, but only remained in office a few months. He held the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster from 1846 to 1850, when he was made Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. Three years afterwards he was appointed Lord Chancellor. Lord Campbell was admitted to be a sound lawyer, an effective advocate, and an able judge. He was ambitious of literary distinction, but his works in that field have received a less favourable verdict. His 'Lives of the Chancellors' and 'Lives of the Chief Justices' gained the popularity at which their author aimed, but by qualities which drew down on him severe criticism: superficial knowledge, inaccuracies, plagiarisms, bad taste, unmanly levity—these are the characteristics which have been charged on Lord Campbell as a biographer. Died suddenly at Kensington, 23rd June, 1861.

Campbell, Thomas, LL.D., the eminent poet, born, 1777, was the son of a Scotch merchant, and received his education at Glasgow, where he greatly distinguished himself. Leaving Glasgow at an early age, he settled in Edinburgh as a private tutor; and there, when only in his 22nd year, he published 'The Pleasures of Hope.' The success of this work was such as to allow of his making a tour on the Continent, during which he gave the world those splendid lyrics, 'Ye Mariners of England,' 'The Exile of Erin,' and 'Hohenlinden.' The latter poem, however, is by no means a true picture of the battle it celebrates. Soon after his return from the Continent, Campbell married and settled in London, employing himself not only in occasional composition of poetry, but also in the hard literary drudgery of mere compilation. He published 'Gertrude of Wyoming,' 'The Battle of the Baltic,' 'Lord Ullin's Daughter,' and 'O'Connor's Child;' and he was engaged by Mr. Murray to write the well-known 'Critical Essays and Specimens.' Subsequently he edited the *New Monthly* and the *Metro-politan Magazines*; and published 'Theodoric,' a poem, besides editing some reprints and compilations. Early in his career he was relieved from want by the kindness of Charles

CAMPION

James Fox, who put him on the pension list for 200*l.* per annum. His health had for some years been feeble, and in 1843 he retired to Boulogne, where he died; his remains were conveyed to England and interred in Westminster Abbey. Died, June 16, 1844, aged 67.

Campeggio, Lorenzo, born 1474, was originally a professor of civil law at Bologna, but on the death of his wife he entered the church, became a bishop, and at length a cardinal. In 1519 he was sent as legate to England, and while here was nominated bishop of Salisbury. After being for some time in Germany as legate, and employed in opposing Lutheranism, he again came to England to decide on the great affair of the divorce between Henry VIII. and Catherine of Aragon, on which occasion he offended Henry without being of any real service to the queen. He appears to have been a man of considerable learning and natural ability; and he reckoned Erasmus and other eminent scholars among his friends. Died, 1539.

Camper, Peter, a Dutch physician and naturalist, born at Leyden in 1722. He studied at the university, travelled through the principal countries of Europe, visiting London in 1748, attained great reputation, and became professor of philosophy, anatomy, and medicine at the universities of Franeker, Amsterdam, and Groningen. He made several important discoveries in anatomy; was a foreign associate of the French Academy of Sciences, and a member of the Royal Society of London. He also took part in affairs of state as member of the council of state, and of the assembly of the states of Friesland. A collected edition of his works appeared in 1803. Died, 1789.

Camphuysen, Dyck, a Dutch landscape painter of the 17th century, distinguished for the excellence of his moonlight pieces. Died, 1627.

Campi, Bernardino, an Italian painter, born at Cremona, 1522. He was a pupil of Giulio Campi, studied the works of Raphael, and wrote a treatise on the principles of his art. Died, 1592.—**Giulio Campi**, another Italian painter, also a native of Cremona, was born about 1500. Taught at first by his father, and afterwards by Giulio Romano, he became a distinguished master. Died, 1572.—Several other painters of this name are distinguished in the annals of Italian art.

Campion, or Campian, Edmund, an English Jesuit. He was born in 1540, was educated at Christ's Hospital, and graduated at Oxford; but being converted to Romanism took refuge in Ireland, and was afterwards Professor of Divinity at Douay. About 1573 he went to Rome, entered the order of Jesuits, and in 1580 was sent, by Gregory XIII., with Robert Parsons (born 1546, and like Campian educated at Oxford) and other members of the order, to attempt the reconversion of England. The government, alarmed at the number of persons won over to the Roman Church, passed a severe law, under which, in July 1581, Campian was ar-

rested and committed to the Tower. He was twice put on the rack, was tried for high treason, and executed, on the 1st Dec. of the same year. He was author of a History of Ireland and several other works. Parsons made his escape from England, and lived till 1810.

Campomanes, Pedro Rodríguez, Count de, a celebrated Spanish statesman, whose profound views in political economy obtained him, in 1765, the appointment of fiscal advocate to the council of Castile. He was afterwards made minister of state, wrote many useful works, and died in 1802.

Canuocini, Vincenzo, an eminent Italian painter, was born at Rome about 1776. At first he made himself known as a clever copyist, but afterwards obtained great reputation and many honours as a historical painter in the classical style. He was long head of the Academy of St. Luke, and keeper of the art-collections of the Vatican. Died, 1844.

Canaletto, II (Antonio Canal), the celebrated architectural painter, was born at Venice in 1697. After practising his father's art of a scene-painter, he went to Rome, studied there a long time, and then settled in his native city. He painted numerous views both of Rome and Venice, and was especially distinguished for his canal scenes. In 1746 he visited England, stayed here two years, and was patronised by Lord Percy, afterwards Earl of Northumberland. Among his English views are those of Charing Cross, Whitehall, Alnwick Castle, and Walton Bridge. Canaletto made use of the *camera lucida* for linear perspective, painting aerial effects from nature. There are two of his Venetian views in the National Gallery, and many in private English collections. Died, at Venice, in 1768.—Canaletto's nephew, **Bernardo Bellotto**, was his pupil and painted in his style, so that their works are sometimes not distinguishable. Bellotto died in 1780.

Cancellieri, Francesco, an Italian archæologist, was born at Rome in 1751, and educated by the Jesuits. After publishing several learned works he became secretary to the Cardinal Leo Antonelli, and in 1802 director of the printing-press of the Propaganda. He was present with Cardinal Antonelli at the coronation of Napoleon in 1804, and became acquainted with many eminent literary men of Paris. His works are very numerous, and treat entirely of antiquarian subjects. Died at Rome, 1826.

Candelle, Augustin P. de, whose knowledge of botany has placed him in the same rank with Linneus, was born at Geneva, 1778. Having finished his studies at Paris, he soon attracted the notice of Cuvier and Lamarck, whom he aided in various scientific researches; and in 1808 he was appointed to the chair of botany in Montpellier. Obligated to quit France for having taken office under Napoleon during the Hundred Days, he found refuge in his native city, where a chair of Natural History was expressly instituted for him, and where he continued, for many years, to extend the boundaries

of his favourite science by his lectures and publications. His chief works are a 'Théorie Élémentaire de Botanique,' 'Regni Vegetabilis Systema Naturale,' 'L'Organographie et la Physiologie Végétales,' &c.; in all of which he adopts what is called the natural arrangement. Died, 1841.

Cange, Charles du Fresne du. [Ducange.]

Canning, George, Prime Minister of England, was born in London, April 11, 1770. His father, who was an Irishman, was a man of considerable literary abilities; but he died, broken-hearted, on the very day that his infant son was one year old. His widow married an actor; and after his death, a linen-draper of Exeter. George was first placed at Hyde Abbey School, Winchester, and afterwards at Eton, where he greatly distinguished himself as a scholar, and formed many connections which were of great service to him in his after-life. While at Eton he contributed to the 'Microcosm,' a periodical work conducted by the senior scholars. At Oxford he also distinguished himself, and proceeded thence to Lincoln's Inn. Being introduced to the House of Commons by Mr. Pitt, he abandoned the bar, and devoted himself wholly to politics. His strenuous and able support of the minister was rewarded in 1796 with an under-secretaryship of state; and in the year 1800 he was placed in affluence by his marriage with Miss Joanna Scott, the daughter of General Scott, with a fortune of 100,000*l*. He made himself known as a poet and political writer by the articles he contributed to the 'Antijacobin,' in which the Whigs were wittily, unmercifully, and in some cases unjustifiably, held up to popular contempt. After the death of Pitt, and the dissolution of the coalition ministry of Fox and Grenville, Canning became foreign secretary in Perceval's administration; and to him may justly be ascribed the line of British policy in Spain, which destroyed the hopes of Napoleon, and led to his final overthrow. Having, as it was alleged, unfairly endeavoured to procure the removal of Lord Castlereagh from office, a duel took place in 1809, and both parties had to quit office. In 1812 he was elected a member for Liverpool; and in 1816 he again became minister, being appointed president of the board of control. In this office he made himself extremely unpopular by his defence of the Six Acts, and other obnoxious measures. On the return of Queen Caroline to England in 1820, Mr. Canning retired from office, that he might not have occasion to vote against her. This did not prevent his being appointed governor-general of India in 1822; and he had already made preparations for his departure, when, in consequence of the death of the Marquis of Londonderry, the seals of the foreign office were delivered to Mr. Canning. In conjunction with Mr. Huskisson, he now advocated a course of both home and foreign policy strikingly at variance with that of which he had for years been the wittiest and readiest defender. His new policy was as popu-

CANNING

lar as his old had been obnoxious ; and the earl of Liverpool being seized with paralysis, Canning reached, in April 1827, the grand object of his ambition—that of being head of the administration. But though the new premier was popular with the country, the party with which he had in a great measure ceased to act rendered his task a difficult one. The opposition to him was fierce, almost rancorous ; and it was soon obvious that he was suffering both in mind and body from over-exertion and constant excitement. These, aggravating the effects of a severe cold, caught while attending the funeral of the duke of York, brought on an inflammatory disease, which terminated his life at the age of 57, Aug. 8, 1827. As an orator, he has rarely been excelled for finished elegance and classical taste ; pouring forth his eloquence in a persuasive, impassioned, and fearless tone ; or in a happy vein of caustic irony demolishing the arguments of his opponents. That he was ambitious of place and power, and that during his political career he made some sacrifices of principle to expediency, no one will deny ; but, as a statesman, his great aim was to uphold the honour of his country, and to pursue a liberal line of policy at home and abroad ; while he was a decided enemy to all intermeddling with those institutions which the wisdom and experience of ages had built up and cemented.

Canning, Charles John, Earl and Viscount, Viceroy of India, was third son of George Canning, and was born at Brompton in 1812. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and entered parliament in 1836 as member for Warwick, but soon after succeeded to the peerage on the death of his mother, the Viscountess Canning. In 1841 he was appointed under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, an office which he held five years, and was then named chief commissioner of woods and forests, with a seat in the cabinet. He retired from office with Sir Robert Peel, was postmaster-general in 1853, and succeeded Lord Dalhousie as Governor-General of India in 1856. Soon after the great mutiny broke out, and the enormous difficulties of the position, besides serious political differences, tasked his firmness, patience, and moderation to the utmost. The transfer of the government of India to the Crown took place in 1858, and on the change of ministry at home Lord Derby continued the Viceroy in his office. He accomplished several important reforms, social and administrative, and returned to England in April 1862. The Countess Canning died at Calcutta in the preceding November, and the death of the earl took place at London, in June, two months after his return.

Cano, Alonso, a Spanish painter, sculptor, and architect, surnamed the Michael Angelo of Spain. He was born at Granada in 1600, and learnt the rudiments of architecture from his father. His masters in painting were Francesco Pacheco and Juan del Castillo. Having made himself a great name, and enjoying the patronage of the duke of Olivarez, he went to Madrid, and was appointed master of the royal works

CANTACUZENE

and chamber painter to the king. **Cano** was a man of violent temper, and in the midst of his triumph and celebrity he became the victim of a horrible suspicion. During his absence from home his wife was murdered, and his house robbed by an Italian servant ; and Cano, being suspected, was put to the rack. The torture itself could not shake his firmness, and as there was no evidence against him he was released. This story, however, as well as others respecting Cano, rests on very doubtful evidence. He then entered the church ; yet his love of the arts was unabated, and the 'ruling passion' was still so strong, that on his death-bed he averted his face from the crucifix of his confessor, because it was ill-carved. Died, 1676.

Canova, Antonio, one of the greatest of modern sculptors, was born at Possagno in the Venetian territory in 1747. His father was a sculptor and architect, and the genius of Antonio began to reveal itself when he was only five years old. He was placed with the sculptor Torretto, and in 1779 was called to Rome. He had already executed the groups of Orpheus and Eurydice and Dædalus and Icarus. In 1783 appeared the group of Theseus and the Minotaur, the foundation of his renown. Two years later Canova was charged with the execution of the monument to Clement XIV. (Ganganelli) for the church of the Apostles at Rome. The Cupid and Psyche, executed immediately afterwards, exhibits the tenderness and grace which were thenceforth the distinguishing characteristics of his style. The colossal monument to Clement XIII. (Rezzonico) in St. Peter's church was undertaken at this period, and occupied the artist eight years. With the exception of visits to Germany in 1798, to France in 1802 and 1809, and again as papal ambassador in 1815 for the restoration to Italy of the ancient works of art which had been carried off by the French, on which last occasion he also visited England to see the Elgin Marbles, his life is marked by no external vicissitudes. He was admitted to the French Institute, but refused the invitations of Napoleon to settle at Paris. The title of marquis of Ischia was conferred on him, but he did not assume it. Canova acquired an immense fortune by his works, and made the most generous use of it. He died at Venice in 1822. A Penitent Magdalene, Hebe, the Graces, Endymion, statues of Napoleon and his mother Letizia, and the great monument to Maria Christina, archduchess of Austria, at Vienna, are among his most highly admired works.

Cantacuzene, Jeanes, emperor of the East. He was an able and vigilant statesman, and having rendered important services as 'grand domestic' to Andronicus III., he assumed in 1341, on the death of Andronicus, the title of emperor, acting as the colleague of the young Palæologus, or as regent during his minority. Five years later he had himself crowned and made war on the young emperor. He became master of Constantinople, peace was made, and he endeavoured to heal the wounds which five years of civil war had inflicted on

the state; but the jealousy of Palæologus, the rebellion of his own son, and other disasters, induced him to resign the crown and retire to a monastery on Mount Athos, where he employed himself in literary labours. He died in 1411, being more than 100 years old.

Cantacuzene, Prince, a Greek patriot, descended from the famous Eastern emperor John, and one of the first to join Ypsilanti in 1821, when declaring for the liberty of Greece, afterwards re-established.

Cantarini, Simone, surnamed **Il Pesarese**, an Italian painter, born, 1612. His favourite master was Guido, to whom he became a formidable rival. He lived at Rome, Bologna, and Mantua in succession, and died at Verona, probably by poison. Cantarini was a good colourist, and especially excelled in his portraits. He was also a good etcher. But he was enormously vain and arrogant, and quarrelled with everybody. Died, 1648.

Canterbury, Charles Manners Sutton, Viscount,—eldest son of the archbishop of Canterbury,—was born in 1780; received his education at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; and, being destined for the legal profession, was called to the bar in 1805. He entered parliament in 1807 as member for Knaresborough, which borough he represented till 1832, when he was elected for the university of Cambridge. In 1809 he was appointed to the office of judge advocate general; and on Mr. Abbot (afterwards Lord Colchester) retiring from the speakership of the House of Commons in 1817, Mr. Manners Sutton was chosen to succeed him. To a commanding presence he added urbanity of manners, particularly when addressing his political opponents; and he conscientiously discharged the important duties of his office. Having taken part in the formation of the Peel ministry in 1834, the adherents of Lord Melbourne put Mr. Abercrombie in nomination for the speakership, and he was chosen (Feb. 19th, 1835) by a majority of 10. Mr. Manners Sutton was shortly after called to the upper house by the titles of Viscount Canterbury and Baron Bottesford. He died, July 21, 1845, aged 65.

Canton, John, M.A., an ingenious English mechanic and experimentalist. The chief of his discoveries was that of the means of making artificial magnets, for which the Royal Society gave him its gold medal, and elected him a member. He contributed some valuable papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society, but published no separate work. Born, 1718; died, 1772.

Canute, the Dane, king of England, was the son and successor of Sweyn, king of Denmark, with whom he invaded England in 1013. The next year, on the death of Sweyn, he was chosen king by the fleet. He contested the kingdom with Edmund Ironside, and on his death became sole king, and to strengthen his title married Emma, widow of Ethelred II. His rule, at first severe, was afterwards mild and just. He several times visited Denmark;

made a pilgrimage to Rome in 1027; founded or restored religious houses; and established just laws. Died, 1035.

Capel, Arthur, Lord, a distinguished royalist, who, in 1648, in conjunction with the earl of Norwich, Sir Charles Lucas, and others, gallantly defended Colchester against the parliamentary troops. They at length surrendered, when two of the leaders, Lucas and Lisle, were shot by sentence of court-martial, and Lord Capel was reserved with the earl of Norwich for trial. The trial took place early in the following year, and Lord Capel was beheaded at London in March 1649. He was author of a moral work, entitled 'Daily Meditations.'

Capel, Arthur, earl of Essex, son of the above. His own merit and the memory of his father procured him the honourable employments of ambassador to Denmark and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He subsequently, for a short time, held the office of First Lord of the Treasury, but lost his favour at court by voting for the exclusion of the duke of York. Being accused of participation in the Rye-house plot, he was committed to the Tower, where he cut his throat, or, as was suspected, was murdered, in 1683.

Capell, Edward, a dramatic critic; editor of a volume of ancient poetry, entitled 'Prolusions,' &c.; but chiefly known for his edition of Shakespeare, a work which is said to have occupied him more than 20 years. Born, 1713; died, 1781.

Capellen, Goderd Alexander Philip, Baron **vander**, a Dutch statesman, born in 1778, was appointed in 1809 minister of the interior to Louis Buonaparte. On the union of Belgium with Holland, in 1814, he was appointed secretary of state at Brussels by the new king, and in 1815 was sent out as governor of the Dutch East Indies. Although some of his measures exposed him to censure, he effected a great improvement in the condition of Java. Baron Capellen was sent ambassador to England to attend the coronation of Queen Victoria. His death, which took place in April, 1848, was caused by a blow received in the streets of Paris during the revolution in February preceding.

Capello, Bianca, at first the mistress, and afterwards the wife of Francisco, son of the grand duke Cosmo de' Medici. She was possessed of great ability, but was both artful and cruel, and her memory is detested by the Florentines. The fact that her husband and herself died within a few days of each other caused it to be surmised that they were poisoned, and rumour charged the dark deed upon the brother of her husband, the Cardinal Ferdinand. Died, 1587.

Capet. [Hugh Capet.]

Capistran, John, a friar, who distinguished himself in the 14th century by the zeal with which he fought against Turks and heretics. He headed a crusade against the Hussites, of whom he is said to have made many

converts. He also took part with Huniades in the successful defence of Belgrade against the Turks. He died in 1466; and nearly three centuries afterwards was canonized.

Capo d'Istria, John, Count of, a Greek diplomatist in the service of Russia, was born at Corfu in 1780. He was the son of a physician, who became provisional governor of the Ionian Islands during the Russian occupation, and when that was terminated by the treaty of Tilsit entered into the service of Russia. His son accompanied him, and gradually rose in the diplomatic service. After a mission to Vienna he was employed in connection with the army in Moldavia, and accompanied the emperor Alexander in the campaign of 1812. He was subsequently ambassador to Switzerland, took part in the congress of Vienna, and negotiated the treaty of Paris. About 1816 he was joint secretary of state in the foreign department with Nesselrode, and thenceforth took a leading part in the diplomatic transactions with the Porte. In 1828 he became president of the Greek government, in which office he was very unpopular, and he was assassinated in the autumn of 1831.

Caprara, Giovanni Battista, Cardinal. Born in 1733. He was sent as nuncio to Cologne in 1767, and afterwards in the same capacity to Lucerne and Vienna. In 1792 he was made cardinal. Nine years later he negotiated the Concordat with Napoleon, and conducted at Notre Dame the re-establishment of religious worship in France. He accompanied Bonaparte in 1800 to Russia, and was by him made archbishop of Milan. It was by Caprara that Bonaparte was crowned king of Italy in 1804. He died in 1810.

Caracalla, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, Roman emperor. He was born A.D. 188, and in conjunction with his brother Geta succeeded his father Severus in 211. He had his brother murdered in the following year, as well as many leading men supposed to be friends of Geta. One of these was the great jurist Papinian. Caracalla indulged in extravagant expence, and cruelty without restraint, and went in succession into the various provinces of the empire, laying on all kinds of oppressive and cruel taxes. In 217 he was at Alexandria, and there strangled himself on the people for their free criticism of his character and deeds by a massacre lasting several days. After six years' reign he was murdered near Illus, 217, by Maxime, prefect of the Praetorian guards, who immediately assumed the purple.

Caracci, Ludovico, a celebrated Bologna painter. He studied under Prospero Fontana, Passigano, and Tintoretto, and carried on with his brothers the famous school founded by him at Bologna till 1600, when they were called to Rome, and left him sole head. The principle of this school was eclecticism. The works of Ludovico are chiefly to be found in the churches and palaces of Bologna, though other Italian towns possess a few of them. The

National Gallery has one, 'Susannah and the Elders.' Born, 1555; died, 1619.

Caracci, Annibale, cousin of the above, and still more eminent as a painter. He was born in 1560, and was taught his art solely by his cousin Ludovico. He assisted in conducting the school of painting at Bologna till he was called to Rome, where he was engaged in painting the palace of the Cardinal Farnese, a work which occupied him eight years, and for which he is said to have received but five hundred gold crowns. It is probable, however, that this sum was a gift in addition to the pay agreed upon. There are seven paintings by this master in the National Gallery. Died, 1609.

Caracci, Agostino, brother of the last named, and born at Bologna, 1558. He, like his distinguished relatives, was an eminent painter, and in conjunction with them taught in the celebrated school. He also assisted Annibale in designing and executing the frescoes in the Farnese palace. The 'Communion of St. Jerome' is his greatest work. But he was still more distinguished as an engraver. His prints after Correggio, Paul Veronese, and Tintoretto are greatly admired. Two of his cartoons are in the National Gallery. Died, 1602.

Caraccioli, Francesco, an Italian admiral, born about 1748; one of the victims who perished by the sanguinary reaction at Naples in 1799, when the French abandoned the town, and the royal family were restored. Notwithstanding the capitulation with Cardinal Ruffo, which guaranteed his life, he was hanged at the masthead of his vessel, and his body thrown into the sea. Much has been said of the evil influence used by Lady Hamilton over Nelson, then stationed off Naples, to get him to sanction this outrage; but Lady Hamilton vehemently denied it.

Caradocus, whose real name was Caradoc, was king of the ancient British tribe inhabiting South Wales, called the *Debor*. He gallantly resisted the Romans for a considerable time, but was at length defeated by Ostorius, A.D. 54. When taken prisoner and carried before the Emperor Claudius, his dignified behaviour and noble speech procured him his liberty: but what afterwards became of him is not recorded.

Caradoc, a British Historian: reputed author of 'Brut y Tysynogon,' or Chronicle of the Prince of Wales. Several MS. copies of it remain: and one of them has been examined as far as 1280. This Chronicle is included in the 'Monumenta Historica Britannica' vol. i. Died about 1138. (See *Williams, ab. Ethel.*, John.)

Caraglio, Cardinal. (See *Stroton IV.*)
Caraglio, Giangiacomo, a celebrated early Italian engraver, was born at Verona about 1480, and studied under Marcantonio at Rome. He distinguished himself as an engraver of medals and gems, as well as in copper-plate, and was called to the court of Sigismund, king

CARAUSIUS

of Poland. His prints are after the works of Michael Angelo, Raphael, Titian, and other great masters. Died at Parma, 1570.

Carausius, a native of Gaul, who had the command of a Roman fleet against the Franks and Saxons in 286, and who the same year, suspected of treachery, crossed over to Britain and assumed the title of emperor. He defeated Maximian, and was acknowledged associate in the empire. He held his ground in Britain till 294, when he was murdered by Allectus.

Caravaggio, Michelangelo da, an Italian painter, was born in 1569. He followed through great difficulties his natural bent for art, and attained distinction as a colourist and a close copyist of nature. In character and habits he was coarse and violent, and was continually getting into trouble through his quarrelsome propensities. He was head of the school of so-called Naturalists. Among his best works are the 'Deposition of Christ,' at Rome, the 'Card-players,' and 'Christ and the two Disciples at Emmaus.' The last is in the National Gallery. Died in want and misery, 1609.

Caravaggio, Follodoro da. [*Caldara*.]

Cardan, Jerome, Italian physician and mathematician, was born and educated at Pavia. He held successively the chairs of Mathematics or Medicine at Pavia, Milan, and Bologna, and in 1571 settled at Rome, and received a pension from the pope. He acquired extraordinary reputation as a physician, and was called to Scotland to attend the archbishop of St. Andrews. He made some important discoveries in algebra; studied astrology, and pretended to a gift of prophecy, and wrote an immense number of books. Among them are an account of himself, 'De Vita propria'; 'Ars Magna,' his treatise on algebra; 'De Rerum Varietate'; 'De Rerum Subtilitate,' &c. An interesting account of this singular man was published by Mr. Morley in 1852. Died about 1576.

Cardi da Cigoli, Lodovico, an eminent Tuscan painter, and a reformer who opposed the imitators of Michael Angelo. His own style was to a great extent formed after the style of Correggio and that of the Caracci. The masterpiece of his pencil, St. Peter Healing the Cripple, painted for St. Peter's at Rome, was unfortunately destroyed by the damp. Cigoli painted many fine altar-pieces. He wrote a treatise on Perspective. Died, 1613.

Carduccio, or Carducho, Bartolomeo, a celebrated painter, was born at Florence in 1560. He was a pupil of Zuccherò, with whom he went in 1585 to Spain, and was employed in the Escorial under Philip II. and Philip III. He painted in fresco and in oil. His *chef-d'œuvre* is the 'Descent from the Cross,' in the church of St. Philip, Madrid. Died in Spain, 1610.

Carduccio, or Carducho, Vincenzio, painter, brother of the preceding, was born at Florence in 1568. He accompanied his brother to Madrid, became painter to Philip III. and Philip IV., executed numerous works at Madrid, Toledo, and other cities of Spain, and com-

CAREY

pleted the series begun by his brother at the château of Pardo, and died in 1836. He was author of 'Dialogos sobre la Pintura.'

Cardwell, Edward, D.D., a learned divine and ecclesiastical historian, was born at Blackburn in Lancashire in 1787. He studied at Oxford university, became a fellow of Brasenose College in 1809, and five years later one of the university Examiners. He was appointed Camden Professor of History in 1826, and succeeded Dr. Whately as Principal of St. Alban's Hall in 1831. His good business habits acquired for him great influence in the government of the university, in which he filled several responsible offices. He was also private secretary to three successive chancellors. Among his numerous and important works are, an edition of Aristotle's *Ethics* with notes; lectures on the 'Coinage of the Greeks and Romans'; a student's edition of the Greek Testament; a critical edition of the 'History of the Jewish War,' by Josephus; and a series of learned works on the history of the church of England, forming parts of a great projected work based on Wilkins's 'Concilia Magnæ Britanniæ.' The works published include the 'History of Conferences and other Proceedings connected with the Revision of the Book of Common Prayer from 1558 to 1690'; the 'Documentary Annals of the Reformed Church of England, from 1546 to 1716'; 'Synodalia,' and the 'Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum,' &c. Dr. Cardwell was the personal friend of Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone, and a member of the Society of Antiquaries. Died at Oxford, in May, 1863.

Carew, Sir George, an English diplomatist, born in 1557. He was much employed by Queen Elizabeth, who knighted him. He wrote an account of France and the court of Henry IV., which was not published till above a century after his death. Died, 1614.

Carew, Richard, an English writer, chiefly on topography; author of 'A Survey of Cornwall,' &c. Died, 1620.

Carew, Thomas, an English poet. He was born in 1589, studied at Oxford, and wrote many graceful lyrics. His masque, 'Cælum Britannicum,' was performed before the court at Whitehall in 1633, and greatly admired. Died, 1639. In the royal collection at Windsor is a portrait-group, by Vandyck, of Carew and Sir W. Killigrew.

Carey, Henry, earl of Monmouth, an English nobleman, distinguished for his scholarship, and especially for his acquaintance with modern languages. He translated numerous works from the French and the Italian, of which the most important are Biondi's 'History of the Civil Wars of England,' and Paul Paruta's 'History of Venice.' Died, 1661.

Carey, Henry, an English musician and poet. He chiefly excelled in ballads, one of which, 'Sally in our Alley,' was praised by Addison for its words, and by Geminiani for its music. He was the author of several burlesque and other dramatic pieces highly popular in their day. Died, by his own hand, 1743.

CAREY

Carey, George Saville, son of the above. He inherited much of his father's peculiar talent; and, though intended for the business of a printer, he speedily abandoned it for the stage. His songs, chiefly patriotic ones, were inferior to his father's both in words and music. Besides these and some farces, he wrote 'A Rural Ramble'; 'Balnea,' being sketches of the English watering-places, &c. Died, 1807.

Carey, William, a celebrated Baptist missionary, was born at Paulerspury, Northamptonshire, in 1761. His father kept a small school in the village, and apprenticed his son to a shoemaker at Hackleton, where his earnest inquiries upon religious subjects attracted the notice, and soon obtained him the friendship, of the Rev. Thomas Scott, of Ravenstone. He joined a congregation of Baptists, and in his 20th year began to preach, which he continued for two years, when he was publicly baptized in the river Nen. In 1787 he was intrusted with the charge of a congregation at Leicester, where, persevering in his benevolent object of converting the heathen (respecting which he had before published his opinions), he induced other ministers to join him; and, in 1792, they formed themselves into a Baptist Missionary Society at Kettering. William Carey was nominated to go upon their first mission, and India was selected as the most desirable field for the commencement of the work. He arrived in Bengal in 1794, but had the ill fortune to lose all his money and effects by the sinking of a boat in the river Hooghly. After patiently enduring severe toils and privations for three years (during which period he acquired the Bengalee), Mr. Carey preached publicly; but as the East India Company were opposed to his object of forming an establishment inland, in 1799 he proceeded to the Danish settlement of Serampore. This little missionary settlement, consisting of seven preachers only, with their wives and families, rapidly increased; a school was opened, and type being sent from England, a translation of the Scriptures was printed in the Bengalee language. Mr. Carey, having made himself master of the native languages, was, in 1801, appointed by the governor Professor of Sanscrit and other Oriental languages at the college of Fort William, Calcutta. He had many difficulties to contend with, both from the prejudices of the natives and the political views of influential men at home. But he persevered, and, in 1805, a diploma of D.D. was transmitted to him from one of the American universities. He never relaxed in the work he had begun, but translated the Scriptures into several of the Indian languages, and lived to witness the success of his ardent exertions for their dissemination among the native tribes. Died, 1834.

Carex, Joseph, a French printer, who made some important improvements in the art of stereotyping. Died, 1801.

Carinus. [See Numerianus.]

Carlton, Sir Dudley, Lord Dorchester, an English statesman during the reigns of

CARLISLE

James I. and Charles I. He was born in Oxfordshire, in 1573; studied at Westminster and Oxford, and in 1610 was sent ambassador to Venice, and six years later to Holland, where he attended the Synod of Dort. Charles I. created him Baron Carleton, and in 1628, Viscount Dorchester, and made him secretary of state. This office he filled till his death. He was a man of great ability, but a bigoted upholder of absolutism. He was a warm patron of the fine arts, and a correspondent of Rubens. His Letters, Memoirs, and Negotiations during his Embassy to Holland, which were edited by Lord Hardwicke in 1757, contain much valuable information. Died, 1632. His portrait and that of his first wife, both by Cornelius Jansen, are in the National Collection.

Carlton, Sir Guy, Lord Dorchester, a military officer of great courage and skill. He was born in Ireland in 1724. Having passed through the subaltern ranks, he, in 1762, became a colonel, and distinguished himself at the siege of the Havannah. In 1772 he was raised to the rank of major-general, and intrusted with the important office of governor of Quebec; in which situation he defended Canada against Generals Arnold and Montgomery, whose army he routed, the last-named general being slain. For this he was knighted, and promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. He succeeded General Clinton as commander-in-chief in America; and, at the conclusion of the war, was raised to the peerage and made governor of Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. Died at Maidenhead, 1808.

Carti, Gian Rinaldo, an Italian archaeologist, numismatist, and economist, was born at Capo d'Istria in 1720. He held for several years a professorship of astronomy and navigation at Padua, and afterwards became president of the council of commerce at Milan. In 1771 he was placed at the head of the council of finance. He rendered important services to his country in commerce, navigation, and finance, and induced the Emperor Joseph to abolish the Inquisition at Milan. His principal works are 'Delle Monete e della Instituzione delle Zecche d'Italia,' in 7 vols. 4to., and 'Antichità Italiane,' 5 vols. 4to. He wrote many other works, and died in 1795.

Carlisle, George William Frederick Howard, Earl of, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, was born at London in 1802. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, was returned to parliament for the family seat of Morpeth, was afterwards member for Yorkshire, and supported Earl Grey in the contest ending with the Reform Act. Lord Morpeth (the courtesy title by which the earl was first known) represented the West Riding from 1833 to 1841, and again in 1846 till he succeeded to the peerage two years later. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1835 to 1841; afterwards for several years Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and in 1855 Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He filled that office for three years, and was recalled to it on the fall of Lord Derby's ministry. His fascinating man-

CARLISLE

ners and his interest in all philanthropic projects made him very popular. Ill health compelled him to retire in August, 1864, and he died at Castle Howard in the following December.

Carlisle, Sir Anthony, a distinguished anatomist and physiologist, was born at Stillington, Durham, in 1768, and commenced his professional studies at York, under the care of an uncle, at whose death he was transferred to Mr. Green, founder of the hospital in the city of Durham. He thence proceeded to London, and became a resident pupil of Mr. H. Watson, a surgeon of Westminster Hospital, and one of the court of examiners of Surgeons' Hall, a man of the first rank in his profession. In 1793 Mr. Carlisle succeeded him in the hospital, and speedily distinguished himself, as much by his humanity to the suffering poor as by his surgical skill. As a man he was upright in his principles, and undaunted in the avowal of his opinions. He was senior surgeon to the Westminster Hospital, one of the council and court of examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, F.R.S., &c. Sir Anthony contributed many papers to the Transactions of various learned Societies, and also published several independent works on professional subjects. Died, Nov. 2, 1840.

Carlisle, Nicholas, an eminent antiquary, brother of the preceding, was born at York, 1771. After receiving what he himself calls a 'humble education,' he entered the naval service of the East India Company, and gradually amassed a considerable sum, which enabled him to be of great assistance to his brother, the eminent surgeon, at the beginning of his career. In 1807 he was elected secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, his competitor being Dr. Dibdin; and in this capacity he found leisure to compile many laborious and useful works. In 1812 he was appointed assistant librarian at Buckingham House; in 1828 he was nominated one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber; and in testimony of the estimation in which he was held, he received orders of knighthood from Austria, Denmark, and Hanover, and from Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L., in 1835. Died, 1847.

Carleoman, son of Pepin the Short, king of the Franks, and younger brother of Charles the Great (Charlemagne), was born in 751, crowned with his brother at St. Denis by Pope Stephen II. in 754, and made patrician of Rome, and succeeded his father in 768, as king of Austrasia, Susbia, and Thuringia. He was crowned a second time at Soissons the same year. Suspicion and discord prevailed between him and Charles throughout his short reign. Died, 771. His widow took refuge, with her sons, at the court of Desiderius, king of the Lombards.

Carleoman, king of France, was son of Louis the Stammerer, and with his brother Louis III. succeeded his father in 879. Early in the following year a partition of the monarchy was agreed to, and Carleoman had for his share Burgundy, Aquitaine, and the marquisate of Toulouse. The brothers however remained

CARLSTADT

united in action, fought together against Boson, who had usurped Provence, took part in the siege of Vienna held by Ermengarde, wife of Boson, and afterwards encountered the Northmen. Died, 884.

Carlos, Don, son of Philip II. of Spain, was born at Valladolid in 1545. He was heir-presumptive to the throne, but early showed a very haughty and violent temper, and was an object of aversion to his father, and of reasonable fear to the people. Weary of the rigorous treatment to which he was subject, impatient perhaps of exclusion from a share in the government, he was suspected of heretical leanings and of an intention to join the revolted Flemings. Philip, with Count Lerma and other courtiers, seized the prince in his bed, took possession of his papers, and had him imprisoned. He died, whether a natural death, or by violence, or by poison, is not known, about six months after, in July, 1568. Two months later died the Queen Elizabeth, married to his father after being betrothed to Don Carlos. There appears to be no basis of fact for the romances that have been written on the fate of this prince.

Carlos, Don, Pretender to the Crown of Spain, was the second son of Charles IV. and brother of Ferdinand VII. He was compelled to join with Ferdinand in renouncing all claims to the throne in favour of Napoleon, and was held prisoner in France from 1808 till 1813. An insurrection in favour of Don Carlos broke out in 1826, but was soon suppressed. On the death of Ferdinand VII., in 1833, a civil war began between the Carlists and the supporters of the Queen Isabella, whose legal title depended on the question whether the Salic law was in force in Spain or not. The war was carried on with great cruelty, and only ended in 1839, with the defeat of the Carlists, to which a British auxiliary force contributed, and the flight of Don Carlos to France. He kept up the pretence of kingship for a time, then renounced his claim in favour of his son, the Count of Montemolin, and died at Trieste, in 1855.

Carlstadt, the celebrated reformer, friend and afterwards opponent of Luther, was born at Carlstadt in Franconia, about 1483. His real name was **Andreas Bodenstein**. He studied the scholastic philosophy, canon law, and the classics at Rome, and early distinguished himself as a controversialist. In 1504 he settled at Wittenberg, and stood there in intimate relation with Reuchlin, Hutten, Luther, and other eminent men. Doctor of Theology in 1510, he held the office of rector of the university five times, and from his hands Luther received his degree of doctor. Carlstadt adhered to the scholastic theology till about 1517, when he received the views of Luther and became one of his warmest supporters. His famous disputation with Dr. Eck at Leipzig took place in 1519. [See **Mek**, **Johann**.] Carlstadt was excommunicated by the bull against Luther, and was the first to appeal

CARLYLE

from the pope to a General Council. During Luther's retreat in the Wartburg, Carlstadt fell under the influence of the Zwickau fanatics, and began to take violent measures for hastening on reform. He had the images removed from the churches, and condemned the adoration of the host, the worship of saints, and auricular confession. He induced the students of the city school to learn some handicraft or other means of earning bread, and himself did the same. Luther on his return opposed him and restored the former order of things, and Carlstadt, after a period of enforced silence, went to Orlamunde, and by his preaching there occasioned such agitation that he was ordered to leave Saxony. He had already commenced the memorable controversy with Luther respecting the sacrament, denying altogether the bodily presence, and now went to Switzerland. Then he wandered about in Germany, suspected as an adherent of Munzer, and pursued, till, reduced to great distress, he sought help of Luther, and was allowed to return to Saxony. After three years spent in the pursuits of trade and agriculture, he again allied himself with the violent party, and made a fresh attack on Luther. To escape the consequences he went to Denmark, to Friesland, and at last to Zürich, where Zwingli procured him an appointment as pastor of Alstetten. After Zwingli's death he removed to Zürich, became in 1534 pastor and Professor of Theology at Basel, and died there, December 24, 1541. He left numerous theological writings.

Carlyle, Alexander, an eminent Scotch Presbyterian minister of the 18th century, was born in 1722, was educated at Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Leyden, and became minister of Inveresk in 1747. He had witnessed the Porteous riots, served as a volunteer in the rebellion of 1745, and was present at the battle of Prestonpans, of which parish his father was minister. He led an active social life, enjoying intercourse with the most eminent Scotchmen of his day, and with some eminent Englishmen. He was the friend of David Hume, Adam Smith, Home, author of 'Douglas,' Blair, author of the Lectures on Rhetoric, and other literary men. He got into trouble with the Presbytery for assisting at the first private rehearsal of 'Douglas,' and published two sarcastic pamphlets on the matter. From his noble head and countenance he acquired the name of *Jupiter Carlyle*, and sat as model for Jupiter to Gavin Hamilton. In his old age he wrote an 'Autobiography,' which remained unpublished till 1860. It is a rare volume, full of most vivid pictures of Scotch life, character, and manners, with notices of many remarkable persons, English as well as Scotch. Died, 1805.

Carlyle, Joseph Seneo, an English orientalist. He was born at Carlisle in 1759, studied at Cambridge, became Professor of Arabic, and in 1799 accompanied Lord Elgin on his embassy to Constantinople, and took that opportunity to explore various parts of Asia Minor, Egypt, &c. His specimens of

CARNOT

Arabic poetry, and a learned summary of the affairs of Egypt from the year 971 to the year 1453, were published during his lifetime, and procured him considerable celebrity. After his death a volume appeared of his 'Poems suggested by Scenes in Asia Minor, Syria, and Greece.' Died, 1804.

Carmentelle, a celebrated French litterateur, born at Paris in 1717. He was reader to the duke of Orleans, grandson of the Regent. His reputation chiefly rests on his short comedies called 'Proverbes Dramatiques,' which appeared in 8 vols. between 1768 and 1781. Two additional volumes were published after his death. Carmentelle was also a clever painter, and many eminent persons sat to him for their portraits. Died, December 26, 1806.

Carnarvon, Henry John George Herbert, third Earl of, eminent as an author, a traveller, and a politician, was born in 1800. After finishing his school education at Eton, he repaired to Christchurch, Oxford, and afterwards travelled over Italy, the Peninsula, parts of Africa, and Greece; and the results of his observation he from time to time gave to the world in works abounding in animated and picturesque descriptions. His most popular work was his 'Portugal and Galicia;' but his 'Moor,' a poem, and 'Don Pedro,' a tragedy, evince poetic powers of no mean order. In 1830 Lord Carnarvon, who down to that period had borne the title of Lord Porchester, was returned to the House of Commons, but his father's death in 1833 led to his removal to the House of Lords. He took an active part in all its proceedings. Died, Nov. 10, 1849.

Carré, John, miscellaneous writer, was born in Cornwall, 1789. On the completion of his studies he travelled in the East, and we have the fruits of his travels in his 'Letters from the East,' which originally appeared in the New Monthly Magazine. Subsequently he published 'Recollections of the East,' 'Letters from Switzerland and Italy,' 'Lives of the most Eminent Missionaries,' &c. Died, April, 1844, aged 55.

Carneades, an eminent Greek philosopher. He was a pupil of Diogenes the Stoic, and subsequently of Egeasius. He was the founder of the New Academy or School of Philosophy at Athens, and opposed the doctrine of the Stoics. The Romans having imposed a fine on Athens, Carneades, with Diogenes and Critolaus, was sent to plead against it. He did so successfully, and so great a sensation did his eloquence make, that Cato feared its effect on the Roman youth, and urged the senate to expel him from the city. Died, a.c. 129.

Carnot, Lazare Nicolas Marguerite, a French mathematician, and minister of war under Napoleon, was born in Burgundy, in 1753, entered the corps of engineers, and received promotion from the prince of Condé; yet at the commencement of the revolution he became a partisan of the republic, and, as a member of the Convention, voted for the death of the king. During the Reign of Terror he

CARO

took an active part in public affairs; and on the establishment of the Executive Directory he became one of its five members. In this office he remained till 1797, when, with Barthélemy and others, he was accused as a royalist, and exiled. Buonaparte, on becoming first consul, recalled Carnot, and made him minister of war. He so steadily opposed the establishment of the consulate for life, that he was at length compelled to resign. He was subsequently a member of the tribunate, and on its suppression retired to private life. In 1807 he received a pension of 10,000 francs. Once more, in 1814, he accepted service, and was appointed governor of Antwerp. In the following year, during the Hundred Days, he was minister of the interior, and after the fall of Napoleon he retired, first to Warsaw, then to Berlin, and finally settled at Magdeburg. There, in the pursuit of science, he passed his last years. As a writer, Carnot is very favourably known by his '*Réflexions sur la Métaphysique du Calcul Infinitésimal*,' '*La Géométrie de Position*,' and other scientific treatises. Died, 1823.

Caro, Annibale, an Italian poet. His parents were poor, but in early life he was patronised by Pietro Ludovico Farnese. Subsequently he became secretary to the cardinal Alessandro Farnese, who heaped preferments upon him. His original works, both prose and verse, are of a high order; but his chief merit is in his translations from the Greek and Latin. Among these he obtained the highest reputation by his translation of the *Æneid*. Born, 1507; died, 1566.

Caroline, Amelia Elizabeth, Queen of George IV., was second daughter of Duke Charles William Ferdinand of Brunswick and the Princess Augusta of England, sister of George III. She was born May 17th, 1768, married the Prince of Wales in 1795, and gave birth to the Princess Charlotte in the year following; but was scarcely recovered from her confinement when her husband abandoned her without assigning any valid reason. The princess retired to a mansion at Blackheath, where she devoted herself to the arts and sciences, and dispensed no inconsiderable part of her income in acts of benevolence. Meanwhile, the friends of the prince accused her of illicit connections, and even asserted that she was the mother of a boy whom she had adopted, and that the father was Sir Sidney Smith. This led to a 'delicate investigation,' and on the whole evidence being submitted to George III., he declared himself satisfied of her innocence, and received her with marks of his especial favour. In 1813 the quarrel was renewed, and in July, 1814, the princess obtained permission to go to Brunswick, and, afterwards, to make the tour of Italy and Greece. On quitting England, she assumed the title of Countess of Wolfenbüttel; and, while at Milan, took into her service an Italian, named Bartolomeo Bergami, and appointed his sister one of her maids of honour. For a time she resided at Como; but afterwards visited Tunis, Malta, Athens, Con-

CARPENTER

stantinople, Ephesus, and lastly Jerusalem. While there she made munificent gifts to the conventual fathers as well as to the poor; and founded a new order of knighthood, entitled the order of St. Caroline, of which she constituted Bergami grand master. Her indiscretion in thus elevating Bergami became a theme of general conversation; and commissioners were secretly sent out to make enquiries and to furnish evidence on which to obtain a divorce. While absent from England, death had deprived her of her friends, George III. and the duke of Kent; of her daughter, the Princess Charlotte; and her brother the duke of Brunswick, who fell at Ligny, two days previous to the battle of Waterloo. Yet, on the Prince of Wales ascending the throne, January 29, 1820, the ministry offered her an income of 50,000*l.* sterling, the title of queen of England, and all the dignities appertaining thereto, on condition that she should continue to reside abroad. This proposal she rejected, accused her enemies of conspiracy against her, and returned to England, cheered by the enthusiastic welcome of nine-tenths of the people. She was then publicly accused by the minister, Lord Liverpool, of adultery; and, after a protracted trial, on which the queen was defended by Mr. (afterwards Lord) Brougham, the bill of pains and penalties was passed to a third reading by a trifling majority; but government thought it prudent to withdraw it. After this outrage on public decency, preparations were made for the king's coronation. The queen demanded to be crowned with him; and this being refused, she requested to be present at the ceremony, but was repeatedly turned from the doors of Westminster Abbey and refused admission. The spirit of Caroline sank under this last effort; and scarcely had a fortnight elapsed when she was taken suddenly ill, and died on the 7th of August, 1821. Having expressed a wish that she should not be buried in England, her remains were removed to Brunswick. On the funeral procession passing through London, a violent conflict took place between the life-guards, who were conducting it, and the populace. To what extent the queen was guilty no one can say, the evidence being most conflicting and unsatisfactory; but seldom has a woman had so many pleas to urge in extenuation of her crime, if really guilty.

Carpaccio, Vittore, a distinguished Italian painter, was born probably at Venice, about 1450. He is said to have been the pupil of Luigi Vivarini; belonged to the naturalist school, and excelled in landscape-painting. Many of his works are now in the Academy of Venice; and among them, a series illustrating the life of St. Ursula and her companions, and a '*Presentation in the Temple*.' A very fine example of this master was purchased for the National Gallery in 1865; a picture representing the Virgin and Child, with the Doge of Venice kneeling before them, and other figures, life-size. Carpaccio died after 1521.

Carpenter, Dr. Lant, an eminent theolo-

gical writer, was born at Kidderminster, 1780. After finishing his education under the care of Mr. Pearsall, a relation of his mother, whose zeal in behalf of the Dissenters is well known, he was sent in 1797 to the academy of Northampton, with a view to the ministry, and on finishing his studies at Glasgow university he became assistant in a school at Birmingham, subsequently one of the librarians of the Athenæum at Liverpool, where he formed an intimacy with Roscoe, Dr. Currie, and other eminent men, and in 1805 one of the ministers of the Unitarian congregation at Exeter. In 1817 he undertook the care of the Unitarian church at Bristol; and there he laboured till 1826, when his health began to decline, and he travelled in England and on the Continent. He returned to Bristol in 1829, and continued assiduously to promote every good and useful work; but in 1839 his health once more gave way, and while sailing from Naples to Leghorn, he fell overboard and was drowned, 5th April, 1840. His body was found near the site of the ancient Antium, and was interred there. Dr. Carpenter, besides publishing numerous sermons and polemical pamphlets, contributed largely to Rees's *Cyclopædia* and many periodicals; and his separate works, published both during his life and after his death, are masterpieces of style and argument. His 'Apostolical Harmony of the Gospels' is referred to as an authority even by his theological opponents.

Carpenter, William Hookham, F.S.A., keeper of prints and drawings in the British Museum, was born in London in 1792. He was only son of James Carpenter, the publisher, who was closely connected with many painters and engravers, and dealt largely in works on art. He became a partner in his father's business, but afterwards applied himself to literature and the study of art. He prepared a new edition of Spence's 'Anecdotes,' and in 1844 published his 'Pictorial Notices' of Vandyke and Rubens. In the following year he received his appointment at the British Museum, and the services which, for more than twenty years, he rendered in that post have earned him a European reputation. By means of his extensive knowledge and vigilant attention many important acquisitions have been secured for the Print Room, and the collection now forms the most complete existing illustration of the history of engraving. One of the latest purchases made by his advice was the original study for the 'Garvagh Raphael.' Mr. Carpenter was a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery and a member of the Academy of the Fine Arts, Amsterdam. He married in 1817 Margaret Geddes, daughter of Alexander Geddes, Esq., of Alderbury, who has attained distinction as a portrait painter. Died at the British Museum, July 12, 1866.

Carpi, Ugo da, an Italian painter and wood engraver of the 16th century, to whom is generally attributed the invention of the kind of engraving called by the Italians 'chiaroscuro.' The facts and dates of his life are

unknown, and his engravings, chiefly after Raphael and Parmegiano, are few in number and difficult to identify.

Carpi, Girolamo da, an Italian painter of the 16th century, and a very successful imitator of Correggio. Died at Ferrara, 1556.

Carpini, Johannes de Plano, a Dominican friar of the 13th century, and one of the embassy from Pope Innocent IV. to the descendants of Zenghis Khan, sent to prevent them from invading Europe, and to induce them rather to turn their arms against the Saracens and Turks.

Carpocrates, a Gnostic teacher of the 2nd century, who denied the divine nature of Christ and made light of morality. His followers were accused of lewd and immoral practices, but Dr. Lardner thinks the accusation unfounded.

Carpoz, the name of a German family, many of whose members distinguished themselves as jurists, theologians, &c., in the 17th and 18th centuries. Among them were **Johann Benedict**, born at Leipsic in 1639, who became Professor of Theology and Hebrew at the university of his native town, and died in 1699. He left various treatises on sacred philology.—**Johann Gottlieb**, nephew of the preceding, born at Dresden in 1679. He was author of 'Critica Sacra,' introductions to the historical books of the Old Testament, and to the New Testament, &c. Died, 1767.—**Johann Benedict**, philologist, born at Leipsic in 1720. He was Professor of Philosophy at Leipsic, and afterwards of Ancient Literature at Helmstadt. He wrote many works and published several translations of Greek authors. Died, 1803.

Carr, Robert. [Somerset, Earl of.]

Carr, William Holwell, an English clergyman, and a distinguished patron of the fine arts. He spent large sums in pictures, which he bequeathed to the National Gallery. Died, 1830.

Carranza, Bartolomeo de, a Spanish Dominican. He distinguished himself at the council of Trent, and had the honour to accompany Philip II. of Spain to England, where he laboured so zealously to establish Popery, that the king made him archbishop of Toledo. Here, however, his success ended; for being accused of heresy, he was imprisoned at Rome for ten years, and subsequently sent to a monastery for the remainder of his life. His chief works are 'Summa Conciliorum' and a 'Treatise on the Residence of Bishops.' Died, 1576.

Carrel, Armand, chief editor of the 'National,' and a distinguished political writer. He was born at Rouen, in 1801, and served for some years in the army. At the age of 24 he settled at Paris, and applied himself to literature, at first in the service of the historian Thierry, and afterwards as miscellaneous writer and journalist. He became one of the founders and joint editor of the 'National' in 1830. Died of a wound he received in a duel with M. Girardin a few days previous, July 24, 1836.

Carrenno de Miranda, Don Juan, an

CARRERAS

eminent Spanish painter, patronised by Philip IV. In colouring and tenderness of feeling he surpasses all his countrymen, with the exception of Murillo. Died, 1685.

Carreras, José Miguel, Juan, and Luis; three brothers, distinguished in the revolution of Chili; pre-eminent for patriotism, talents, and purity of character; yet, by adverse fortune, they all perished at Mendoza, under the merciless rule of O'Higgins and San Martin. The latter sent their aged father an account of the expenses of the execution of Juan and Luis, who suffered in 1818; with an order for its immediate payment. He paid it, and, two days afterwards, expired of a broken heart. Don José Miguel met his unhappy fate in 1822: when endeavouring to take advantage of a popular movement in his favour, he was surrounded, made prisoner, and executed.

Carrier, Jean Baptiste, one of the most bloodthirsty actors in the French revolution, was born near Aurillac in 1756. He was sent on a mission to La Vendée, where he caused thousands of victims, men, women, and children, to be drowned, beheaded, or shot, the ordinary mode of execution being too tardy for him. Fifteen thousand persons perished in this way; the banks of the Loire were strewed with the dead bodies, and the water was so polluted that it was prohibited to drink it. On the fall of the party called the Mountain, he was tried before the revolutionary tribunal, and condemned to the guillotine, in 1794.

Carstares, William, a Scotch divine, but of more influence as a politician, was born at Cathcart, in 1649. In order to remove him from the danger of being led into politics, his friends sent him from Edinburgh, where he had commenced his studies, to Utrecht. Becoming known to the prince of Orange he obtained his confidence, and was employed by him in forwarding his designs upon England. Being privy to the Rye-house plot he was apprehended, and put to the torture, which he bore with much fortitude, but at length made a statement, which was afterwards used against his friend, Mr. Baillie. On his liberation he returned to Holland, where the prince received him very cordially, and made him his chaplain. He accompanied William to England, and though nominally only his chaplain, was in fact one of the most influential and able of his state advisers. Under Queen Anne he had no political power, but was made Principal of the University of Edinburgh, in which post he gave satisfaction equally to her Majesty and to the Scottish public. By the house of Hanover he was equally patronised, and continued a favourite till his death, which took place in his 66th year, in 1715.

Carstens, Asmus Jacob, a Danish painter of considerable merit. His subjects, nearly all taken from the classic authors, exhibit gracefulness of attitude with vigorous expression. One of his largest works is the 'Fall of the Angels,' which contains above 200 figures. Born, 1754; died, 1798.

CARTERET

Carte, Samuel, an English divine and antiquary; author of a valuable and elaborate work, entitled 'Tabula Chronologica Archiepiscopatum et Episcopatum in Anglia et Wallia,' &c. Died, 1740.

Carte, Thomas, son of the above, and like him an antiquary, historian, and divine. On the accession of George I., feeling that he could not conscientiously take the required oaths, he abandoned his profession of a clergyman; and during the rebellion of 1715 he was so strongly suspected that a warrant was issued against him, but he was safely concealed in the house of a clergyman in Warwickshire. He was subsequently involved in political strife, but he escaped by timely flight. As an author he is chiefly known by his 'History of England.' Born, 1686; died, 1754.

Carter, Elizabeth, an eminent classical scholar, translator, and miscellaneous writer, the daughter of a clergyman residing at Deal, in Kent. Under the instructions of her father she became an admirable Greek and Latin scholar, and was well skilled in German, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Hebrew, and Arabic. She translated Crousaz's critique on Pope's Essay on Man, Algarotti's Explanation of Newton's Philosophy, and the works of Epictetus. After her decease six volumes of her correspondence were published, which are calculated to give even a higher opinion of her intellect than her more learned and masculine performances. This accomplished woman was the friend of Dr. Johnson, Bishop Butler, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other distinguished men. Born, 1717; died, 1806; aged 89. Her portrait, by Lawrence, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Carter, Thomas, an eminent Irish musician and composer. Among his compositions are the songs, 'Oh, Nannie, wilt thou gang wi' me?' and 'Stand to your guns, my hearts of oak.' Died, 1804.

Carteret, John, Earl of Granville, an eminent English statesman, was born in 1690. Immediately on attaining his majority he took his seat in the House of Lords. Warmly supporting the Hanoverian succession, he was noticed by George I., and employed by him in various posts till 1721, when he succeeded Craggs as secretary of state. In 1724 he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; and though he gave some offence by prosecuting the printer of the Drapier's (Swift's) letters, he was on the whole a popular viceroy. In the reign of George II. he again held that post, and with even more success than before. On his return to England he became a resolute opponent of Walpole; and when he had succeeded in removing that statesman, and procuring office for himself, he supported measures similar to those he had formerly condemned. But though as secretary of state, and as President of the Council, in which office he died, his conduct was marked by much vacillation, he retained court favour to the last. Died, 1763.

Carteret, Philip, a distinguished naval

officer of the 18th century. In conjunction with Captain Wallis he commanded an expedition to the South Seas in 1766. Of the discoveries they made, some account is given by Hawkesworth, in the introduction to his narrative of Cook's voyage.

Cartier, Jacques, a French navigator of the 16th century, who made several voyages of discovery on the coasts of North America. He was the first Frenchman who set foot on the soil of Canada, and planted the French flag there. The accounts of his three voyages, in 1534-35-36, were republished at Paris in 1865.

Cartwright, John, an English political reformer. Early in life he served in the navy, but subsequently became a major in the Nottingham militia; from which circumstance he was generally known as Major Cartwright, though he had been superseded for many years previous to his death. As an amateur politician he was before the public for many years, both by his writings in favour of American independence and by his public addresses in furtherance of a radical reform of the government. He also displayed great firmness and disinterestedness on all occasions when multitudes assembled to advocate and petition for popular rights. He died in 1824, aged 84.

Cartwright, Dr. Edmund, brother of the preceding, and a clergyman of the established church. In 1770 he published a poem, entitled 'Armira and Elvira;' but he is chiefly known by his valuable invention of the power loom, first introduced in 1785, and which, though for some time violently opposed by ignorant and prejudiced men, was at length universally adopted. He received in 1809 a grant of £10,000 from parliament as the reward of his services. Died, 1823.

Cartwright, Thomas, an eminent Puritan divine of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., Professor of Divinity at Cambridge university, but expelled for his opinions, and driven to take refuge in Holland. After 12 years' absence he returned, and held the post of master of a hospital at Warwick. He was imprisoned by the High Commission Court in 1590 for three years. Cartwright was author of some Commentaries on the New Testament, of which a beautiful edition was published by the Elzevirs after his death. He was also author of 'Commentaria Practica in totam Historiam Evangelicam,' a 'Body of Divinity,' 'Commentaria Succincta et Dilucida in Proverbia Solomonis,' &c. Died, 1602, aged 68.

Cartwright, William, an English divine and poet. Both as a preacher and as a member of the council of war at Oxford he zealously and ably served the cause of Charles I., and was for a short time imprisoned by the Parliament. His literary talents must have been great, for Bishop Fell said that he was 'all that man could arrive at;' and Ben Jonson, in his familiar way, said, 'My son, Cartwright, writes all like a man.' But the remains of Cartwright are very disproportionate to these high praises, con-

sisting only of four plays and a few poems. He died, at the early age of 33, in 1643, having been shortly before appointed Professor of Metaphysics at Oxford.

Cary, Lucius. [Falkland, Lord.]

Carvalho Melho. [Pombal, Marquis of.]

Cary, Henry Francis, the translator of Dante, was born at Gibraltar in 1772. His father was a captain in the army; but soon after the birth of his son he settled in Staffordshire, and sent him when eight years old to Uxbridge School, and afterwards successively to Rugby and Birmingham. In 1790 he was admitted as a commoner of Christchurch, Oxford; and after finishing his college studies he was presented successively to the livings of Abbot's Bromley in Staffordshire and Kingsbury in Warwickshire. The delicacy of his health obliging him to have recourse to the best medical advice, he came to London in 1808, and after holding various cures in the metropolis and the vicinity, he became in 1825 assistant keeper of printed books in the British museum, an office, however, which he resigned in 1837, when his application for the chief librarianship was rejected. Mr. Cary contributed largely to the Gentleman's and the London Magazines, produced translations of the 'Birds' of Aristophanes and the Odes of Pindar, and wrote a series of Lives of the English Poets, in continuation of Dr. Johnson's; besides editing the works of Pope, Cowper, Milton, Thomson, and Young; but his chief reputation rests on his admirable translation of Dante, which, though somewhat neglected on its first appearance, has since received the meed of acknowledgment from all competent critics. Died, 1844.

Cary, Robert, LL.D., an English divine and writer. During the civil war he left the established church and joined the Presbyterian party; and at the Restoration he re-entered the church. His tergiversation was rewarded by an archdeaconry, from which, however, he was ejected in 1664. He wrote a learned and useful work, entitled 'Palaeologia Chronica.' Died, 1688.

Caryl, John, secretary to Mary, queen of James II. He remained faithful to that prince, and was rewarded for his fidelity with the titles of Earl Caryl and Baron Dartford. In the reign of Queen Anne he was living in England, and was intimate with Pope. He was the author of some poems, translations of psalms from the Vulgate, and two plays—'The English Princess,' a tragedy; and 'Sir Solomon, or the Cautious Coxcomb,' a comedy. Died, 1717.

Caryl, Joseph, an eminent Nonconformist divine, author of a voluminous 'Commentary on Job.' Died, 1673.

Casa, Giovanni de la, secretary of state under Pope Paul IV. He was distinguished as a statesman and as an ecclesiastic; but his fame rests upon his writings, which are among the purest specimens of Tuscan composition. His poems are of a high order; but his chief

work is a prose dialogue, 'Galateo, or the Art of Living in the World.' Born, 1503; died, 1556.

Casanati, Girolamo, Cardinal, librarian of the Vatican, was born at Naples in 1620. He was chamberlain to Pope Innocent X., was created cardinal by Clement X., and became librarian of the Vatican under Innocent XII. in 1693. He was founder of the library which bears his name. Died, 1700.

Casanova, Marco Antonio, a modern Latin poet. He imitated Martial in his style, and made Giulio de' Medici, afterwards Pope Clement VII., a favourite object of his attack. He at length offended so greatly that he was compelled to quit Rome. Clement, however, was induced to pardon him. But the unlucky satirist escaped execution only to perish still more miserably; for, on the taking of Rome by the Imperialists, he was reduced to the necessity of begging his bread, and at length died of the plague, which followed the sack of Rome, in 1527.

Casanova de Seingalt, Jean Jacques, whose career of adventure and intrigue in almost all the countries of Europe gained for him the name of the Gil Blas of the 18th century, was born at Venice, 1725. It would be impossible within our limits to give even an outline of his remarkable career: suffice it to say, that he figured as priest, soldier, and statesman, successively; found means to gain the favour of some of the greatest potentates of Europe, among others of Frederick the Great and Catherine II.; and after roaming from place to place (for his intriguing spirit frequently led to a forced change of quarters) he ended his long life of mingled charlatany, profligacy, and ability at Vienna, 1803. His attainments in literature and science brought him acquainted with Voltaire and other literati of the day. He left copious memoirs of his life and times.

Casanova, Francis, brother of the preceding, an eminent painter, chiefly of landscapes and battle-pieces. He was employed by Catherine II., of Russia, to paint the victories of her armies over the Turks. Born in London, 1727; died, 1805.

Casanova, Jean Baptiste, another brother of the adventurer, was born in London, 1730. He was a pupil of Mengs, and closely connected with Winckelmann in his antiquarian researches. By way of testing the sagacity of the German antiquary, he sent him two pictures, which he had himself painted in the style of those a short time previously found at Herculaneum, declaring them to be ancient works; and Winckelmann inserted engravings of them in the first edition of his 'History of Ancient Art,' with an elaborate commentary upon their merits. Casanova was Professor of Painting in the Dresden Academy; and died in 1798.

Casas, Bartolomeo de las, a Spanish prelate, distinguished for his generous and constant, though unavailing exertions in favour

of the natives of South America. He was born in 1474, and in his 19th year accompanied his father, who sailed with Columbus, to the West Indies. On his return to Spain he embraced the ecclesiastical profession, in order that he might act as a missionary in the western hemisphere, 'there to spend his days in preaching the Gospel to the Indians, and humanity to their oppressors.' Twelve times he crossed the ocean, to plead at the foot of the Spanish throne the cause of the wretched Indians, then bought and sold like cattle by the Spanish colonists, and passed fifty years of his life in attempting, though with little effect, the amelioration of their lot. He sanctioned, but did not first suggest, the introduction of African negroes as substitutes for the feeble Indians. He was made bishop of Chiapa in 1544, but he resigned his see in 1551, returned to his native country, and died at Madrid, 1566, in the 92nd year of his age. Of the writings of Las Casas, the most valuable is his 'General History of the Indies.' It still remains in manuscript.

Casaubon, Isaac, theologian and philologist, a native of Geneva, distinguished by his great erudition and critical ability. For several years he held the Greek professorship at Lausanne, and afterwards at Montpellier; but on the invitation of Henry IV., he removed to Paris. There he was made Professor of the Belles Lettres, and afterwards royal librarian, and had a pension, not very punctually paid, assigned him by Henry IV.; at whose death Casaubon came to England, and James I. gave him two prebends. In return, however, the king required his aid in writing against the Roman Catholics. Casaubon's editions of classic authors are very numerous, and display immense industry and erudition. Born, 1559; died, 1614.

Casaubon, Meric, D.D., son of the above. He was born at Geneva, came with his father to England, and was educated at Oxford, where he obtained the degree of M.A. His 'Pietas contra Maledicos,' written against the Catholics and in vindication of his father, introduced him to the notice of King Charles I., by whom he was presented to some valuable church preferments. During the Commonwealth he was persecuted and imprisoned, but remained unshaken in fidelity. At the Restoration he recovered his livings. Among his writings is a treatise concerning Credulity and Incredulity. Died, 1671.

Casimir III., the Great, king of Poland, born in 1309, was son of Vladislas Loketek, and distinguished himself early in the wars carried on, especially with the Teutonic knights, by his father. He was elected to the throne in 1333. His chief military exploits were the conquest of Silesia, made after he had ceded it to the king of Bohemia; two victories over the latter; a great victory over the Tatars on the Vistula; and the conquest of part of Lithuania. He gave a code of laws to Poland, which limited the royal authority, and also secured the peasants against the oppression of the nobles.

CASSANDER

He promoted learning and founded the university of Cracow. Casimir had many noble qualities, and was beloved by his subjects. His great failing was excessive sensuality. He was thrice married, and had many mistresses, a beautiful Jewess being among the latter; for whose sake he gave many privileges to the Jews. Died, 1370. He was the last king of the Piast dynasty.

Cassander, king of Macedonia, was the son of Antipater, on whose death, in B.C. 319, he was excluded from the succession by the appointment of Polysperchon. Assisted by Antigonus, he made himself master of Athens, and soon after most of the Greek cities submitted to him. He invaded Macedonia, and besieged the queen-mother Olympias in Pydna, and had her put to death. His ambition unchecked by any scruples; and by marriage-alliance, by wars, and by murders of rival claimants, he secured himself on the throne of Macedonia. He took the title of king at the same time with the other generals and successors of Alexander, B.C. 306. Died 296.

Cassianus, Joannes, a monk of the 4th and 5th centuries, distinguished as the founder or one of the chief promoters of Semi-Pelagianism in Gaul. His youth was spent in monasteries of the East, whence he passed to Constantinople, and became the pupil of Chrysostom, for whom he ever retained the profoundest love. He was sent on a mission to Rome about A.D. 404, and afterwards settled at Marseilles, where he founded two monasteries, one for each sex, and introduced the most austere discipline. He wrote the Monastic Institutes, and showed himself in that work the opponent of the extreme views of Augustine. He is said to have lived to a great age, and died A.D. 448.

Cassini, Jean Dominique, an eminent astronomer, was born at Perinaldo, near Nice, and studied at Genoa with the Jesuits. His fame reaching France, he was invited to pay a visit to that country, where the kindness shown to him by Louis XIV., and his great minister, Colbert, caused him to remain for the rest of his life. He was the first Director of the Royal Observatory at Paris, and he continued to fill that office with high honour for upwards of 40 years. He demonstrated the diurnal motion of Jupiter on his axis, ascertained the periods of rotation of Jupiter, Mars, and Venus, and discovered four satellites of Saturn, in addition to that which Huygens had discovered. Cassini was the first to investigate the zodiacal light, and determine its relations in space. He died in 1712, having previously been for some years deprived of sight.

Cassini, Jacques, son of the preceding, and, like him, an eminent astronomer; author of 'A Treatise on the Figure and Magnitude of the Earth,' 'The Elements of Astronomy,' &c. Born at Paris, 1677; died, 1756.

Cassini de Thury, César François, son of the last named, and his successor in the Royal Observatory. Like his father and grandfather, he did much to advance science; and, having better instruments than theirs, he was

CASSIVELLAUNUS

enabled to improve upon their labours. Born, 1714; died, 1784.—The last member of this illustrious family, **Jean Dominique**, whose name is also associated with theirs in the pursuit of science, died in 1845.

Cassiodorus, Magnus Aurelius, a Roman statesman and historian. He was born in south Italy, about 468, of a noble family, and held some of the highest offices of state, including that of consul. He was in fact first minister to Theodoric the Great and his successors in the Ostrogothic kingdom. He founded a monastery at Viviers, and when 70 years of age he retired to it, and there lived thirty years. His writings are valuable, especially his twelve books of epistles, or rather state papers, on account of the light they throw upon the manners of his time; but his style is condemned by Gibbon as being quaint and declamatory. Died about 570.

Cassius Longinus, Caius, a Roman of the last age of the republic, and the associate of Brutus in the assassination of Julius Caesar. He first distinguished himself in the expedition of Crassus against the Parthians, in the year B.C. 53. In the civil war he first joined the party of Pompey, but after the battle of Pharsalia he went over to Caesar, without however ceasing to dread his ambition and supremacy. It was Cassius who devised the plot against the dictator, and induced Brutus to join in it. That his patriotism was sincere may be inferred from his reply to Antony, who, on the day after the assassination of Caesar, tauntingly asked him if he had another dagger. 'Yes,' was the reply, 'if you become a tyrant.' Cassius tried to get possession of Syria, but failed, and then joined Brutus in Greece. At the battle of Philippi he commanded the left wing, and on its repulse he retired to a tent with his freedman, whom he ordered to kill him. Brutus, in lamenting him, called him 'ultimus Romanorum.' Died, B.C. 42.

Cassius, Spurius, a celebrated Roman, who was thrice chosen consul, in B.C. 502, 493, and 486. He rendered great services to the republic both as general and statesman. In his first consulship he conquered the Sabines, and took Pometia; in his second he concluded a league with the Latins on very advantageous terms, which lasted for a hundred years, and was only broken by the irruption of the Gauls; and in his third made a league with the Hernici. His most memorable achievement, however, was the carrying of the first agrarian law at Rome, for the division of part of the public lands among the plebeians. The hatred of the patricians expressed itself in his impeachment the following year, and he was put to death on the charge of aiming at sovereign power.

Cassivellaunus, a British prince, who, in A.C. 54, was appointed commander-in-chief of the Britons, and unsuccessfully disputed with Julius Caesar the passage of the Thames. His capital, now St. Albans, was taken by Caesar, and he was soon after defeated, and surrendered to the conqueror.

CASTAGNO

Castagno, Andrea del, a celebrated Italian painter, was born in Tuscany in 1390. He was early left an orphan, and was employed as shepherd-boy by a cousin, but his talent for drawing procured him the patronage of Bernardetto de' Medici, who had him apprenticed. It is not known who was his master. He distinguished himself by a daring realism and energy which often becomes coarseness. Among his works were two Crucifixions; a series of frescos of heroes and sibyls at Legnaia; frescos in the hospital and church of Santa Maria Nuova at Florence; and a fine equestrian portrait of Niccolo di Tolentino. He was a man of violent temper, and for centuries lay under the charge of having murdered a rival, Domenico Veneziano. Of this crime he is now cleared, and is shown to have died in 1457, four years before the death of Domenico.

Castalion, Sebastian, one of the earliest friends and follow-labourers of Calvin, born 1515. He became teacher of Latin at Geneva. Unfortunately he differed from the great reformer on some theological questions. He was in consequence deprived of his office of teacher, and repaired to Basel, where he was named Professor of Greek, and also occupied himself with preparing Latin and French versions of the Bible. Calvin, unmoved by the indigence to which he had reduced his conscientious and candid opponent, used all his influence to degrade him and thwart his exertions. He had even the meanness to bring against him a ridiculous accusation of theft. Died, 1563.

Castañón, Francisco Saverio, a Spanish general, was born about 1756. He entered the army at an early age, and spent some time at Berlin, to study the art of war under one of its greatest masters, Frederick the Great. General Castañón is chiefly celebrated for the victory he obtained over the French under Dupont at Baylen in 1808, which was followed by the expulsion of Joseph Buonaparte, and the temporary restoration of Ferdinand VII. The brave Swiss leader, Aloys Reding, contributed to this victory. Castañón took part in many of the great battles of the Peninsular War, but did not greatly distinguish himself. He was created duke of Baylen, and died at the age of 96, in 1852.

Castell, Edmund, an English divine and lexicographer, was a native of Hatley, Cambridgeshire. He spent a handsome fortune and occupied 17 years in the compilation of his 'Lexicon Heptaglotton,' a dictionary in seven languages; but nearly all the copies remained unsold, and but for some preferment in the church, and the Arabic professorship at Cambridge, his zeal, learning, and diligence would have been unrewarded. Born, 1606; died, 1685.

Castellanus. [Duchatel.]

Castelnau, Jacques de, Marquis of Castelnau, marshal of France, was son of Michel de Castelnau, and was born about 1620. He entered the army, and early distinguished himself in Holland. He contributed to the defeat of the Imperialists at Nordlingen in 1645, had two

CASTIGLIONE

horses killed under him, and received several wounds. He served at many sieges, and was frequently wounded; commanded in Flanders, in the absence of Turenne, in 1656, and took part in the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk; contributed to the victory over the Spaniards at the battle of the Dunes; was created marshal of France in June, 1658; and was killed by a musket-shot at Dunkirk about a month later.

Castelnau, Michel de, Sieur de la Mauvissière, a distinguished French diplomatist, was born about 1620. He was the grandson of Pierre de Castelnau, one of the *querriers* of Louis XII., was carefully educated and entered the army. While serving in Piedmont his courage and intelligence procured him the friendship of the Cardinal of Lorraine, who soon after entrusted to him various important missions. He was sent to Scotland to Mary Stuart, then affianced to the dauphin, thence to Queen Elizabeth, with whom he treated respecting the surrender of Calais; and afterwards to Germany, to dissuade the princes of the empire from favouring the Protestants; to Savoy, and to Rome. It was Castelnau who discovered the first symptoms of the conspiracy of Amboise. On the death of Francis II., he accompanied the queen Mary to Scotland, remained a year with her and made several attempts to effect her reconciliation with Queen Elizabeth. In the civil war in France, Castelnau adhered with fidelity and a wise moderation to the cause of the Catholics; served at the siege of Rouen, and at the battle of Dreux (1562), and assisted at the retaking of Havre (1563). He continued throughout the civil war to render great services both with his sword and his counsel. In 1574 he was sent again ambassador to England, and remained here ten years, during which time he wrote his 'Mémoires' for the instruction of his son. They include a period of eleven years from 1559 to 1570, and are of great value as a truthful and impartial record of the great affairs of the time. After his return to France, Castelnau refused to recognise the 'League,' and was deprived by the duke of Guise of his government of St. Dizier. His château was destroyed, and he was reduced almost to destitution; but Henry IV. gave him a command in the army. Castelnau died at Joinville, in 1592. Some of his letters are preserved in the Cottonian and Harleian collections in the British Museum.

Casti, Giambattista, an Italian poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1721. He travelled much, and lived successively at Vienna, St. Petersburg, Florence, and Paris. He succeeded Metastasio as court-poet at Vienna. His most admired poem is entitled 'Gli Animali parlante,' an allegory and ingenious satire on courts and society. Some of his other works are noted for their indecency. Died at Paris, 1804.

Castiglione, Baldassare, an Italian statesman and writer, a native of the duchy of Mantua. Having attached himself to the court

CASTIGLIONE

of Urbino, he was sent by the duke ambassador to Henry VIII., who made him a knight of the Garter. He was afterwards ambassador to Leo X., who offered him a cardinal's hat, and to Clement VII., who charged him with an embassy to the emperor, Charles V., on which occasion he displayed great talent and dexterity. After the sack of Rome by the Constable Bourbon in 1527, Castiglione lived in Spain till his death. His poems, both Latin and Italian, are admired, and his letters throw much light on the affairs of his time. But his chief work is '*Il Cortegiano*,' the *Courtier*. This work is a classic in Italy, has been frequently republished, and is so much admired by the Italians that they call it '*The Golden Book*.' Born, 1478; died, 1529.

Castiglione, Giovanni Benedetto, a Genoese painter, born, 1616. He is surnamed **Il Grechetto**. He excelled in landscapes and animals, but his picture of '*The Nativity*' shows that he had power in the highest walk of art. He was also an admirable engraver. Died, 1670.

Castillo, Bernal Diaz del, a Spanish officer of the 16th century, one of the companions of Fernando Cortez in his expedition to South America. He wrote a work, rough in style, but full of valuable information, entitled '*Historia Verdadera de la Conquista de Nueva Espana*.' Died in Mexico, about 1560.

Castlereagh, Lord. Robert Stewart, Viscount **Castlereagh**, Earl and Marquis of **Londonderry**, the great statesman and diplomatist, was the eldest son of Robert, first marquis of Londonderry, and was born in 1769. He was a native of Ireland, and was educated at Armagh and St. John's College, Cambridge; and having made the tour of Europe, was, on his return, chosen a member of the Irish parliament. He joined the opposition in the first place, and declared himself an advocate for parliamentary reform; but, on obtaining a seat in the British parliament, he took his station on the ministerial benches. In 1797, having then become Lord Castlereagh, he was made keeper of the privy seal for Ireland, and soon after appointed one of the lords of the treasury. The next year he was nominated secretary to the lord lieutenant, and, by his strenuous exertions and abilities in the art of removing opposition, the union with Ireland was greatly facilitated. In 1805 he was appointed secretary of war and the colonies; but, on the death of Mr. Pitt, he retired, until the dissolution of the brief administration of 1806 restored him to the same situation in 1807; and he held his office until the ill-fated expedition to Walcheren, and his duel with his colleague, Mr. Canning, produced his resignation. In 1812 he succeeded the Marquis Wellesley as foreign secretary (which office he held till his decease), and the following year proceeded to the Continent to assist in negotiating a general peace. In 1814 he was plenipotentiary extraordinary to the allied powers, and, towards the close of the same year, to the Congress of Vienna. For these services he received the thanks of parliament, and was honoured with the order

CATALANI

of the Garter. Sharing the general desire for peace and for the security of Europe against French ambition, Lord Castlereagh adopted the views of Metternich and tacitly favoured the league of despots known as the Holy Alliance. On the death of his father, in 1821, he succeeded to the title of marquis of Londonderry; but he did not long enjoy it, for in a fit of insanity, brought on by excessive mental and bodily exertion in attending to his public duties, he put an end to his existence by severing the carotid artery with a penknife. This event took place on the 12th of August, 1822; and, on the 20th, his remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. Lord Castlereagh married in 1794 the youngest daughter of the second Earl of Buckinghamshire, but left no children. The '*Castlereagh Despatches*,' 12 vols. 8vo., were edited by his brother, the third Marquis of Londonderry.

Castracani, Castruccio, an Italian general who came to England about 1303, and served in the army of Edward I. He next served in France, and after ten years' absence returned to Italy. He belonged to the Ghibelline party, and in 1316 was chosen head of the republic of Lucca. He rendered great service to the emperor, Louis V. of Bavaria, who rewarded him with the title of duke of Lucca. He was excommunicated by the pope, and died soon after the siege of Pistoia, which town he took from the Florentines. His name is among the minor Italian poets. Born, 1283; died, 1328.

Castrén, Matthias Alexander, an eminent Finnish philologist, was born in 1813. He was educated at the university of Helsingfors, and became an enthusiastic student of the language of his native country. In 1838 he visited Lapland; travelled afterwards in Russian Carrelia; and in 1845 was sent to Russian Lapland, and the country of the Samoyedes. All these journeys were made for the purpose of acquainting himself with the native languages and legends. He was named Professor of the Finnish and ancient northern languages at Helsingfors in 1851. Castrén published a Swedish translation of the old Finnish poem '*Kalevala*,' an account of his travels, and several philological works. His lectures appeared after his death. Died, 1852.

Catriota, George. [*Seanderbeg*.]

Catalani, Angelica, one of the most celebrated singers of modern times, was born at Sinigaglia, in the Papal States, 1782. Her early years were spent in the convent of Gubbio, and soon after quitting the convent she made her debut at Rome, in 1802. The success which she achieved procured her immediate engagements in all the theatres of Italy. At Lisbon, Madrid, and Paris new triumphs awaited her, which were outshone, in 1806, by the brilliancy of her reception in England, where she remained eight years. After the restoration of the Bourbons she returned to Paris, and undertook the management of the Opera Buffa; but this speculation was unfortunate, and Madame Catalani, to repair her shattered for-

CATESBY

tunes, made a professional tour through the capitals of Continental Europe, and returning to England in 1822, remained here three years. In 1825 she again visited Paris, retired to Italy in 1830, and purchased a villa near Florence. She had been long married to a French captain, named Valabrègue. To an agreeable person and a lively style of acting, Madame Catalani added a voice of extraordinary brilliancy and power. Died of cholera at Paris, 1849.

Catesby, Mark, an eminent English naturalist, patronised by Sir Hans Sloane and other wealthy lovers of science. He spent many years in America, for the purpose of collecting and describing the natural productions of that country. He fixed his residence in Carolina, whence he made excursions into Florida, Georgia, and the Bahama Islands. The result of his labours was 'The Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands,' a splendid work in 2 folio volumes, illustrated by upwards of 200 plates. Born, 1680; died, 1749.

Cathcart, Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir **George**, K.C.B., a younger son of Earl Cathcart, was born in London in 1794, and was educated at Eton and Edinburgh University. In 1810 he commenced his military career in the 2nd Life Guards; in 1812 he accompanied his father as aide-de-camp to St. Petersburg, and the following year, having exchanged into the 6th Dragoons, he joined the Imperial headquarters in Germany, and was present at the battles of Lützen, Bautzen, Dresden, Culm, and Leipzig, and subsequently at Brienne and numerous other engagements, and finally at the taking of Paris. Having accompanied his father to the Congress of Vienna in 1814, he was appointed extra aide-de-camp to the duke of Wellington, was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and subsequently accompanied the duke to the Congresses of Aix-la-Chapelle and Verona in the same capacity, meanwhile doing regimental duty with the 7th Hussars, which he had entered in 1819. In 1828 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 57th Foot, and served in Nova Scotia, Bermuda, and Jamaica till 1834, when he retired on half-pay. In 1837, an outbreak having taken place in Canada, he was placed in command of the troops called out on that occasion, and was greatly instrumental in restoring tranquillity to the country, both as a soldier and a civilian. In 1844 he returned to England, and again retired on half-pay; but in 1852, at a crisis of great difficulty, he was appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope, whither he at once proceeded, and where he brought the protracted Kaffir war to a speedy and honourable conclusion. On his return to England in 1854 he was appointed to the command of the 4th Division of the British army, serving in the Crimea, and fell in the memorable battle of Inkermann, November 5, personally animating by his example the soldiers whom he led. His 'Commentaries' on the campaign of 1813-14 (published in 1850) showed that he

CATHERINE

was endowed with a practical knowledge of his profession as rare as it is valuable; and among the losses which the British army sustained in the war with Russia, none was more severely felt by the nation than the loss of General Cathcart.

Catherine, St., of Siena, was born at Siena in 1347, and when she was 20 years of age became a sister of the order of St. Dominic. Having considerable ability and a very lively imagination, she became celebrated as a seer of visions. So great an influence did her pretended visions and revelations obtain her, that she was able to prevail on Gregory XI. to be reconciled to the Florentines, and to remove the papal seat to Rome from Avignon, after it had for 70 years been fixed at the latter place. She wrote various ascetic treatises, and some devotional letters and poems. She died in 1380, and was canonized by Pope Pius II. in 1461.

Catherine of France, Queen of Henry V. of England, was the daughter of Charles VI. of France. Henry, on his marriage to her, was declared successor to the French crown. Their son, afterwards Henry VI., was crowned in both countries while still an infant. Being left a widow, she privately espoused Owen Tudor, a Welsh gentleman, by whom she had two sons, the elder of whom, Edmund, earl of Richmond, was father of Henry VII. Born, 1401; died, 1438.

Catherine of Aragon, Queen of Henry VIII., was the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile, and was born in 1483. In her 18th year she was married to Arthur, prince of Wales, eldest son of Henry VII. The young prince dying in a few months after his marriage, Henry's mercenary dread of losing the rich dowry of Catherine induced him to marry her to her brother-in-law, afterwards Henry VIII. The vast religious changes to which the dissolution of this marriage gave occasion belong rather to history than to biography. Suffice it, therefore, to say, that after years of anxiety and spirited resistance she was divorced. But though she was no longer called queen at court, her attendants at Kimbolton Castle, where she took up her residence, were never allowed to address her otherwise than as a queen, as she protested to the last that the divorce was unjust and illegal. Just before her death she wrote a pathetic letter to Henry in favour of Mary, their daughter, and he is said to have shed tears as he perused it. She possessed considerable literary ability, but some devotional pieces, which have been attributed to her pen, were the production of queen Catherine Parr. Died at Kimbolton, Jan. 1, 1536.

Catherine Parr, Queen of Henry VIII., was eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, of Kendal, in Westmoreland. She was married early in life to Edward Burghie; and, surviving him, she was next married to John Neville, Lord Latimer. Her second husband, too, she survived; and, in 1543, was raised to the throne by King Henry VIII., being his sixth and last wife. Her attachment to the reformed

religion gave deep offence to the still powerful popish party. Gardiner, Wriothesley, and others accused her to the king of heresy and treason, and so far wrought upon him that he signed a warrant for her committal to the Tower. But with her usual tact and good sense she did away at once with the king's suspicions; and when Wriothesley, attended by some guards, called to convey her to the Tower, he found her in high favour, and was sent from the presence of the king with knave, fool, beast, and the like gentle terms. Catherine retained her ascendancy over the king, and at his death he left her 4,000*l.* in addition to her jointure, 'for her great love, obedience, chasteness of life, and wisdom.' She afterwards married Sir Thomas Seymour, uncle of Edward VI., but they lived by no means happily together; and when she died, though in childhood, it was currently reported that she was poisoned. Her letters, some of which have been printed, as well as some devotional treatises, showed that she had considerable literary talent. Died, 1548.

Catherine de' Medici, Queen of Henry II., of France, was the daughter of Lorenzo de' Medici, duke of Urbino, and was born in 1519. In 1533, being then only in her 14th year, she was married to Henry, duke of Orleans, son and successor to Francis I. of France. Her beauty and accomplishments made her the ornament of the French court. For ten years she brought her husband no children, but she subsequently had seven, of whom three successively were kings of France. With profound policy she secured the affection and confidence of her children, and she designedly trained her sons in effeminacy and licentious living, that she might retain her influence over their maturer age. On the death of her husband, and the accession of Francis II., the Guises had the chief political power; and she joined in their persecution of the Huguenots. But the reign of Francis was very brief; and when Charles IX., then only in his 11th year, succeeded him, Catherine had all the authority of regent, though not the title. The death of the duke of Guise still further increased her power, and she joined heart and soul with the Catholics in persecuting the Huguenots. To characterise her political conduct at this time, we need only name the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew, an atrocity which just and humane men of every creed, country, and age join in reprobating. That Charles IX. was urged to it by the persuasions of Catherine most historians admit; and in less than two years after the massacre he died, worn out in mind and body by the stings of remorse. At the death of Charles, Catherine was declared regent until the arrival of her son Henry from Poland. During her regency she governed rigorously but sagaciously, and delivered up the kingdom to Henry III. on his arrival in such order as with only common prudence and firmness would have insured him a peaceable reign. But the new king's weakness soon relaxed the bands which his mother

had so firmly drawn around faction, and civil disturbances ensued, by which Catherine's later years were much embittered. Admitted by all to be a sagacious, crafty, and courageous woman, but detested by every party in the state, she died, aged 70, in 1589.

Catherine of Braganza, Queen of Charles II. of England, whom she married in 1661, was the daughter of John IV. of Portugal. The dissolute conduct of Charles and the shameful openness of his illicit amours gave her much pain; but though neglected by him, she steadily preserved her own honour, and his so far as it depended on her. After his death she returned to Portugal, and when, in 1704, her brother, Don Pedro, was compelled by his increasing infirmities to retire, she was made regent. She held this office only for a brief space; but her conduct, both as regards her internal measures and the war with Spain, showed considerable political ability. She died, in the 67th year of her age, 1705.

Catherine I., Empress of Russia, was the illegitimate daughter of a Livonian peasant. After some years spent in the service of a clergyman, she married a Swedish dragoon, who shortly afterwards went on an expedition and never returned. She then lived as servant, or paramour, with the Russian general Bauer, when Prince Menzikoff became enamoured of her charms, and made her his mistress. Peter I. now distinguished her by his notice, and she became at first his mistress and afterwards his wife. During his lifetime she showed great devotion to him, and at his death she was proclaimed his successor. But her reign was short; for her indulgence in intoxicating liquors produced a disease of which she died in 1727, at the age of 38.

Catherine II., Empress of Russia, was the daughter of the prince of Anhalt-Zerbst. She was born in 1729, and in 1745 became the wife of the duke of Holstein-Gottorp, afterwards the Emperor Peter III. This prince was addicted to low society and to the most scandalous excesses; and Catherine, even in her youth, was by no means remarkable for chastity. Peter at length became so infatuated by his passion for one of his mistresses, the Countess Woronzoff, that he determined to divorce and imprison Catherine, and make the countess empress. Informed of his designs, Catherine promptly caused her husband to be seized, and sent him prisoner to a small palace about 20 miles from St. Petersburg, where Prince Alexis Orloff put him to death, with the connivance, if not at the positive command, of the empress. This occurred in July, 1762, and in the next month Catherine was solemnly crowned empress of all the Russias. Ill as her power was obtained, she used it with some very grave exceptions, wisely and well. She trod firmly in the footsteps of Peter the Great, aiming at once to enrich and civilise her dominions. Schools and towns were founded, public works of equal magnificence and utility were commenced and finished, and the horrible tortures which

CATHERINE

had been inflicted on Russian criminals were almost totally abolished. But her disgusting amours disgraced her as a woman, and her tyrannous conduct towards Poland, the three partitions of which took place in her reign, is a foul blot upon her escutcheon as a sovereign. Amid all the distractions of business and dissipation she found time to encourage literature. Indeed, she was herself author of instructions for a code of laws, which she also translated into German; and she wrote some dramatic pieces, and moral tales for the use of children! Died, aged 67, 1796.

Catherine de Bora. [*See Luther.*]

Catiline, Lucius Sergius Catilina, a Roman, of a noble family and great talents, but of most depraved habits and evil ambition. He was high in favour with Sulla, and succeeded, notwithstanding the foul crimes of which he was commonly accused, in attaining to the quaestorship and other offices of honour and profit. After being tried for oppression in his province of Africa, and being disappointed in his hope of the consulship, Catiline conspired, with other dissolute nobles and their followers, to murder the consuls, but the plot failed. He then formed a more audacious scheme, in which he obtained the co-operation of impoverished and ambitious nobles, greedy, restless soldiers, and the whole vulgar mob. It was to upset the government and possess himself of supreme power. Fortunately for Rome, Cicero was one of the consuls; and he, on being made aware of Catiline's designs, assailed him in the first of those famous orations which alone would suffice to give him the first rank among orators, ancient or modern. Catiline quailed before the indignant eloquence of the consul. He left Rome and went to the camp of Manlius, his confederates in the meantime endeavouring to corrupt the ambassadors of the Allobroges. In this they were defeated by the vigilance and promptitude of Cicero; and Catiline being stopped in his march by the proconsul, Q. Metellus Celer, and at the same time pursued by Antonius, an engagement ensued, in which Catiline, at the head of his associates, fighting with the most desperate courage, was slain, B.C. 62.

Catinat, Nicolas, an illustrious French general, as eminent for his virtues as for his military talents. He was educated for the law, but abandoned the bar for the army, and rose to the highest military honours. He signally defeated the duke of Savoy in 1688, and in 1697 he took the fortress of Ath, in Flanders, after a desperate resistance. In 1701 he was appointed to the chief command of the army in Italy; but Prince Eugene, to whom he was opposed, defeated and compelled him to retreat. Died, 1712.

Cato, Marcus Porcius, surnamed the Censor, an illustrious Roman. He was born at Tusculum, and at the early age of 17 he commenced his career as a soldier, and distinguished himself equally by his courage and by his temperance. After some years passed

CATULLUS

in rural retirement, he was made military tribune in Sicily, and then quaestor in Africa, under Scipio. In 195 he served as praetor in Sardinia. In these situations his conduct was marked by a rigid and honourable economy of the public money; and, in his 40th year, he arrived at the high dignity of the consulship. He obtained important military successes in Spain and Greece, and in 184 had the office of censor. He strongly opposed the luxury of the Romans, and incessantly endeavoured to animate their hatred of the Carthaginians by speeches in the senate, usually concluding with 'Delenda est Carthago;' 'Carthage must fall.' He composed many works; but the treatise 'De Re Rustica,' and some fragments of Roman history, are all that we know of his writings. He was twice married, and had a son by each of his wives. Born, B.C. 234; died, 149.

Cato, Marcus Porcius, surnamed, from his birthplace, 'Uticensis,' was great-grandson of the last named. Being early left an orphan, he was taken into the family of his uncle, Livius Drusus. He served for some time in the army, and obtained the commission of tribune of the soldiers in the army sent against Macedonia. He then became quaestor, and exerted himself for the reformation of abuses. His conduct in this respect, and the unvarying gravity of his demeanour, rendered him almost proverbial for integrity; and Cicero, to whose consular exertions he gave his support, called him 'the father of his country.' Perceiving the designs of Caesar, he had the honesty and courage to oppose him; and considering Caesar more dangerous than Pompey, he ranged himself under the banners of the latter. The fatal battle of Pharsalia compelled him to fly to his native Utica; and when Caesar arrived before that place, Cato calmly retired to his chamber, read Plato's *Phædo*, the Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul, and ended his life by falling upon his sword, B.C. 46.

Cats, Jacob, an eminent Dutch poet and statesman, was born in Zealand in 1577. He studied law at Leyden and Orleans, and after some years of retirement settled at the Hague. He was twice sent ambassador to England, and in 1636 was appointed grand pensionary of Holland, an office which he filled about fifteen years. He spent the rest of his life in retirement and literary labours. His 'Emblems,' 'Country Life,' and other poems, are chiefly didactic, and are characterised by singular simplicity, facility, and good-humour. They had a very great popularity, and the general admiration of the author is shown in the term 'Father Cats,' still applied to him. Died, 1660.

Catullus, Caius Valerius, a Roman poet, was born at or near Verona, B.C. 87. He was a man of wealth and pleasure, and the friend of Cicero, Cinna, and other eminent men. His poems are in various styles, lyric, ode, elegy, and epic; some imitated from the Greek; most of them characterised by ease and simplicity of style, genuine playfulness, and as genuine pathos. Some of them are spoiled by indecency.

CAULAINCOURT

Died, probably B.C. 47. There are several English translations of Catullus.

Caulaincourt, Armand Augustin Louis de, Duke of Vicenza, a descendant of a noble and ancient family of Picardy. In the early days of the French revolution he was imprisoned as a suspected royalist, but was liberated on entering the republican army. There he rose from rank to rank until he became aide-de-camp to Buonaparte, whom he attended in the campaigns of 1805-6-7. Subsequently he was employed in confidential missions, and in the post of foreign minister. After the Restoration he lived in retirement. Born, 1773; died, 1827.

Cavaignac, Louis-Eugène, a distinguished French general, was born at Paris in 1802. His father was a member of the Convention, and his brother Godefroy was one of the most popular members of the republican party in the reign of Louis Philippe. Destined for the army at an early age, he studied at the college of St. Basile, entered the Polytechnic School in 1820, and in due time was made lieutenant of engineers. He went through the campaign of the Morea in 1828 as captain; and on the breaking out of the French revolution of 1830 he was the first officer of his regiment to declare for the new régime; but the year following he was placed on half-pay for signing the project of the National Association, and soon afterwards, on being restored to the army, was sent, as to an honourable banishment, with his regiment to Algeria. Here, under Marshal Clausel, he gave innumerable proofs of great courage and boundless resources on occasions of peril; and his name became associated with those of Lamoricière, Changarnier, Bugeaud, and other distinguished soldiers of the French army in Algiers. For his gallant conduct during the siege of Cherchell, in 1840, he was made lieutenant-colonel; in 1844 he gained great distinction at Isly under Marshal Bugeaud; and for his large share in the battles and perils that ensued on the enterprises of Abd-el-Kader, was rewarded by being promoted to the rank of general and governor of the province of Oran. When the revolution of Feb. 1848 broke out, General Cavaignac was appointed governor-general of Algeria; but on being elected a member of the Constituent Assembly he returned to Paris, and was appointed minister at war by the members of the executive commission. From time to time misunderstandings sprang up between the executive and the minister at war, which increased in intensity on the approach of the fatal days of June. On the outbreak of the 22nd, General Cavaignac did not regard it as a mere insurrection, but as the commencement of a civil war, and took decisive measures to suppress it. In the general terror which prevailed, the executive commission resigned their functions; Paris was declared in a state of siege; the National Assembly appointed Cavaignac dictator with unlimited powers; and after a terrific struggle, during which he displayed all the highest qualities both of a

CAVALLINI

soldier and a patriot, society was saved, to use a familiar expression, though at a cost of life and bloodshed which Paris had never witnessed even during the first revolution. As soon as he had pacified the capital, true to his republican principles, he laid down his dictatorship; but the National Assembly, in acknowledgment of his services, nominated him President of the Council, with power to select his own ministry. In this office he displayed equal tact and moderation both as regards home and foreign politics. Towards the close of the year he became a candidate for the presidency of the republic; but he only mustered about one million and a half of votes, while his opponent, Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, received nearly six millions, and on the 20th of December he resigned his high functions and took his place in the National Assembly among the moderate republicans. During the three years that followed, both by his votes and speeches, he maintained a firm adhesion to the republic: hence when Louis Napoleon perpetrated his coup d'état on Dec. 2, 1851, one of his precautions was to arrest General Cavaignac, together with the most distinguished members of the assembly, and transfer him to the fortress of Ham. On his liberation he was elected to the 'Corps Législatif,' but he refused to take the oath to the new government. From that period he lived in retirement, till June, 1857, when he was chosen one of the deputies for the Seine, in opposition to the Imperial candidate; but a few weeks afterwards he died suddenly, regretted by all classes of the community, and leaving behind him a name second only to that of Washington for moderation and true patriotism. Died, 1857.

Cavalcanti, Guido, a Florentine philosopher and poet of the 13th century, was a friend of Dante, and, like him, an active Ghibelline. His poems, which are chiefly amatory, are among the most elegant in style of that early age, and were thought worthy of illustration by voluminous commentaries. Died, 1300.

Cavalier, Jean, leader of the Camisards in the time of Louis XIV., was the son of a French peasant, and was born in 1679. He became leader of the Camisards, or Protestants of Languedoc, when they revolted against the tyranny of the king; and, led by him, they forced Marshal Villars to make a treaty with them. Cavalier then became a colonel in the king's service, but fearing some treachery, he transferred his skill and courage to England, and died governor of Jersey, in 1740.

Cavalieri, Bonaventura, an Italian friar, who became a disciple of Galileo. He was Professor of Mathematics at Bologna, and wrote some treatises on geometry, conic sections, &c. Died, 1647.

Cavallini, Pietro, one of the earliest of the modern Roman painters. He was the contemporary of Giotto, whom he assisted in the famous mosaic in St. Peter's. His masterpiece is the fresco of the Crucifixion at Assisi. Cavallini was also an architect, and it has been

CAVALLO

conjectured that he erected the shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey, which bears the inscription 'Petrus Romanus Civis.' Died, 1344.

Cavallo, Tiberio, an ingenious natural philosopher, born at Naples in 1749, who, on coming to England for commercial objects, was so much interested in the then recent discoveries in physical science, that he abandoned his pursuits, settled in London, and devoted his future life to the advancement of science. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and was author of many treatises on electricity, aerostation, magnetism, &c., and contributed largely to the *Philosophical Transactions*. Died, 1809.

Cavanilles, Antonio José, a Spanish divine and botanist. After accompanying the duke of Infantado's children into France as their preceptor, and remaining there 12 years engaged in the study of the sciences, he was appointed director of the royal garden at Madrid, where he died in 1804. His principal work in botany is an account of the plants of Spain, both wild and cultivated, and is in 6 vols. folio, with 600 plates, designed and engraved by himself.

Cave, Edward, an enterprising bookseller, was born at Newton, Warwickshire, in 1691, and educated at Rugby School. Having been deprived of a clerkship in the Post-office, he took a shop by St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, and commenced, in 1731, the 'Gentleman's Magazine.' The work was highly successful; and among the first contributors to it was Dr. Johnson, of whom Cave was one of the earliest friends and employers. Died, 1754.

Cave, Dr. William, a learned English divine; he was a native of Leicestershire, and was educated at Cambridge. He became chaplain to the king, obtained the degree of D.D. both at Cambridge and Oxford, and in 1684 was made canon of Windsor. He was author of 'Primitive Christianity,' 'Antiquitates Apostolicæ,' or *Lives of the Apostles*; 'Apostolici,' 'Ecclesiastici,'—these two works containing the *Lives of the Apostolic and later fathers of the Church*,—and several other works. Born, 1637; died, 1713.

Cavedone, Giacomo, an eminent Italian painter. He was a disciple of the Caracci; and some of his works are said to be equal to those of his masters. He was born in 1677, and died in destitution, at Bologna, in 1660.

Cavendish, Thomas, an English navigator in the reign of Elizabeth, was a native of Suffolk, where he inherited a good estate; but having injured his fortune by early extravagances, he fitted out three vessels to cruise against the Spaniards; and sailing for the coast of South America, succeeded in taking several valuable prizes. After circumnavigating the globe, he returned to England with a large fortune. This he soon dissipated, and again went to sea; but meeting with no success, died of chagrin while off the coast of Brazil, in 1592.

Cavendish, Sir William, a native of

CAVENDISH

Suffolk, was born in 1505. He obtained the office of usher to Cardinal Wolsey; and the fidelity he displayed on the fall of his patron endeared him to Henry VIII., who took him into his service, and knighted him. In the succeeding reigns he was equally favoured, and his son became earl of Devonshire. He wrote the *Life of his early friend and patron, Cardinal Wolsey*. Died, 1557.

Cavendish, William, Duke of Newcastle, son of Sir Charles Cavendish, the youngest son of the last named. By James I. he was made a knight of the Bath, Baron Ogle, and Viscount Mansfield. Charles I. appointed him governor to the Prince of Wales, and made him earl of Newcastle. The earl proved himself worthy of the favour shown to him; for, when Charles I. resolved on an expedition against the Scots, he contributed £10,000, besides raising a troop of horse. During the civil war he behaved with great gallantry; and when the royal cause became hopeless, he joined Charles II. in his exile. At the Restoration he was created duke of Newcastle. He was the author of several poems and plays, but is now chiefly remembered as author of a treatise on horsemanship. Born, 1692; died, 1676.

Cavendish, William, first Duke of Devonshire, was the son of William, third earl of Devonshire. He was born in 1640, and attended James, duke of York, as a volunteer against the Dutch; but he soon made himself obnoxious at court by his opposition in parliament. He gave evidence in favour of Lord William Russell, and even offered to exchange clothes with that unfortunate nobleman to enable him to escape. In 1684 he succeeded to the title of earl of Devonshire, and was shortly afterwards imprisoned and fined £30,000 for striking Colonel Culpepper in the presence chamber. For the payment of this large sum he gave bond, but before it became due the arrival of the prince of Orange had put an end for ever to the tyranny of James. The earl now became a favourite at court, and in 1694 his earldom was raised to a dukedom. Died, 1707.

Cavendish, Henry, a member of the Devonshire family, and one of the most eminent natural philosophers of modern times, was son of Lord Charles Cavendish, and was born at Nice, October 10, 1731. He studied at Cambridge, and afterwards devoted himself exclusively to scientific pursuits, acquiring a distinguished rank among those who have most contributed to the progress of chemistry. By his discoveries relating to hydrogen, carbonic acid, and the composition of water, he laid the foundations of pneumatic chemistry. He wrote very little, but the finished character and accuracy of what he did write are marvellous, and perhaps unparalleled. A memorable controversy began in March, 1784, between Cavendish, Watt, and Lavoisier, respecting the priority of the discovery of the composition of water. A full and critical account of the controversy is appended to Dr. George Wilson's *Life of Caven-*

dish (1851). By the death of an uncle, in 1773, Cavendish received a large addition to his fortune; and, being extremely regular and simple in his manner of living, he left at his death the enormous sum of £1,200,000 to his relations. Cavendish was never married, and avoided with singular shyness the society of women. It has been truly said of him, that he was 'the richest among the learned, and the most learned among the rich men of his time.' He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1803 was chosen foreign associate of the French Institute. He died at Clapham, February 24, 1810, and was buried at Derby. A full-length portrait, drawn in water-colours by Alexander, is preserved in the print-room of the British Museum.

Cavour, Count Camillo Benso di, born at Turin, August 10, 1810, was the younger son of a noble house long settled in the neighbouring town of Chiavi. His mother was a native of Geneva; and from her he inherited that industry and solid good sense which have always characterised the citizens of that republic. He was born to the enjoyment of wealth and of the highest rank in one of the most exclusive societies of Europe, whose conventional restraints he had to throw off before he could enter with any hope of success on his great task of reforming the Italian nation. Regarded by his kinsmen and fellow-nobles as a renegade to his order, he devoted himself to advancing the real interests of the whole body of his countrymen. Owing to the suspicions thus caused, he was arrested, and for some time confined in the fort of Bard. In consequence of this he threw up his military commission, and spent several years abroad, chiefly in France and in England. With the English constitution, especially, he made himself most intimately acquainted, and always retained the highest sense of the principles on which it is founded. His sojourn in England occurred while the influence of Daniel O'Connell, in Ireland, was at its height; but the keen penetration of Count Cavour enabled him at once to discern the factitious nature of the cry for Repeal, and he embodied his opinions in a pamphlet which was the most remarkable of the many publications of foreign politicians on the subject. Returning to Turin in 1842, he established a political daily newspaper, called 'Il Risorgimento,' which became the most influential organ of the middle classes. After the battle of Novara had for the time destroyed the hope of Italian union, Cavour adopted a policy of compromise; and entering the Chambers, in 1849, as member for the first electoral college in Turin, he threw all his influence on the side of the constitutional party. In 1850 he became a member of the cabinet. At that time Piedmont was undoubtedly the most backward of all the Italian states in its laws and its organization. With incredible labour, sustained without intermission, he reduced the internal management of the country into order, and called forth its resources both civil and

military. Fatigue, he said, he never felt, except when at leisure. Rising at five in the morning, he gave audiences from six to eight; after breakfast he went to his office, where he transacted business without interruption until the evening, except when the Chambers sat. After dinner and, generally, a visit to the theatre, he returned to his office, where he frequently remained until midnight. In 1852 he again visited England, where he opened up his views to English statesmen. On his return a ministerial crisis occurred, and the king entrusted him with the direction of the government. Thus far Piedmont existed almost by itself: it was the object of Cavour to secure to it an entrance into the number of the great European powers. The war of France and England with Russia furnished the opportunity. Strong in the conviction that his country might thus recover all the prestige lost at Novara, he concluded an alliance with France and England; a Sardinian contingent served with success and distinction in the Crimea, and he thus obtained admittance into the Congress at Paris, where he secured the recognition of the existence of an Italian question. After the conclusion of the war he accompanied King Victor Emmanuel to Paris and London, where his power and genius were cordially acknowledged. In 1858 the alliance of Piedmont with France was further cemented by the marriage of Prince Napoleon with a Sardinian princess; and the decree for an expenditure of more than 800,000 francs in fortifying Alessandria, was regarded by the Austrian government as a menace. An ultimatum was presented at Turin, and rejected by Cavour. This was followed by the campaign of 70 days, during which were fought the battles of Magenta and Solferino. The peace of Villafranca was a terrible blow to Count Cavour; and even after the treaty of Zürich, which enabled him to put a different interpretation on the terms of the peace, he could never look back to that time without the deepest emotion. But his work was being carried on by a soldier in another quarter. The landing of Garibaldi in Sicily was followed by the deliverance of that island from the Bourbon rule, and by the expulsion of that dynasty from Naples. The Sardinian army then marched southwards; and the defeat of the Papal troops under General Lamoricière, and the reduction of Gaeta, were followed by the proclamation of Victor Emmanuel as king of Italy. Much yet remained to be done; but his work was practically accomplished, when, in the height of his vigour and his glory, Count Cavour died, after a short illness, at Turin, June 6, 1861, aged 50. Though deficient in the arts of eloquence, his oratory has perhaps never been surpassed in the force of simple language and the invincible strength of logic, which enabled him to sway an assembly abounding more than all others in Europe in rhetorical talent. The publication of papers relative to some passages in his political life, for which he has been censured, will vindicate his name from unjust aspersions,

and show the unwearied devotion of his whole life to the cause of his country.

Caxton, William, the earliest English printer, was a native of Kent, and was apprenticed, in 1438, to a mercer in London. Having served his time as a mercer, he went abroad in 1441, and settled in the Low Countries, probably at Bruges. He became governor of the Society of Merchant Adventurers, and afterwards was taken into the suite of Margaret of York, wife of the duke of Burgundy. While residing in Flanders, he acquired a knowledge of the art of printing, probably from Colard Mansion, the first printer of Bruges, and translated and printed in that country the *Recuyell of the Histories of Troyes*. Returning to England, in 1476, he set up a press in Westminster Abbey; and in 1477 issued the 'Dictes and Sayings,' the first book printed in England. In the practice of the new art Caxton enjoyed the patronage of the kings Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII., and other royal and noble persons. Of the rest of his life we know little more than the titles of the books he wrote and printed, which are too numerous to name here. Died, 1491. A very learned and valuable work on 'The Life and Typography of William Caxton,' in 2 vols. 4to., by W. Blades, appeared in 1861-63.

Caylus, Anne Claude Philippe, Count of, a celebrated French archaeologist and writer on art, was born at Paris in 1692. He travelled in the principal countries of Europe, and afterwards applied himself to the study of antiquities, the arts, and literature. He was an honorary member of the Academy of Painting, and an associate of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. His great work is the 'Recueil d'Antiquités Egyptiennes, Grecques, Etrusques, Romaines et Gauloises,' published in 7 vols., 4to., 1752-67. Among his other works are 'Recueil de Médailles du Cabinet de Roi,' 'Recueil de Peintures Antiques,' after the drawings of Bartoli; 'Mémoire sur la Peinture à l'Encaustique,' &c. He occupied himself a good deal with engraving. Died, September 6, 1765.

Cazes, Pierre Jacques, a French painter, pupil of Bon Boullogne. His principal works are in the cathedral of Notre Dame and other churches of Paris. Born, 1676; died, 1754.

Cazotte, Jacques, a French litterateur, born at Dijon. He held a situation in the naval service, from which he retired and settled at Paris, in 1768. At the revolution, which he earnestly opposed, he was thrown into the prison of the Abbaye, with his daughter Elizabeth; and when the massacre of the prisoners took place, his daughter threw herself between him and the murderers, thereby saving his life; but he was again condemned to death, and perished by the guillotine, Sep. 25, 1792, at the age of 72. Cazotte was author of 'Le Diable Amoureux,' 'Olivier,' and other poems, chiefly of the humorous kind.

Cean-Bermudez, Juan Augustin, Spa-

nish writer on art, was born in 1749. He began to apply himself to the study of art when about thirty years of age, and through the influence of his friend Jovellanos obtained an office, and afterwards a pension. His principal work is a *Biographical Dictionary of the principal artists of Spain*, in 6 vols. He wrote also a history of the Seville school of painting, a Description of the Cathedral of Seville, a Life of Jovellanos, &c. He also edited and extended Llaguno's *Notices of the Architects and Architecture of Spain*. Died, 1834.

Cecco de Ascoli, whose proper name was **Francisco degli Stabili**, an Italian physician, mechanician, and poet; author of 'L'Acerva,' a poem, &c. In 1322, he obtained the appointment of Professor of Philosophy and Astrology at Bologna, and subsequently that of physician and astrologer to the duke of Calabria; but being accused of magic, he was condemned by the Inquisition, and burnt to death in 1327.

Cecil, William. [Burleigh.]

Cecil, Robert, earl of Salisbury, was the second son of Lord Burleigh, the great minister of Queen Elizabeth. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was early knighted. Trained to business under his father, he became first the assistant and then the successor of Secretary Walsingham. On the death of his father, in 1598, he became first minister. Towards the close of Elizabeth's reign he sedulously cultivated the friendship of James VI. of Scotland. The event justified his foresight, for he was continued in his office, and created earl of Salisbury soon after James's accession to the English crown. He held the office of Lord High Treasurer during the last four years of his life. He was an able, and, generally speaking, upright minister; but he shrank from nothing which was likely to promote his personal success, and is believed to have had a large share in causing the deaths of Essex and Raleigh. Born, about 1565; died, 1612.

Celakowsky, Frantisek Ladislav, poet and philologist, was born in Bohemia in 1799. He studied with great enthusiasm the Slavonic languages, and obtained a professorship at the university of Prague. Of that post he was deprived in 1831, for writing a severe newspaper article on Russian tyranny in Poland. He was subsequently Professor of Slavonic Literature at Breslau, and again at Prague in 1859. Besides his original poems he published collections of Slavonic and of Russian National Songs, the latter translated into Bohemian, and of Slavonic proverbs. He was engaged in preparing a Supplement to Jungmann's Bohemian Dictionary at the time of his death in 1852.

Celesti, Andrea, a Venetian painter, born in 1637. He executed some beautiful landscapes and some fine altar-pieces. Some of his best works are in the Dresden Gallery. Died, 1706.

Celestine I., Pope; successor of Boniface I. He became Pope in 422, condemned the

doctrine of Nestorius in 430, and died in 432, with a high reputation for piety and wisdom.

Celestine III., Pope, succeeded Clement III. in 1191. He claimed the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, and conferred the latter on Frederick, son of the emperor Henry VI., on condition that he should be tributary to the holy see. Died, 1198.

Celestine V., Pope. He was a Benedictine monk, and founder of the order of the Celestines, which was suppressed in France. He led a life of great seclusion, and the fame of his austerity caused him to be elected pope in 1294. Cardinal Cajetan persuaded him to resign, and then, having caused himself to be elected by the title of Boniface VIII., imprisoned Celestine, who died in confinement in 1296. In 1313 he was canonized by Clement V.

Celidonius. [See **Hilarius, St.,** of Arles.]

Cellarius, Christopher, a learned German writer, Professor of History at Halle; author of 'Notitia Orbis Antiquæ,' 'Atlas Cœlestis,' &c., and editor of several Greek and Latin authors. Died, 1707.

Cellier, Remi, a learned French Benedictine; author of an 'Apology for the Morality of the Fathers,' written against Barbeyrac, and compiler of a 'General History of Sacred and Ecclesiastical Authors.' Died, 1761.

Cellini, Benvenuto, a celebrated Italian sculptor and goldsmith, was born at Florence in 1500. His father wished to make him a musician, but he hated music and apprenticed himself to a goldsmith. The vicious propensities and quarrelsome temper which made his whole life troublous and drove him frequently from place to place, early showed themselves. About 1518 he went to Rome, and lived there chiefly for more than 20 years, finding full employment in making costly and exquisite articles of goldsmith's work for Pope Clement VII., and the cardinals and nobles of Rome. At the sack of Rome by the Constable de Bourbon, in 1527, Cellini commanded the castle of San Angelo and boasted that he killed the Constable. His service on that occasion was rewarded by the Pope with his pardon for all homicides he had committed or might commit for the good of the church. In 1538 he was imprisoned at Rome on a charge of theft, and made professions of penitence which came to nothing. Two years later he went to France, visiting his friend the cardinal Ippolito d'Este, at Ferrara, on his way. Francis I. greatly admired him as an artist, and kept him in his service five years, rewarding him with rich gifts, a large salary, an ancient 'Hôtel,' and the title of seigneur. Of the house he had to make himself master by violence, and thereby incurred the enmity of the royal mistress, Madame d'Etampes. Among the works executed for Francis I. were a bronze Nymph for Fontainebleau, a silver statuette of Jupiter, and a gold salt-cellar. Cellini returned to Florence in 1545, and there executed for Duke Cosimo his celebrated figure of Perseus, which occupied him four years. He then visited

Rome for a short time, and there made the bronze bust of his host Bindo Altoviti, which was warmly praised by Michael Angelo. Cellini wrote treatises on the goldsmith's art and on sculpture, and an Autobiography full of vivid and varied interest, not only personal but historical, and well known through an English translation. One of his finest later works was a marble crucifix, afterwards given by the grand duke to Philip II. of Spain, and now in the Escorial. Died at Florence in 1571, and was buried in the church of the Annunciata.

Celsius, Olaus, a learned Swede; the early patron of Linnæus, and the first promoter of the science of natural history in Sweden. He published various theological and other works, particularly one entitled 'Hierobotanicon,' an account of the plants mentioned in the Bible. Born, 1670; died, 1756.

Celsus, Aurelius Cornelius, a Roman physician, probably of the time of Tiberius; author of treatises on agriculture, rhetoric, and military affairs, and of eight books on medicine. All except the last work are lost, but that is used in the medical schools of every nation in Europe.

Celsus, an Epicurean philosopher of the 2nd century. He wrote a book against the Christian religion. It is not extant, but if we may judge from Origen's reply to it, Celsus was a keen disputant, even with the disadvantage of assailing truth and defending error.

Cerintus, a heresiarch of the 1st century. He was by birth a Jew, and his doctrine was a compound of Judaism, Christianity, and the speculations of the Gnostics.

Cervantes Saavedra, Miguel de, the celebrated Spanish novelist, was born in 1547. He gave early promise of literary talent, and received a careful education, studying at the universities of Alcalá, his native place, and Salamanca, and afterwards, perhaps, at Madrid. He soon became chamberlain to the Cardinal Giulio Acquaviva, at Rome. He then entered the army, and continued to serve in it during the four years between 1571 and 1575. He took a distinguished part in the famous battle of Lepanto, where he was thrice wounded, and lost the use of his left arm. After this, he joined the troops at Naples, in the service of the Spanish king; but in 1575 he was taken prisoner by a corsair, and remained in slavery at Algiers five years. When he was at length ransomed, he again served as a soldier for several years, and then settled at Madrid, married, removed to Seville in 1588, and published in the course of ten years about thirty dramas; but, though he showed great genius, he was not so successful as his rival Lope de Vega, and he was driven to various hard shifts to earn a livelihood. Ultimately he abandoned dramatic composition for prose romance, and in 1605 appeared the first part of that extraordinary work which has immortalised his name—'Don Quixote.' The second part appeared in 1615. Cervantes had in view, by this work, to reform

the taste and opinions of his countrymen. He wished to ridicule the silly romances then so popular in Spain, poor, unnatural, exaggerated imitations of the earlier romances of chivalry, and which were exerting a very mischievous influence. That he had a political purpose also has been suspected; and the suspicion has been almost converted to a certainty by some recent discoveries of Mr. Rawdon Brown at Venice, which tend to show that 'Don Quixote' is a satire on the duke of Lerma, first minister to Philip III. The work was, at first, coldly received, but it soon met with applause, several editions were called for within the first year after its appearance, and it became one of the most popular works that was ever written. In its moral purpose 'Don Quixote' achieved a complete success, for it formed an insuperable barrier against the further advance of the deluge of romance. It was speedily translated, and became a classic in most European languages. Eight English translations appeared between 1620, the date of the first, and 1755. Still its extraordinary good fortune did not extend to the author, who struggled on for many years with nothing to console him in his poverty but his genius, and the just consciousness of it. Nearly all the plays of Cervantes are lost. Of his other works the most noteworthy are his 'Novelas Exemplares,' and his 'Viage al Parnaso,' the latter a satire on the inferior poets of the age. It is usually remarked that Cervantes and Shakespeare died on the same day, the 23rd April, 1616; but Carlyle has pointed out that as Spain had previously adopted the new style while the old was retained in England much later, there would be a difference of ten days between the reckoning in the two countries. A magnificent French edition of 'Don Quixote,' with illustrations by Gustave Doré, appeared in 1863, in 2 vols. folio. These illustrations have been since reproduced in an English edition. A new French work, entitled 'Michel de Cervantes; sa Vie, son Temps et ses Ouvrages,' by M. Emile Chasles, appeared in 1865.

Cesari, Giuseppe, Italian painter, was born at Rome about 1668. He obtained employment in the Vatican, and became a great popular favourite. He had the patronage of several popes, and for many years held his ground against all rivals, including Annibale Caracci and Caravaggio. His principal work is the series of frescoes in the Conservatorio in the Capitol, illustrative of events in Roman history. His drawing was spirited, rapid, and inaccurate; executed with great facility and without any regard to the truth of nature. He had many imitators, who were named 'Idealists,' in contradistinction to the partisans of Caravaggio, the 'Naturalists.' Died, 1640.

Cesarini, Giuliano, Cardinal. He was born about 1398, and having been raised to the cardinalate in 1426, was sent to preach in Germany against the innovators in religion. He distinguished himself as president of the council of Basel against the Hussites. Being sent by the Pope to Hungary, he persuaded Ladislaus

to break truce with the Turks. The battle of Varna ensued, Nov. 1444, and the cardinal disappeared, but it is not known what became of him.

Cesarotti, Melchiorre, an Italian poet, Professor of Greek and Hebrew in the university of Padua; author of 'Essays on the Italian Language,' and translator into Italian of 'Ossian's Poems.' His translation of the 'Iliad' is a ridiculous caricature. Cesarotti was sent on a political mission to Napoleon, who knighted and pensioned him, in return for which the poet became a servile flatterer of the despot. Born, 1730; died, 1808.

Céspedes, Paolo de, an eminent Spanish painter. He was a native of Cordova, and studied the fine arts at Rome, whence he returned to Cordova in 1577. He acquired the name of the Spanish Raphael. His principal work is 'The Last Supper,' an admirable picture in the cathedral of Cordova. He was author of a treatise on ancient and modern painting, and of several other works. He was a learned orientalist, and the friend of the great scholars and artists of his age. Died, 1608.

Chabert, Joseph Bernard, Marquis of, a distinguished navigator, astronomer, and geographer, born at Toulon, in 1724. He entered the navy at an early age, made several distant voyages, and formed the project of a chart of the Mediterranean. But the American war interrupted the work, and called Chabert to his post, where he distinguished himself so highly, that, in 1781, he was made commander of a squadron. The revolution drove him to England, and he was received by Dr. Maskelyne with great kindness. In 1800 he lost his sight, in consequence of his intense application to study; and, in 1802, he returned to Paris, where Buonaparte assigned him a pension. Died, 1805.

Chabrias, an Athenian general, who distinguished himself in various expeditions between B.C. 392-357. He assisted Evagoras of Cyprus against the Persians, and the Thebans against the Spartans, defeated the latter at Naxos, and while commanding the fleet at the siege of Chios, was killed, B.C. 357. A statue was erected to him at Athens.

Chaise, François de la, a French Jesuit, confessor to Louis XIV., over whom he acquired a vast influence. Died, 1709. The site of his house and grounds at Paris is now occupied by the beautiful cemetery which bears his name.

Chalcondyles, Demetrius, a learned Greek, who, on the taking of Constantinople in 1453, established himself as a teacher of Greek in Italy. He wrote a Greek grammar, and edited the lexicon of Suidas. Died, 1513.

Chalcondylas, Nicholas, or **Laonicus**, one of the Byzantine historians, flourished in the latter part of the 15th century. He was a native of Athens, and wrote a History of the Turks, and of the Fall of the Greek Empire, from 1298 to 1462.

Chalmers, Alexander, M.A., F.S.A., was born in 1759, at Aberdeen, where his father

carried on business as a printer. When he was eighteen years of age, an appointment of assistant surgeon in the West Indies was procured for him; but instead of sailing for Jamaica he proceeded to London, where he connected himself with the press. He became editor of the Public Ledger and London Packet newspapers, during the period of the American War. Party politics were then running high, and Mr. Chalmers obtained much credit as a political writer to other journals under the signature of *Sener*. He was for a long time a contributor to the 'Morning Chronicle,' and afterwards editor of the 'Morning Herald'; he also entered into engagements with several publishers, to edit their books, and published many works in his own name. In 1812, the first portion of the work appeared, which, of all his productions, has the most largely contributed to his reputation, namely, 'The General Biographical Dictionary,' which was completed in 1817; and he continued to occupy himself in literary pursuits till ill-health compelled him to abandon them. Died, 1834.

Chalmers, George, a Scotch writer of considerable ability and industry; author of 'Caledonia,' 'An Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Great Britain,' &c. His statistical ability procured him the situation of chief clerk of the Board of Trade, which he held for many years. Born, 1742; died, 1825.

Chalmers, Thomas, D.D., was born at Anstruther, in Fife, on the 17th of March, 1780, and was early sent to study at St. Andrew's University. On the completion of his theological course he officiated for about two years as assistant in the parish of Cavers, and in 1803 he obtained a presentation to the parish of Kilmany in Fifeshire. Here, after some years' quiet discharge of his clerical duties, he was awakened to a new religious life while engaged in writing the article 'Christianity' for Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopedia. In 1816 he became minister of the Tron church, Glasgow, and in that city he laboured for eight years, during two of which Edward Irving was his assistant. In 1817 he visited London. The churches in which he was to preach were crowded; and amongst his auditors were a number of the distinguished clergy, peers, members of parliament, and literary characters, of all classes and denominations. In 1821 he accepted the chair of Moral Philosophy at St. Andrew's; in 1828, he was removed to the chair of Theology in the university of Edinburgh; and here he prosecuted his multifarious labours, lecturing, preaching, publishing, organising schemes for the welfare of the church, and taking an active part in her courts, till the disruption of the Church of Scotland in 1843, when he joined the Free Church, which he had mainly contributed to found, and became Principal and Professor of Theology in the New College founded by the seceding body. In the spring of 1847 he repaired to London to give his evidence before the sites' committee of the House of Commons. He preached every Sun-

day while in England, and on the last Sunday of May he was again at home. His works published during his lifetime, in 25 vols., chiefly relate to theology and political economy; among these are his 'Astronomical Discourses,' first published in 1817, when they formed a new era in the history of pulpit oratory. Besides these, 9 vols. of posthumous works, consisting of 'Daily Scripture Readings,' 'Institutes of Theology,' &c., have been published by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, to whose interesting memoirs of Dr. Chalmers we refer the reader for fuller information. Died, May 31, 1847.

Chaloner, Sir Thomas, an English statesman, was descended from a Welsh family, and was born in London about 1516. He studied at Cambridge, was introduced at court, and was soon sent to Germany, where he obtained the favour of the emperor Charles V., and attended him in his campaigns, especially on the expedition to Algiers. On his return to England he was named first clerk of the council. He obtained his knighthood by his gallantry at the battle of Musselburgh, failed to obtain preferment in consequence of the fall of his patron, the duke of Somerset, and devoted himself to a studious life. He was the intimate friend of Cecil, Lord Burleigh, and of Sir John Cheke, Sir Anthony Coke, and other distinguished men. In 1559 he was sent by Queen Elizabeth ambassador to the imperial court, and two years later to Spain, where he remained about four years. He translated Erasmus's 'Encomium Morie,' or Praise of Folly, and wrote 'De Republica Anglorum instauranda,' &c. Died at London, Oct. 7, 1666, and was buried in St. Paul's.

Chaloner, Sir Thomas, son of the above, was born in 1559, and was educated at St. Paul's School and at Oxford; was distinguished as a chemist and, natural philosopher; discovered or first worked the alum mines of Yorkshire, and was author of a tract on the virtues of nitre. He was knighted in 1591, was appointed in 1603 governor of Prince Henry, and died at Chiswick, 1615.

Chaloner, Edward, an English divine, son of the above, was born at Chiswick in 1590, studied at Oxford, and became chaplain to James I., and one of the most celebrated preachers of his time. He died of the plague, at Oxford, in 1625.

Chaloner, James, brother of the preceding, was a member of the long parliament, and one of the judges of Charles I. His zeal in the parliamentary cause obtained him the governorship of Peel Castle, in the Isle of Man. At the restoration in 1660, messengers were sent to apprehend him, when he committed suicide.

Chamberlayne, Edward, LL.D., publicist, was born in Gloucestershire in 1616. He was author of several works, the most important of which is one on the ancient and modern state of England, entitled 'Anglie Notitia.' It ran through nearly 40 editions. This author is a remarkable example of vanity, and of the

follies to which it leads men. It is related of him that he directed some of his works, wrapped in cere-cloth, to be buried with him, as (so the monument records) they might be of use to a future age! Died at London, 1703.

Chambers, Ephraim, originator and editor of the *Cyclopædia* which bears his name, was a native of Kendal, but was apprenticed in London. The first edition of his *Cyclopædia* appeared in 1728, and procured him admission to the Royal Society. It passed through six editions in little more than twenty years, and formed the basis of the greater work of Dr. Rees, and the model of many others. Died at London, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, 1740.

Chambers, George, an English marine painter, was a native of Whitby in Yorkshire, and spent his boyhood in a seafaring life. After acquiring some skill as a painter of sea-pieces he went to London, had employment as a scene-painter, and was appointed marine painter to the king and queen. Among his works are the 'Bombardment of Algiers,' the 'Capture of Portobello,' and the 'Victory over the French Fleet at La Hogue,' all in Greenwich Hospital. Died, 1840.

Chambers, Sir William, an English architect, born at Stockholm in 1726. He was educated in England, and settled early at London. He was employed by George III. to plan the gardens at Kew, and was afterwards appointed architect of Somerset House, which is his principal work. In his youth he visited China, and acquired a taste for the Chinese style of building, which he adopted at Kew, and recommended in his work on 'Oriental Gardening.' He wrote a 'Treatise on Civil Architecture,' was made Knight of the Polar Star, and died in 1796.

Chamisso, Adelbert von, son of Louis, Viscount d'Ormont, was born at Roncourt in Champagne in 1781. Driven with his parents from their home by the French revolution, he was educated at Berlin, where he became one of the royal pages, served in the Prussian army till the peace of Tilsit, and then returned to France, where he remained till 1812, as professor at Napoleonville. But his strong inclination for his favourite study, natural history, and the attachment he had imbibed for the land of his education, once more drew him to Berlin, where he seized the opportunity of accompanying Kotzebue in his voyage round the world in 1815; and on his return, in 1818, he was appointed superintendent of the Botanic Garden of Berlin, an office which he held till his death. Chamisso's works range over various departments of literature. His 'Views and Observations during a Voyage of Discovery' is a very interesting and trustworthy narrative; his poems take rank among his countrymen with those of Uhland; and, as the author of 'Peter Schlemil,' he has obtained a European fame. Died, 1838.

Champagne, Philippe de, an eminent Flemish painter, was born at Brussels in 1602;

went to Paris, where he studied under Pousin, and became painter to the Queen Maria de' Medici, who gave him the direction of the Gallery of paintings in the Luxembourg, and he was also made director of the Academy of Fine Arts. His paintings adorn the dome of the Sorbonne, the Museum of Paris, &c. Died at Port-Royal, 1674.

Champeaux, Guillaume de, French philosopher and theologian of the 11th and 12th centuries. He was long a distinguished teacher of rhetoric, dialectics, and theology in the school of Paris. The celebrated Abelard was his disciple, and became his rival and formidable opponent. After years of stormy controversy Champeaux was made bishop of Châlons-sur-Marne, devoted himself to the duties of his office, entered the Cistercian order, and died, 1121.

Champlier, Symphorien, a French physician and historian. He was born near Lyons, in 1472, and was educated at Paris and Montpellier. He served in Italy under the duke of Lorraine, who chose him for his physician, and knighted him. He compiled several works, of which the most valuable is 'Les Grans Chroniques des Princes de Savoye,' and founded the Royal College at Lyons. Died, 1540.

Champlain, Samuel de, French governor-general of Canada, and founder of the city of Quebec. He was sent to America early in the 17th century to continue the exploration commenced by Cartier, and when the French settlement was established on the St. Lawrence, he laid the foundations of Quebec (1608). He made frequent visits to France, was named governor in 1620, and to his energy and wisdom was greatly owing the growth and prosperity of the colony. He published an account of his researches under the title of 'Des Sauvages, ou Voyages faits à la France Nouvelle,' which has been several times republished. Died, 1635.

Champollion, Jean François, a French Egyptologist, was born at Figeac in 1791. His ruling passion was awakened by the sight of some Egyptian figures when he was only 12 years old, and in 1807 he went to Paris to study Arabic and Coptic. He was soon after named Professor of History at Grenoble, but his thought constantly turned to Egypt, and he worked at his 'Egypt under the Pharaohs.' In 1824 he went to Italy, and four years later conducted the scientific expedition to Egypt, returning in 1830 laden with precious fruits of his researches. Champollion devised a phonetic alphabet for the decipherment of the hieroglyphic inscriptions, in which, however, he had been to some extent anticipated by Dr. Young. The 'Précis du Système hiéroglyphique' appeared in 1824. His theory was sharply criticised by Klaproth. Champollion also published 'Pantheon Egyptien,' 2 vols. 4to; and in conjunction with his fellow-traveller, Rosellini, the 'Monuments de l'Egypte et de Nubie.' Died, 1832.

Chancellor, Richard, an English ravi-

gator, and founder of the English Russia Company. By this Company he was sent to Russia a second time, and, while on his return with the Russian ambassador and suite, he perished off the coast of Norway, in 1556.

Chandler, Richard, divine and antiquary. He was born in Hampshire in 1738, and was educated at Oxford university. He travelled, in 1764, through Asia Minor and Greece, at the expense of the Dilettanti Society, and wrote, in conjunction with his fellow-travellers, Revett and Pars, the 'Ionian Antiquities.' He afterwards published his 'Travels in Asia Minor,' and 'Travels in Greece.' Before setting out on his travels Dr. Chandler had published a new and magnificent edition of the 'Marmora Oxiensia.' Died, rector of Tilehurst, 1810.

Chandler, Samuel, an eminent dissenting divine. He was born in Berkshire, and was minister of a congregation in the Old Jewry, London, for forty years. He was author of a 'Vindication of the Christian Religion,' a 'Vindication of the History of the Old Testament,' 'History of the Life of David,' &c. The latter was his most important work, and was occasioned by the publication of a vulgar pamphlet on the same subject, in which the character of David was ridiculously misrepresented. Born, 1693; died, 1766.

Chandos, John, an English general of great celebrity, in the 14th century; distinguished not more for his bravery than for his generosity and moderation. He was present at the battle of Crecy, became governor of the provinces of France ceded to England by the treaty of Bretigny; defeated and took prisoner Duguesclin at Auray; served under the Black Prince in Castile; was made constable of Aquitaine (Guienne); and was killed at the bridge of Leusac, near Poitiers, in 1369.

Channing, William Ellery, D.D., Unitarian divine and miscellaneous writer, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, U.S., in 1780. His maternal grandfather, William Ellery, was one of those who signed the Declaration of Independence, and his father was a partner in the mercantile firm of Gibbs and Channing, at Newport. Educated at Harvard College, he early abandoned the profession of medicine, for which his father intended him, and prepared himself for the Unitarian ministry; and in 1803 he commenced his career by taking charge of the congregation in Federal Street, Boston. His eloquence rendered him from that time forth one of the most conspicuous men in America. To the honour of Dr. Channing it must be said, that he was ever the advocate of peace, and was instant in season and out of season in denouncing slavery. A volume of his 'Reviews, Discourses, &c.' was published in 1830. Died, Oct. 2, 1842, aged 62.

Chantrey, Sir Francis, R.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c., sculptor, was born at Norton, near Sheffield, in 1781. When a mere child he discovered considerable talent in drawing and modelling; and during his apprenticeship with Mr. Ramsay, a carver and gilder at

Sheffield, the whole of his leisure hours were devoted to the study and practice of his favourite pursuits. After a short visit to London, where he attended the school of the Royal Academy, he returned to Sheffield; but his career of fame and fortune was not begun until 1809, when he received an order from Mr. Alexander, the architect, for four colossal busts of Howe, St. Vincent, Duncan, and Nelson, for the Trinity House, and for the Greenwich Naval Asylum. From this period he was unrelaxing in his efforts, and continually successful; and, among the productions of his chisel, there appeared, in 1817, the exquisite group of 'The Sleeping Children' (the daughters of the Rev. W. Robinson) in Lichfield cathedral. Among his works are busts of Lord Castlereagh, Sir Walter Scott, the poets Wordsworth and Southey, Mr. Canning, George IV., William IV., Queen Victoria, Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Wellington; and statues of James Watt, Dr. Cyril Jackson, Grattan, Washington, &c. To this list we ought perhaps to add his principal statues in bronze, viz. George IV. at Brighton and in Edinburgh, Pitt in Hanover Square and Edinburgh, and the equestrian statues of Sir Thomas Munro, at Madras, and the duke of Wellington for the city of London. Died, Nov. 26, 1841.

Chapman, George, dramatic poet and translator of Homer, was born in 1557. He is said to have studied at Oxford, settled at London, enjoyed the friendship of his great contemporaries Spenser and Shakespeare, and the patronage of several eminent statesmen, and died, honoured and beloved, in 1634. His dramas and other works are numerous, but his reputation now rests chiefly on his 'Iliads of Homer, Prince of Poets, never before truly translated,' which appeared, complete, in 1603. It is written in the old English ballad metre, and is still admired for its rigour, facility, and happiness of expression, although frequently disfigured by carelessness and unfaithfulness. He also translated the *Odyssey* and portions of the works of *Hæsioid* and *Ovid*. A new edition of Chapman's *Iliads* and *Odysseys*, &c. appeared, in 5 vols., in 1865.

Chapman, Matthew James, an English poet and translator, was born about 1786. He was brought up to the medical profession, and took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh; studied afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated M.A. in 1835. His first appearance as a poet was in 1833, when he published 'Barbadoes and other Poems.' This was soon followed by 'Jephtha's Daughter,' a dramatic poem; and in 1836 by his very successful translation of the Greek pastoral poets, *Theocritus*, *Bion*, and *Moschus*, probably the most valuable of his works. [See *Theocritus*.] A volume of 'Hebrew Idylls and Dramas' appeared in 1866. Dr. Chapman died in London, Nov. 15, 1866.

Chapone, Kester, miscellaneous writer, was born in Northamptonshire in 1726. She is principally known by her 'Letters on the

CHAPPE

Improvement of the Mind,' addressed to a young lady, and published in 1773. Died, 1801, aged 74.

Chappe, Claude, nephew of the astronomer, **Jean Chappe D'Aueroche**, was born in 1763. He introduced the use of telegraphs into France; and the first public event communicated by the new method was the capture of Condé, recovered from the Austrians in 1793. The honour of the discovery being claimed by others, his mind was so much affected that he committed suicide, in 1805.

Chaptal, Jean Antoine Claude, count of Chanteloupe, a French chemist and statesman, born at Nogaret in 1756. He was destined for the profession of medicine, and had completed his studies when he was induced to accept the professorship of Chemistry at Montpellier. His lectures procured him great reputation, and on the breaking out of the revolution he took an active part in it, and was selected by the new government to superintend the manufacture of gunpowder at Grenelle. He became member of the Institute, and Professor of Chemistry at the Polytechnic School. In 1799 the first consul made him counsellor of state; and, in the following year, minister of the interior. He held this post four years, and by his zeal and energy rendered very great services to the arts and manufactures of his country. Chaptal lost for some reason the favour of Napoleon, and retired into private life. Yet still honours were accumulated upon him, and he was made grand officer of the Legion of Honour, senator, peer of France, member of the Academy of Sciences, &c. He took a distinguished part in the discussions of the Chamber of Peers, and died in 1832. Among his numerous works are 'Eléments de Chimie,' 'Traité théorique et pratique de la Culture de la Vigne,' &c.; 'La Chimie appliquée aux Arts,' &c.

Chardin, Sir John, a celebrated French traveller, born at Paris in 1643. He went to the East in 1664, spent several years at Ispahan, was well received by the court of Persia, visited India, saw Persepolis, and returned in 1670. He made a second journey to the same countries in the following year, and was absent ten years. In 1681 he came to London, was knighted, married, admitted to the Royal Society, and employed on some diplomatic missions. His 'Travels' appeared in 1686-1711, and have been frequently republished. Died, near London, in 1713.

Charles, an Athenian general, who lived B.C. 370-333. He was joint commander of the Athenian fleet in 356, and soon after assisted the satrap Artabazus in his revolt against Artaxerxes, king of Persia. He served in the Olynthian war, and was one of the commanders at the battle of Cheronea, B.C. 338.

Charlemagne, or **Charles the Great**, king of the Franks, and Emperor of the West, was the eldest son of Pepin the Short, and grandson of Charles Martel, and was born at Salzburg in 742. He succeeded his father,

CHARLES

with his brother Carloman, in 768, and on the death of Carloman three years later became sole monarch. He had previously married and repudiated the daughter of Desiderius, king of the Lombards. In 772 Charles began his wars with the Saxons, which occupied him year by year till 803. They were pagans, and he sought to convert as well as conquer them. He treated them alternately with great mildness and savage cruelty, beheading on one occasion, above 4,000 of them. Their most famous leaders were Witikind and Alboin, who embraced the Christian religion. During these thirty years of war Charles had also to fight the Lombards, Huns, Saracens, &c. In 774 he went at the request of the Pope to make war on Desiderius; defeated and captured him, and thus put an end to the Lombard kingdom, and assumed the crown himself. At the same time he captured the widow and children of his brother Carloman. The title of patrician was conferred on Charles by the senate and people of Rome. In 778 he went to Spain to assist one of the Saracen chieftains; took Pampeluna and Barcelona, but returning was attacked, and his rear-guard defeated, by the Gascons at Roncesvalles. In 800 Charles was crowned at Rome, emperor of the West, by Pope Leo III., and received the title of Augustus. His empire extended from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, and from the Atlantic and the Ebro, in Spain, to the Raab and the mouth of the Oder. Charlemagne was great not only as a conqueror, but as a legislator, and a promoter of science and literature. He entertained scholars at his court, founded monasteries, churches, and schools, and obtained the praise of statesmen, churchmen, and men of letters. His eldest son died in 810; his second the year following; and he appointed his third son, Pepin, to succeed him. Charles the Great died, and was buried at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 814. We have a trustworthy account of this great man in Eginhardt's 'Vita Caroli Magni.'

Charles IV., Emperor of the West, son of John of Luxembourg, king of Bohemia, and grandson of the emperor, Henry VII., ascended the throne in 1346. His reign was distinguished by the publication of the Golden Bull at the diet of Nürnberg, by which the Germanic constitution was established. Died, 1378.

Charles V. (I. of Spain), Emperor of the West, was born at Ghent in 1500. He was son of the Archduke Philip of Austria, and Joanna, only child of Ferdinand and Isabella, and was brought up in the Netherlands. He succeeded his grandfather, Ferdinand, as king of Spain in 1516, his mother being also recognised as queen, although incapable of governing. Cardinal Ximenes held the regency, but died in 1517, just as Charles arrived in Spain. On the death of Maximilian I. he was chosen to succeed him, and was crowned emperor at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1520. He had just before visited England, and had a conference with Henry VIII. and Wolsey. The period of his

CHARLES

reign is one of the most momentous in modern history, and full of great affairs, in which Charles had a large personal share. His rivalry with Francis I. of France, and the wars resulting from it; insurrections in Spain and in Flanders; the conflict proceeding in Germany and all Europe between the Reformers and the Catholics; the conquest of Mexico and Peru; expeditions against the Moors both in Spain and Africa; these are the main elements of the story, which it is not possible even to epitomise here. In 1525 the generals of Charles defeated and captured Francis I. at the battle of Pavia. Two years later Rome was sacked by the Constable de Bourbon, whom Charles had taken into his service. Charles had several conferences with the Pope, and pressed him to call a general council. He afterwards made a league with the Pope, and made war on the Protestants, whom he defeated at the battle of Mühlberg, in 1547. In the following year, at the Diet of Augsburg, he proposed the famous 'Interim,' which was unsatisfactory to both sides, and was soon after annulled. In 1552 he signed the treaty of Passau, which was soon followed by the 'Peace of Religion.' Wearied with incessant cares and activity, Charles, in 1555, resigned his hereditary states of the Netherlands to his son Philip, in an assembly at Brussels. In the following year he gave up Spain, and a few months after the imperial dignity. He then returned to Spain, and early in 1557 retired to a monastery in Estremadura. In August 1558 he is said to have had his own obsequies celebrated, and he died a few weeks later. Charles V. was a man of great intelligence and superior culture, had considerable acquaintance with literature and art, and patronised those eminent in either. He was ambitious but humane, and pursued a temporising policy in the great religious struggle of his age. His orthodoxy is said to have been called in question by the Inquisition after his death. The well-known 'History of Charles V.' by Robertson, which first appeared in 1769, was republished in 1856, with valuable notes and a supplement by the American historian Prescott. There is an account of the 'Cloister Life of Charles V.,' by W. Stirling.

Charles VI., Emperor of the West, son of the emperor Leopold, was declared king of Spain by his father in 1703, and crowned emperor in 1711. The taking of Belgrade by his general, Prince Eugene, compelled the Turks to make peace with him; and his alliance with Holland, France, and England enabled him to obtain considerable advantages over Spain. Subsequently, however, he was at war with his allies, and thus lost Naples and Sicily; and was also engaged in an injurious contest with Turkey. The succession to his Austrian dominions was regulated by the Pragmatic Sanction published in 1724. Died, 1740.

Charles Martel, duke of Austrasia, was a natural son of Pepin d'Héristal or Pepin the Fat, and was born probably about 685. On

the death of his father in 715, he was imprisoned by the Queen Plectrude, but escaped and was proclaimed duke of Austrasia, and was virtually sovereign of France. He is one of the greatest heroes in early French (or Frankish) history, and carried on wars with Chilperic II., king of Neustria with the Saxons, the Bavarians, and the Saracens. He won a great and memorable victory over the latter in 732, near Tours or Poitiers; destroying their army and slaying their king Abderahman. In 735 he made himself master of Aquitaine and Gascony. He took Avignon from the Saracens, gained another great victory over them near Narbonne, and with the aid of Liutprand, king of the Lombards, besieged them in that town. Charles had never taken the title of king, but only that of mayor of the palace, but at his death he divided his dominions like a king between his sons Carloman and Pepin. Shortly before his death he received two nuncios from Pope Gregory III., the first that were sent to France. Charles acquired the surname **Martel** (Hammer) from his victory over the Saracens near Tours. Died, 741. He was interred in the church of St. Denis.

Charles II., or, more properly, **I.,** surnamed **the Bald,** king of France. He was crowned king in 840, and elected emperor in 875. Died, it was supposed by poison, in 877.

Charles III., king of France, surnamed **the Simple.** He ascended the throne in 893. His whole reign was one struggle against the Northmen and his turbulent barons, who at length caused Robert, a prince of the blood royal, to be crowned. In the battle fought between the two sovereigns, Robert was slain; but his son, Hugh the Great, pressed Charles so hard, that he sought shelter in the castle of the Count of Vermandois, where he died in 929.

Charles IV., son of Philip the Fair, succeeded to the crown of France in 1322. His reign lasted only six years, and in that brief time he was deprived by England of the province of Guienne. Died, 1328.

Charles V., the Wise, king of France, was born in 1337. He was eldest son of John II., and the first dauphin of France. He was present with his father at the battle of Poitiers, and was recognised as regent during his father's captivity. He succeeded to the throne in 1364. One of his earliest acts was to get rid of the *Grand Companies*, which occasioned so many disorders and miseries in France, and to send them under Duguesclin to fight against Peter the Cruel in Spain. He recovered several provinces from the English, and concluded another treaty with them in 1373. John of Gaunt, however, the same year marched unopposed through France from Calais to Bordeaux. Charles V. was a friend of literature, founded the royal library of France, and had the Bible and St. Augustin's 'City of God' translated into French. The great fortress of the Bastille was founded by him in 1370. Died, 1380.

Charles VI., the Well-beloved, king of France, was born in 1368. He was son of

CHARLES

Charles V., and succeeded him in 1380. The regency was disputed by his uncles, and the young king was therefore declared of age, and ruled by a council. The oppressions of the government caused insurrections in various parts of France, which were severely repressed. In 1382 the young king marched against the Flemings, then in revolt under Philip van Artevelde, and the Constable de Clisson defeated them at Rosbecq. The next year he marched again against the Ghentese, who were assisted by the English under Spenser, the 'fighting bishop' of Norwich, and defeated them. In 1385 he had immense preparations made for an invasion of England, but they came to nothing. In 1392 Charles became insane, and with occasional intervals remained so till his death. The jealousies and strifes of his uncles were renewed, and led to the civil wars of the Burgundians and Armagnacs; in the midst of which Henry V. of England invaded France, took Harfleur, and won the great victory of Agincourt, October 1415. Three years later Henry overran Normandy and took Rouen; married the princess Catherine, and was recognised heir to the crown of France. Charles VI. died in 1422, a few weeks after Henry V.

Charles VII., the Victorious, king of France, was born in 1403. He was the only surviving son of Charles VI., became dauphin in 1416, and succeeded his father in 1422. Henry VI. of England was also proclaimed king, and the great Duke of Bedford was regent of France. War with the English continued, and in 1428 they besieged Orleans, which was saved by the extraordinary intervention of Joan of Arc. After triumphing over the English she conducted the king to Rheims, and there had him crowned. The cause of the English declined until they had lost all they held in France except the town of Calais. The miseries brought on the country by the long-continued wars, and by the disorders and lawlessness of the mercenary bands of troops, were relieved by the reform which Charles effected in the army. He also set a limit to the papal authority in France by the establishment of the so-called 'Pragmatic Sanction,' published in 1438. The celebrated Agnes Sorel was mistress to Charles VII. Charles died in 1461.

Charles VIII., king of France, was born in 1470. He was son of Louis XI., and succeeded him in 1483, under the regency of his sister, Anne of France. The first years of his reign were troubled by the turbulence and revolts of the nobles; and in 1491, in consequence of Charles refusing to marry the daughter of the Emperor Maximilian, the latter allied himself with Henry VII. of England against France, and war broke out. Peace was, however, soon restored. The great event of this reign was the invasion of Italy in 1494, when Charles entered Florence, Rome, and Naples, almost unresisted. An alliance was formed against him, and he defeated the allies on his return at Fornovo. Died, 1498.

201

Charles IX., king of France, was born in 1550. He was son of Henry II. and Catherine de' Medici, and succeeded his brother Francis II. in 1560, under the regency of his mother. The civil wars of the Huguenots and Catholics fill up the history of his reign. Intrigues between the nobles and leaders, treaties of peace, partial concessions of religious liberty, assassinations, battles, and above all, the atrocious massacre of St. Bartholomew, form the staple of the sad story. The Colloquy of Poissy took place in 1561; the edict of St. Germain was published in the following year; and soon after the massacre of a Protestant congregation at Vassy was perpetrated. The defeat of the Huguenots at Dreux by the Duke of Guise; the assassination of the duke; the memorable conference of the queen-mother and Charles with the Queen of Spain and the Duke of Alva at Bayonne; the battle of St. Denis; the defeat of the Huguenots at Jarnac; the assassination of the Prince of Condé immediately afterwards; the defeat of the Huguenots at Montcontour; and the treaty of St. Germain;—these are the leading events that mark the course of the great struggle and lead up to its awful crisis. In 1570 Charles married Elizabeth, daughter of the Emperor Maximilian II., and some of the Protestant leaders took part in the celebration of it. In August, 1572, the young King of Navarre was married at Paris to Margaret, sister of Charles, and the leading men of the protestant party were invited to attend. The assassination of the great Admiral de Coligny took place on August 23, and on the 24th the great massacre began. From that time Charles was the victim of the most terrible remorse. Continually haunted by visions of the horrible scenes of those days, he died broken down in mind and body in May, 1574.

Charles X., king of France, or **Charles Philippe de Bourbon** (known as Count d'Artois until the accession of his brother Louis XVIII., and afterwards as Monsieur), was the fifth and youngest son of the dauphin Louis, son of Louis XV., and was born in 1767. In early life he acquired a character for dissipation, extravagance, and hauteur, which ill contrasted with the conduct of his elder brothers; and at the very beginning of the revolution he found it necessary for his personal safety to quit his native land. In 1773 he had married the princess Maria Theresa, daughter of Victor Amadeus III., king of Sardinia, to whose court he fled for refuge. He subsequently visited other parts of Europe, and eventually found an asylum with his brother, Louis XVIII., first at Holyrood House, Edinburgh, and afterwards at Hartwell, in Buckinghamshire. On succeeding to the throne of France in 1824, he stubbornly adhered to the exploded dogmas of the old *régime*. On July 25, 1830, in consequence of the result of a general election, Charles X. issued his two fatal ordinances, one abolishing the freedom of the press, and the other changing the mode of election. A popular insurrection, of three days' continuance,

which has since been called 'the glorious revolution of 1830,' took place in Paris, and paved the way for Louis Philippe. The king retreated from St. Cloud to Rambouillet, where he offered to abdicate in favour of his grandson, the Duke of Bordeaux, and requested from the provisional government a safe-conduct to a seaport. Embarking at Cherbourg, he sailed for England, took up his residence at Lulworth Castle, and afterwards removed to Holyrood House. There he remained about a twelve-month; afterwards retired to the Austrian dominions; and died, in his 80th year, at Goritz, in Illyria, November 4, 1837. The latter years of this monarch were passed in acts of superstitious devotion; he constantly wore haircloth next his skin, he fasted much, and frequently imposed upon himself, as a penance for some hasty expression, an absolute silence for several hours. The Dukes of Angoulême and Berri were his sons.

Charles I., king of England, was born at Dunfermline, in Scotland, in the year 1600. He was the third son of James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, by Anne, daughter of the King of Denmark; and upon the death of Prince Henry, his elder brother, in 1612, was created Prince of Wales. A negotiation having been long carried on for the marriage of Charles with the Infanta of Spain, he went in 1623, attended by the profligate minister Buckingham, to conclude it in person. But the affair came to an end. On the death of his father, in 1625, he ascended the throne, his kingdom being engaged in war with Spain, and the people much embittered against his friend and minister, Buckingham. Immediately after his accession Charles married the Princess Henrietta Maria of France, whose character and influence undoubtedly augmented the troubles and evils of the time. It unfortunately happened for Charles I. that he had as high a notion of the royal prerogative as either his father or Elizabeth, while he had to deal with an entirely different state of public opinion. From the very first, therefore, he found himself in sharp collision with his subjects; his aim being to rule as an absolute monarch, to hold the purse and the army, and do as he liked with them, and their aim being to prevent all that. Want of supplies on his part, calling of parliaments to grant them, refusal of supplies, and demand of redress of grievances and more just administration, dissolution of parliaments, government without them, and all kinds of illegal and tyrannous measures, no man's life or property being secure,—such are the main elements of the conflict which filled up the years preceding the outbreak of actual war. The parliament impeached Buckingham, and the king supported him; war with France was declared, against the popular wish, because Buckingham so willed it; and while the parliament was firm in its resistance, the king was obstinate and impolitic in his enforcement and extension of his prerogative. The third parliament, called in 1628, passed the famous Petition of Right, to which

the king most reluctantly and indeed insincerely gave his assent. After the murder of Buckingham the chief advisers and willing instruments of the king were Laud, then bishop of London, and Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford. Ship money was levied, and the legality of it contested by Hampden. The Star Chamber was active, unwearied in its merciless prosecutions, edicts, and atrocious sentences. In November 1640 the memorable Long Parliament met, and at once secured itself against dissolution except by its own consent. The struggle went on, and at length war was proclaimed, by the king setting up his standard at Nottingham, in August 1642. The first battle between the king's forces and the parliamentary army was at Edgehill, in which neither party had much to boast of. For some time, however, the royalists were generally successful; but the battles of Marston Moor, Newbury, and Naseby were all signally unfavourable to the royal cause. Indeed, after the defeat at Naseby, the king was so powerless that he took the resolution of throwing himself upon the good feeling of the Scottish army, then lying before Newark; and by that army he was basely sold, and delivered into the hands of the parliament. All attempts to treat between the king and the parliament failed, chiefly from the evident insincerity of the king. It was impossible to rely on his word. For a time he was treated with much outward respect, but he found means to make his escape from Hampton Court. On arriving on the coast, with the intention of quitting the kingdom, he could not obtain a vessel to go abroad, but crossed over to the Isle of Wight, where the governor, Hammond, confined him in Carisbrook Castle. While there, negotiations were again carried on between him and the parliament, but unsuccessfully. In December 1648 the House of Commons was 'purged' by Col. Pride, the members left forming the 'Rump.' It was then resolved by the Commons that the king should be tried as guilty of treason in making war on his parliament, and a special High Court of Justice was constituted for the occasion. The trial took place in Westminster Hall, in January 1649. The king was condemned to death, and on the 30th of January beheaded at Whitehall; his last word to bishop Juxon being a charge to him to admonish Prince Charles to forgive his father's murderers.

Charles II., king of England, eldest son of Charles I. and his queen Henrietta Maria, was born at St. James's, on the 29th of May, 1630. He was present at the battle of Edgehill, and had afterwards the nominal command of the royal forces in the west. He was living as a refugee at the Hague when the sentence on his father was carried into execution. He, nevertheless assumed the regal title, and finding that the Scots had proclaimed him, he left the Hague for Scotland, where he arrived in June 1650, and soon after took the covenant. The great victory of Cromwell over the Scots at

CHARLES

Dunbar was won September 3rd; but, nevertheless, on January 1, 1651, Charles was crowned at Scone. Cromwell marched towards Scotland to give him battle, and Charles took the spirited course of passing by forced marches into England. Cromwell, however, whose force was superior, discovering the manœuvre, retrograded in pursuit, and the royal army was overtaken at Worcester, and utterly routed (September 3, 1651). After difficulties and escapes which have rather the air of romance than of fact, Charles escaped to France, where he resided for some years, keeping up the mimicry of a court, but frequently reduced to extreme distress. The death of Cromwell, the general discontent of the people, and the policy of General Monk, restored Charles to his crown in May 1660; and he reigned with a power far greater than that for aiming at which his father had been put to death. Untaught by adversity, he was luxurious, selfish, and indolent. The English Nonconformists were treated with jealous rigour, and the Scottish Covenanters were shot and sabred without compunction. And, perhaps, Charles's reply to some complaints made to him of Lauderdale's cruelty in Scotland, will give quite as full a clue to his kingly character as can be required:—'I perceive,' said Charles, 'that Lauderdale has been guilty of many bad things against the people of Scotland; but I cannot find that he has acted against my interest.' During this reign the capital was visited by heavy calamities: the plague in 1665, and the fire of London in the following year; the Dutch sailed up the Thames and Medway in 1667; while the Popish, Meal-Tub, and Rye House plots were made pretexts for bringing some eminent persons, who were obnoxious to the court, to an ignominious death. Among the most memorable political events of this period were the passing of the Act of Uniformity, and the consequent ejection of the Nonconformist ministers from their livings; the Conventicle, Five Mile, Corporation and Test Acts; the abolition of feudal tenures, and the securing of personal freedom by the Habeas Corpus Act; the triple alliance against France; the formation of the 'Cabal' ministry; the closing of the Exchequer; the declaration of indulgence; the introduction and rejection of the Exclusion Bill; and the prosecutions and executions of Lord Stafford, Lord William Russell, and Algernon Sydney. Charles married, in 1662, Catherine of Braganza, but had no children by her, and treated her with shameful neglect and insult, giving himself up to a profligate life and the sway of his successive mistresses. He had many illegitimate children, and among them James, Duke of Monmouth. He died in the Romish communion, February 6, 1685, and was buried at Westminster.

Charles Edward, Prince. [Stuart.]

Charles the Bold, or the Rash, last duke of Burgundy, was son of Philip the Good and Isabella of Portugal. He was born at Dijon, in 1433, bore at first the title of Count

of Charolais, under which he distinguished himself on several occasions and especially at the battle of Montheri in 1466. He succeeded his father in 1467, and was immediately at war with the people of Liège, whom he subdued and treated with savage cruelty. In the next year he received an immense bribe from Louis XI. not to invade France, and soon after had a memorable interview with him at Peronne. A fresh rising took place in Liège during the conference, at the instigation of Louis, whom Charles, disposed to the most violent course, shut up for several days, and then compelled to accompany and aid him in suppressing the insurrection. Liège was taken and sacked, not even the churches being spared. In 1470 Charles received Edward IV. of England, whose sister, Margaret of York, he had married two years before, and aided him with money and ships to return to England. The same year he renewed the war with Louis XI. In 1473 he went to meet the Emperor Frederick III. at Treves, hoping to get from him the titles of king and vicar-general of the empire, but the terms could not be settled. He afterwards allied himself with Edward IV. against the King of France, but more pressing affairs prevented his fulfilment of the bargain. He conquered Lorraine and took Nancy in 1475, and then marched against the Swiss, who won two memorable victories over him at Granson and Morat. Chagrin and hopeless melancholy seized and, for a time, paralysed him. He was roused by the tidings of the loss of Nancy, and set out to retake it. During the siege one of his officers deserted with his troops to the enemy, and in the battle which was fought on the following day, January 5, 1477, Charles was defeated and killed. His body was found two days after in a ditch, and was only recognisable by the long beard and nails, never cut after the defeat at Morat. His remains, at first buried at Nancy, were removed by Charles V. to Bruges. A new 'History of Charles the Bold,' by J. F. Kirk, has lately been published.

Charles of Durazzo. [See Urban VI.]

Charles I., king of Naples and Sicily, was born in 1220. He was son of Louis VIII. of France, and was made Count of Anjou. By marriage with the daughter of Raymond Berenger, count of Provence, he became heir to his dominions. He accompanied his brother St. Louis on the crusade, and was taken prisoner at Damietta. He was crowned king of Sicily at Rome, in 1266, and soon after defeated Manfred at Benevento. His tyranny provoked a revolt, at the head of which was Conradin, nephew of Manfred, who was defeated and immediately beheaded. Charles became more and more cruel and oppressive in his rule, and disaffection and hatred increased, till at length, when he was meditating the conquest of the Eastern Empire, a general revolt of his subjects took place in 1281, and the French in Sicily were massacred. This event is known as the *Sicilian Vespers*. He fought for his throne for several years, and died in 1285.

CHARLES

Charles XII., king of Sweden, son and successor of Charles XI., was only 15 years of age when he ascended the throne in 1697, and his youth encouraged Russia, Denmark, and Poland to unite against him. Those powers, however, found him fully equal to the task of humbling them. Denmark being subdued, he attacked Russia; and in the famous battle of Narva, in 1700, he is said to have slain 30,000 of the enemy, besides making 20,000 prisoners, though his own force was short of 10,000. Poland next felt his power; he dethroned Augustus, and made Stanislaus king in his stead. Thus far his course had been prosperous; but in seeking utterly to crush Peter the Great, he sustained a terrible defeat at the battle of Poltava, and was himself so severely wounded, that he was removed from the field on a litter, and compelled to seek shelter in Turkey. Here his conduct was so violent that the Grand Signior was compelled to besiege his residence. After desperate resistance Charles was overpowered, and for ten months he was kept a prisoner. He was no sooner allowed to return to his own dominions than he commenced an attack on Norway, and in besieging Fredericks-hall was killed by a cannon-shot, in 1718. Voltaire's '*Histoire de Charles XII.*' is a model of clear, precise, and graphic narration: 'a line engraving on a reduced scale,' says Carlyle, 'of that Swede and his mad life.'

Charles XIV., king of Sweden. [*Bernadotte.*]

Charles Albert, king of Sardinia, son of Carlo Emanuele, prince of Carignano, was born October 2, 1798. At his birth he had but little chance of ever swaying the sceptre, for there were seven male heirs of the house of Savoy. His early life was passed in comparative obscurity, and his name was hardly known to Europe until the revolution of 1821, which broke out in support of the so-called Spanish Constitution of 1812, compelled Vittorio Emanuele to abdicate in favour of his brother, and led to Charles Albert's nomination as regent of the kingdom. Charles Albert, who had all along been in the secrets of the conspirators, took measures to carry out their designs; but the Duke of Genevois, in whose favour King Vittorio had resigned the crown, having refused to sanction the proceedings of the new government, and having taken instant measures to put down the insurgents, Charles Albert fled to Novara, and deserted and betrayed the party with whom he had co-operated. Renouncing the opinions he had adopted, he acted as a volunteer in 1823, in Spain, under the Duke of Angoulême, and there lent his aid to crush the constitution, the principles of which he had so lately attempted to establish in Sardinia. On his return to Turin he remained in retirement until the death of Carlo Felice led to his accession to the throne, April 27, 1831. During the first seventeen years of his reign few memorable events occurred; but in March 1848, after the Milanese had driven out the Austrians from Northern Italy, he a second time un-

CHARLEVOIX

furled the revolutionary banner, and in a proclamation to the 'people of Lombardy and Venice,' espoused the cause of Italian regeneration against Austria. His arms were at first crowned with success; but the Austrian field-marshal Radetzky having regained step by step the positions he had lost, at length compelled the Sardinian forces to evacuate Milan in August of the same year, and in September an armistice was signed by the contending parties. In March 1849 Charles Albert was forced, by the clamours of his subjects, to renew the war with Austria. But the Sardinian army was defeated at all points by Marshal Radetzky in the shortest campaign on record, four days; and immediately afterwards, March 24, Charles Albert abdicated the throne in favour of his eldest son, Victor Emmanuel II., now king of Italy, and precipitately leaving Turin, took up his residence at Oporto, where he died, as it is alleged, of a broken heart, July 18, 1849.

Charles, Louis de Lorraine, archduke of Austria, a distinguished military commander, son of the Emperor Leopold II., and younger brother of Francis II., was born 1771. He first entered on the career of arms under Prince Coburg in 1793, and his great abilities, not less than his exalted rank, rapidly procured his elevation in command. After the battle of Neerwinden, which restored that rich province to the imperial power, he was appointed governor of the Low Countries, and was soon after created a field-marshal. In 1796 he was promoted to the command of the imperial armies on the Rhine, gained some advantages over the republican generals Jourdan and Moreau, whom he compelled to retire across the Rhine; took Kehl in 1797; subsequently commanded in Italy against Buonaparte and Massena; long disputed victory at Caldiero, Eckmühl, and Essling; but lost the decisive battle of Wagram, where he was wounded. After this event he lived in retirement, during which he wrote a luminous and impartial narrative of his campaigns, and enriched military science with the profound views set forth in his '*Principles of Strategy.*' Died, 1847.

Charleton, Walter, an English physician, born in Somersetshire, 1619. He was appointed physician to Charles I., resided abroad with Charles II., and returned with him at the Restoration. He was admitted F.R.S., and elected President of the College of Physicians. His writings, in natural history, medicine, theology, and natural philosophy, are numerous and learned. Among them are his '*Onomasticon Zoicon*' and '*Chorea Gigantum*;' the former a classified arrangement of animals, the latter an essay on Stonehenge. Died, 1707.

Charlevoix, Pierre François Xavier, a French Jesuit, born in 1682. He was for a short time a missionary in America. On his return in 1722, he became conductor of the '*Journal de Trevoux.*' In addition to his numerous contributions to that work, he wrote '*Histoire Générale du Paraguay*,' '*Histoire Géné-*

rale de la Nouvelle France,' &c. Died, 1761.

Charlotte Augusta, daughter of George, Prince of Wales, and the unfortunate Princess Caroline (afterwards George IV. and Queen Caroline), was born Jan. 7, 1796, and married to Prince Leopold of Coburg (afterwards King of Belgium), May 2, 1816. From her earliest years she gave strong indications of nobleness of mind and great capacity; and as she grew up, a feeling of sincere and ardent attachment for her on the part of the people was universally displayed. She was not merely accomplished according to the common acceptance of the term, but was well acquainted with history, statistics, and other more abstruse branches of knowledge; spoke several modern languages, and excelled in music, painting, &c.; while her active benevolence and solicitude for the poor rendered her an object of their especial regard. Her marriage with Prince Leopold was the result of mutual esteem. But the hopes of the nation, and the anxious wishes of the husband, were suddenly blighted: on November 5, 1817, the princess was delivered of a still-born child; and, in a few hours after, she was seized with convulsions and expired. Never before, perhaps, was national and individual sorrow so strikingly or so sincerely expressed, and never, perhaps, was it more deservedly bestowed.

Charnock, John, an English naval officer and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1756, and educated at Oxford. He is remembered as author of a 'History of Marine Architecture,' 'Biographia Navalis,' in 6 vols., published in 1794-98; a 'Supplement to Campbell's Lives of the Admirals,' &c. Died, 1807.

Charnock, Stephen, a Nonconformist divine, was born in London in 1628. He was descended from an old Lancashire family, studied both at Cambridge and Oxford, and became a very eloquent and popular preacher. He spent some time in Ireland, adhered to the Nonconformist party after the Restoration, and lived chiefly in London. His 'Discourse on Providence' is considered the best of his writings. Died, July 1680.

Charolais, Count of. [See **Charles the Bold**.]

Charondas, an early Greek legislator, who probably flourished in the 6th century B.C. He was a native of Catana, and gave laws to his fellow-countrymen there and in other cities of Sicily and South Italy. It is supposed that his laws were in verse. Charondas is related to have killed himself for having broken one of his own laws, which forbade any one to enter the popular assembly in arms.

Charron, Pierre, a French divine, and a friend of Montaigne, who, by will, left him the privilege of bearing his arms, a strong proof, considering the pride of a Gascon, of his personal consideration. His chief works are 'Traité des trois Verités,' an argument in behalf of religion, Christianity, and the Catholic Church; and 'Traité de la Sagesse,' which has

been frequently reprinted. Born, 1541; died, 1603.

Chasse, David Henry, Baron, a brave Dutch general, was born in 1765. After serving a few years in the army he entered the service of France, distinguished himself in the Prussian campaign of 1806, and in many campaigns of the Peninsular war. His most celebrated achievement, however, was his defence of Antwerp against the French in 1832. He had been governor of the city from 1815. Died, 1849.

Chassenoux, Barthélemy de, an eminent French lawyer, born, 1480, author of 'Catalogus Gloriæ Mundi,' 'Consilia,' or Consultations on Points of Law, &c. He used all his power as president of the parliament of Provence to delay the execution of the decree issued by that body in 1540 against the Vaudois of Mérimondol and Cabrières. Died, 1541.

Chasteler, Johann Gabriel, Marquis du, a distinguished Austrian general, born at Mons in 1763. He entered the army early, and served under the Prince of Coburg, and soon after in the Russian army against the Turks. He was employed as engineer at Namur and Lille in 1792, assisted at several other sieges, and especially distinguished himself at Wattignies, where he received eight bayonet wounds. He took part in the battles of Châleroi and Fleurus, at the defence of Liège, and at the taking of the French lines before Mentz in 1795. He assisted in the partition of Poland, and in the settlement of the boundaries of Austria and the Cisalpine Republic; served in the Italian campaign of 1799, and was wounded at the siege of Alessandria. He took afterwards a leading part in organising and conducting the insurrection of the Tyrol. In 1814 he was made governor of Venice, and died, 1816.

Chastelet, Gabrielle Emilie de Breteuil, Marquise du, was born at Paris, and early became distinguished by her scientific attainments. She published in 1740 'Institutions de Physique,' with an analysis of the Philosophy of Leibnitz, and subsequently she translated the Principia of Newton. The name of Madame du Chastelet has been chiefly celebrated on account of her liaison with Voltaire. [See **Voltaire**.] Born, 1706; died, 1749.

Chateaubriand, François Auguste, Viscount de, was born at St. Malo, in 1769, the year of the birth of Napoleon, Mehemet Ali, and Arthur Wellesley. After pursuing his studies at Dol and Rennes, in his 17th year he joined the regiment of Navarre as sub-lieutenant, and repaired to Paris. On the eve of the meeting of the states-general in 1789, animated by a love of adventure, he went to America, and spent two years amid the wild grandeur of savage life. He then returned to take part in the great conflict which was going on in France. Wounded at the siege of Thionville in 1792, he was conveyed in a feeble state to Jersey; and after a partial recovery he sailed for England, where he suffered great privations, which a few translations, and the

timely aid of the Literary Fund Society mitigated. Here he published his first work, entitled 'Essai Historique et Politique sur les Révolutions Anciennes et Modernes,' 1797. After the 18th Brumaire he returned to France, and contributed to the *Mercur*. His 'Atala' appeared in 1801; and was followed in 1802 by his most celebrated work, the 'Génie du Christianisme,' which became a household word through the Christian world. Soon afterwards he was appointed by Napoleon secretary to the French embassy at Rome. In March, 1804, he was nominated minister plenipotentiary to Switzerland; but he resigned on learning the melancholy fate of the Duke d'Enghien, and resisted all the overtures which Napoleon subsequently made to him. For a long time he had meditated a poetic work founded on the great events of Christianity; to qualify himself for this undertaking, he visited in 1806 the scenes of Bible history, and on his return in 1807 he published 'Les Martyrs,' and four years later his 'Itinéraire de Paris à Jérusalem.' In 1814, Chateaubriand hailed the Restoration in a brochure, entitled 'Bonaparte et les Bourbons.' At Ghent he was considered one of the ministers of Louis XVIII.; in 1815 he was created a peer of France, and the following year he became a member of the Institute. 'La Monarchie selon la Charte,' which he published the same year, threw him for some years into discredit with the court; but in 1820 the highest state appointments once more lay open to him, and he became successively ambassador at Berlin in 1820, and at London in 1822, and the same year minister of foreign affairs in the Villèle ministry, when he organised the invasion of Spain under the Duke of Angoulême, and took part in the Congress of Verona, the history of which he afterwards wrote. In 1824, being summarily dismissed from office, he took refuge in the columns of the 'Journal des Débats,' where he vigorously attacked his former colleagues; and on their fall in 1828, he was sent as ambassador to Rome, but resigned his office in 1829, on the formation of the Polignac administration. On the news of the outbreak of the revolution of 1830, he hastened to Paris, where he was hailed with acclamation by the people, but after delivering a glowing oration in favour of the Duke of Bordeaux, he retired from the Chamber of Peers, never to enter it again. From this period he took leave of public life; but he continued to send forth pamphlets on the government of Louis Philippe, conceived in so bitter and violent a spirit, that he became an object of suspicion to the ministry, and was summarily arrested, but soon discharged. His last years were spent in domestic privacy, cheered by the sympathy of 'troops of friends,' who looked up to him with respect bordering on veneration; and he expired almost at the moment when some of the most terrible scenes of his early life were renewed in the streets of Paris. Besides the works above mentioned, Chateaubriand wrote 'Etudes Historiques,' 'Essai sur

la Littérature Anglaise' (a poor production) and many others, including numerous pamphlets upon historical subjects, and the politics of the day. A splendid edition of his collected works was published at Paris in 1826, for which he received 25,000*l.* His 'Mémoires' have been published since his death; but they lose much of their interest from the overweening vanity which peers through every page. Died, July 4, 1848.

Chatel, Francis du, a Flemish painter of the 17th century. He was born at Brussels in 1626, and painted in the style of David Teniers. His chief work, which is in the town-hall of Ghent, represents the King of Spain receiving the oath of fidelity from the states of Flanders and Brabant, in 1661.

Chatel, Pierre du, and Tanneguy du. [Duchatel.]

Chatham, William Pitt, Earl of, one of the most illustrious British statesmen, was the son of Robert Pitt, Esq., of Boconnock, in Cornwall, where he was born in 1708. After studying at Eton and Oxford, he entered the army, but was returned to parliament in 1734 as member for Old Sarum. His talents as an orator were soon displayed in opposition to Sir Robert Walpole, and had so great an effect that the Duchess of Marlborough, who had a deadly hatred to that minister, bequeathed to Mr. Pitt a legacy of 10,000*l.* On the change of administration in 1746, he was made joint vice-treasurer of Ireland, and soon afterwards paymaster-general of the army, which place he resigned in 1755; but the year following he was appointed secretary of state. In a few months he was again dismissed from office; but an efficient administration being essential, and the nation being enthusiastically attached to him, he returned, in June, 1757, to his former situation as secretary of state and virtual prime minister. His great mind now revealed its full force, and his ascendancy was complete over parliament no less than in the ministry. He aroused the English nation to new activity, and, in the space of a few years, we recovered our superiority over France, annihilating her navy, and stripping her of her colonies. France was beaten in the four quarters of the world. In 1760, he advised the declaration of war against Spain, while she was unprepared for resistance, as he foresaw that she would assist France. The elevation of England on the ruins of the house of Bourbon was the great object of his policy. But his plans were suddenly interrupted by the death of George II., whose successor was prejudiced against Pitt by his adversary, the Earl of Bute. Pitt, therefore, resigned his post in 1761, only retaining his seat in the House of Commons. Foreseeing the separation of the American colonies from the mother country, if the arbitrary measures then adopted should be continued, he advocated, especially in 1766, a conciliatory policy, and the repeal of the stamp act. In the same year he was invited to assist in forming a new ministry, in which he took the office of privy seal, and was

created Viscount Burton, Baron Pynsent, and Earl of Chatham; but in 1768 he resigned, partly because of a serious illness, and partly because he found himself inadequately seconded by his colleagues. In the House of Lords he continued to recommend the abandonment of the coercive measures employed against America, particularly in 1774; but his warning was rejected, and, in 1776, the colonies declared themselves independent. He still, however, laboured in the cause, and used all his efforts to induce the government to effect a reconciliation with the American states; and, as he was speaking with his accustomed energy on the subject in the House of Lords, April 7, 1778, he fell down in a convulsive fit. He died on the 11th of the following month, and his body, after lying in state, was solemnly interred in Westminster Abbey, where a superb monument was erected to his memory at the national expense. The fine picture of the 'Death of Chatham,' painted by Copley in 1779-80, was presented to the National Gallery in 1828.

Chatham, John Pitt, Earl of, &c., eldest son of the above, and brother of William Pitt. He was born in 1766, and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, in 1778. In the following year he was appointed captain of the 86th regiment of foot, and served in the American war. He was afterwards appointed by his brother (then prime minister) first lord of the admiralty; was sworn a privy-councillor, and elected a knight of the Garter. His promotions, both civil and military, were rapid and numerous under his brother's administration, and he continued to hold office for many years after, under his successors. As lieutenant-general, he commanded the expedition to Walcheren, in 1809, the disastrous failure of which was owing to his indolence, incapacity, and disregard of his instructions. His conduct on this occasion gave rise to the famous epigram:—

'Great Chatham, with his sabre drawn,
Stood waiting for Sir Richard Strachan;
Sir Richard, longing to be at 'em,
Stood waiting for the Earl of Chatham!'

Chatham was, nevertheless, raised, three years afterwards, to the full rank of general. On the death of the Duke of Kent he was appointed governor of Gibraltar, which post he held, with others, to the time of his death, in 1835. He was the last peer of the Pitt family, whose title with him became extinct, and with it the annual pension of 4000*l.*, besides another pension of 3000*l.* per annum, granted to his father for three lives, in 1761. The last earl was married, in 1783, to a daughter of Viscount Sydney, but left no children.

Chatterton, Thomas, an English poet, whose precocious genius and melancholy fate have gained him much celebrity, was born at Bristol, in 1752. He was educated at Colston's charity school, and then articulated to a lawyer; but his taste for literature and distaste for law rapidly grew, and he was set free after serving about half his time. His father was sexton of

Redcliff church, Bristol; and young Chatterton professed to have received from him several ancient manuscripts. These he palmed upon the world as the poems of Rowley, a priest of Bristol in the 15th century; and so admirably was his forgery executed, that it is even now rather assumed than proved, though there can be little moral doubt of it, that he did forge and not find the MSS. In 1769 he went to London, trusting to literature for a livelihood. Having vainly endeavoured to persuade Horace Walpole and other scholars of the genuineness of the MSS., Chatterton, though still a mere boy, became a party writer; but this resource failed him, and in a state of deep despondency, produced by absolute want, he destroyed himself by poison, in 1770, at the age of 18.

Chaucer, Geoffrey, the great early English poet, was born at London, in 1328. He was educated at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, studied law for a short time, and became one of the pages of Edward III. He gained the favour of the king, and of his son, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, was employed on various affairs of state, and sent ambassador to Genoa, Milan, and France. He served in the expedition to France, in 1359, and was made prisoner. He afterwards fell into disgrace, probably as a friend of John of Gaunt and of Wickliffe, and for some time he was in great poverty. He had a pension from the crown, which was doubled by Henry IV., and he spent the last years of his life in rural retirement. Chaucer is called the 'Father of English poetry,' and not undeservedly so. But his rare charms and excellencies as a poet are obscured to modern readers who will not be at the pains to master the difficulty of an antiquated form of our language. His principal poem is the 'Canterbury Tales,' supposed to be told by a party of Canterbury pilgrims on their way. Among his other works are 'Troilus and Criseide,' 'Legend of Good Women,' 'The Flower and the Leaf,' 'The Court of Love,' &c. Died, at London, 1400. Chaucer's only daughter, Alice, married William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, and his eldest son, Thomas, was knighted, and held important offices in the state under Henry IV. and Henry V.

Chaudet, Antoine Denis, an eminent French sculptor and painter. He was born at Paris, 1763, and having obtained the grand prize, studied at Rome. He became professor at the Academies of Painting and Sculpture, and a member of the Institute. Among his works are a colossal 'Minerva pointing to the Crown of Immortality,' statues of (Pelopius, Cincinnatus, Napoleon, &c., and a painting of 'Æneas and Anchises amid the conflagration of Troy.' Died, 1810.

Chaulieu, Guillaume Ambrye de, French lyric poet. His poems, which, with those of the Marquis de la Fare, have been frequently reprinted, are a mixture of Anacreontic sensualism, and the good-humoured philosophy of Horace. Born, 1639; died, 1720.

Chaumette, Pierre Gaspard, one of the

most violent and vulgar of the French revolutionists. He was of low origin, and after serving sometime on board ship, became clerk to an attorney. At the breaking out of the revolution he became one of the street orators, and was so conspicuous by his violence, that, in 1792, he was made first a member of the municipality of Paris, and then procureur or attorney. Chaumette was one of the chief instruments of the Mountain party, in 1793, in the overthrow of the Girondists. During the confinement of Louis XVI. in the Temple, Chaumette and Hébert heaped every indignity upon him; and with them, it is said, originated the most horrible of all the charges made against the queen. He at length met his reward. Robespierre, himself already on the very verge of ruin, threw him into the prison of the Luxembourg, and he was guillotined in 1794.

Chauncey, Sir Henry, an English lawyer and antiquary. He was knighted by Charles II. in 1681, and in 1688 was made a Welsh judge. Just before his death he published the 'Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire,' one of the most valuable of our county histories. Died, 1700.

Cheke, Sir John, an eminent English statesman and scholar, was born at Cambridge in 1514. He studied at St. John's College, and being appointed first Regius Professor of Greek, he strenuously promoted the study of that language, and laboured to improve the prevailing pronunciation. The opposition he met with from Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, produced a literary correspondence between them, which was afterwards published at Basel. In 1544 he was called to assist in the education of Edward VI., who, on his accession, granted him some landed estates. He also made him a privy councillor and secretary of state, and conferred the honour of knighthood upon him. Cheke engaged, on the death of Edward VI., in the cause of Lady Jane Grey, and was sent to the Tower on the accession of Mary. His life was spared, and he was allowed to leave England; but while he was abroad he gave new offence to the queen, and his estates were confiscated. Visiting Brussels he was seized by order of Philip II. and sent to England, where, under fear of being put to death, he renounced Protestantism. Having done this, the queen, though she did not restore his estates, gave him some equivalent for them; but she compelled him to sit on the bench at the trial of Protestants whose attachment to their faith was stronger than their fears of death. Broken down with shame and remorse, he died, September 13, 1557. He left numerous original works and several translations from the Greek and Latin.

Chemnitz, Martin, a distinguished German theologian, was born in Brandenburg, in 1522. He became a disciple of Melancthon, at Wittenberg, and was for a few years librarian to Duke Albert of Prussia. He settled as pastor at Brunswick, in 1554, and was afterwards made superintendent of the churches of that diocese.

He took a leading part in procuring the adoption of the 'Formula of Concord' in Saxony and Suabia. Chemnitz was in great honour among the princes of Germany for his abilities, learning, and character. His principal works are the 'Examen Concilii Tridentini,' in 4 vols. folio, esteemed as a solid and dispassionate refutation of the Catholic doctrines, 'Loci Theologici,' 'Harmonia Evangelica,' and 'Theologiae Jesuitarum præcipua capita,' &c. Died, 1686.

Chemnizer, Ivan Ivanovich, a Russian soldier and poet. He served several campaigns in the imperial guards, and afterwards entered the corps of engineers. When he at length retired he published various tales and fables, which the Russian critics compare to those of La Fontaine. Born, 1744; died, 1784.

Chénier, Marie Joseph, a French poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1764. He served two years in the army; and then applied himself to literature. His first successful play, 'Charles IX,' was produced in 1789, and was followed by 'The Death of Calas,' 'Timoleon,' and other dramas. He wrote also patriotic songs, which were very popular during the revolution, and 'An Historical Sketch of the State and Progress of French Literature.' He was member of the Convention, Legislative Assembly, and Council of Five Hundred, and survived all the horrors of the 'Reign of Terror,' retaining his popularity under the directorial, the consular, and the imperial governments. He died in 1811.—His elder brother, **André Marie**, born 1762, perished by the guillotine, July 25, 1794, for his staunch adherence to Louis XVI. Twenty-five years after his death a volume of odes, idylls, and elegiacs from his pen was published, which place him high in the list of French poets.

Cherubini, Maria Luigi Carlo Zenobi Salvador, a distinguished musical composer, was born at Florence in 1760. His precocious skill in music attracted the attention of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who gave him a pension, and this enabled him to complete his studies under Sarti, whom he afterwards assisted in his compositions. In 1784 he repaired to London, where he produced the 'Finta Principessa' and 'Giulio Sabino.' In 1786 he settled in Paris, which thenceforward became his adopted country and the scene of his greatest triumphs. His operas of 'Iphigenia,' 'Lodoiska,' and 'Ali Baba,' testify to the extent and variety of his powers; but his fame chiefly rests upon his sacred music, of which his 'Requiem,' composed for his own obsequies, deserves particular notice. He was director of the *Conservatoire* at Paris, where he died, full of years and honours, in 1842.

Cheselden, William, an eminent English surgeon and anatomist, was born in 1688. He made himself known in 1713 by a treatise on 'The Anatomy of the Human Body,' which passed through many editions, and published afterwards a treatise 'On the High Operation for the Stone,' 'Osteography, or Anatomy of the Bones,' &c. He was an admirable oculist; and though his system of lithotomy involved him in

CHESTERFIELD

much controversy, it is undoubted that he greatly improved the method of performing one of the most difficult operations. Cheselden was elected F.R.S. in 1712. He died in 1762.

Chesterfield, Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of, was born in 1694, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He went the grand tour, and acquired the taste and habits of a gambler: first sat in parliament as a member for Lostwithiel; and in 1726, on his father's death, succeeded to the earldom of Chesterfield. He was a favourite of George II., on whose accession he was sworn a privy councillor; was appointed, in 1728, ambassador extraordinary to Holland; made a Knight of the Garter in 1730, and was appointed steward of the household. The latter office he soon after resigned, and he continued for several years the strenuous opponent of Sir R. Walpole, distinguishing himself by his writings in the 'Craftsman,' as well as by his powerful eloquence in the House. In 1745 the government once more availed itself of his talents; but to remove him from court, where he had lost favour, he was sent to Ireland as Lord-Lieutenant, and continued there a year, exercising his power in a manner calculated to gain the approbation of the people. He was afterwards secretary of state, but deafness and declining health induced him to relinquish office in 1748. Lord Chesterfield was a man of brilliant accomplishments, but thoroughly vain, ambitious, and intriguing. He wrote some papers in the *World*, and several poetical pieces, but he is principally known as the author of 'Letters to his Son,' which are more to be commended for their good sense, knowledge of the world, and pleasant style, than for their morality. Chesterfield's haughty assumption of the part of great patron towards Dr. Johnson provoked the famous letter prefixed to the first edition of the Dictionary, 'The Blast of Doom, proclaiming that Patronage should be no more.' Died, 1773.

Chetham, Humphrey, a wealthy merchant of Manchester, born 1580, to whose munificence that town owes a college and library. He left funds to purchase the collegiate church, which, being suppressed at the Reformation, had become the property of the Derby family. Mr. Chetham's trustees having purchased the college buildings in 1654, the year after his death, removed the scholars into them in 1656, and nine years afterwards they obtained from Charles II. a charter of incorporation. The college was originally founded for the maintenance and education of forty poor boys: their number however has from time to time been increased, and is now one hundred. A separate bequest was made for the founding of the library, and provision for its yearly increase. It contains now above 20,000 volumes. Anyone resident in Manchester, or merely a visitor, has free access, by merely writing his name and address in a book for that purpose. Another bequest by Chetham's will was for the purchase of 'Godly English Books' to be chained upon reading desks in the churches

CHEYNELL

of Manchester, Bolton, and three other townships. Died, 1653.

Chevalier, Antoine Rodolphe de, French orientalist and tutor to Princess, afterwards Queen, Elizabeth of England. At the death of Edward VI. he went to Germany, and subsequently to his native country, France: was Professor of Hebrew at Strasburg and Geneva; but on the breaking out of the civil war in France, again sought England, where he was well received by his former pupil, the queen. When the war seemed to be terminated, he again went to France; but on the occasion of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, he left France, intending again to seek shelter in England, but died at Guernsey. He was a good scholar, and published Hebrew grammar, an improved edition of the 'Thesaurus Lingue Sanctæ' of Pagnini, &c. He had commenced a Bible in four languages, but did not live to finish it. Died, 1572.

Chevalier, Sulpice Paul. [Gavarni.]

Cheyne, George, an eminent physician and medical writer. He was born in Scotland, and was intended for the church, but preferring the profession of medicine, he studied under Dr. Pitcairn, and having taken his doctor's degree, settled in London. His first work was the 'Theory of Fevers'; his next was a mathematical treatise, entitled 'Fluxionum Methodus Inversa,' which procured him considerable reputation, and admission to the Royal Society. Too free an indulgence in the pleasures of the table having rendered him enormously corpulent as well as asthmatic, he adopted a milk and vegetable diet; and he experienced so much benefit from this course, that his principal treatises urge it upon others. His chief works are 'The English Malady, a Treatise on Nervous Disorders,' 'A Treatise on Gout,' and an 'Essay on Health and Long Life.' Died, 1743, aged 72.

Cheyne, Francis, a Presbyterian divine, was born at Oxford in 1608, studied at the University, and was chosen in 1629 probationer fellow of Merton College. He took orders and officiated at Oxford, but at the commencement of the civil war took the popular side and the Covenant; was a member of the Assembly of Divines in 1643, and the same year was presented to the rectory of Petworth. Cheynell is chiefly remembered for his savage attack on Chillingworth and other divines in the book entitled 'The Rise, Growth and Danger of Socinianism,' published in 1643. He met Chillingworth at Arundel Castle, attended him humanely during his last illness at Chichester, refused to bury him, but went to the funeral, and with a short but furious speech flung his famous book into the grave, and so buried that. In 1644 appeared his 'Chillingworthii Novissima: or the Sickness, Heresy, Death and Burial of William Chillingworth,' with an angry dedication to the three divines whose imprisonment was given to Chillingworth's work. Cheynell was one of the ministers sent, in 1646, to preach at Oxford, and prepare for the visita-

622 the emperor Heraclius made his first expedition against the Persians, and in the course of a few years recovered from them all which the empire had lost in the preceding wars. In the great battle of Nineveh, Dec. 12, 627, Chosroes was totally defeated, took to flight, and succeeded in reaching Ctesiphon. But he was soon after seized and murdered by his son Siroes, February 25, 628.

Chrétien, Florent. [See **Henry IV.** of France.]

Christina, Queen of Sweden. She was the only child of the famous Gustavus Adolphus, whom she succeeded in 1632, being then only six years old. During her minority the kingdom was wisely governed by the chancellor Oxenstiern; and when she was crowned, in 1650, she formally declared her cousin, the count palatine Charles Gustavus, her successor. For four years she governed the kingdom with an evident desire to encourage learning and science; and at the end of that time, weary either of the task of governing, or of the personal restraint which royalty imposed on her, she abdicated in favour of her cousin, and proceeded to Rome, where she surrounded herself with learned men, and busied herself with learned pursuits. She also embraced Romanism, though it would seem that her moral conduct was such as to evince no great respect for religion of any kind. On this point it will suffice to say, that while at Paris, on one of the various occasions of her visiting that city, she had her equerry, an Italian, named Monaldeschi, murdered in her own residence, and almost in her own presence; a crime which seems to have had no other cause than the unfortunate equerry's indifference to the blandishments of his mistress. In 1660, the death of the king, her cousin, caused her to go once more to Sweden; but her change of religion, and the reports which had reached that country of her conduct elsewhere, had so disgusted her former subjects, that they resolutely refused to reinstate her in the sovereignty. Being threatened with the loss of her revenues as well as her crown, she consented to preserve the former by finally renouncing the latter; and she retired to Rome, where she died in 1689. Her Life was written by Archenholz and by Lacombe; and a new Memoir, by Henry Woodhead, has lately appeared (1864).

Christophe, Henry, King of Hayti, was born about 1767. He was a Creole of the island of Grenada, and became in 1791, one of the leaders of the insurgent slaves of St. Domingo. He possessed considerable ability, but his courage was carried to ferocity. He successfully opposed the French, whose perfidious seizure of the negro chief, Toussaint Louverture, he amply revenged, and assumed, in 1811, the title of Henry I., king of Hayti; but he acted so despotically, that a conspiracy was formed against him; and Boyer, the successor of Pétion, who had established a republic in the south of Domingo, was invited to take part with the discontented subjects of Christophe, and demanded his depo-

sition. At length, finding that even his body-guard was no longer to be depended on, he shot himself through the heart, October 6th, 1820.

Christus, or **Christophsen Petrus**, an early Flemish painter, one of the most distinguished pupils of the Van Eycks, was born about 1393. After studying at Bruges and obtaining great reputation as a painter in oil, he visited Cologne, in 1438, and afterwards lived alternately at Bruges and Antwerp. He once more visited Cologne, after 1451, and his style was changed by the influence of its school of art, then declining. His first picture, which is also said to be his best extant, is a 'Madonna and Child,' painted in 1417, and therefore earlier than any of the known works of the Van Eycks. It is now in the Stædel Gallery, Frankfurt. Among his other works are an altar-piece for the goldsmith's company of Antwerp, a Last Judgment, St. Elisius, &c. A remarkably fine work of this painter is the portrait of Edward Grimston, ambassador from Henry VI. to the Duchess of Burgundy, painted in 1446. It was lent by the Earl of Verulam to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).

Chrysaphius. [See **Flavianus.**]

Chrysippus, a Stoic philosopher, was a native of Cilicia, and became a disciple of Cleanthes at Athens. He was an acute thinker and a voluminous writer, but was fond of paradoxes, with which his writing and discourse abounded. His aim, like that of Zeno, was to check the prevalent scepticism, and to show, in opposition to the doctrines of the Academy, that it is possible to know. Born, about 280, and died, 207, B.C.

Chrysoloras, Manuel, a learned Greek of Constantinople, who in the last years of the 14th century, was sent by the emperor John Palæologus to Europe, to seek aid against the Turks. He afterwards settled in Italy, and taught Greek at Florence, Venice, Pavia, and Rome; thus satisfying the new eager craving for acquaintance with classical literature, and contributing powerfully to its revival. He had a crowd of scholars, and many of them became men of note. He attended the famous council of Constance (that had John Huss burnt), and died there in 1416. He wrote a Greek Grammar, entitled 'Erotemata,' which passed through several editions.

Chrysostom, John, St., patriarch of Constantinople, was called *Chrysostom*, which signifies 'golden mouth,' on account of his eloquence. He was born at Antioch about the middle of the 4th century, and was intended for the bar; but being deeply impressed with religious feelings, he spent several years in solitary retirement, studying and meditating with a view to the church. Having completed his voluntary probation, he returned to Antioch, was ordained, and became so celebrated for the eloquence of his preaching, that on the death of Nectarius, patriarch of Constantinople, he was raised to that high and important post. He exerted himself so zealously in repressing

heresy, paganism, and immorality, and in enforcing the obligations of monachism, that Theophilus, bishop of Alexandria, aided and encouraged by the empress Eudoxia, caused him to be deposed at a synod held at Chalcedon in 403. His deposition gave so much offence to the people, by whom he was greatly beloved, that the empress was obliged to interfere for his reinstatement. He soon, however, provoked her anger by opposing the erection of her statue near the great church; and, in 404, another synod deposed him, and exiled him to Armenia. He sustained his troubles with admirable courage; but being ordered to a still greater distance from the capital, where his enemies feared his influence, he died while on his journey. His voluminous works, consisting of sermons, commentaries, treatises, &c., abound with information as to the manners and characteristics of his age. Thirty years after his death his remains were removed to Constantinople with great pomp, and he was honoured with the title of saint. Died, 407.

Chubb, Thomas, one of the English Deists of the 18th century, was born near Salisbury, in 1679, and was apprenticed first to a glove-maker and afterwards to a tallow-chandler. After he had made himself known by some theological writings, he became steward to Sir Joseph Jekyl, but in a short time returned to his candles. He was of small stature and fat, fond of debate, industrious in writing, but scarcely got a living by his works. Among them are, 'The Supremacy of God the Father asserted,' 'Discourse on Reason as a sufficient Guide in matters of Religion,' 'Inquiry about the Inspiration of the New Testament,' and 'True Gospel of Jesus asserted.' He published many tracts on similar high subjects. Died, 1746.

Churchill, Charles, an English poet, born, 1731. He was educated at Westminster, but made so little progress in learning, and indulged in such habits of levity, that he was refused admission at Oxford. A marriage, as early as it was imprudent, rendered a profession doubly desirable; and after studying for some time in private, he was admitted to holy orders, and obtained a Welch curacy of about 30*l.* a year. The death of his father, who was curate of St. John's, Westminster, brought him once more to London, and he obtained the vacant curacy. Still his income was small, while his love of gaiety was unbounded, and he was on the verge of imprisonment, when Dr. Lloyd, of Westminster School, interfered, and effected a composition with the creditors. He now determined to exert the talents he had so long allowed to lie idle; and his first production was 'The Rosciad,' an energetic satire on the principal actors of that time. Public attention was fixed on this poem by the vehemence with which the players replied to it, and Churchill found it worth his while to give the town a new satire, under the title of an 'Apology' for his former one. 'Night,' 'The Ghost'—in which he assailed Dr. Johnson, at that

time all but omnipotent in the literary world—and the 'Prophecy of Famine,' followed; and he at length threw aside all regard for his profession, separated from his wife, and became a complete 'man of wit about town,' and a professional political satirist. He now rapidly produced an 'Epistle to Hogarth,' 'The Conference,' 'The Duellist,' 'The Author,' 'Gotham,' 'The Candidate,' 'The Times,' 'Independence,' and 'The Journey.' The vigour displayed in these poems makes it probable that he would in time have devoted himself to higher subjects than party politics, and have produced works calculated to give him higher and more lasting fame; but a fever hurried him to the grave, at the early age of 34, in 1764.

Churchill, John. [Marlborough.]

Churchyard, Thomas, an English poet; author of 'The worthiness of Wales,' 'Legende of Jane Shore,' &c. He flourished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and died in 1604.

Claconius, Peter, an eminent Spanish scholar. Pope Gregory XIII. employed him to superintend an edition of the Bible, the 'Decretal' of Gratian, and other works printed at the Vatican press. He wrote some very learned notes on Tertullian, Pliny, Seneca, and other Latin writers; tracts on Italian antiquities; a treatise on the old Roman calendar, &c.; and he aided Clavius in reforming the calendar. Died, 1581.

Ciampini, Giovanni Giustino, a learned Italian; author of 'Vetera Monumenta,' 'Lives of the Popes,' &c. He was one of the literary associates of Christina, queen of Sweden, during her residence at Rome, and was aided by her in forming an academy for the study of mathematics, and another for the study of ecclesiastical history. Died, 1698.

Cibber, Caius Gabriel, sculptor, was born at Flensburg, in Holstein, about 1630, and settled at London about or before the Restoration. He executed the statues in the old Royal Exchange, the sculptures on the Monument, and the two figures of Madness, Raging and Melancholy, at the Bethlehem Hospital. He was also employed in decorating the mansion at Chatsworth. He was father of Colley Cibber, the celebrated actor. Died, 1700.

Cibber, Colley, the actor and dramatist, was the son of Gabriel Cibber, the sculptor, and was born in London, in 1671. He was educated at Grantham Free-school, and being disappointed of a scholarship at Cambridge, he entered the army. The military profession did not suit his taste; and when only about 18 years old he quitted it for the stage. For some time he had but little success; but his performance of Fondlewife, in the 'Old Bachelor,' made him very popular, and obtained him the monopoly of parts of that kind at Drury-lane. His first dramatic effort, 'Love's Last Shift,' appeared in 1695; and it was followed by 'Woman's Wit' and 'The Careless Husband.' His next production as a dramatist was an adaptation of Molière's Tartuffe, under the title of the 'Nonjuror,' of which the 'Hypocrite' of

the more modern stage is a new version. The piece was wonderfully popular, and, in addition to the large profits Cibber derived from its performance, it procured him the situation of poet laureate. This appointment drew upon him the rancour of contemporary wits and poets, and of Pope among the number; but Cibber had the good sense to think solid profit more important than the censure of the envious was injurious; and he wore the bays, and performed in his own pieces till he was nearly 74 years of age. Besides tragedies and comedies, to the number of twenty-five, some of which still continue to be played as stock pieces, Cibber wrote an 'Apology' for his own life; an 'Essay on the Character and Conduct of Cicero,' and two expostulatory epistles to his assailant Pope. Died, 1757.

Cibber, Theophilus, son of the above, an actor and dramatist, but very inferior in both capacities to his father. His extravagant habits reduced him to distress, and he was drowned in his passage to Ireland, 1757.

Cibber, Susanna Maria, wife of the last named, was sister to Dr. Arne, the celebrated musical composer, and was an actress of the highest class. Her union with Theophilus Cibber was productive of both discomfort and disgrace, and she was separated from him for many years. She was as much respected in private life as she was admired on the stage. Her style of acting was well adapted to that of Garrick, with whom she frequently performed. Died, 1786.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius, the prince of Roman orators, was born at Arpinum, B.C. 106. He was the son of noble parents, and at an early age gave such decided indications of his ability, that after having served in a single campaign under Pompeius Strabo, he devoted himself, by the advice of his friends, to the bar. For this purpose he studied under Molo of Rhodes, an eminent lawyer, and Philo the Athenian, then resident at Rome; and, at the age of 26, he commenced practice as a pleader; his first important cause being the defence of Sextus Roscius Amerinus, who was accused of parricide by one Chrysogonus, a freedman of the dictator Sulla. He saved his client, but was obliged to withdraw to Athens from fear of resentment of the dictator. As long as Sulla lived Cicero remained in exile, turning even his exile into a benefit by diligently studying under Antiochus and other philosophers. When he returned to Rome he rapidly rose in his profession, and the quaestorship in Sicily was bestowed upon him. In this office he made himself very popular; and henceforth his course was all prosperous, until he attained, B.C. 63, the great object of his ambition—the consulship. The conspiracies of Catiline made Cicero's consular duty as difficult and dangerous as his performance of it was able and honourable; and he scarcely, if at all, exaggerated his services to Rome when he said that to his conduct 'alone was owing the salvation of both the city and the commonwealth.'

But his popularity declined very soon after the expiration of his consulship, and it was chiefly as an advocate and author that he for some time afterwards exerted his splendid talents. At length the task of averting ruin from his own head tasked even his powers to the utmost. Publius Clodius, who had now become tribune of the people, raised such a storm against him, that he was a second time obliged to go into exile. This time he sought shelter with his friend Plancus, in Thessalonica, until the repentant Romans recalled him, making him magnificent recompense for the depredation and devastation by which he had been impoverished. In the struggle between Caesar and Pompey, Cicero espoused the cause of the latter; but after the fatal battle of Pharsalia, he made his peace with the former, with whom he continued to all appearance friendly, until Caesar fell under the daggers of Brutus and his friends. Cicero now took part with Octavius, and pronounced the philippics against Antony, which at once shortened his life, and added to his fame. Antony, stung to the quick, insisted upon the death of Cicero, and Octavius basely consented to the sacrifice. In endeavouring to escape from Tusculum, where he was living when the news of his proscription arrived, he was overtaken and murdered by a party of soldiers, headed by Popilius Lænas, whose life he had formerly saved by his eloquence; and his head and hands were publicly exhibited on the rostrum at Rome. Cicero perished in his 64th year, B.C. 43. Of his works, consisting of orations, philosophical, rhetorical, and moral treatises and familiar letters, written in the purest and most perfect Latin, all well known and far too numerous to be named here, there have been almost innumerable editions. Middleton's celebrated 'History of the Life of M. Tullius Cicero,' appeared in 1741. A new English Life of Cicero, by William Forsyth, published in 1864, has received high praise for scholarship and fairness. More recent is the French work, entitled 'Cicéron et ses Amis,' an interesting study on Roman society, by Gaston Boissier.

Cicognara, Leopold, Count of, Italian writer on art, was born at Ferrara in 1767. He was educated at the university of Pavia, and after studying the works of art at Rome and other great cities of Italy, he settled at Modena. After the French invasion he took part, for some time, in public affairs, but in 1808 he settled at Venice as president of the Academy of Fine Arts. He travelled through Europe, and formed a valuable collection of works of art, which afterwards became the property of the pope. His chief work is the 'History of Sculpture from the revival of the Fine Arts in Italy,' in 3 vols. folio. He also published a description of the principal buildings of Venice, a Catalogue of his Library, and an account of the chefs-d'œuvre of his friend Canova. Cicognara was a correspondent of the French Institute, and a member of the principal academies of Europe. Died at Venice, 1834.

Cid, The, whose real name was **Don Rodrigo Dias de Bivar**, the national hero of Spain, was born at Burgos about 1040. The facts of his career have been wrapped by his admiring countrymen in such a haze of glorifying myths that it is scarcely possible to detect them. His life, however, appears to have been entirely spent in fierce warfare with the Moors, then masters of a great part of Spain. His exploits are set forth in a special chronicle, and in a poem of considerable interest, written not long after his death. The story of his love for Ximena is the subject of Corneille's masterpiece, 'Le Cid.' His last achievement was the capture of Valencia, where he died in 1099.

Cignani, Carlo, an eminent Italian painter, born at Bologna, 1628. He was the pupil of Albani, and perfected himself by the study of the works of Correggio, the Caracci, and Raphael. His works, in fresco and in oil, were very numerous, and the subjects of them very various. His principal work is the 'Assumption of the Virgin,' in the cathedral of Forlì. Died, 1719.

Cignaroli, Giambettino, Italian painter, was born near Verona, in 1706. He worked chiefly at Verona, had many scholars, and obtained a very high reputation. In 1769 he was visited by the emperor Joseph II., who spoke of him afterwards as the first painter of Europe. Cignaroli's style was like that of Carlo Maratti, but inferior in colouring. Died, 1770.

Cigoli, Lodovico Cardi da, Italian painter, born 1559. He was trained by Santo di Titi, studied the works of Correggio, Barocci, and the Caracci, and became a distinguished reformer of the art, especially as an opponent of the imitators of Michael Angelo. One of his greatest works was 'St. Peter healing the Lame Man,' which has, unfortunately, perished. He painted several altar-pieces, and wrote a treatise on Perspective. Died, 1613.

Cimabue, Giovanni, or **Giovanni Gualtieri**, a very distinguished Florentine painter, born in 1240. Very little is certainly known of his life, but he is said to have been a disciple of Giunta of Pisa, and he was one of the earliest painters who left off copying the hard unnatural drawing of the Byzantine school, studied nature for himself, and contributed powerfully to the revival of art. The colossal Madonna, which he painted for the Rucellai chapel, in the church of Santa Maria Novella, Florence, is said to have excited extraordinary enthusiasm, and to have been carried in procession to the church, where it still remains. A Madonna of this master, formerly in the church of Santa Croce, Florence, is now in the National Gallery. It was Cimabue who first discovered the genius of Giotto. Died, probably, in 1302.

Cimarosa, Domenico, a Neapolitan musical composer, was born at Aversa, in 1754, and studied at the conservatory of Loreth. When the French took possession of Naples, Cimarosa so openly sympathized with revolutionary principles, that, when the French withdrew, he was thrown into prison, and treated with a rigour which is supposed to have shortened his life.

Of the numerous operas which he composed, most of which are comic, 'Il Matrimonio Segreto' is the most admired. Died, at Venice, 1801.

Cimon, a celebrated Athenian general. He was the son of Miltiades, and first distinguished himself at the battle of Salamis, B.C. 480. Aristides esteemed him highly, and initiated him into public business. After having repeatedly defeated the Persians, especially in 466, when he won two victories over them the same day, one by sea, the other on the banks of the Eurymedon, and having enriched his country by the spoils he wrested from the enemy, the party of Pericles caused him to be ostracized. At the end of five years, half the term for which he had been banished, he was recalled, and again led the Athenians to victory over the Persians. While besieging Citium in Cyprus, he died, B.C. 449, having served Athens, not only by his prowess in the field, but also by his wisdom and liberality in promoting public improvements.

Cincinnatus, Lucius Quintus, one of the most illustrious characters of ancient Rome. He was made consul B.C. 460, when the senate and the people were striving for the ascendancy; and, being much incensed against the latter for having banished his son, he sternly resisted their demands. He was named consul a second time, but refused the office and retired to his farm, whence he did not again emerge until he was saluted dictator, 458, and entreated to lend his aid against the Æqui, who had closely invested the army of the consul Minucius. Stepping at once from the petty details of a farm to the momentous duties of a general and a statesman, Cincinnatus defeated the Æqui and made them pass under the yoke. Having caused his son to be recalled from exile, after the chief witness against him had been convicted of perjury, he laid down his authority and returned to his farm. He was again, though 80 years of age, made dictator, when Mælius was accused of conspiring against the republic.

Cinna, Lucius Cornelius, the friend, partisan, and fellow-consul of Marius. He it was who drove Sulla from Rome, and recalled Marius from his African exile. He participated in the proscription which followed the return of Marius; and in his third consulship, while preparing for hostilities with Sulla, was assassinated, B.C. 84.

Cino Da Pistoia, whose real name was **Guittone**, an Italian juriconsult, and poet, was born at Pistoia, in 1270. He became a senator of Rome, and professor successively at various universities. In addition to some elegant poetry, by which he is chiefly known, he wrote a 'Commentary on the Digest.' Died, 1336.

Cinq-Mars, Henri Collier, Marquis of, was son of the Marquis of Effiat, Marshal of France. He was introduced by Cardinal Richelieu to the notice of Louis XIII., and was for some time a most distinguished favourite of

CIPRIANI

that monarch. Ungrateful equally to the cardinal and to the king, he instigated Gaston, duke of Orleans, the king's brother, to rebellion. They had proceeded so far in their treasonable designs as to set on foot a treaty with Spain, engaging that power to assist them. But the vigilance of the cardinal discovered their plans, and the Marquis was apprehended, and beheaded in 1642. Cinq-Mars is the hero of a splendid historical novel by Alfred de Vigny.

Cipriani, Giovanni Battista, an eminent painter, born in 1727, at Pistoia, in Tuscany. In 1755 he accompanied Sir W. Chambers to London, and was one of the original members of the Royal Academy. His drawings were greatly admired, and many engravings were made from them by Bartolozzi. Died, 1785.

Cirillo, Domenico, an Italian botanist, born in the kingdom of Naples, 1734. He accompanied Lady Walpole to France and England, studied under William Hunter, and was elected F.R.S. He afterwards became President of the Academy at Naples, and Professor of Medicine in the university of that city. When the French entered Naples, Cirillo took an active part against his sovereign; and when the legitimate government was restored, he was executed as a traitor in 1799. Among the works of Cirillo are, 'Fundamenta Botanica,' 'Plantarum rariorum regni Neapolitani fasciculus,' &c.

Cisneros, Francisco Ximenes de. [Ximenes.]

Clairaut, Alexis Claude, an eminent French mathematician and astronomer, was born at Paris in 1713. He studied the higher mathematics at ten years of age, at thirteen presented a memoir on curves to the Academy of Sciences, and at sixteen wrote one of his most remarkable works, the 'Recherches sur les Courbes à Double Courbure.' This was published in 1729, and the same year he was received into the Academy, although under age. He took part in the measurement of a degree of the meridian in Lapland, made laborious investigations on the movement of Halley's comet, and predicted the time of its reappearance, made important discoveries respecting the lunar motion and the motions of comets, and died at Paris in 1765. Among his principal works are, 'Traité de la Figure de la Terre,' 'Eléments d'Algèbre,' 'Théorie de la Lune,' 'Théorie du Mouvement des Comètes,' &c.

Claire, Martin, a French Jesuit, was born at St. Valéry in 1612. He gained great distinction as a preacher; but he is now chiefly remembered for his Latin hymns, written in a pure, clear, and elegant style. Died, 1693.

Clairfaut, Count de. [Clarfayt.]

Clapperton, Captain Hugh, the celebrated African traveller, was born in Annan, Dumfriesshire, in 1788, and at the age of 13 was apprenticed to the sea-service. Having during his apprenticeship inadvertently violated the excise laws, he consented (rather than undergo a trial) to go on board the *Clorinda* frigate, commanded by Capt. Briggs. Through

CLARENDON

the interest of friends he was soon promoted to be a midshipman, and in 1814 was raised to the rank of lieutenant, and appointed to the command of a schooner, on Lake Erie. In 1822 he was chosen to accompany Dr. Oudney and Major Denham on an expedition to Central Africa, and on his return to England he received the rank of Commander. Six months afterwards he was despatched on a second mission for exploring the country from Tripoli to Bornou, but was not allowed to proceed beyond Sackatoo. It was during the period of his detention that he was attacked with dysentery, which proved fatal, April 13, 1827. His journals, which were all saved, give an interesting account of the central part of Northern Africa, and the manners and customs of its inhabitants.

Clare, Earl of. [Fitzgibbon, John.]

Clare, John, the peasant-poet of Northamptonshire, was born near Peterborough in 1793. He published in 1820 a volume of 'Poems descriptive of Rural Life and Scenery,' which attracted much attention. A friendly attempt was made to place him in a better position in life, but it ended in failure, and the pressure of care and want at last deranged his intellect. Additional poems appeared from his pen entitled the 'Shepherd's Calendar and other Poems,' and the 'Rural Muse.' The unhappy poet died in a lunatic asylum in 1864. The story of his life is touchingly told in a Memoir by Frederick Martin, published in the following year.

Clarence, George, Duke of, son of Richard, duke of York, and brother of Edward IV., was born in Dublin, in 1449. He was created duke of Clarence at the coronation of Edward, and was soon after named lieutenant of Ireland. Jealousy of the Woodville family led him to take part with the great earl of Warwick, whose daughter Isabel he married in 1469. In the following year he was declared, with Warwick, a rebel and fled to France; but soon returned and assisted Warwick in assuming the supreme power. On Edward's return to England in 1471, Clarence forsook his father-in-law and joined his brother. Some accounts charge him with a share in the murder of prince Edward after the battle of Tewkesbury. In 1477, soon after the death of his wife and his son Richard, he quitted the court; again offended the king; was attainted of treason, and was found dead in the Tower, February 18, 1478. The popular rumour that he was drowned in a butt of malmsey is unconfirmed by evidence.

Clarence, William Henry, Duke of. [William IV.]

Clarendon, Edward Hyde, Earl of, Lord High Chancellor of England, was born at Dinton, in Wiltshire, in 1608. He was educated at Oxford, and studied law under his uncle, Nicholas Hyde, Chief Justice of the King's Bench. During the civil wars he zealously attached himself to the royal cause, being first returned to parliament in 1640. He was made Chancellor of the Exchequer and privy councillor three

CLARENDON

years later, and was the chief adviser of the king. After the failure of the royalist arms he took refuge in Jersey, and then joined Prince Charles in Holland. Clarendon contributed to the Restoration, accompanied Charles to London, and was made Lord Chancellor. In his judicial capacity his conduct was irreproachable; and as long as he held office, no one could be more decidedly the supporter of the privileges of royalty, or the defender of his country's freedom against the abuses of the royal power. But he at length became unpopular, was suspected of corruption and removed from his high employments, and was banished by act of parliament. He died at Rouen in 1664. His 'History of the Rebellion,' long regarded as a first-rate historical authority, has been proved to be not only a partial, but a very inaccurate and untrustworthy narrative. His daughter Anne was married to the duke of York, afterwards James II.; and two daughters, Anne and Mary, the fruit of this marriage, both ascended the English throne.

Clarendon, Henry Hyde, Earl of, son of the foregoing, was born in 1638. He was for a short time Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in the reign of James II., and wrote a 'History of the Irish Rebellion,' &c. Died, 1709.

Clarke, Adam, LL.D., theologian and orientalist. He was born in Ireland, and received the rudiments of learning from his father, who was a schoolmaster; but subsequently studied at the school founded by John Wesley, at Kingswood, near Bristol. At the early age of 18, he became a travelling preacher in the Wesleyan Methodist connection, and for 20 years continued to be so. But though he was very popular as a preacher, it is chiefly as a writer that he demands notice here. He published a very useful Bibliographical Dictionary; a supplement to that work: a most laborious Commentary on the Bible; a Narrative of the last Illness and Death of Richard Porson; and Memoirs of the Wesley Family; and edited Baxter's Christian Directory, and several other religious works. His Commentary on the Bible occupied him about fifteen years. But such were his energy and perseverance, that besides the above works and numerous sermons, he wrote four elaborate reports on the State of the Public Records, and edited the first volume of a new edition of Rymer's *Fœdera*. Born, 1762; died, of cholera, Aug. 26, 1832.

Clarke, Edward Daniel, LL.D., a celebrated modern traveller, and Professor of Mineralogy at Cambridge, was born in 1769. He accompanied Lord Berwick to Italy in 1794; and in 1799 he commenced a tour through Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Russia, Tartary, Circassia, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Greece, and Turkey, returning, in 1802, through Germany and France. By his exertions the library of Cambridge was enriched with nearly a hundred volumes of manuscripts, and the colossal statue of the Eleusinian Ceres. He also brought to this country the sarcophagus commonly known as that of Alexander, and a

CLARKSON

splendid collection of mineralogical specimens, which he turned to the best advantage in his subsequent popular lectures on mineralogy, when he was appointed to the professor's chair in 1808. He died in 1821, and a complete edition of his works, in 11 vols., was afterwards published.

Clarke, Jeremiah, Mus. D., organist to St. Paul's cathedral, and joint organist, with Blow, to the king. His compositions are not numerous, but they are remarkable for pathetic melody. An imprudent and hopeless passion for a lady of high rank so much disordered the mind of this amiable and gifted man, that he committed suicide, in 1707.

Clarke, Samuel, D.D., a celebrated English theologian and natural philosopher, was born in 1675. He was a native of Norwich, of which city his father was an alderman; and was educated at Caius College, Cambridge. While at college, he made an improved Latin translation of Rohault's treatise on Physics, adding valuable notes in order to familiarise students with the reasonings of the Newtonian philosophy. When he took orders, he became chaplain to the bishop of Norwich, and in 1699 published 'Three practical Essays on Baptism, Confirmation and Repentance.' By this work he established his reputation as a pious and able writer; and he then entered the lists as a controversialist, by publishing 'Reflections' on a book by Toland, entitled 'Amyntor.' In 1704-5 he was appointed Boyle Lecturer, and took for the subjects of his sixteen sermons, 'The Being and Attributes of God' and 'The Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion.' In 1712 he published a valuable edition of 'Cæsar's Commentaries,' and a work entitled 'The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity.' This work involved him in a controversy, in which his principal opponent was Dr. Waterland; and the heterodoxy of Dr. Clarke was made the subject of a complaint in the lower house of Convocation. Subsequently he had a controversy with Leibnitz on the principles of religion and natural philosophy; and gave considerable offence by altering the psalms at St. James's while chaplain to Queen Anne. Although his alleged heterodoxy had deprived him of all chance of rising in the church, he had so just a sense of what was due to his profession, that when offered the mastership of the Mint, on the death of Sir Isaac Newton, he declined it as incompatible with the clerical office and character. The latter part of his life was distinguished by his letter to Hoadly, 'On the Proportion of Velocity and Force in Bodies in Motion,' and his edition of 'Homer's Iliad' with a Latin version. After his death, his sermons, in 10 vols., were published by his son. Died, 1729.

Clarke, [Feltre, Duke of.]

Clarkson, Thomas, one of the first promoters of the Abolition of Slavery, was born at Wisbeach in Cambridgeshire, in 1760. He was first brought into notice as the friend and champion of the negro, in 1786, by a Latin prize essay upon slavery, which was after-

CLAUDE

wards published in English, and became immensely popular. Associations were formed, and the question was agitated and discussed throughout the country; at length Mr. Clarkson having become acquainted with Mr. Wilberforce, whose connections and influence were justly regarded as of the highest value, it was agreed that the latter should bring the subject under the notice of parliament. This was in 1787, and it there met with various success until 1807, when the memorable law abolishing the slave-trade obtained the sanction of the legislature. But though Mr. Wilberforce, by virtue of his position, was enabled to take a lead in this great measure, the original promoter of it was still indefatigable; and, outside the walls of parliament, he continued to labour with undiminished zeal. He died September 26, 1846, aged 85.

Claude, Jean, an eminent French Protestant divine. He was born in 1619; taught theology at Nismes for several years, and in 1666 became pastor of the church of Charenton. He composed a reply to a work of the Port-Royalists on the Eucharist, and was involved, in consequence, in a controversy with Bossuet and other Catholic writers, in which he displayed immense controversial power. No better proof, indeed, can be desired of the formidable light in which he appeared to his opponents, than is afforded by the fact, that at the revocation of the edict of Nantes he was peremptorily ordered to quit France in 24 hours, though the other Protestant ministers were allowed 15 days. His learning, eloquence, and strict morality made him a powerful advocate of truth. Died at Holland, in January 1687.

Claude Lorraine, the great landscape-painter, born in Lorraine, 1600. His real name was **Claude Gellée**, and he was the son of poor parents, who put him apprentice to a pastry-cook. The love of art, however, prevailed over the circumstances in which he was placed; and having received some instruction in drawing from his brother, who was a wood-engraver, he went to Rome, and was employed as cook and colour-grinder by the painter Tassi, from whom he received instruction in the fundamental principles of his art. He gradually won his way upward to independence and fame, and by 1630 was known as a good landscape-painter. Sandrart was his intimate companion, and first led him to paint from nature. In the study of nature he was unwearied, passing entire days in the fields, noting every change in the aspect of nature from sunrise to sunset. The fruits of this patient observation are seen especially in his admirable treatment of aerial perspective. Claude also executed a number of etchings. His '*Liber Veritatis*,' or in Italian, '*Libro di Verità*,' is a collection of his sketches and designs for his pictures, and is now in the collection of the duke of Devonshire. It was engraved and published at London in 1777. Died, 1682. The principal galleries in Europe are adorned with his masterly productions, and some of the finest are in the National Gallery.

CLAUDIUS

Among these are a 'Seaport at Sunset,' 'Seaport, with the Embarkation of the Queen of Sheba,' another with the Embarkation of St. Ursula, and several landscapes with figures.

Claudius, Claudius, a Latin poet, whose birthplace is supposed to have been Alexandria. He flourished about A.D. 400, under the reigns of Theodosius, Arcadius, and Honorius; was patronised by Stilicho, and a statue was erected to his honour in the forum of Trajan. His larger poems lose some of their value from the subjects of them being court panegyric; but in all his poems he displayed a brilliant fancy, and much polished elegance.

Claudius, Matthias, a German poet and miscellaneous writer, called 'THE WANDSBECK MESSENGER,' was born at Rheinfeld in Holstein, August 15, 1743. He was educated at the university of Jena, and settled at Wandsbeck near Hamburg, where, with an interval of a year, during which he held an official post at Darmstadt, he spent the rest of his life. He was the warm friend of Klopstock, and stood in friendly relations with many distinguished men of letters. His eldest daughter, Caroline, became the wife of Friedrich Perthes. The writings of Claudius are remarkable for their simplicity, terseness, and humour, and no less so for their thoughtfulness, tenderness, and poetic spirit. He knew how to write for the people without stooping to vulgarity, and while he addressed the unlearned charmed at the same time the cultivated classes. His essays, tales, fables, and poems appeared first in the '*Musenalmanache*,' and afterwards in his periodical entitled '*Der Wandsbecker Bote*,' 1770-75. He published a collected edition under the title of '*Assum omnia sua portans*, oder Sämmtliche Werke des Wandsbecker Boten.' Claudius was author of the famous song called 'Rheinweinlied.' The '*Lyra Germanica*' contains translations of some of his beautiful hymns. Died at Hamburg, January 21, 1815.

Claudius, Tiberius Drusus, Roman Emperor, was born B.C. 9, at Lyons, and was originally called **Germanicus**. After spending 50 years of his life in a private station, unhonoured, and but little known, he was, on the murder of Caligula, his nephew, A.D. 41, proclaimed emperor by the soldiers, and confirmed in the sovereignty by the senate. At first he performed some praiseworthy acts, but he soon became contemptible for his debauchery and voluptuousness. During the first part of his reign he was completely under the influence of his third wife, the infamous Valeria Messalina, who for her vices and crimes was at last put to death. Claudius died of poison administered by his fourth wife, Agrippina, A.D. 54. Claudius visited Britain two years after his accession, and made it a Roman province. He built the port of Ostia and the Claudian aqueduct, and executed other great works.

Claudius II., Marcus Aurelius Flavius, surnamed **Gothicus**, Roman Emperor, born A.D. 214, was raised to the throne on the

death of Gallienus, in 268; and by his virtues, as well as by his splendid victories over the Goths, he proved himself worthy of his exalted station. Died, 270.

Clausel, Bertrand, a distinguished French soldier, was born at Mirepoix, 1772. He had already gained distinction in the army of the Pyrenees, in St. Domingo, in Italy, and Dalmatia, when he was sent to Spain in 1810, under Junot and Massena. He besieged Ciudad Rodrigo, was wounded at Salamanca, and having saved during a retreat, memorable in military annals, the army of Portugal, and led it into Spain, was appointed commander-in-chief in the north of Spain in 1813. He was one of the last to lay down arms in 1814; and among the first to declare himself in favour of Buonaparte during the Hundred Days, when he took the command of Bordeaux, and established the imperial government without striking a blow. Finished on the return of the Bourbons in 1815, he retired to the United States, where he remained some years. Immediately after the revolution of 1830 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Algeria; but in consequence of some misunderstanding with the home government, he returned to France in 1831, received the marshal's baton, and in 1835 returned to Algeria as Governor-General of the colony; but the check he sustained at Constantine, in 1836, led to his resignation, and the rest of his days were passed in retirement. Died, 1842.

Claverhouse, Graham of. [Dundee, Viscount.]

Clavigero, Francesco Saverio, a native of Vera Cruz, in Mexico. Employed nearly forty years as a Jesuit missionary in Mexico, he made himself acquainted with the traditions and antiquities of the people, and wrote a valuable work, entitled 'Storia Antica del Messico,' being a very full account of the geography, natural history, manners and customs, arts, literature, and religion of Mexico, and of its conquest by the Spaniards. It was translated into the German and Spanish languages, and an English translation was published in 1787. Born, about 1718; died, at Cesena, 1793.

Clavijo y Fazardo, José, a Spanish litterateur, born in one of the Canary Islands, about 1726. At the age of 23 he went to Madrid, where he got an appointment in a government office. The publication of a periodical paper, entitled 'El Pensador,' after the manner of the English 'Spectator,' was the beginning of his literary reputation. His name has been most widely known in connection with his dishonourable conduct towards Madlle. Caron, sister of Beaumarchais, and the spirited intervention of the latter in behalf of his sister. Ten years afterwards, in 1774, Beaumarchais, in self-defence, published the full story, which excited intense interest, and furnished Goethe with the subject for a tragedy. Clavijo was disgraced and deprived of his office, but was soon restored. He continued his literary labours, translated Buffon's Natural History, and was named secre-

tary to the Museum of Natural History. Died, 1806.

Clavius, Christopher, a German Jesuit and mathematician. By order of Pope Gregory XIII. he reformed the calendar; and he ably defended himself against the animadversions on his labour of the elder Scaliger and others. He also published many mathematical works, among which was an edition of Euclid, with annotations; a treatise on dialling, and an explanation of the method of reformation of the calendar. Died, 1612.

Clay, Henry, a distinguished American statesman, was the son of a clergyman of Hanover county, Virginia, where he was born on April 12, 1777. In 1793 he commenced the study of the law, was licensed as an attorney in 1797, and removed to Lexington, Kentucky, where he soon took a high position at the bar, and was recognised as one of the most promising men of his country and time. Mr. Clay was elected to fill an unexpired term in the United States Senate in December, 1806. In 1808 he was elected to the Kentucky legislature, and in 1810 he was again chosen to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate. In 1811 he was sent to the House of Representatives, and was chosen Speaker. He was a warm advocate of the war with Great Britain, and throughout that crisis sustained Mr. Madison's war measures with great zeal. In 1814 he was sent to Ghent as one of the commissioners to negotiate the treaty of peace with Great Britain. Returning home, he was again sent to Congress in 1815, and was elected Speaker during two consecutive Congresses. He remained in the House of Representatives till 1821. During the year 1818 he achieved great distinction by his advocacy of the claims of the South American republics to the recognition of their independence by the United States. In 1823, Mr. Clay was again elected to Congress, and again chosen Speaker by a large majority. He distinguished himself in this Congress as the advocate of protection to American industry. In 1824, Mr. Clay was a candidate for the presidency, and, Mr. Adams being chosen President, tendered to him the office of secretary of state, which he accepted, and retained to the close of Mr. Adams's administration. In 1831 he was sent to the United States Senate, and in 1832 was a candidate for the presidency, but was defeated by General Jackson. During the session of 1833, when the tariff question was agitating the nation he brought forward his celebrated Compromise Bill, which passed both houses, and restored quiet to the country. Mr. Clay remained in the United States Senate until 1842, when, on March 31, he resigned his seat. In 1844 he was the Whig nominee for the presidency, but was defeated by Mr. Polk. In December 1849, he again took his seat in the Senate, where he remained until 1851, when the encroachments of disease obliged him to tender his resignation. His last service as senator was in 1850, when he originated the series of measures known as the Compromise,

which rescued the Union from one of its greatest dangers. A long career of 46 years identified him with much of the history of the American nation, and though he was never president, few presidents could hope for greater dignity, or a more enduring fame. Died, 1852.

Claypole, Lady Elizabeth. [See **Cromwell, Oliver.**]

Clayton, Robert, bishop of Clogher; author of an 'Introduction to the History of the Jews,' 'The Chronology of the Hebrew Bible Vindicated,' 'A Vindication of the Histories of the Old and New Testament,' written against Bolingbroke and other sceptics. The heterodoxy of some portions of his writings gave so much offence, that measures were contemplated for depriving him of his preferment; but he died before his condemnation could be pronounced. Born, 1695; died, 1758.

Cleanthes, a Stoic philosopher of the third century B.C. He was a native of Assus, in Lydia; but, visiting Athens, he became a zealous disciple of Zeno; and to enable him to attend on that master by day, he was accustomed to labour by night. His mental and bodily strength was immense, and despite all obstacles, he studied so successfully as to become, B.C. 263, Zeno's successor. Of his writings only some fragments remain, among which is his noble Hymn to Zeus; but his reputation was so great, that, after his death, the senate of Rome decreed him a statue in his native place.

Clemencet, Charles, a learned French Benedictine, born 1703. He was charged with the completion of the first edition of the great chronological work, 'Art de Vérifier les Dates,' projected and left unfinished by Maur d'Antine. He took part also in several other important historical works, among which were the 'Décrets des Papes,' and the 'Histoire Littéraire de France.' He was warmly attached to the Port-Royalists, and wrote the 'Histoire Générale de Port-Royal.' He also wrote some controversial works against the Jesuits, in which, notwithstanding his natural tenderness and kindness, he perhaps showed the influence of the *odium theologicum*. He was a man of fervent piety, and cared for the truth above all things. Died, 1778.

Clemencia, Diego, a Spanish statesman and litterateur, was born at Murcia in 1765. He became tutor to the sons of the duke of Osuna, and went with him to Paris. At the outbreak of the Peninsular war he sympathised with the insurgents, and narrowly escaped death at the hands of the French. The successive revolutions and counter-revolutions of his country made him a very changeable life, alternately active in affairs of state, and driven into rural retirement. In 1833 he was made a peer and librarian to the queen. His most important literary work is his voluminous Commentary on Don Quixote, published in 1833-39. He wrote an Eloge on the great Queen Isabella, with valuable dissertations; a discourse on the Cid, and other works. Died, at Madrid, 1834.

Clemens Romanus, bishop of Rome in the first century. It is conjectured that he may be the Clement named by St. Paul. His Epistle to the Church of Corinth, one of the most precious relics of the primitive church, is to be found in the 'Patres Apostolici' of Le Clerc. Clemens is said to have died at Rome, at the end of the 1st century.

Clemens Titus Flavius, known as Clement of Alexandria, one of the fathers of the church. Of his early career so little is known that it is doubtful whether he was born at Alexandria or at Athens; but about the year 189 he succeeded Pantaenus in the catechetical school of the former city, and taught there until 202, when the edict of Severus compelled him to seek a new abode. In 210 he was in Capadocia, and he was afterwards in Antioch, but where he died is unknown. His chief works are an 'Exhortation to the Pagans,' 'Pedagogus,' or the Instructor, and 'Stromata'; the last-named of which is a very valuable miscellaneous work, containing facts and quotations to be met with in no other writer. Died, about 220.

Clement III. [Guibert.]

Clement VII., Pope (Giulio de' Medici), was born about 1478. He was the natural and posthumous son of Giuliano de' Medici (victim of the Pazzi conspiracy), was legitimated by his cousin Leo X., who also made him archbishop of Florence, and in 1513 created him cardinal. He succeeded Adrian VI. in 1523. His pontificate fell in a troubled time, and he was lacking in the qualities needed to carry him successfully through it. In May 1526 he joined the holy league against the emperor Charles V., and in May 1527 Rome was taken by the imperialists and the Constable de Bourbon, and given up to pillage. Clement took refuge in the castle of Sant'Angelo, where he was besieged, and compelled to surrender on hard terms, and remain a prisoner. In December he escaped in disguise, and went to Orvieto. In that year was first laid before him the thorny affair of the divorce between Henry VIII. and Catherine of Aragon, and he granted a commission of two cardinals, Campeggio and Wolsey, to inquire into it in England. The proceedings were dilatory, the aim of the pope being to avoid a decision and to gain time. He feared the emperor, the nephew of Queen Catherine, and he feared Henry VIII., and trusted to delay for some safer solution than he could devise. In June 1529 he made terms with the emperor, and in the following month Henry was summoned to plead at Rome. Early in 1530, Clement crowned Charles emperor at Bologna. The question of the divorce was settled in England by the sentence of Cranmer, and in March 1534 the pope finally pronounced his sentence, reversing that of Cranmer. Henry appealed to a general council, and the church of England was separated from the church of Rome. The pope survived but a few months, and died September 26, 1534.

Clement VII., anti-Pope. [See **Urban VI.**]

CLEMENT

Clement VIII., Pope, '**Ippolito Aldobrandini**,' was made cardinal by Sixtus V. in 1585, and succeeded Innocent IX. in 1592. He received the abjuration of Henry IV. of France, and gave him absolution; honoured Tasso by proposing to crown him at the capitol; had a new edition of the Vulgate published; and seized the duchy of Ferrara for the States of the Church. It was under this pope that the famous congregations *De Auxiliis* were held, for the settlement of the controversy then raging between the Dominicans and the Jesuits respecting grace and free-will. These conferences began in 1598, and were continued at intervals for nine years. Died, 1605.

Clement XI., Pope (**Gian Francesco Albani**), born in 1649, was created cardinal in 1690, and succeeded Innocent XII. in 1700. His pontificate of 20 years was a troubled one, his measures involving him in grave disputes with the emperor, with the kings of France and Spain, and with the house of Savoy. He published two famous bulls, both against the doctrines of the Jansenists; the first, '*Vineam Domini*,' and the second, '*Unigenitus*,' which caused extraordinary excitement in France. The proceedings of the Jesuits in China were condemned by the bull '*Ex illa die*,' against certain superstitious practices sanctioned by them. Clement protected and assisted the English Pretender in 1715, and after the failure of his projects gave him Urbino for his residence. This pope was a warm friend of literature and art, and his private character was excellent. Died, 1721.

Clement XIV., Pope, '**Ganganelli**,' was a native of St. Arcangelo, near Rimini. In 1759 he was raised to the cardinalate by Pope Clement XIII., and on the death of that pontiff, in 1769, he was elected his successor. He was at first disinclined to the suppression of the order of the Jesuits, but he at length became convinced of the necessity of such suppression, and he signed the brief for it in 1773. Shortly after he was seized with a disorder, supposed to have been the effect of poison; and, after languishing in agonies, which reduced him to a mere skeleton, he died in 1775. Clement was one of the most enlightened and benevolent characters that ever wore the tiara. His manners were unassuming, his appearance plain and simple; and when he was told that the papal dignity required a more sumptuous table, he answered that '*neither St. Peter nor St. Francis had taught him to dine splendidly*.' This pontiff was the founder of the Clementine Museum in the Vatican. His monument at Rome is one of the finest works of Canova.

Clement, François, a learned French Benedictine of Saint-Maur, was born at Béze near Dijon in 1714. He was educated at the Jesuits' College at Dijon, and entered the congregation of Benedictines in 1731. His incessant application to study injured his health, and he was compelled to relinquish intellectual labour for about 20 years. He then settled at

CLEOMENES

Paris, and was employed first to continue the '*Histoire Littéraire de la France*;' then, the '*Recueil des Historiens de France*;' and finally to prepare a second edition of the '*Art de Vérifier les Dates*.' It appeared in 1770. He then devoted himself to the preparation of a third edition, enlarged and extended, making it, as it has been called, '*le plus beau monument d'érudition du dix-huitième siècle*.' It was published between 1783 and 1792. Dom Clément was admitted to the Academy of Inscriptions in 1785. At the Revolution he was driven from his cloister, but continued his peaceful toils in the house of a relative, and had nearly completed '*L'Art de Vérifier les Dates avant Jésus-Christ*,' when he died of apoplexy, March 1793, not long after the execution of Louis XVI., who had taken much interest in his labours.

Clementi, Muzio, an eminent composer and pianist; the father of pianoforte music, was born at Rome, in 1752. He early evinced a taste for music; in his ninth year he passed his examination as an organist, and in his twelfth he wrote a mass for four voices. Under the patronage of Mr. Beckford he came to England, lived with him at his seat in Dorsetshire, where he learnt the English language, studied, composed, and gradually arrived at the head of his profession. In the year 1800 he was induced to engage, as the head of a firm, in the music trade; in which he continued, but without any interruption of his duties as a composer, till his death, in 1832. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Cleobulus, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was a native of the Isle of Rhodes, and lived in the 6th century B.C.

Cleombrotus. [See **Agis IV.**]

Cleomenes III., king of Sparta, was the son of Leonidas II. and Cratesiclea. At an early age he was married to Agiatis, widow of the murdered king Agis IV., and through her influence was led to take a deep interest in the projects of Agis. He was instructed in philosophy by the Stoic, Sphaerus of Olbia. In B.C. 236 he succeeded his father, and resolved, as soon as it should be practicable, to effect such a reform as Agis aimed at. The progress of the Achaean League under Aratus gave Cleomenes the opportunity he sought for, of reviving the military renown of Sparta, and in 227 he began the '*Cleomenic war*' with the seizure of the border stronghold of Belbina. After several successes, especially the victory over the Achaeans at Ladocea, 226, he began to execute his project, put the ephors to death, and restored the ancient constitution. He was aided by Megistoneus, a man of great reputation, to whom Cratesiclea was married. Further successes in war strengthened his position, and Aratus obtained the aid of Antigonus Doson, king of Macedonia, on whom was conferred the title of General of the Achaean League. Cleomenes obtained the promise of subsidies from Ptolemy Evergetes, but was compelled to send his mother and children as hostages to Alexandria. He had but just previously lost his noble-

CLEON

hearted wife. He maintained the war for three years longer, made himself master of Argos, and afterwards took and destroyed Megalopolis, which was defended by Philopemen. But at the battle of Sellasia, B.C. 222, he was totally defeated by Antigonus, and immediately sailed for Alexandria. Well received and pensioned by Ptolemy, and hopeful yet of recovering his kingdom, he became suspected and disliked by Ptolemy's successor, Philopator, and was imprisoned. Escaping, he attempted with a small band of his countrymen to excite an insurrection, but he failed, and they all killed themselves, B.C. 220. The women and children of the Spartans were put to death by the king's command: among them the brave old Cratesiclea, to whose remains the last offices were paid by the young wife of Panteus, the chief friend of Cleomenes.

Cleon, the celebrated Athenian popular leader, was the son of Cleænetus, and was by trade a tanner. He was the opponent of the measures of Pericles, on whose death he became the popular favourite. His character and designs have been represented in the most contradictory colours; and the controversy whether he is to be regarded as an earnest defender of popular rights, or a vulgar, factious mob-leader, is still unsettled. He is severely treated by Thucydides, and is the object of the most merciless satire of Aristophanes. The massacre of the Mitylenean prisoners at Athens, in B.C. 427, was chiefly owing to his influence. Two years afterwards he gained great distinction by his capture of the Spartans in the island of Sphacteria, opposite to the fort of Pylos. In 422 he commanded an expedition against Brasidas in Thrace, and was defeated and killed in the battle before Amphipolis.

Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt. She was the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, who, at his death, B.C. 51, left his crown to her and her younger brother, Ptolemy; but being minors, they were placed under the guardianship of Pothinus and Achillas, who deprived Cleopatra of her share of the government. Cæsar, however, who had met her at Alexandria, being struck with her youthful charms,—she was then about 17,—took up her cause and proclaimed her queen of Egypt; and for some time Cleopatra made the conqueror the bond-slave of her beauty. She followed him to Rome, and was there at the time of his murder. After Cæsar's death she captivated the triumvir, Mark Antony; who, after marrying Octavia, left her for the sake of Cleopatra. The latter was with Antony at the fatal battle of Actium, and failing to fascinate Augustus, and determined not to be his prisoner, she put an end to her existence by applying an asp to her arm, the bite of which caused her immediate death, B.C. 30, aged 39. Cleopatra had a son by Cæsar, and several children by Antony.

Cleostratus, an eminent Greek astronomer and mathematician, a native of Tenedos. He first arranged the signs of the zodiac, and corrected the error in the length of the Grecian

CLIFFORD

year, by introducing the period termed *Octæteris*. He flourished in the 6th century B.C..

Clerc. [*Leclerc.*]

Clerfayt, François Sébastien Charles Joseph de Croix, Count de, an Austrian general, who served with great distinction in the Seven Years' war, particularly at the battles of Prague, Lissa, &c. From the conclusion of that war till 1788, when he took the field against the Turks, he lived in retirement; but in the war which arose out of the French revolution, he commanded the Austrian army with credit to himself, in 1793 and 1794, though overborne by numbers, and often defeated. In 1795 he was made field-marshal, and general-in-chief on the Rhine, and closed his military career by totally foiling the plans of the French. He then resigned his command to the archduke Charles, became a member of the Aulic Council of war, and died in 1798, at Vienna, where a splendid monument is erected to his memory.

Clermont-Tonnère, Antoine Jules de cardinal, and dean of the French bishops, was bishop of Châlons in 1782, and was an active member of the states-general. He was appointed archbishop of Toulouse in 1820, and cardinal in 1822. He wrote the interesting 'Journal of what occurred at the Temple during the Captivity of Louis XVI.' Born, 1749; died, 1830.

Clermont-Tonnère, Stanislas, Count de, born, 1747, was one of the first among the nobility to join the popular party in the opening scenes of the French revolution, and twice became President of the Constituent Assembly. Having at length given umbrage to his party, he was put to death in August, 1793.

Cleveland, John, a political writer of the time of Charles I. He strenuously supported the royal cause, and when the civil war broke out he joined the royal army, and was made judge advocate to the troops which garrisoned Newark. When that town was surrendered to the parliamentarians, Cleveland made his escape, but was apprehended, in 1655, at Norwich. After a detention of some months he gained his liberty by a temperate but manly letter addressed to Cromwell, in which he justified his opposition to him, on the ground that it was the result, not of any factious or personal motive, but of sincere principle. Of his satires several editions were printed, but they have shared the fate of most works of their class, and are now known to but few. Died, 1659.

Clifford, George, Earl of Cumberland, an eminent naval commander and scholar of the time of Queen Elizabeth. He was present at the trial of Mary, queen of Scots, and in the same year sailed for the coast of South America, where he made himself formidable to the Portuguese. He was captain of one of the ships engaged against the 'Armada' of Spain, and subsequently commanded several expeditions to the Spanish main and the Western Islands; in one of which expeditions he had the good fortune to capture a galloon, valued at 150,000*l.* He was a great favourite with

CLIFFORD

Queen Elizabeth, who conferred on him the insignia of the order of the Garter. It seems, however, that fame and court favour were his chief rewards, as he is said to have died poor. Born, 1558; died, 1605.

Clifford, Anne, daughter of the preceding, was born in 1589. She was married first to Richard, Lord Buckhurst, afterwards earl of Dorset, and second son to Philip, earl of Pembroke. She possessed considerable literary ability, and wrote memoirs of herself and some of her ancestors. But she was chiefly distinguished by her generosity and high spirit. She built two hospitals, repaired several churches, and erected monuments to the memory of Spenser and Daniel, the latter of whom had been her tutor. She displayed her spirit when Williamson, secretary of state to Charles II., wished to nominate a member of parliament for her borough of Appleby. 'I have been bullied by a usurper,' was her reply, 'and I have been neglected by a court; but I will not be dictated to by a subject. Your man shall not stand.' Died, 1676.

Clinton, George, an American general and statesman. He first served under General Amherst against the French, and after the conquest of Canada, devoted himself to the study of the law. In 1773 he was a member of the colonial assembly; and, being made brigadier-general, he succeeded, though he had a very inferior force, in preventing Sir Henry Clinton from aiding General Burgoyne. Clinton was governor of New York State from 1777 till 1810, and was also made vice-president of the United States. Born, 1739; died, 1812.

Clinton, Sir Henry, an English general, who succeeded Sir William Howe as commander-in-chief in the American war; and his ill success in 1781 and 1782 was so severely animadverted upon, that he thought it necessary to exculpate himself through the medium of the press. After his return from America, he was for some time governor of Limerick, and had just been appointed governor of Gibraltar when he died, 1795.

Clinton, Henry Fynes, the distinguished chronologist, author of the 'Fasti Hellenici,' and the 'Fasti Romani,' was born in Nottinghamshire, January 14, 1781; was educated at Westminster School, and passed thence to Christ Church, Oxford, where he was admitted commoner in 1799. Here his diligence and ability attracted the notice of Cyril Jackson, who nominated him to a studentship. He graduated B.A. 1803, M.A. 1805. His family then used the name of Fynes; for it was not till April 26, 1821, that the royal licence was obtained to assume the ancient family name of Clinton. In 1806 he entered parliament, and for 20 years represented the borough of Aldborough. He did not, however, take part in the debates. His mind was originally directed to historical and chronological researches by the appearance of Mitford's 'History of Greece.' Exempted from the lowest cares by the possession of a large fortune, Clinton devoted him-

CLIVE

self with intense earnestness and perseverance to his chosen task. The extent and quantity of his classical readings were prodigious, and the fruits of his faithful labour appear in the works above mentioned, which have become authorities throughout Europe. The 'Fasti Hellenici' (Chronology of Greece) was published between 1824-34, and the 'Fasti Romani' (Chronology of Rome) between 1845-50. Useful 'Epitomes' of these works were afterwards published. Clinton was twice married, and left, by his second wife, a son and eight daughters. Died October 24, 1852. A volume of his 'Literary Remains' appeared in 1854.

Clisson, Olivier de, Constable of France, was born in Brittany. At twelve years of age he lost his father, who was beheaded by order of Philip of Valois. He was then sent to England to be educated, and soon after his return was present, and lost an eye, at the battle of Aunay, 1364. His deep hatred of the English showed itself in his quarrel with the duke of Brittany, who gave the château of Gayre to the famous John Chandos. Clisson swore that no Englishman should be his neighbour, and he besieged and demolished the château. Compelled to quit Brittany, he was welcomed at the court of Charles V. of France, and became, in 1370, the companion in arms of the constable Duguesclin, whom he assisted in clearing France of the 'grand companies.' Returning again to Brittany, he was arrested, and ordered to be thrown into the sea; but his keeper, Baluran, saved his life, and he was soon after reconciled with the duke. Charles V. when dying, 1380, named Clisson Constable during the minority of Charles VI. In this capacity he commanded at the memorable battle of Rosbecq, in which the Flemings were defeated, in 1382. Occupied afterwards in the task of expelling the English from France, Clisson was in 1391 deprived of his offices, accused of frauds, and sentenced to pay 100,000 marks of silver. He retired to his château at Josselin, in Brittany. An attempt was made to assassinate him at Paris, in 1393, by a band of ruffians headed by his personal enemy, Pierre de Craon. Clisson was disliked for his excessive obstinacy, fondness for intrigue, and insatiable avarice. Died at Josselin, April 24, 1407.

Clitus, a distinguished Macedonian general, who saved the life of Alexander the Great at the battle of the Granicus, and was afterwards appointed to succeed Artabazus as satrap of Bactria; but having expostulated with his royal master when the latter was in a fit of intoxication, was slain by him at Maracanda, B.C. 328.

Clive, Robert, Lord Clive and Baron of Plassey, was born in Shropshire in 1724, and in his 19th year went to India as a writer, but soon quitted that employment for the army. Being intrusted with the attack of Devicottah, a fort of the rajah of Tanjore, he performed this duty so well, that he was shortly afterwards made commissary. The French having obtained considerable territory in the Carnatic, Clive advised that an attack should

CLODIUS

be made on the city of Arcot, which being intrusted to him, a complete victory was obtained. This unexpected victory drew off the French from Trichinopoly, which they were then besieging, to retake Arcot, but Clive compelled them to raise the siege. This was followed by a series of victories; and in 1758 he embarked for England, where he received a valuable present from the East India Company, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the king's service. After a short stay in England for the benefit of his health, he returned to India, and was shortly called upon to march to Calcutta, of which the nabob Surajah Dowlah had taken possession. He was again successful, and perceiving that there could be no permanent peace obtained until the nabob was dethroned, he made the necessary arrangements, and in the famous battle of Plassey put the nabob completely to the rout, and established the power of the English more firmly than it had ever before been. As governor of Calcutta, Clive performed great service, both civil and military; and when he returned to England he was raised to the peerage by the titles which stand at the head of this article. He once more visited India, but was called upon only for civil measures, which he took with his usual sagacity. In 1767 he returned to England, having done more to extend the British territory, and consolidate the English power in India, than any other commander. But the large wealth he had acquired during his long and arduous services exposed him to an accusation in the House of Commons of having abused his power. The charge fell to the ground, but it hurt his mind so deeply that he committed suicide in 1774. The achievements of Clive are the theme of one of Lord Macaulay's essays; and a memoir has more recently been written by the Rev. G. R. Gleig. The portrait of Clive, by Dance, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Clodius, whose full name is **Publius Clodius** (or **Claudius**) **Pulcher**, a profligate Roman patrician, especially known as the enemy of Cicero. He served as a soldier in Asia for some years, and being at Rome in B.C. 65, prosecuted Catiline and took a bribe to drop the proceedings. He became most notorious by his daring entrance, dressed as a woman, into the house of Cæsar during the celebration of the mysteries of the Bona Dea, in B.C. 62. On his trial the evidence of Cicero was decisive against him, and thenceforth his aim was revenge on Cicero. He got himself made a plebeian and tribune, and procured the banishment of his great enemy, who was however soon recalled. He afterwards went about the city with a band of gladiators, and had frequent combats with Milo and his band. He was at last killed in one of these combats, early in 52.

Cloutz, Jean Baptiste de, a Prussian baron, better known as **Anacharsis Cloutz**, one of the wildest and most violent actors in the early scenes of the French revolution. He was born at Clevel in 1755, and very early dis-

CLOUGH

sipated the greater portion of his fortune. In 1790, being at Paris, he presented himself at the bar of the National Assembly, attended by a number of men dressed to represent various foreign nations; and, describing himself as the 'orator of the human race,' he demanded the right of confederation. After making himself conspicuous by a variety of foolish projects set forth in no less foolish speeches, he was in 1792 sent to the National Convention as deputy from the department of the Oise. He was among those who voted for the death of the unfortunate Louis XVI. His course, however, was now well nigh run, for becoming an object of suspicion to Robespierre, he was arrested and guillotined in 1794.

Clopinel. [Meung.]

Cloeterman, Johann, a German portrait painter. He was employed in Spain, Italy, and England; and in this country there are many of his works; among them the great picture of Queen Anne, in Guildhall, London. It is said that when painting the duke and duchess of Marlborough and their children, the disputes between her grace and the painter were so frequent and so obstinate, that the duke protested he had as much trouble in mediating between them as in winning a battle. Died, 1713.

Clough, Arthur Hugh, a young English poet of singular promise, was born at Liverpool, January 1, 1819. He studied at Rugby, under Dr. Arnold—whom he loved intensely—and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he attained high distinction, and was chosen Fellow of Oriel in 1842. His residence at Oxford fell in the early years of the controversy aroused by the 'Tractarian' movement, in which he could not fail to take keen interest. After a temporary leaning to the new views, he saw their inconsistency with human nature and with facts, and thence forward stood the earnest champion of freedom of thought and of speech. Gradually diverging in thought from the theories predominant at Oxford, he felt that he had done his work there, and in 1848 he withdrew. He visited Paris the same year, and spent the spring and summer of 1849 in Italy. He was in Rome during the memorable siege and capture of the city by the French. After his return to England he held for a short time the Wardenship of University Hall, London, went to America in 1852, but after a few months returned and accepted an appointment under the Committee of Council on Education. Overwork broke down his health, and to recruit it he visited Greece and Constantinople. He set out again for the south in the autumn of 1861, and died at Florence, of malaria fever, November 13th of that year. His poems were published in a collected edition, with a genial memoir by Mr. F. T. Palgrave, in 1862. They are of a high order, and are rich in noble thoughts, genuine humour, deep pathos, hearty enthusiasm for nature and warm sympathies with all that is of interest to man. Clough carefully revised the translation of Plutarch's Lives, known as Dryden's and published it in 1859.

Clovio, Giulio, a celebrated Italian miniature painter, was born in Croatia, in 1498. He was a pupil of Giulio Romano and afterwards of Girolamo da Libri. Besides portraits he executed many historical subjects in miniature, all remarkable for their finish. Died at Rome in 1578.

Clovio, king of the Franks, usually called the founder of the French monarchy, was born in 467. He was the son of Childeric I., and succeeded him in 481. During his reign he recovered from the Romans all their possessions in Gaul. He defeated Siagrius, near Soissons, in 486, compelled Alaric, king of the Visigoths, to surrender him, and had him put to death. Clovis married Clotilda, niece of Gundebald, king of the Burgundians, and through her influence was gradually led to renounce paganism, and profess Christianity. His final decision was made after his great victory over the Alamanni, at Tolbiac, in 496; and he was baptized by St. Remi, bishop of Rheims, with three thousand of his subjects. In the following year the Armorians united themselves with the Franks. Clovis pursued a crafty policy with the king of the Burgundians and his brother, on the principle 'divide and conquer.' In 507 he made war on Alaric II., king of the Visigoths, and totally defeated him at the battle of Vouge, killing him with his own hand. Clovis thus added the whole south-west part of Gaul to his dominions. At Tours he soon after received ambassadors from Anastasius, emperor of the East, who gave him the titles of patrician and consul. Clovis, about that time, settled at Paris, and made it the capital city. He disgraced himself by the unjust and cruel measures he took to get rid of several of his kindred, possible competitors for the crown. Died, at Paris, in 511, after dividing his kingdom between his four sons.

Cloves, John, an English divine, rector of the church of St. John at Manchester. Embracing the doctrines of Swedenborg, he published translations of a large portion of his theological writings, and wrote several works in exposition and defence of them. Born, 1743; died, 1831.

Clusius (Charles de L'Écluse), a celebrated physician and botanist, born at Antwerp, in 1526. He first studied law, but abandoned it for medicine and botany. He went to some of the principal universities of Europe, among them that of Wittenberg, where he attended the lectures of Melancthon. He then travelled extensively in Europe in pursuit of his favourite science, and by over-exertion and grave accidents, he ruined his health and became a cripple. He visited England several times. He became keeper of the Botanical Gardens at Vienna, and in 1593 accepted the chair of Botany at Leyden. His principal works are 'Rariorum Plantarum Historia,' 'Exoticorum libri X,' and 'Histoire des Plantes,' a translation from Dodoens. Died at Leyden, 1609.

Clutterbuck, Robert, an English antiquary and topographer. He was a native of Hertfordshire, and having an independent for-

tune, he devoted his time to scientific and literary pursuits. Having collected materials for a new edition of Chauncey's History of Hertfordshire, he changed his plan, and produced a new work instead of re-editing the old one. His work consists of three folio volumes, and is well illustrated. Died, 1831.

Clavier, Philip (Cluverius), a learned geographer, born at Dantzic, 1580. He travelled through the principal countries of Europe, visiting England also, and published the fruits of his researches in his 'Germania Antiqua,' 'Siciliæ Antiquæ libri II.,' 'Italia Antiqua,' &c. He is said to have spoken with fluency nine languages. Died, at Leyden, 1623.

Clyde, Colin Campbell, Lord, field-marshal, commander-in-chief in India, was born at Glasgow, in 1792. He entered the army in 1808, and first served in the Peninsula at the battles of Vimeira and Corunna. In the following year he took part in the Walcheren expedition, and from the fever which struck him there he suffered for thirty years. In 1810 he returned to the Peninsula, and served at the battle of Barossa, the defence of Tarifa, and the great battle of Vittoria. He greatly distinguished himself at the first and unsuccessful assault on St. Sebastian, in July, 1813, where he received two wounds, and narrowly escaped with his life. He was again wounded at the passage of the Bidassoa. He became a captain by brevet soon after, and obtained no further promotion for twelve years. In 1814 he served in the American war in the West Indies, and was subsequently employed in Ireland on the unwelcome service of enforcing the collection of tithes. Lieutenant-colonel in 1832, he was sent to China in 1842, whence on the outbreak of the second Sikh war he passed to India. He served with great distinction at the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, and in 1851-2 he commanded against the hill-tribes beyond the Indus, showing himself not only brave in the field, but merciful after victory. In 1854, on the declaration of war with Russia, Sir Colin Campbell was appointed to the command of the Highland brigade sent to the Crimea, rendered distinguished service at the battle of the Alma, where he had his horse killed under him, and received the thanks of Lord Raglan, commander-in-chief. He was intrusted with the defence of Balaklava, and with his regiment, the 'thin red streak topped with a line of steel,' gallantly repulsed a body of Russian cavalry at the battle of October 25. Sir Colin was made lieutenant-general in June, 1856, and was soon after created D.C.L., Oxford. On the outbreak of the Indian mutiny in the following year, he was sent to India as commander-in-chief, where he heroically and skilfully applied his vast experience, energy, and decisiveness in quelling, in co-operation with Havelock, Outram, the Lawrences, and other noble men, the formidable rebellion. He directed the relief of Lucknow, and its subsequent siege and capture. And then, after fifty years of service, waiting for the honours and rewards

he had so well earned, he was raised to the Peerage as Baron Clyde of Clydesdale, made full general, and in 1862 field-marshal. He was also a knight of the Star of India, and a grand officer of the Legion of Honour. Like Wellington, duty was with him the first thing. He loved his profession, loved his soldiers, and was loved by them. He was a strict disciplinarian, but cared little about outward pomp. Though too long neglected and kept in the background, his great ability, knowledge, good sense, modesty, and faithfulness, reaped at last full acknowledgment and reward. Died, in August, 1863, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. A bronze statue of Lord Clyde, executed by Foley, was erected at Glasgow, in 1866.

Cobbett, William, political and miscellaneous writer, was born in the parish of Farnham, Surrey, in 1765, and brought up from his earliest years on his father's farm. After nine months' drudgery as a copying-clerk in Gray's Inn, he enlisted as a soldier, and was sent to Chatham. The regiment at length sailed for Nova Scotia, and was then ordered to St. John's, New Brunswick, where he was appointed serjeant-major. After seven years' service he returned to England and received his discharge. He next went to France; but seeing that a war with England was inevitable, he embarked for America; where under the sobriquet of Peter Porcupine, he began to publish his 'Observations,' and other political pamphlets, written to check the spread of French principles; and, on his return to this country, he commenced a daily paper called the *Porcupine*, and afterwards the *Weekly Register*, in which at first he supported the government. But various libellous articles appeared, for which he was fined and imprisoned. From this period a change may be discovered in his tone, and ere long he was looked upon as the leader of the radical reformers. In 1809 he published a libel relating to the flogging of some men in the local militia, at Ely; he was found guilty, sentenced to two years' imprisonment, to pay a fine of 1,000*l.* and to give security for his good behaviour for seven years. This severe sentence Cobbett never forgot or forgave. When the arbitrary 'Six Acts' were passed he went to America, and settled in Long Island; from which spot his 'Registers' were dated, till his return to England, in 1819. In 1820, Cobbett was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Coventry, and in 1826 he made a similar unsuccessful attempt at Preston. In 1829 and the two following years, events in Europe gave a more impassioned tone to his writings. In consequence of an article which appeared in the 'Register' on the 11th of December, 1830, he was, on the 7th of July following, tried before Lord Tenterden and a special jury for the publication of 'a libel, with intent to raise discontent in the minds of the labourers in husbandry, and to incite them to acts of violence, and to destroy corn, stacks, machinery, and other property.' Sir Thomas Denman was leading counsel for the crown; while Mr. Cobbett conducted

his defence in person. The jury were unable to agree, and were discharged. In Dec. 1832 he was put in nomination both for Manchester and Oldham; and gained his election at the latter by an immense majority. During a debate on the malt tax, on the 26th of May, he was suddenly attacked with a disease of the throat, from which he never recovered, and on the 17th of June, 1835, he expired. Besides political pamphlets and periodical works before named, he wrote 'Cottage Economy,' 'Advice to Young Men,' 'Rural Rides,' Grammars of the English and French languages, 'A Year's Residence in America,' 20 volumes of 'Parliamentary Debates,' and 'The History of the Reformation.' The interest of a large part of Cobbett's writings being of a merely personal nature has passed away. But most of his works on practical subjects are still worth reading. His 'Rural Rides' presents perhaps the most vivid portraiture of the man, his life and opinions, and contains also many charming descriptions of English rural scenery and of many classes of Englishmen. There is, however, an offensive mixture of his characteristic coarseness and violence. For an interesting sketch of his character and opinions, see the *Saturday Review*, July 7, 1866. A 'Selection from Cobbett's Political Works,' with illustrative notes, was published, in 6 vols., by his sons, John M. and James P. Cobbett.

Cobden, Richard, the distinguished advocate and promoter of Free Trade, was born at Dunford, near Midhurst, in Sussex, in 1804. After serving an apprenticeship in a London warehouse, and acting a short time as commercial traveller, he became, in 1830, partner in a firm in the cotton trade at Manchester. Taking a deep interest in the political activity of the time—the discussions on and the passing of the Reform Bill,—he set out in 1834 on a tour through Egypt, Greece, Turkey, and the United States. On his return he commenced his career as political economist by the publication of pamphlets, entitled 'England, Ireland, and America,' and 'Russia.' About the same time he took an active part in founding the Manchester 'Athenæum,' and in procuring the incorporation of the borough. In 1838 the Anti-Corn Law League was formed, and to the furtherance of its object Cobden devoted himself with intense earnestness and unintermitting labour. In 1841 he entered parliament as member for Stockport, for which he had unsuccessfully stood four years earlier. His mastery of his chosen theme, his full knowledge, logical precision, good sense, and entire sincerity, made him at once a man of weight in parliament, and in 1846 he saw the grand struggle ended by the conversion of Sir Robert Peel, and the repeal of the corn laws. He then made a Continental tour, and was received in the chief cities with high honours. His countrymen made acknowledgment of his services by a national subscription, and during his absence he was elected M.P. for the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1847. As a member of

the Peace Society he attended congresses at Paris, Frankfurt, and London, and steadily advocated the doctrine of non-intervention. His course in reference to the Crimean war and the war with China, was opposed to the sentiments of the majority of his countrymen, and on the dissolution of parliament in 1857 he was not re-elected. He again visited America, and while absent was elected for Rochdale. In 1859 he was offered by Lord Palmerston the presidentship of the Board of Trade, which he courteously and conscientiously declined. The latest and not the least service he rendered his country was the successful negotiation of the Treaty of Commerce with France. The offer of a baronetcy and a seat in the Privy Council was made to him, and declined; as was also the offer, made a few months before his death, of the chairmanship of the Board of Audit. His health had been broken for several years, and he died in London, the 2nd April, 1865. The intelligence of his death was received with sincere regret, not only in his own country, but on the Continent. A bust of Cobden, by Woolner, has been presented by Mrs. Cobden to the National Portrait Gallery; and a portrait, by Fagnani, has been purchased for the same collection.

Cobentzel, Carl, Count von, an eminent Austrian statesman, born in 1712. He was a native of Laybach, and at an early age commenced his public career. During the troubles in the reign of the empress Maria Theresa, his services gave so much satisfaction, that in 1758 he was placed at the head of affairs in the Austrian Netherlands. In this post he showed great respect for literature and the arts, and several useful reforms were carried into effect by him. Among his other services was that of founding the Academy of Sciences at Brussels. Died at Brussels. January 20, 1770.

Cobentzel, Ludwig, Count von, son of the above, and like him, a diplomatist, was born at Brussels in 1753. At an early age he was sent ambassador to Copenhagen, then to Berlin, and in 1779 was intrusted with a mission to Catherine II. of Russia, and his gallantry made him a great favourite with her. From 1796 he was concerned in many of the important negotiations between Austria and other powers, until the treaty of Lunéville, in 1801. That treaty restoring peace between Austria and France, he was shortly afterwards made minister for foreign affairs at Vienna. In 1806 he was dismissed from this office, and he died at Vienna in 1808.

Cobham, Lord. [Oldcastle, Sir John.]

Coburg, Friedrich Josias, duke of Saxe-Coburg, an Austrian field-marshal, was born in 1737. In 1789 he commanded the imperial army on the Danube, and in connection with the Russian general, Suwaroff, defeated the Turks, and conquered Bucharest. In 1793 he defeated the French at Neerwinden, expelled them from the Netherlands, and invaded France, taking Valenciennes, Cambray, and other places; but when the English army, under the duke of

York, separated from him, he sustained several defeats, retreated across the Rhine, and resigned his command. Died, 1816.

Cocceius, John, a Dutch scholar of the 17th century, professor of theology at Leyden. He taught that the Old Testament was merely a type of the New; and the book of Revelation being a principal object of his attention, he warmly asserted the doctrine of the Millennium. His followers formed a rather numerous sect called Cocceians. Besides ten folio volumes on divinity which he published during his life, he left a work, not printed till many years after his death, entitled 'Opera Anecdótica, Theologica et Philologica.' Born, 1603; died, 1669.

Cocceius, Samuel, son of Henry Cocceius, baron of the Empire, who died in 1719, and successor to his title. He was born at Heidelberg in 1679, and devoting himself to the profession of the law, he was charged by king Frederick William with the preparation of a code of Prussian law, and was made a minister of state in 1727. He was afterwards placed at the head of the administration of justice, and in 1746 became Grand Chancellor of Prussia, under Frederick the Great. He published a valuable edition of Grotius 'De Jure Belli et Pacis.' Died, Oct. 22, 1766.

Cochin, Charles Nicolas, an eminent French engraver and writer of the 18th century; member and afterwards secretary of the Academy of Painting, and keeper of the drawings of the royal cabinet. Besides his engravings, which are very numerous, he published 'Lettres sur les Peintures d'Herculanum,' 'Voyage d'Italie,' &c. Born at Paris, 1716; died, 1800.

Cochleus, Johann, German theologian, born near Nürnberg, in 1479, was an able but bitter opponent of Luther and the reformers, but especially of Luther, whom he censured with great asperity in his work, 'De Actis et Scriptis Lutheri.' He published, besides this work, a 'History of the Hussites,' and he maintained a fierce controversy with Dr Morrison, an English clergyman, on the subject of the marriage of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn. Died, canon of Breslau, in 1562.

Cochran, William, a Scotch portrait and historical painter, born in 1738. After studying at Rome, under Gavin Hamilton, he settled at Glasgow, where he realised a fortune. Of his historical pieces, 'Endymion' and 'Dædalus' were held in high estimation. Died, 1785.

Cochrane, Archibald. [Dundonald, Earl of.]

Cochrane, Lord. [Dundonald, Earl of.]
Cochrane, John Dundas, nephew of Archibald Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, was born about 1780, served for many years in the navy and attained the rank of commander. On retiring from the naval service in 1820, he travelled on foot through France, Spain, and Portugal; and then through the Russian empire to Kamtschatka. Of the latter journey he published an account in two volumes, which contain much curious information. He was

about to travel on foot across South America, when he died at Valencia, in Columbia, in 1825.

Cockburn, Admiral Sir George, G.C.B., was born in London in 1771, entered the navy in 1783, received his commission as lieutenant in 1793, and as captain of a frigate in 1794. Appointed to the 'Meleager,' then cruising on the Italian coast, he distinguished himself on several occasions; shared as commander of the 'Minerva' in the great engagement off Cape St. Vincent, and in 1809, being then commodore, received the thanks of parliament for the reduction of Martinique, and was appointed governor of St. Pierre. He subsequently took an active part in the expedition to the Scheldt, co-operated in the defence of Cadiz against the French, and, after cruising on the Spanish coast for ten years, he was associated with Sir John Warren as second in command in the expedition against the United States, where his operations in Chesapeake Bay and against Washington were no less gallant than successful. On his return to Europe in May, 1815, he hoisted his flag on the 'Northumberland,' and on the surrender of Napoleon Buonaparte, he was selected to convey the ex-emperor to St. Helena, whence he returned the following year. He now turned his attention to politics; in 1818 he was returned M.P. for Portsmouth, and appointed a lord of the Admiralty; in 1820 he sat for Weobly, and in 1826 for Portsmouth. In 1828 he became a second time a lord of the Admiralty. From 1832 to 1836 he held the command of the West Indian and North American naval stations. In 1841 he was returned M.P. for Ripon; and was appointed senior lord of the Admiralty, an office which he held till the resignation of Sir R. Peel's administration, in 1846. Died, 1853, leaving behind him a high reputation for gallantry as a sailor, and efficiency as an administrator.

Cockburn, Henry Thomas, Lord, an eminent Scotch judge, was born in 1779. He was called to the bar in 1800, and soon attained distinction as an advocate. He was the friend of Jeffrey, and one of the first writers for the Edinburgh Review. In 1830 he was appointed solicitor-general for Scotland, and four years later was made a lord of session. He published the Life of Lord Jeffrey, and died in 1854. After his death appeared an interesting volume, entitled 'Memorials of his Time,' by Lord Cockburn.

Cocker, Edward, arithmetician, was born about 1632. He was known as a clever 'practitioner in the arts of writing, arithmetic, and engraving,' and published several books of writing exercises and other school books. His most popular work, 'Cocker's Arithmetic,' was published by Hawkins in 1677, after the author's death. It became not only the universal text-book in its time, but long served as the model for others. So that 'according to Cocker' became a proverb. Died, about 1674.

Cockerell, Charles Robert, R.A., Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy,

was born in London, in 1788. He was educated at Westminster School, studied architecture for some years in his father's office, and in 1810 set out for the East, full of enthusiastic longing to behold the glorious monuments of ancient art. Associated with other eminent students of art he discovered the Aeginetan marbles, now in the Glyptothek at Munich; then visited the Morea, and discovered the Phigaleian marbles, now in the British Museum; spent most of the year 1812 in Sicily, visited afterwards Asia Minor, and in 1815 was in Italy. He was received with distinction at Rome and Florence, and returned home in 1817. Professional engagements rapidly multiplied. In 1819 he was appointed surveyor to St. Paul's, and held that office till his retirement from business. In 1832 he was named architect to the Bank of England; was chosen R.A. in 1836, and Professor of Architecture at the Royal Academy in 1840. Among his works are the National Monument on the Calton Hill, Edinburgh, never completed; Lampeter College; University Library, Cambridge, only partly built; Sun Fire Office in Threadneedle Street; and the Taylor Buildings at Oxford. He made important improvements in the Bank of England, and completed St. George's Hall at Liverpool. Professor Cockerell was especially devoted to classical art, but he was no bigot; he applied himself with real love to the study also of mediæval art, and among the fruits of this study are his monographs on the west front of Wells Cathedral and on the sculptures of Lincoln Cathedral. Of the honours conferred on him, not only by his own country but by foreign countries, we can only say that he was F.S.A., D.C.L. Oxford, President of the Royal Institute of British architects, member of the Institute of France, of the Legion of Honour and of many foreign academies. He married, in 1828, a daughter of John Rennie, the eminent engineer, and left several sons and a daughter surviving him. Died at London, September 17, 1863, and was buried in St. Paul's.

Codrington, Sir Edward, British admiral, born in 1770. He entered the navy at the age of 13, and was present at the victory of Howe over the French fleet near Brest in 1794. He took part in the battle of Trafalgar, in the Walcheren expedition, and in the Peninsular War. In 1814 he served in North America, and assisted in the unsuccessful attack on New Orleans. The victory of Navarino and the destruction of the Turkish fleet there in 1827 was his last naval achievement. He was made G.C.B., entered parliament in 1832, and sat there till 1839, when he was appointed commander-in-chief at Portsmouth. Died, 1851.

Codrus, the 17th and last mythical king of Athens. When the Heraclids invaded Attica, Codrus devoted his life to save his country. He went, according to the legends, unknown, into the midst of the army of the Heraclids, and was slain; a sacrifice he was led to make by the oracle, which pronounced that the

leader of the conquering army must fall. At his death it is said that the Athenians, deeming no one worthy to be the successor of their patriotic monarch, established the government by archons.

Coehorn, Louis, French general and baron of the empire, was born at Strasburg in 1771. He entered the army early, and served with distinction in the wars of the French revolution. He was at the battle of Austerlitz, was wounded at Auerstadt and at Friedland, distinguished himself at the affair of Ebersberg, took part in the battles of Aspern, Essling, and Wagram, and was made commander of the Legion of Honour and baron of the empire. He died of a wound received at the battle of Leipsic, in October, 1813.

Coelestinus. [See **Pelagius.**]

Coello, Alonzo Sanchez, an eminent painter, a native of Portugal, was the pupil of Raphael and of Antonio Moro, whom he succeeded as first painter to Philip II. Some of his works adorn the Escorial. Born, 1515; died, 1590.

Coello, Claudio, a Spanish painter, born at Madrid in 1621. He was a pupil of Rizi, and was named painter to the king, Charles II., in 1684. His chef-d'œuvre is the altarpiece in the sacristy of the Escorial, which contains, besides a grand priestly procession, the portraits of the king and his principal nobility. Another fine work is the 'Martyrdom of St. Stephen,' at Salamanca. Died, 1693. It is alleged that Coello died of chagrin at the king's choice of Luca Giordano to paint some parts of the Escorial.

Comnal. [See **Henriot.**]

Cogan, Thomas, physician, born at Kibworth, Leicestershire, in 1736; who, in conjunction with Dr Hawes, founded the Royal Humane Society. He translated the works of Camper, and was the author of several Treatises on the Passions, 'Theological Disquisitions,' &c. Died in 1818.

Coggeshale, Ralph, an English Cistercian monk of the 12th century. He was at Jerusalem when that city was besieged by Saladin; and wrote a 'Chronicle of the Holy Land,' which was printed in a collection published at Paris in 1726.

Cohorn, Menno, Baron, a celebrated Dutch engineer, was born in 1641. He distinguished himself as a military officer at many important sieges and battles, and fortified Namur, Bergen-op-Zoom, and other towns. He was the author of a Treatise on Fortification, and was sur-named the Dutch VAUBAN. Died, 1704.

Cokayne, Sir Aston, a poet and dramatist of the 17th century. He was educated at Cambridge; and after having made the grand tour, fixed his residence at a family estate in Warwickshire. Espousing the cause of Charles I., he was despoiled of his property by the parliamentarians, to whom he was obnoxious as a royalist and a papist. The collection of his plays and poems is now not often to be met with. Died, 1684.

Coke, Sir Edward, Lord Chief Justice of England, was born at Mileham, in Norfolk, in 1552. He studied at Cambridge, and then at the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar in 1578. He rapidly gained a great professional reputation and an immense practice, and was engaged in many cases of great importance. Honours and offices were conferred on him, and in 1592 he became solicitor-general and reader of the Inner Temple. Two years later, notwithstanding the rival claim of Bacon, he obtained the post of attorney-general. He was already a member of parliament and Speaker of the House of Commons. In the numerous prosecutions for treason or sedition in which he was employed, he displayed not only his vast legal knowledge, but his zealous Protestantism, and, too often, excessive bitterness of temper. The last trial in which he took part at the bar was that of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators. He was then made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and seven years afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He was the unflinching supporter of the popular liberties, and opponent of arbitrary measures on the part of the king, and thereby fell into disfavour at court. On frivolous pretexts he was deprived of his judgeship in 1616, regained, to some extent, the favour of the court, and was member of various commissions, and restored to the Privy Council. He was again disgraced for his popular sympathies, and imprisoned in the Tower. He sat in the first and third parliaments of Charles I., and took a leading part in procuring the Bill of Rights. He spent the last three years of his long and busy life in peaceful retirement at Stoke Pogis, where he died in 1632. His works consist of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth 'Institutes,' the first being well known as 'Coke upon Littleton,' treatises on Copyholds and Fines, and his valuable 'Reports.'

Coke, Thomas William. [Leicester, Earl of.]

Colbert, Jean Baptiste, a celebrated French statesman, to whose talents, activity, and enlarged views, France owed much of her financial and commercial prosperity, was descended from a Scottish family, but was born at Rheims, in 1619, where his father was a wine merchant. In 1648 he became clerk to the secretary of state, Le Tellier, whose daughter he married, and through whom he was introduced to Cardinal Mazarin, then first minister. Mazarin took him into his service, and his conduct recommended him to the king as intendant of finances. He was made soon after controller-general of the finances. Subsequently he became superintendent of buildings, secretary of state, and in 1669 minister of the marine; and in every capacity he acted so as to obtain the approbation of the king. To literature and the arts he constantly gave encouragement; he instituted the Academy of Sciences, and that of Sculpture and Painting; and it was at his recommendation that the Royal Observatory was erected. To him, too,

COLBOERNE

Paris owed the erection of many noble buildings; and, if a less brilliant minister than some of his predecessors, he conferred more substantial benefits upon his country than most of them. Colbert was a man of resolute will and of manners not likely to win men's liking. The rise of his rival Louvois into the king's favour was an occasion of bitter vexation to him in his latter years, and so strong was the popular feeling against him that his remains narrowly escaped violence by a night funeral. He died immensely rich, in 1683.

Colborne, John. [Seaton, Lord.]

Cobby, Thomas, superintendent of the Ordnance Survey, was born in 1784. He was a native of Rochester, was educated at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and entered the army. But early in 1802 he was appointed assistant in the Ordnance Survey, and to the discharge of his duties in that field he faithfully devoted himself for the rest of his life. He rose through the successive grades of captain, major, &c. to be major-general, in 1846. He was remarkable for energy, perseverance, patient and cheerful endurance of hardship and privation, and great kind-heartedness. He succeeded General Mudge as director of the Survey in 1820; was a fellow of the Royal Society, and of many other scientific bodies, and assisted in founding the Astronomical Society. Died at Liverpool, 1852.

Colchester, Charles Abbot, Lord, was born at Abingdon, Berks, in 1757; and having received the rudiments of his education at Westminster School, was entered of Christchurch, Oxford, in 1776. While there he was distinguished for his attainments; and a Latin poem on the *Osar Pter* gained him not only the prize, but also a gold medal from the empress of Russia. After spending some time abroad, he was called to the bar. His forensic pursuits, however, were but of short continuance, for, entering parliament for Helston, in 1796, he was speedily noticed for his talent and business-like habits, and on the formation of the Addington ministry in 1801, he was appointed Secretary for Ireland, and Keeper of the Privy Seal. He now commenced some useful reforms in Ireland, but before he could complete them he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons, Feb. 1802. In this situation he displayed the tact necessary for the duties of his office; and so far was he from being bigoted to his party, that on the division, in 1806, concerning Lord Melville, the numbers for and against that nobleman being equal, he gave the casting vote against him. In 1817 an attack of erysipelas obliged him to resign, and he was called to the upper house by the title of Baron Colchester, with a pension of 4000*l.* per annum. The rest of his life was chiefly passed abroad and in Scotland; and he died in May, 1829, leaving two sons.

Colden, Cadwallader, a Scotch physician and miscellaneous writer. He emigrated to America, and having become a prosperous landowner in New York, he was in 1761 made lieutenant-governor of that state. In this office,

COLERIDGE

which he held for fourteen years, he displayed great talent. Colden was a voluminous writer, and among his works are 'An Account of the Diseases prevalent in America,' a 'History of the Five Indian Nations,' a 'Treatise on Gravitation,' &c. Linnæus, to whom he sent many American plants, gave the name of *Coldenia* to a new genus. Died, 1776.

Cole, Henry, dean of St. Paul's, and judge of the Arches' Court. In the reign of Henry VIII. he held numerous valuable appointments, all of which he resigned on the accession of Edward VI. The reign of Mary restored his prosperity; and it was he who preached the sermon when the venerable Cranmer was burnt. On the accession of Elizabeth he was not only stripped of all his preferments, but kept in prison till his death, in 1579. He was the author of some controversial tracts and sermons; and a disputation between him and Cranmer and Ridley is also in print.

Colebrooke, Henry Thomas, F.R.S., an eminent Orientalist, and director of the Royal Asiatic Society, was the third son of Sir George Colebrooke, bart., a director of the East India Company. He was born in 1765, and in 1782 was appointed to a writership in India. Being sent as one of a deputation to investigate the resources of a part of the country, it led to his publishing 'Remarks on the Husbandry and Commerce of Bengal,' in which treatise he advocated a free trade between Great Britain and her Eastern possessions. Soon after this he began the study of the Sanscrit language, in which he subsequently became so eminent. The translation of the great 'Digest of Hindû Law,' which had been compiled under the direction of Sir W. Jones, but left unfinished at his death, was confided to Mr. Colebrooke; and while engaged in this work, he was appointed to a judicial situation at Mirzapore, where he completed it in 1796. His other works consist of a 'Dictionary of the Sanscrit Language,' the 'Algebra of the Hindoos,' and various treatises on their laws, philosophy, and arithmetic; besides numerous communications to the Society of which he was director. He died in March, 1837.

Coleridge, Samuel Taylor, poet, philosopher and theologian, was the youngest child of John Coleridge, vicar of Ottery St. Mary, in Devonshire, where he was born in 1772. He was educated at Christ's Hospital and at Jesus College, Cambridge, early distinguishing himself by his classical acquirements, and an extraordinary passion for metaphysical studies. Quitting Cambridge in 1792, he settled soon after at Bristol, projected with Southey and other friends a model colony, 'Pantisocracy,' on the banks of the Susquehanna, but stayed in England and devoted himself to a literary life. In 1796 he married and removed to Nether Stowey, where he lived three years, and enjoyed the society of Wordsworth. He visited Germany to acquaint himself more fully with the German language and literature, and then settled in the Lake District. He visited Malta in 1804, and was

for more than a year secretary to the governor, Sir Alexander Ball, of whom he gave an interesting account in 'The Friend.' In 1810 he left his family at Keswick and went to London, and soon after entered the house of his friend Gillman, at Highgate, where he spent the rest of his life. The literary life of Coleridge began with the publication of his poems, in 1794. His first volume was soon followed by others. 'Remorse,' a tragedy, 'The Ancient Mariner,' and 'Christabel,' are among the best known of his poems. He published also very admirable translations of Schiller's 'Piccolomini,' and 'Death of Wallenstein.' He projected a periodical entitled 'The Watchman,' which did not succeed; preached occasionally, gave popular lectures, and contributed political and literary articles to some of the newspapers. The 'Friend' began to appear as a periodical in 1809, and after his settlement in London appeared the completed work, the 'Biographia Literaria,' 'Lay Sermons,' 'Aids to Reflection,' &c. Other works remained unpublished till after his death: these are the 'Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit,' 'Literary Remains,' and 'Table Talk,' edited by his nephew and son-in-law, Henry Nelson Coleridge; and 'Essays on his own Times,' and 'Notes on Shakespeare and the Dramatists,' edited by his daughter, Sara Coleridge. As philosopher and theologian the influence of Coleridge has been very great, and probably is so still, notwithstanding the apparent predominance of a less spiritual philosophy than his. Although he did not live to complete the grand system of religious philosophy which he appears to have projected, the 'massive fragments' he has left us suffice to show more than the outlines of the vast whole. His writings are pervaded by a spirit not of this world, and for every earnest student they are rich in treasures of truth, wisdom, and faith. Not a few have found in them the special help, guidance, and defence which the critical doubts and discussions of the age make so needful. Churchman and conservative, he was yet a bold speculator on the highest themes, and a genuine liberal in sentiment towards the good and great of all parties. For long years his life was saddened by ill health and pecuniary difficulties. He suffered much, too, from the habit of taking opium, which grew up from an innocent beginning, and became unconquerable. Pure love of truth, rare simplicity of nature, warm affections, love of social intercourse, and a most extraordinary power of eloquent talking without premeditation, were some of his most striking characteristics. He died at Highgate, 25th July, 1834, and was buried in the old churchyard there. [See **Green, Joseph E.**] Two portraits of Coleridge, one painted by Mr. Vandyke, in 1795; the other, by W. Allston, in 1814, have been purchased for the National Portrait Gallery.

Coleridge, Hartley, poet and miscellaneous writer, was the eldest son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and was born at Clevedon, in 1796. His father soon after settled in the

Lake District, and Hartley's mind and heart were cultivated in the constant society of Wordsworth, Southey, Wilson, and other eminent men, and in the midst of the fairest scenes of nature. Imagination was predominant in him, and he displayed it when a boy in the composition of long and extraordinary romances. He entered Oxford University in 1815, and became fellow of Oriel. Unhappily, he soon lost his fellowship, chiefly through a habit of intemperance, and his fortunes were blighted. After a brief stay in London he went back to the north, tried his hand at the task of schoolmaster, and failed, and spent his remaining years in literary labours. His poems, many of which are of rare excellence, and his 'Worthies of Yorkshire and Lancashire,' with two volumes of 'Essays and Marginalia,' are the only written remains of his sad life. Died at Rydal, January 6, 1849.

Coleridge, Sara, sister of Hartley, and only daughter of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, was born at Keswick in 1803. She was brought up in the family of her father's friend, the poet Southey; married her cousin, Henry Nelson Coleridge, in 1829; became a widow in 1843, and died May 3, 1852. At the age of 19 she published a translation of Dobrizhoffer's 'Account of the Abipones, an Equestrian People of Paraguay.' She wrote an exquisite fairy tale, entitled 'Phantasmion,' assisted her husband in editing the works of her father, and, on her husband's death, continued the task unaided. Her dissertations and commentaries on those works display a singular mastery of some of the most difficult themes of philosophy and theology, considerable learning, and great logical power. The works edited by her alone are the 'Aids to Reflection,' 'Notes on Shakespeare,' and 'Essays on his own Times.'

Coleridge, Henry Nelson, nephew of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and editor of several of his works, was born about 1800. He studied at Cambridge and became fellow of King's College. After a visit to the West Indies for the benefit of his health, he was called to the bar and practised in the court of Chancery. In 1829 he married his cousin, Sara Coleridge. He had the profoundest admiration and love for his uncle, S. T. Coleridge, was very much in his society, made notes of his opinions and sentiments, and after his death published Specimens of his Table Talk. He also edited 'The Friend,' 'Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit,' and the 'Literary Remains' of his uncle; and was author of an 'Introduction to the Study of the Greek Classic Poets.' Died, January 23, 1843.

Colet, John, dean of St. Paul's, and founder of St. Paul's School, was born at London in 1466. He was educated at Oxford, and then spent several years in completing his studies in France and Italy. He was ordained priest in 1498, and after various preferments in the church, became prebendary and dean of St. Paul's in 1506. He had just previously obtained his degree of Doctor of Divinity. Dean

Colet was a friend of Erasmus and of many other eminent men of his day; and by his freedom of thought and speech, and his promotion of a spirit of inquiry, he exposed himself to the persecution of the clergy. He founded and endowed St. Paul's School in 1512; died in 1519, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. He left several works, theological and grammatical.

Coligni, Gaspard de, Admiral of France and leader of the Huguenots in the civil war, was born in 1517. His father, also named Gaspard, was marshal of France, and took part in the invasion of Italy by Charles VIII., and in the conquest of the Milanese by Louis XII. and Francis I. His mother was a Montmorenci. He entered the army at an early age, distinguished himself at the battle of Cerisoles, at the taking of Carignan, and at the battle of Renti. He was made Admiral of France in 1552 by Henry II. At the siege of St. Quentin he was taken prisoner by the Spaniards. On the death of Henry II. he retired to his estates, became a convert to the reformed faith, and when the war broke out put himself at the head of the Protestants, with the prince of Condé. They were defeated by the duke of Guise at the battle of Dreux; the indecisive battle of St. Denis followed; and the Protestants were defeated at Jarnac and Moncontour. In 1570, after the treaty of St. Germain, Coligni was flatteringly received by Catherine de Medici, and a few days later his assassination was attempted by an emissary of the duke of Guise. The king, Charles IX., visited him and professed his regret. On the signal being given for the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 24th August, 1572, the duke of Guise with a party of murderers went to the house of the admiral; by these he was stabbed, and thrown out of a window at the feet of the duke of Guise, who had the baseness to kick the still living body. The corpse was exposed for three days to the mob, and then hung, head downwards. It was buried by night in the family tomb, was in 1786 transferred to the estate of the marquis of Montesquiou-Fezensac, and the monument which he erected was subsequently placed in the museum of French monuments.

Colin, Alexander, a sculptor of Mechlin, born in 1526, is chiefly known by the beautiful alti-relievi on the sides of the magnificent monument of Maximilian I. at Inspruck, executed in 1563-66 by order of the Emperor Ferdinand I. He was afterwards appointed sculptor to the emperor and to his son, the Archduke Ferdinand. Died, 1612.

Collatinus. [See **Brutus, L. J.**]

Collier, Jeremy, an English nonjuring divine and learned writer, was born in 1650. He received his education at Cambridge, and was presented with the rectory of Ampton, in Suffolk, which he resigned on being chosen lecturer at Gray's Inn. At the Revolution he refused to take the oaths, and was imprisoned in Newgate for writing in favour of James II. He attended Sir John Friend and Sir William

Perkins when they were executed for the 'assassination plot.' Two nonjuring clergymen who accompanied him on this occasion were taken up, but Collier escaped, and lay hidden until the affair had blown over, when he again made his appearance, and published 'Essays on Miscellaneous Subjects.' This work, in 3 volumes, obtained him considerable reputation; and his next publication was a spirited attack upon the licentiousness of the stage. He was replied to by many of the dramatic writers of the time; but he had truth on his side, and his works had good effect. He next translated and continued Moreri's Dictionary; and his reputation had now so much increased, that Queen Anne's government offered him valuable church preferment, which, with a rare consistency, he steadily declined. His remaining works were, an 'Ecclesiastical History,' brought down to the death of Charles II., some sermons, pamphlets, and a translation of the 'Meditations' of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius. Died, 1726.

Collingwood, Cuthbert, Lord, a celebrated English admiral, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1748. He entered the navy when only 13 years of age, and his services were long, arduous, and valuable. In the action of June 1, 1794, he was flag-captain to Admiral Bowyer on board the Prince; and at the battle of Cape St. Vincent, in 1797, he commanded the Excellent. Having attained the rank of vice-admiral of the blue, and being second in command at the battle of Trafalgar, where the hero of England's navy fell, the command of the fleet devolved upon Admiral Collingwood, whose gallant conduct at the onset had called forth an exclamation of delight from Nelson, and to whose admirable skill and judgment, after the battle, the preservation of the captured vessels was chiefly attributable. For this and his other important services he was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the red, and elevated to the peerage. He was brave, indefatigable, just, and kind; strictly preserving discipline, while he gained the love of his compatriots, and merited all that a grateful country could bestow on him. His letters were published after his death, which took place while cruising off Minorca, in 1810.

Collingwood, Francis Edward, a captain in the English navy, was a midshipman on board the Victory, at the battle of Trafalgar; and to him is ascribed the honour of being the avenger of Nelson's death, having shot the Frenchman in the maintop of the Redoubtable, who was seen to take deliberate aim at the English hero the moment before he fell. Died, 1835.

Collins, Anthony, the noted freethinker, was born at Heston in Middlesex, in 1676. He studied at Cambridge and afterwards at the Temple, became a justice of the peace and treasurer of the county of Essex. He was however chiefly occupied in controversial writing on matters of philosophy and theology. He was the intimate friend of Locke, who very highly esteemed him; he had a long contro-

COLLINS

versy with Dr. amuel Clarke; and provoked by some of his writings innumerable replies. His principal works are 'Priestcraft in Perfection'; 'Essay on the Thirty-nine Articles'; 'Discourse on Freethinking,' which was savagely attacked by Bentley; 'Philosophical Inquiry concerning Liberty and Necessity'; and 'Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion.' Died at London, 1729.

Collins, Arthur, historian of the 'Peerage of England,' was born in 1682. He was the son of William Collins, gentleman usher to Queen Catherine, in 1669; conceived at an early age the project of his well-known work; carried on at one time the trade of a bookseller in London; married about 1708; and, after a life of indefatigable and conscientious literary labour, which brought him so inadequate a remuneration that he was often reduced almost to a starving condition, died in 1760, and was buried in Battersea Church. Such are the scanty details we possess of the life of a man who so worthily served his country, by the most laborious collection of authentic biographical particulars respecting our great historical families and the most illustrious persons that have played a part in England's noble past. He spared no pains in the investigation, searched the most trustworthy documents, public and private; wills, deeds, MS. genealogies, &c.; and recorded the results in the most perspicuous and unaffected manner; not without evident high admiration for noble character and actions. His book has been always received as an authority on its special subject; and that it merits the high praise awarded it by Mr. Carlyle, in his speech at Edinburgh (1866), will not be questioned by those who have made studious use of it. The first edition of the 'Peerage' was published in 1 vol., about 1709; an edition in 4 vols., in 1735; a fifth, in 8 vols., was published by Barak Longmate, an engraver and genealogist, in 1778; a supplementary volume by him, in 1785; and a new edition, augmented and continued by Sir E. Bridges, in 9 vols., in 1812. Collins published, besides the 'Peerage,' 'Historical Collections of the Noble Families of Cavendish, Holles, Vere, Harley, and Ogle'; 'Letters and Memorials of the Sydneys'; 'Life of Lord Burleigh'; &c. He left one son surviving him—Arthur T. Collins, who became a major-general, and whose son, David, was author of an 'Account of the English Settlement in New South Wales' (about 1798).

Collins, John, an able English mathematician. He was for some time in the naval service of Venice against the Turks; but at the restoration of Charles II. he was appointed to the office of accountant to the Excise Office, the Court of Chancery, &c. He contributed largely to the 'Transactions of the Royal Society'; corresponded with Barrow, Newton, and other eminent mathematicians; and wrote various mathematical works. Born, 1624; died, 1683.

Collins, William, a highly-gifted but ill-

COLLOREDO

fated English poet; author of odes, eclogues, &c. He was born, in 1720, at Chichester, and received his education at Winchester and Oxford. In 1744, he settled in London, but leading a dissipated life, suffered from poverty even beyond the common lot of poets. The death of his uncle, Colonel Martin, who bequeathed him a legacy of 2000*l.* raised him from this abject condition; but his health and spirits were broken, and after lingering for some time in a state of mental imbecility, soothed at last by a sister's love, he died at Chichester, in 1756. His odes, which when published were utterly disregarded, are unquestionably among the finest of English lyrical poems. One of the most celebrated is the 'Ode to the Passions.' A monument, executed by Flaxman, was erected to his memory by public subscription, and his Life was written by Dr. Johnson, who loved him, and speaks of him with great tenderness.

Collins, William, an English landscape painter, was born in London, in 1787. His father, one of the first picture-dealers of his time, was a man of considerable literary attainments; and his friendship with Morland the painter early led to his son's initiation into the mysteries of the pencil. In 1807 he became a student of the Royal Academy, and having prosecuted his studies with great zeal and success, he was chosen an associate in 1814, and elected an academicien in 1820. His coast and cottage scenes gained for him his great reputation, and marked him out as one of the most thoroughly English artists of his time. With a view of studying the works of the old masters and of observing nature in new forms, he visited Italy in 1836, and spent two years there. Down to the year 1846 he contributed regularly to every exhibition, attempting occasionally historical painting, but winning fresh laurels chiefly by frequent revivals of those more domestic subjects by which he had won his early fame. True to his 'first love,' his last production, 'Early Morning,' was an English sea-piece. Among his favourite works are the 'Shrimpers,' 'Frost Scene,' 'Cromer Sands,' and 'Prawn Catchers,' the last of which is in the National Gallery. Died, Feb. 17th, 1847.

Collinson, Peter, an English botanist, to whom we are indebted for the introduction of many ornamental shrubs and plants into our gardens, was born in 1694. He was intimate with Franklin and Linneus, the latter of whom gave the name *Collinsonia* to a genus of plants. Died, 1768.

Colloredo, Rudolph, Count of Waldsee, imperial field-marshal, was born in 1586. He distinguished himself greatly, and was seven times wounded at the battle of Lützen in 1632. His greatest achievement, perhaps, was the successful defence of Prague against the Swedes in 1648. He was named governor of the city, and died there in 1657.

Colloredo-Wenzel, Johann Nepomucene Franz, Count of, imperial field-marshal, was born in 1738. He served in the Seven

Years' War, became chamberlain to the emperor Joseph II., and was made a knight of the Teutonic order. He served with marshal Laudon against the Turks in 1789, and distinguished himself at the siege of Belgrade. In 1793 he joined the prince of Coburg in the Netherlands, and took a distinguished part in the battle of Neerwinden. He became afterwards president of the Aulic Council and field-marshal. Died, 1822.

Collorede-Mansfeld, Jerome, Count of, Austrian general, was born in 1775. He entered the army in 1792, and served in the expedition under the duke of Brunswick against France. Two years later he was taken prisoner by the French, but made his escape. He was severely wounded in the attack on Breitenfurt in 1796; at Verona, in 1809, when he gallantly held his ground against the French, and secured the retreat of the Austrian army; at the battle of Leipzig in 1813, when he had succeeded to the command after the fall of the prince of Hesse-Homburg and the capture of General Merveldt; and at the combat near the bridge of Barce in the campaign of 1814. Died, 1822.

Collet D'Herbois, Jean Marie, one of the most sanguinary leaders in the French Revolution, was born at Paris in 1750. Before the Revolution he was a clever strolling player. He joined the club of the Jacobins, and soon gained a great ascendancy; won the prize for his 'Almanach du Père Gerard,' and became a member of the Convention, and of the Committee of Public Safety. He was charged with several provincial missions, and made himself a name of infamy by his execution of them. In 1792 he went to Lyons, where he had more than 16,000 persons put to death, and made it a capital crime to look sad or pitiful. An attempt was made to assassinate him, which only made him more popular, and he contributed powerfully to the fall of Robespierre. He was soon after denounced, arrested, and in March, 1795, transported to Cayenne, where he died, January, 1796.

Collyer, Joseph, senior associate engraver to the Royal Academy, was born at London, 1748, of parents who were known in the literary world by their translations from Gesner and Bodmer. He was a pupil of Anthony and William Walker, and showed superior talent in the stippled style of engraving; his portraits in that line stand unrivalled. Among them are those of George IV. and the princess Charlotte. Died, 1827.

Colman, George, a dramatic writer and accomplished scholar of the 18th century. He was born in Florence, in 1733, where his father at that time resided as British envoy, and his mother was sister to the Countess of Bath. Having received his education at Westminster School and at Christchurch, Oxford, he adopted the law as a profession; but his writings in the 'Connoisseur' having met with success, he abandoned the law for literature. His first dramatic attempt was 'Polly Honeycombe,'

which was performed at Drury Lane with great, though only temporary, success. In the following year, 1761, he produced his comedy of the 'Jealous Wife,' which at once became popular and has ever since kept the stage. 'The Clandestine Marriage,' 'The English Merchant,' and a number of other pieces, added to his fame. Lord Bath and General Pulteney, at their deaths, left him considerable legacies, which enabled him to purchase a share in Covent Garden Theatre. Disputes arising between himself and the other proprietors, he disposed of this property, and purchased the little theatre in the Haymarket, which he conducted until an attack of paralysis reduced him to a state of mental imbecility. In addition to his writings mentioned above, he translated the comedies of Terence, and Horace De Arte Poetica. Died, 1794. His portrait, painted by Gainsborough, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Colman, George, the Younger, an eminent dramatist and wit, son of the above, was born in 1762, and received his education at Westminster School, Christchurch College, Oxford, and King's College, Aberdeen. On his return from college he was entered a student of Lincoln's Inn. Circumstances, however, as well as inclination, led him to abandon the profession of the law. In 1784 his first acknowledged play, 'Two to One,' was acted. The success of this exceeded his most sanguine expectations. In 1787 his celebrated opera of 'Inkle and Yarico' appeared, and at once stamped his fame. Shortly after this the elder Colman was attacked with paralysis, which terminating in mental imbecility, his son presided over the Haymarket Theatre, and subsequently became its proprietor. The prolific pen of George Colman the younger seemed never idle; and yet, perhaps, there was scarcely a man in London who spent more hours in convivial pleasures, or whose brilliant flashes of wit so often 'set the table in a roar.' His principal works, chronologically arranged, were 'The Mountaineers,' 'The Iron Chest,' 'The Heir at Law,' 'Blue Beard,' 'The Review, or Wags of Windsor,' 'The Poor Gentleman,' 'Love laughs at Locksmiths,' 'John Bull,' &c. Among his other compositions are 'Random Records,' 'My Nightgown and Slippers,' 'Broad Grins,' &c. George IV. appointed him to the situation of licenser and examiner of plays. Died, 1836.

Colocotronis, Theod., one of the heroes of modern Greece, was born in Messenia, 1770; distinguished himself in numerous engagements with the Turkish oppressors of his country, and contributed, by his heroic conduct during the insurrection, to the final triumph of the Greek cause in 1828. After the death of Capo d'Istria, he became a member of the provisional government; but having conspired against the regency established till the majority of King Otho in 1834, he was condemned to death, and owed his escape to the clemency of the king. Died, 1843.

COLONNA

Colonna, Aegidius. [*Aegidius.*]

Colonna, Francesco, a Dominican monk, born at Venice about 1430; known only as author of a strange book with the strange title of 'Poliphili Hypnerotomachia,' which appeared in 1499, and respecting which the greatest diversity of opinion has existed. A lady is celebrated in it with whom the author was in love, and whose death led him to become a monk. It contains some passages of architectural description, for which some have commended it to students of architecture. It has been several times translated into French. Fra Francesco died in 1527.

Colonna, Fabio, or in Latin, **Fabius Columna,** Italian botanist, born at Naples in 1567, wrote many botanical and scientific works, was the correspondent of the most eminent naturalists of his time, and died in 1650.

Colonna, Francesco Maria Pompeo, born in Italy about 1649, was a student of the sciences and a follower of the alchemists. He wrote 'Secrets of the Philosophy of the Ancients,' 'Abridgment of the Doctrine of Paracelsus,' &c. He was burnt to death in his house, at Paris, in 1726.

Colonna, Ottone. [*Martin V.*]

Colonna, Prospero, son of Antonio Colonna, prince of Salerno, was a distinguished military officer. He assisted Charles VIII. of France in the conquest of Naples, but subsequently aided in recovering it for the house of Aragon. He served under the great Gonsalvo, and was charged by him to conduct Caesar Borgia prisoner to Spain. In 1513 Prospero defeated the Venetians near Vicenza, was captured by the French two years later, but won several victories over them in 1521 and the following years. Died, 1523.

Colonna, Pompeo, nephew of the above, a restless and intriguing Roman cardinal, who quarrelled in succession with the popes Julius II., Leo X., and Clement VII., and had part in all the troubles of the court of Rome. When Clement VII. was the prisoner of the Constable de Bourbon, Pompeo exerted his influence for his liberation. He at length became viceroy of Naples. Died, 1532.

Colonna, Vittoria, marchioness of Pescara, a distinguished Italian poetess, was born about 1490. She was the daughter of Fabrizio Colonna, Grand Constable of Naples, by Anna di Montefeltro, daughter of the duke of Urbino. She became, at the age of 17, the wife of Ferdinand, afterwards marquis of Pescara, an illustrious soldier, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Pavia, and died at Milan in December 1525. A rare likemindedness and nobleness of character made their union one of singular felicity; and after the loss of her husband, the still young and perfectly beautiful Vittoria retired to a solitary life in the island of Ischia. Though sought in marriage by persons of high distinction, she firmly refused to marry a second time; and devoted herself to poetry, which she made the expression, vigorous and refined, of her human

COLTON

sorrow and her religious faith. She was the friend and correspondent of some of the most distinguished men of the age, especially of Michael Angelo, who expressed in his sonnets the highest admiration and warmest affection for her. She several times visited him at Rome, and was visited by him in the last hours of her life; but no trace of passion is found in her poems. She died at Rome, in 1547. Her 'Rime' were first printed, without her knowledge, in 1538. The fourth edition, with additions, including the celebrated 'Stanze,' appeared in 1544. They have been frequently republished.

Colotnes, or Colotes, a Greek sculptor, contemporary with Phidias, whom he is said to have assisted in the statue of the Olympian Zeus. Several of his works are spoken of in very high terms, especially an ivory figure of Æsculapius. Lived, about 440 B.C.

Colquhoun, Patrick, LL.D., a writer on statistics and criminal jurisprudence. He was born at Dumbarton, in Scotland, in 1745, and early in life went to America. On his return from that country he settled at Glasgow as a merchant, and became lord provost of the city, and president of its chamber of commerce. Subsequently he removed to London, and in 1792 he was made a police magistrate, in which situation he was distinguished by great ability and untiring assiduity. He published several valuable works, including a 'Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis,' a tract on the 'Education of the Labouring Classes,' 'A Treatise on the Population, Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire,' &c. Died, 1820, aged 75.

Colston, Edward, the Bristol merchant and philanthropist was born in that city, in 1636. He carried on a prosperous trade in fruit and oil with Spain; acquired great wealth; was known as a high churchman and Tory, and a supporter of the 'Loyal Society,' a club composed of Jacobites and friends of arbitrary power. He appears to have countenanced the famous Riot which broke out at Bristol, on the coronation day of George I., August, 1714. Colston founded charity schools and almshouses at Bristol, and an almshouse at Sheen, in Surrey, and gave large sums for the rebuilding and repairing of churches, and to hospitals in London, and other charities. The last thirty years of his life were spent at Mortlake, in Surrey, to which place he retired in 1689. He died there, unmarried, October 11, 1721, and was interred in All Saints' Church. A monument with a recumbent effigy, by Rysbrach, was erected to his memory.

Colt, Samuel, inventor of the revolver, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1814. He obtained the patent for his invention in 1835, a model of the pistol having been made, it is said, in 1829. His first attempt to establish a factory was not successful, but he ultimately formed a company and carried on a prosperous business at Hartford. Died there, 1862.

Colton, Caleb C., miscellaneous writer,

COLUMBA

was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated and obtained a fellowship. He first attracted notice by the publication of a pamphlet, entitled 'A plain and authentic Narrative of the Sampford Ghost,' in which he attempted to prove that certain occurrences which took place in a house at Sampford Peverell, near Tiverton, originated in supernatural agency. He also wrote a satirical poem, entitled 'Hypocrisy,' and another on 'Napoleon;' but he obtained his chief reputation from 'Lacon, or Many Things in Few Words,' which he published in 1820. Though a beneficed clergyman, holding the vicarage of Kew with Petersham, in Surrey, he was a well-known frequenter of the gaming-table; and having absconded, to avoid his creditors, in 1828, a successor was appointed to his living. He then went to America; but subsequently lived in Paris, a professed gamester. He blew out his brains while on a visit to a friend at Fontainebleau, in 1832.

Columba, St., an early preacher of Christianity in Scotland, usually called the Apostle of the Highlanders. He was born in Ireland, and is known as the founder of the Culdees, and of the famous monastery of Iona. He lived in the sixth century, and is said to have died about its close. Very little can be certainly ascertained of his history. In the most recent account (1866) of the early Celtic church, by Dr. Ewing, bishop of Argyll, St. Columba is said to have been born in Donegal in 521, to have arrived in Iona in his forty-second year, 563, and to have died at the age of 79. His name is still held in veneration in the north and west of Scotland and in the south and west of Ireland.

Columbus, Christopher, the discoverer of America, was born at Genoa, of an illustrious family originally of Piacenza, about 1445. He was sent to study at the university of Pavia, where he showed a strong passion for geographical knowledge, together with an irresistible inclination for the sea. He went to sea about 1460, and passed about thirty years of his life in visiting the various parts of the then known world. His voyages extended northward to Iceland and indeed considerably beyond it, and southward to the coast of Guinea. His imagination was kindled by the geographical discoveries of the Portuguese. He read the Geography of Ptolemy, and the Travels of Marco Polo, pored over the globe of Martin Behaim and the charts of Andrea Bianco, and firmly believed he could reach the half-mythical Cipangu and Cathay by sailing westward from Europe. The use of the astrolabe was proposed by Behaim, and contributed very greatly to the success of such an enterprise as Columbus was beginning to meditate. After many years spent in the active duties of a maritime life, with his mind bent on the acquisition of geographical and nautical science, he went to Lisbon, where his elder brother was settled; married the orphan daughter of Palestrello, an Italian navigator; and stu-

COLUMBUS

died all the maps and charts he could procure, making occasional voyages; in which alternation of theoretical and practical improvement he spent several years. His own reflections, corroborated by facts of which he was informed by various seamen, led him at length to the conclusion, that there were unknown lands separated from Europe by the Atlantic. After vainly seeking aid from Genoa, Portugal, and England, he at length obtained an introduction first to King Ferdinand, and afterwards to his Queen Isabella, and, not without several disappointments, induced them to equip and man three vessels for a voyage of discovery; it being stipulated that Columbus should have a tenth of all profits, and be viceroy of the land he expected to discover. He set sail from Palos, on his grand adventure, on the 2nd of August, 1492; and after sailing for two months was in imminent danger of losing the reward of all his study and toil, the variation of the needle having so much alarmed his crews, that they were on the point of breaking into open mutiny, and he was obliged to promise that if three days produced no discovery, he would commence his homeward voyage. On the third day they were in sight of one of the Bahamas, Guanahani or San Salvador; and the noble discoverer had the sweetest reward of his faith and enthusiasm, the best compensation for his disappointments and trials, when he bent his knees in worship, not without tears, on the promised new land. It was the 12th October, 1492. He then sailed in search of other lands, and discovered Cuba, St. Domingo or Hispaniola, and some other of the West India Islands. Having thus far succeeded, he built a fort at Hispaniola, left some of his men there, and then set out on his return to Europe, where he was received with almost royal honours. The gold and other valuables which he presented to the king and queen in token of his success, excited the spirit of adventure in both the sovereigns and their subjects, and in his second voyage he had no difficulty in obtaining followers. It was not until his third voyage, made in 1498, that he saw the mainland of America, which Sebastian Cabot reached before him, and Amerigo Vespucci in 1499; and though there has been much dispute as to the actual priority, the honour of giving a name to the new world remains with the latter. Having assumed the command of the settlement at Hispaniola, various complaints were made against him by his enemies, and Columbus was not merely displaced, but Bobadilla, a new governor, who had been despatched thither by the court of Spain, even sent him to that country in chains. Columbus endured this outrage with noble equanimity; and on his return, having obtained an audience of his sovereigns, was partially restored to his dignities; but full justice was never awarded him. Yet, notwithstanding this shameful treatment, he made another voyage, in which he encountered every imaginable disaster from storms and shipwreck; and two years after his

return, his noble mind sunk under the load of injustice, oppression, and poverty. He died at Valladolid, in 1506. There is a popular Life of Columbus, by Washington Irving.

Columbus, Bartholomew, brother of Christopher, was a skilful cosmographer, and celebrated for his globes and maps. He was sent by his brother to lay his vast project of discovery before Henry VII. of England. Meanwhile the court of Spain undertook the enterprise. Bartholomew shared the honours conferred on his brother, was ennobled in 1493, and in the following year accompanied Christopher to St. Domingo, where he remained as governor. He made, however, several expeditions of discovery, and died, in St. Domingo, in 1514.

Columella, Lucius Junius Moderatus, a native of Gades, in Spain. He resided at Rome in the reign of the Emperor Claudius; and, besides other works, wrote a voluminous and interesting treatise entitled 'De Re Rustica,' which embraces not only farming, but many connected subjects, gardening being treated in one book which is written in verse. The works of Columella have been frequently republished.

Combe, Dr. Andrew, one of the most eminent medical practitioners and writers of our time, was born at Edinburgh, 1797. After studying at the High School, and at the University, he was apprenticed in 1812 to a general medical practitioner. Attracted and interested by the lectures of Dr. Spurzheim in Edinburgh, in 1815, he sought his acquaintance, and having in 1817 obtained his diploma from the College of Surgeons, he proceeded to Paris to prosecute his studies under Dr. Spurzheim. He returned to Edinburgh in 1819. Soon after he reached home he was seized with symptoms of pulmonary consumption; and from this time, 1820, to the day of his death, he was, though with many intervals of comparative health, a confirmed invalid. After helping to found the Phrenological Society, he set off to the Mediterranean, on whose shores he spent two years. He then began practice in Edinburgh. In 1826 he took the degree of M.D., and two years later was elected president of the Phrenological Society. In 1831 his health again gave way, and he was obliged to pass the winter in Italy, and for some years to abandon the practice of his profession. In 1836 he was appointed physician to the king of the Belgians, but after a short trial he was obliged to resign the resident appointment, finding his strength inadequate. Between the years 1834-39 he published three works which he had been long preparing, 'The Principles of Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health and to Education,' 'The Physiology of Digestion,' and 'The Moral and Physical Management of Infancy.' In 1838 he was appointed one of the physicians extraordinary to the queen in Scotland. In the autumn of 1844 his health at last gave way so threateningly, as to oblige him to give up all work, and to try the climate of Madeira. There he passed two suc-

cessive winters. After this he only left home once again, and that was to make a voyage to America, in the summer preceding his death. Surrounded by attached friends, his life was peacefully closed in the autumn of 1847.

Combe, George, the eminent phrenologist, was born at Edinburgh in 1788. He was the brother of Dr. Andrew Combe, with whom he was associated through life in various schemes of moral and social amelioration. After pursuing his studies at the High School and University of his native city, he was articled to a lawyer, and passed as writer to the Signet in 1812. In 1816 he became a convert to the views of Dr. Spurzheim, who was then on a visit to Edinburgh, and in the course of three years had so familiarised himself with the subject that he published 'Essays on Phrenology,' which he afterwards expanded into his 'System of Phrenology,' and in 1824 founded the 'Phrenological Journal,' as the means of promulgating his views. In 1828 he gave to the world his ablest work, the 'Constitution of Man,' which excited the liveliest controversy, but the validity of the main principles on which it was based has now been generally recognised. During all this period, and for some time afterwards, Mr. Combe had followed his professional pursuits; but in 1837 he devoted himself exclusively to literature; visited the United States and Germany, and though himself in delicate health, gave up his whole time to the promulgation of his moral, social, and philosophical views by means of lectures and the press. Besides publishing his 'Notes on America,' in 1841, his 'Notes on the Reformation of Germany,' in 1846, 'the Life' of his brother, Dr. Andrew Combe, and various other works, Mr. Combe was one of the clearest expositors of monetary science, and his contributions to the 'Scotsman' on this and kindred subjects gave him as high rank as a political economist, as he had before enjoyed as a phrenologist and philosopher. Died, 1866.

Combermere, Stapleton Cotton, Viscount and Baron, field-marshal, was born at Llewenny Hall, in Denbighshire, in 1773. He was educated at Westminster School, entered the army in 1790, and three years later served under the duke of York in Flanders, in the first campaigns of the long wars of the French revolution. In 1795 he took part in the conquest of the Cape of Good Hope, and went thence to India, where he shared in the final conflict with Tipoo Saib, taking part in the battle of Mallavelly, and the siege of Seringapatam. In 1806 he was sent to Spain in command of a brigade of cavalry; distinguished himself at Talavera; obtained the local rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1810 was appointed commander of the allied cavalry under Wellington. In that capacity he served with distinction through the remaining campaigns of the war, rendering important services at Busaco, Fuentes d'Onore, Salamanca, where he was severely wounded, El Bodon, Orthez, and Toulouse. He twice received the thanks of

COMENIUS

both Houses of Parliament, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Combermere, in 1814, declining a pension of 2000*l.*, offered him at the same time. Three years later he was named governor of Barbadoes, and in 1822 commander-in-chief in India, where he won fresh honour by the capture of Bhurtpore, in 1825. In the following year he was created Viscount. He held for nearly 40 years the colonelcy of the 1st Life Guards, and was made field-marshal in 1855. Lord Combermere was also G.C.B., G.C.H., knight of the Star of India, and constable of the Tower of London. 'For more than 40 years,' says the *Times*, 'his brilliant sword was sheathed, but the nation did not prove careless of the old soldier's presence.' His manly figure was one of the sights of Rotten Row, and to the last was seen and welcomed in all state pageants and court ceremonies. Viscount Combermere married, in 1801, the eldest daughter of the third duke of Newcastle; who dying in 1807, he married a second time in 1814; and a third time in 1838. He died at Clifton, February 21, 1865. The *Memoirs and Correspondence of Lord Combermere*, edited by Lady Combermere and Captain Knollys, appeared in 1866. A statue, by Baron Marochetti, was erected in 1865, near that of Matthew Henry, opposite the castle of Chester.

Comenius, John Amos, a Moravian minister. He for some time officiated as pastor to a congregation at Fulnek, in Moravia, but was driven thence by the invasion of the Spaniards, and settled in Poland, where he published a work, entitled '*Janua Linguarum*,' which obtained him so great a celebrity that he was invited to England; but the breaking out of the civil war rendered his stay both brief and unprofitable, and after visiting Sweden, Prussia, and Poland, where he was engaged in explaining his proposed reform in teaching languages, he settled for the remainder of his life at Amsterdam. Among the other works of Comenius are '*Orbis Sensualium Pictus*,' '*Novissima Linguarum Methodus*, &c. Born, 1592; died, 1671.

Comeniolis. [*See Maurice, Emperor.*]

Comes, Natalis, the Latinized name of **Natale Conti**, an Italian poet and miscellaneous writer, was a native of Milan, but settled early at Venice. Besides his poems he wrote a work on mythology, commentaries on the Turkish war in Malta, and a history of his own time. Born, about 1520.

Comines, Philippe de, Lord of Argenton, a great French historian, was born in Flanders in 1447. He entered the service of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, and was present at the battle of Monthermé. In 1472 he was sent by Charles to the French court, entered the service of Louis XI., and remained in it till the king's death in 1483. Litigation then arose respecting some estates given him by Louis, and he was imprisoned. On his release he was made a councillor by Charles VIII., and followed him in his invasion of Italy. He retired in 1498, and died 1511. His '*Mémoires*' pre-

COMMODUS

sent a very vivid and authentic portraiture of the court of Louis XI., and of the principal events and general character of the age in which he lived.

Commandino, Federico, an Italian mathematician, born at Urbino, 1509. He made himself a great reputation by his learned and careful translations and editions of Archimedes, Apollonius, and other ancient mathematicians. Died, 1576.

Commelin, Jérôme, a learned French printer. He established his press first at Geneva, and subsequently at Heidelberg; and published several of the Greek and Latin authors, with notes from his own pen. Died, 1598.

Commelin, Isaac, Dutch historian, was born at Amsterdam, in 1598. He was long engaged in preparing a History of Amsterdam, which he did not live to complete, but which was published by his younger son, Caspar, in 1794. The principal works of Isaac Commelin are, '*Lives of the Stadtholders William I. and Maurice*,' '*Life of Frederick Henry*,' and a collection of Acts of the Government of Holland. Died, 1676.

Commelin, John, Dutch botanist, was eldest son of the preceding, and was born at Amsterdam, in 1639. He founded, and was first director of, the fine Botanical Garden of that city. Among his works, the most esteemed is, '*Horti Medici Amstelodami Rariorum Plantarum Descriptio et Icones*.' Died, 1692.

Commelin, Caspar, Dutch physician and botanist, was nephew of the preceding, and was born at Amsterdam, in 1667. He became Professor of Botany there; published '*Horti Medici Amstelodami Plantarum Rariores Exoticae*,' as a continuation of his uncle's work; '*Flora Malabarica*,' &c. Died, 1751.

Commerson, Philibert, a French physician and botanist. In the latter character he evinced great zeal and industry, and his collection was immense. He was the friend and correspondent of Linnæus, Haller, and Lalande, and was sent as naturalist with the expedition of discovery under Bougainville. He remained in the Isle of France, and died there. He wrote a work on Ichthyology, two quarto volumes; and the '*Martyrology of Botany*,' an account of those who had lost their lives in botanical pursuits. Born, 1721; died, 1773.

Commodus, Lucius Aurelius, Roman Emperor, was the son of the wise and virtuous Marcus Aurelius, and was born A.D. 161. He was most carefully educated, and accompanied his father on several military expeditions. He succeeded him in 180, and after a short period of orderly government he dismissed his wisest counsellors, and gave himself up to the lowest society, and the most shameful habits. The administration was in the hands of a series of his favourites, and confiscations and murders were the ordinary occurrences of the day. He went so far in defiance of decency as to fight in the circus like a gladiator, and then gave himself out for a god, and would be worshipped as

Hercules. He was at last poisoned by a concubine, whom he intended to put to death; and then strangled by an athlete, A.D. 192. The vices and misgovernment of Commodus contributed powerfully to hasten the fall of the empire.

Comnena. [Anna Comnena.]

Comnenus. [Alexius Comnenus, Andronicus I., and Manuel.]

Comnenus, Demetrius Stephanopol Constantine, the supposed descendant of the celebrated family of the Comneni, which long ruled the Eastern Empire, was born in 1749, in the island of Corsica. Having been driven from their possessions in the East by the Turks, they at length emigrated in the 17th century, and, with a colony of Greeks, settled in Corsica, where their leader inherited the title and dignity of *capitano*, until Corsica became united to France. After studying at Rome, with the intention of becoming an ecclesiastic, Demetrius entered into the service of France, and obtained a captaincy in a regiment of dragoons, in 1778. At the beginning of the Revolution he fought under the banners of Condé, and went into exile with other royalists; but he returned to France in 1802, and lived on a pension of 4000 francs, assigned to him by Napoleon. Louis XVIII. confirmed this stipend, and made him *maréchal de camp*, and knight of St. Louis. He died in 1821.

Compton, Henry, bishop of London, was born in 1632. He was the son of Spencer Compton, Earl of Northampton, one of the bravest adherents of Charles I., and was educated at Oxford. At the restoration he obtained a cornetcy of dragoons. He soon, however, quitted the army for the church; and, after various preferments, was, in 1676, promoted to the bishopric of London. He opposed the arbitrary measures of James II., and was one of the most zealous friends of the prince of Orange. When Archbishop Sancroft refused to crown William and Mary, Compton performed that ceremony. Besides many sermons and letters, he wrote a treatise on the Communion, and translated from the Italian the life of Donna Olympia Maldachini. Died, 1713.

Compton, Spencer. [Northampton, Marquis of.]

Comte, Auguste, the founder of the system of philosophy called the 'Positive,' was born at Montpellier in 1796, and educated at Paris, in the Polytechnic School, where he distinguished himself by his love of speculation, and his profound dissatisfaction with the existing philosophic schools and actual social condition of his country. On leaving college he became acquainted with the celebrated Saint-Simon, and being attracted by his personal character, and charmed by the originality of his views, he joined the band of brilliant disciples which the genius and ambition of that distinguished social reformer gathered around him. On the death of its founder in 1825, Comte deserted the Saint-Simonian school, to found one of his own, and during the next twenty years devoted him-

self to the elaboration of an original system of scientific thought—since known as the 'Positive Philosophy.' The great text-book of his system, entitled 'Cours de Philosophie Positive,' extending to six thick volumes, appeared at intervals between the years 1830 and 1842. During this time he led a quiet, scientific life, as Professor of Mathematics in the Ecole Polytechnique; and almost immediately after the conclusion of his great work published two popular treatises connected with the subject of his chair, one on Analytical Geometry, the other on Astronomy, both of which were very successful. In 1844 he issued an outline and defence of his system in a single volume, entitled 'Discours sur l'Ensemble du Positivisme.' Whatever may be thought of the Positive Philosophy, either as to the perfection of the parts or as to its completeness as a whole—and it is undoubtedly open to criticism in both respects—it cannot be denied that to Comte belongs the honour of being the first who grasped the true principle for the co-ordination of the sciences; that in an age of vast speculative and scientific activity he first rose from the empirical classification of facts to a genuine science of principles. He possessed great general force of intellect, rare speculative power, and reaches the happiest generalisations in every branch of science he undertakes to expound. The serious defect of his system on the moral side, its omission to recognise and provide for the religious element in man, was felt at last by Comte himself. In his last years he made a desperate effort to remedy it by projecting a new worship. His 'Culte Systematique de l'Humanité' is an elaborate attempt to actualise the vague idea of hero-worship. He expounded his views on this worship of man by man still further in the 'Catéchisme Positiviste' and the 'Traité de Sociologie,' and gave himself out to be chief priest of the new religion. This strange attempt, though of course a miserable failure, is significant enough as a confession of a solemn truth, denied, or at least unrecognised, by Positivism. The 'Positive Philosophy' was first introduced to English students in a series of papers by Mr. Lewes, which appeared in the 'Leader,' and have since been collected and published as a separate volume in 'Bohn's Scientific Library.' A condensed translation of M. Comte's great work has also been published by Miss Martineau. An important work entitled 'Auguste Comte and Positivism,' by John Stuart Mill, appeared in 1865. Died, Sept. 30, 1857.

Concino Concini (more celebrated and better known by his title of Marshal d'Ancre) was by birth a Florentine, and accompanied, in 1600, Mary of Medici, the wife of Henry IV., to France. He rapidly obtained preferment, bought the marquise of Ancre, and after the death of Henry IV. so much abused the influence he had over the queen regent, that when her son, Louis XIII., became old enough to act for himself, he consented to the assassination of the Marquis, which accordingly took place,

April 24, 1617; and in the same year his wife was burned to death as a sorceress.

Condamine, Charles Marie de la, French mathematician, was born at Paris in 1701. He served for a short time in the army, and then entered the Academy of Sciences as assistant-chemist. After a visit to the coasts of the Mediterranean, and a stay of several months at Constantinople, he went in 1736 to Peru, where he took part with Bouguer and Godin in the measurement of an arc of the meridian. Painful jealousies and discussions arose between the leaders of this expedition, which only returned to Europe in 1743. La Condamine afterwards visited Italy and England, and was admitted to the Royal Society. He was remarkable for his gaiety, courage, and kindheartedness. His principal works are a Narrative of his Travels in South America, 'La Figure de la Terre,' 'Histoire des Pyramides de Quito,' &c. He was a member of the French Academy, and of the Academies of Science of Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. Died, 1774.

Condé, Louis I. de Bourbon, Prince of, son of Charles, duke of Vendôme, was born in 1630. He married the grand-niece of the Constable Montmorenci. He served his first campaigns in Piedmont, but first distinguished himself at the defence of Metz, besieged by Charles V. in 1652. Affronted at court, and hated by the Guises, he joined his brother, king of Navarre, at Nérac, and became a Protestant. In 1650 he was arrested and sentenced to death, but was discharged after the death of Francis I. He soon after appeared as head of the Protestants, and was defeated and captured at the battle of Dreux. He was again wronged and insulted by the refusal of the office of lieutenant-general of the kingdom, to which he was entitled. In 1667 he fought the battle of St. Denis without decisive result. Two years later the Protestants were defeated, and Condé was slain at Jarnac.

Condé, Henri, Prince of, who at the request of Henry IV. became a Catholic, was born in 1688. In 1616 he was sent to the Bastille, where he remained for three years. After the death of Louis XIII., the prince was liberated, and was made minister of state to the regent. Died, 1646.

Condé, Louis II. de Bourbon, Prince of, called **the Great**, was son of the preceding, and was born at Paris in 1621. He married a niece of Cardinal Richelieu, and was at first known as the Duke d'Enghien. His first great achievement was the victory over the Spanish army at Rocroi, in 1643. The capture of Thionville soon followed. The following year is marked by the battle of Freiburg, which lasted three days, and the great victory over the Imperialists at Nordlingen. After taking Dunkirk in 1646 Condé was, through envy, sent into Catalonia, where with inferior troops success forsook him. It was necessary soon to recall him to Flanders, where he won the victory of Lens over the Archduke Leopold in 1648. Having offended the first minister,

Cardinal Mazarin, he was imprisoned for more than a year, and after his liberation he led the army of the *Fronde*, began the siege of Paris, and encountered Turenne and the royalists in the Faubourg St. Antoine. Soon after he entered the service of Spain, and contended with varying success against his countrymen in Flanders. After the Peace of the Pyrenees he returned to Paris, and was employed in the conquest of Franche-Comté. In the war with Holland, in 1672, he was wounded at the passage of the Rhine, the only time he received a wound. His last great exploit was the victory over William, prince of Orange (William III.), at Seneff, in 1674. Martyr to the gout, he retired in the following year to his charming seat at Chantilly, enjoying there the society of some of the most eminent men of letters, among them Racine, Boileau, and Molière. He died at Fontainebleau in 1686. Funeral orations, high-flown panegyrics, were delivered by Bourdaloue and Bossuet. There is a 'Life of the great Condé' by Lord Mahon.

Condé, Louis Joseph, Prince of, born at Paris, in 1736, was brought up by his uncle, the count of Charolais, and was early made master of the king's house, and governor of Burgundy. He served in the Seven Years' War, and distinguished himself at the battles of Hastenbeck, Minden, and Jhannisberg. He became the associate of the Dauphin, occupied himself with literary and scientific pursuits, and in the perplexities which preceded the Revolution advocated the necessity of moderate reforms. After the fall of the Bastille he emigrated, watching every opportunity for assisting the partisans of the monarchy. Having published a manifesto, announcing his intention of rescuing Louis XVI., he was declared a traitor, and his estates were sequestered by the Assembly. The prince organised a body of troops which was incorporated with the Austrian army, and was afterwards subsidised by England. In 1801 the prince of Condé settled in England. The murder of his young grandson, the Duke d'Enghien, by Napoleon, affected him profoundly. At the Restoration he returned with Louis XVIII. to France, lived again at Chantilly, and died at Paris, 1818. He was author of an 'Essai sur la Vie du grand Condé.'

Conde, José Antonio, Spanish orientalist, was born about 1765. He studied at the university of Alcalá, and became assistant in the Royal Library at Madrid, where he zealously pursued the study of Arabic literature. During the French occupation he held the post of librarian to Joseph Buonaparte, and in 1813 retired into France, whence he was allowed to return five years afterwards. He was librarian to the Academy of History, and a member of the Spanish Academy. His principal work is the 'History of the Dominion of the Arabs in Spain,' which has been translated into English. Died, 1821.

Conder, Josiah, a distinguished man of letters, was born in London in 1789. He was the son of Mr. Thomas Conder, bookseller, and

CONDILLAC

grandson of Dr. John Conder, president of the Old College, Homerton. At an early age he manifested the literary taste which distinguished him through life. His juvenile poetical contributions to the 'Athenæum' (Dr. Aikin's) and other publications having attracted favourable notice, he published, in 1810, a small volume entitled 'The Associate Minstrels,' the joint production of several friends. Having succeeded to his father's business, as a bookseller and publisher, in 1814 he became proprietor of the 'Eclectic Review.' In 1819 he disposed of his business, and from this period till 1837 devoted himself to the management of the 'Eclectic Review,' besides publishing several original works, both prose and poetical, and editing the 'Modern Traveller,' which consisted of 25 vols., and had a large circulation. In 1832 he became the editor of the 'Patriot,' an office which he held for three-and-twenty years. For many years he took an active part in the public movements of the Protestant Dissenters of the metropolis, without, however, renouncing his attachment to literature. Died, 1855. *Memoirs of Josiah Conder*, by Eustace Conder, have since appeared.

Condillac, Etienne Bonnot de, French philosopher, was born at Grenoble in 1715. He was early attracted to metaphysical studies, and adopted the system of Locke, carrying however the doctrines of the Sensational School further than his master did. He was of very grave manners, and lived mostly in studious retirement. Rousseau and Diderot were among his friends. He was named tutor to the young duke of Parma, grandson of Louis XV., and was admitted to the French Academy. His principal works are, 'Essai sur l'Origine des Connaissances Humaines,' 'Traité des Sensations,' and 'Cours d'Etude du Prince de Parme.' Died, 1780. A French work entitled 'Condillac: ou l'Empirisme et le Rationalisme,' by F. Réthoré, was published in 1865.

Condorcet, Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas Caritat, Marquis of, a French mathematician and philosopher, was born at Ribemont, in Picardy, in 1743, and educated at the college of Navarre. When only 22 years of age he distinguished himself among mathematicians by the publication of his work 'Du Calcul Intégral.' Two years afterwards he published the treatise 'Du Problème des Trois Corps,' and in the following year his 'Essai d'Analyse.' In 1769 he was chosen member of the Academy, and in 1773 became its secretary, in which situation he distinguished himself by the elegance of his *Eloges*. In 1791 he became a member of the National Assembly and of the Jacobin Club; and he soon became as noted for his political violence as he had already been eminent for his scientific genius. When proscribed by Robespierre, he voluntarily left the house of the friend who had received him, and wandered about for some time in the country. He was at last recognised, arrested, and thrown into prison, where, on the third morning, 28th March, 1794, he was found dead in his bed,

CONGREVE

having taken poison which he carried about him. As a philosopher and social reformer Condorcet was a devoted follower of Voltaire. He expounded his own views in the brilliant 'Esquisse historique de l'Esprit Humain.'

Conegliano, Duke of. [Moncey.]

Confians, Admiral. [See Hawke, Edward.]

Confucius, the Latin form of the name of **Xong-fu-Tsee**, the celebrated Chinese sage, who flourished probably about a.c. 550. He was the son of a mandarin of the state of Loo, one of the petty kingdoms into which China was then divided. He travelled for some time through these states, promoting as far as he could the instruction of the people and the improvement of the governments. When past middle age he was appointed chief minister in Loo, but fell into disfavour and went into exile. He died in an advanced age; his fame grew, and his doctrines were recognised and handed down as the highest wisdom. They are of a purely practical character, and do not include any doctrine of religion. His descendants were ennobled, and are still found in his native district. Temples and ceremonies to his honour abound throughout the empire.

Congleton, Henry Brooke Parnell, Lord, was the second son of Sir John Parnell, burt., Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, and was born July 3, 1776. His elder brother was born dumb, and a cripple, and, by a somewhat unusual stretch of authority, parliament set aside the entail upon the family estates, so that the younger son succeeded to the estates on the death of his father in 1801, and to the title on the death of his brother in 1812. He entered parliament in 1802, but ceased to be a member at the close of the same year. He was again returned in 1806, and retained his seat, in spite of all opposition, until 1832, when he voluntarily retired. From 1833 to 1837 he sat for Dundee; and in 1841 he was raised to the peerage. During his whole parliamentary career he was an extremely useful, though by no means brilliant, member. Finance in all its various branches he was very familiar with, and upon such subjects he very early became a sort of authority to both sides of the House. Died June 8, 1842, aged 65.

Congreve, William, an eminent English dramatist, was born near Leeds, in 1672, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He entered himself as a student at the Middle Temple, but, like many more before and since, abandoned the law for literature. His first piece, written at the age of 17, was a romance, entitled 'Incognita, or Love and Duty Reconciled.' In 1693 his first comedy, 'The Old Bachelor,' written two years before, was produced. This brought him not only great reputation, but also the substantial benefit of a commissionership in the hackney-coach office, given to him by the earl of Halifax, who afterwards still further patronised and favoured him. He wrote also 'Love for Love,' 'The Double Dealer,' 'The Mourning Bride,' 'The Way of

the World,' an opera; and some poems. Died, 1729. Witty and spirited as Congreve's plays are, they are too licentious to keep possession of the stage at the present day; and in his own time they received severe castigation from the celebrated Jeremy Collier. A portrait of Congreve, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Congreve, Sir William, the son of a lieutenant-general, and the inventor of the Congreve rockets, was born in 1772, and entered the military service early, in which he obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He possessed much inventive talent, which he applied to the mechanical arts; and for several years the rocket which bears his name, and which was first used in the attack of Boulogne in 1806, was considered a grand auxiliary in warlike operations, although it has now fallen into comparative disrepute. Sir William was a fellow of the Royal Society, and represented Plymouth in parliament. Died, 1828.

Conolly, John, M.D., consulting physician to the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, was born at Market Rasen in Lincolnshire, in 1794. His mother's maiden name was Tennyson, and she was of the same family as the Poet Laureate. He received his early education at the Grammar School of Hedon, where he spent seven years; obtained in 1812 a commission in a militia regiment and served in Scotland and Ireland; married in 1816, and after dreaming away a year in France, was awakened by the necessity of serious work for bread. He resolved to study medicine, and went with his wife and child to Edinburgh, where in 1821 he obtained his degree of M.D., his thesis being a 'Dissertatio Inauguralis de Statu Mentis in Insania et Melancholia.' After a short residence, successively, at Lewes and Chichester, he settled at Stratford-on-Avon, where he was twice mayor, enjoyed the friendship of Dr. Parr, and gained much reputation by literary work. In 1828 he was appointed Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine at University College, London, and during his three years' residence in the metropolis was an active member of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. He was thus closely associated with Lord Brougham. He next removed to Warwick, thence to Birmingham, and in 1839 obtained the appointment of resident physician at Hanwell, which he held till 1843. His title to honourable remembrance rests upon the services he rendered both by his practical reform of the treatment of the insane and by his expositions of the theory and results of the new system. He adopted the principles first established by Pinel in France, and soon after introduced in the Quaker's Retreat near York; and made what had been an obscure movement a world-famous success. His most important works are, 'An Inquiry concerning the Indications of Insanity' (1830), 'The Construction and Government of Lunatic Asylums' (1847), 'The Treatment of the Insane without Mechanical Restraint' (1856), and 'A Study of

Hamlet' (1863). Dr. Conolly was one of the founders of the British Medical Association, and of the Asylum for Idiots at Earlswood. He was joint editor of the 'British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review,' and contributed many articles to the 'Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine,' to the 'Lancet,' and the 'Medical Times and Gazette.' The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him by the University of Oxford. Died at The Lawn, Hanwell, March 5, 1866. A genial memoir, by Dr. Henry Maudsley, appeared in the 'Journal of Mental Science' for July, 1866.

Conon, an Athenian general, was the son of Timotheus. Having been defeated in a naval engagement at Ægospotamos by Lysander, he for a time went into exile; but being aided by Artaxerxes, king of Persia, he returned and defeated the Spartans near Cnidus. He then began to rebuild the fortifications of Athens, and restored it to liberty and security; but being sent on a political mission to Tiribazus, a Persian satrap, he was imprisoned, and it is not known what became of him.

Conrad I., Count of Franconia. In 911 he was elected king of Germany, but Arnulf, duke of Bavaria, and Henry, duke of Saxony, disputed his title, and engaged the Huns to overrun Germany. Conrad is said to have received a mortal wound in combat with these revolted chiefs. Died, 918.

Conrad II., son of Henry, Duke of Franconia, was elected king of Germany in 1024. Attempts were made to displace him, but without success, and in 1027 he was crowned Emperor at Rome, in the presence of Canute, king of England, and Rudolph, king of Burgundy. As heir to Rudolph, who died in 1033, Conrad became king of Burgundy. Died, 1039.

Conrad III., Duke of Franconia, of the house of Hohenstauffen, was elected Emperor, 1138. His title was disputed by Henry the Proud, duke of Saxony, and the rivalry of these two princes was the germ of the factions afterwards so famous under the names of Guelfs and Ghibellines. In 1146, at the diet held at Spire, Conrad was persuaded by the eloquence of St. Bernard to undertake a crusade, on which he set out the following year. It was fruitless and disastrous, and Conrad returned with the wreck of his army in 1149. He died, in his own dominions, 1152.

Conrad IV., Duke of Suabia, chosen king of the Romans in 1238, was son of the great Emperor Frederick II., and like him was excommunicated by the Pope, Innocent IV., who set up a rival Emperor in William, count of Holland. On the death of his father, in 1250, Conrad marched into Italy to recover the towns which had declared against him. He took Naples, but could not get the investiture of the kingdom of Sicily from the Pope. Died suddenly in Italy, 1254.

Conradino, son of the last named, who left him the kingdom of Naples. Pope Urban IV. gave that kingdom to Charles of Anjou, who defeated Conradino, then only sixteen years old,

at the battle of Tagliacozzo, and caused him to be beheaded in 1268.

Consalvi, Ercole, Cardinal and chief minister of Pope Pius VII., was born at Rome, in 1757. As he had opposed the French party in Rome to the utmost of his power, he was banished when the French took possession of the city. When, however, the papal affairs were in a better condition he returned; and, as secretary of state, he concluded the famous Concordat with Napoleon, continuing, in fact, at the head of the political and ecclesiastical affairs of the Roman state till the death of the Pope, his friend and master. The administration of Consalvi was marked by many important improvements in the law, such as the abolition of torture, monopolies, and the right of asylum, and the promulgation of several new codes. Died, 1824.

Constable, Archibald, the enterprising Scottish bookseller and publisher, was born at Kellie in Fifeshire, 1775. After serving his apprenticeship to Peter Hill of Edinburgh, the friend and correspondent of Burns, he commenced business for himself in 1795; and his obliging manners, intelligence, and indefatigable activity gained him general esteem. His reputation as a publisher dates from 1802, when he published the first number of the 'Edinburgh Review;' and in 1805 he published, in conjunction with Messrs. Longman and Co., 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel,' the first of that long series of works which has immortalised the name of Walter Scott. His tact in appreciating literary merit, his liberality in rewarding it, and the sagacity he displayed in placing it in the most favourable manner before the public, were rewarded by the unparalleled success of his literary projects; but in 1826 the fruits of a life of activity, industry, and exertion were sacrificed in the prevailing wreck of commercial credit. The well-known 'Miscellany' that bears his name was his last project; soon after its commencement he was attacked with dropsy, and died in 1827.

Constable, John, R.A., one of the most eminent English landscape painters, was born at East Bergholt, in Suffolk, 1776. Having early displayed a love of art, he visited London in 1795, for the purpose of ascertaining what might be his chance of success as a painter. Encouraged by Farrington, himself a landscape painter of some note, and by 'Antiquity' Smith, he worked hard at his profession, and in 1802 sent his first picture to the exhibition of the Royal Academy. From this period he was a regular contributor down to the year of his death. Few pencils, indeed, have been more prolific; and his works have earned for him a distinguished place among the landscape painters not only of England but of the world. In 1829 he was elected an academician, having been an associate for ten years previously. Died, April 1, 1837. 'Memoirs of the Life' of Constable were published by his friend and brother artist, Leslie, full of interest, and showing that both artists could use the pen no less ably than the pencil.

Constans I., Flavius Julius, Roman Emperor, one of the sons of Constantine the Great, and his successor in the sovereignty of Africa, Italy, and Western Illyricum. His brother Constantine endeavoured to dispossess him, but being defeated and slain in the attempt, Constans became master of the whole Empire. His conduct was, however, so offensive to the people, that the standard of revolt was raised by Magnentius, and Constans was put to death, A.D. 350. [See **Magnentius**.]

Constant de Rebecque, Benjamin de, a distinguished orator and author, attached to the liberal or constitutional party in France. He was born at Lausanne in 1767, and, after studying at Edinburgh and Erlangen, at the commencement of the French revolution went to reside at Paris, where he soon distinguished himself, both by his political writings and his eloquent speeches in the senate; and when, under the government of the Directory, he was elected to the office of tribune, he zealously endeavoured to maintain the equality of citizens, the freedom of the press, and the regular administration of justice. His conduct, however, rendered him obnoxious to the First Consul, and he was dismissed from his office in 1802. After retiring to Germany, where in 1813 he published his celebrated brochure 'De l'Esprit de Conquête et de l'Usurpation,' he again appeared at Paris in 1814, and publicly advocated the cause of the Bourbons; yet we soon after find him assisting in forming the constitution of the Champ de Mai, embodied in the famous 'Additional Act.' Though, like many others, he had sufficient cause to retire from France on the second restoration of Louis XVIII., he was allowed to return, and in 1819 was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, where he long remained as a distinguished leader of the opposition, particularly in all the discussions relating to the censorship of the press and the rights of the people. He wrote 'De la Religion considérée dans sa Source, ses Formes et ses Développements,' 'Du Polythéisme Romain,' and various political brochures, was one of the editors of 'La Minerve,' and a contributor to the 'Biographie Universelle.' As an orator he was eloquent and profound; and as a writer lively, imaginative, and acute. Died, 1830.

Constantine, Flavius Valerius, surnamed the Great, Roman Emperor, was the son of Constantius Chlorus, by Helena, and was born A.D. 272. On the death of his father, at York, in 306, Constantine, who had accompanied him to Britain, was proclaimed Emperor by the troops. After defeating the Franks, he married Fausta, the daughter of Maximian, but he was soon involved in a war with his father-in-law, who assumed the title of Emperor. The usurper's reign was brief; and on his being taken prisoner, Constantine caused him to be strangled. This involved him in a war with Maxentius, son of Maximian, in which the latter was defeated and drowned in the Tiber. It was during this war that the Emperor, as alleged by Eusebius, saw a luminous cross in

CONSTANTINE

the heavens with the inscription, '*In hoc signo vinces.*' (Under this sign thou shalt conquer.) He accordingly caused a new standard to be made, surmounted by the monogram of the name of Christ; marched to Rome in triumph; and was declared by the senate Augustus and *pontifex maximus*. In the following year the edict to stay the persecution of the Christians was published at Nicomedia. Constantine had married his sister to Licinius; but the latter, jealous of his fame, took up arms against him, and they met in Pannonia, A.D. 314. Constantine was victorious, and a peace was granted to Licinius; but in 323 he renewed hostilities, was again defeated, and finally, contrary to the engagement of Constantine, was put to death. Thus Constantine became, in 325, sole head of the Eastern and Western Empires; and his first care was the establishment of peace and order. He displayed great courage and love of justice, and professed an ardent zeal for the Christian religion. He made Byzantium the seat of empire, naming it anew after himself, Constantinople. But though his actions on the whole entitled him to the surname of 'The Great,' many acts of cruelty, and, above all, the murder of his son Crispus, have left a stain upon his character both as a man and a sovereign. Constantine died at Nicomedia, in May, 337, having been baptised only a few days before. His empire was divided between his three sons, Constantine, Constantius, and Constans.

Constantine, Flavius Julius, a private soldier, who was raised by the army in Britain to the imperial dignity in 407, on which he crossed over to Gaul, and conquered that country and Spain. He fixed his court at Arles, where he was besieged by Constantius, the general of the Emperor Honorius, to whom he surrendered on the promise that his life should be spared; but it was basely violated, and both Constantine and his son were put to death, A.D. 411.

Constantine II., Emperor of the East, surnamed *Pogonatus*, or *the Bearded*, was son of Constans II., whom he succeeded in 668. His two brothers, Tiberius and Heraclius, shared the title of Augustus, but had little or no share in the government; and towards the close of his reign, Constantine, under the influence of suspicion, had them mutilated and put to death. Constantinople was unsuccessfully attacked by the Mussulmans in 672 and the six following years; and it was during these wars that the famous 'Greek fire' was invented. Constantine convoked and took part in the sixth general council held at Constantinople, at which the doctrine of the Monothelites was condemned. Died, 685.

Constantine V., Emperor of the East, was son of Leo IV., whom he succeeded in 780. Being only ten years old when his father died, his mother Irene was his guardian and regent of the Empire. On arriving at a mature age he wished to assume the government himself; but Irene, made cruel by ambition, had him imprisoned. He escaped in 790, exiled his mother, recalled her, and finally, ruined by his licentious

CONSTANTIUS

living, and despised by his subjects, a conspiracy was formed against him, Irene taking the lead in it, and being imprisoned, his eyes were put out by her orders. The blind prince languished some time in obscurity, and died in 797.

Constantine, surnamed *Porphyrogentus*, Emperor of the East, succeeded Leo the Wise in 911. He was destitute of energy, and devoted himself chiefly to study. He admitted colleagues to the throne, so that at last five emperors were reigning together. Constantine left a treatise on state affairs, a geography of the empire, and the 'Life of the Emperor Basilus the Macedonian.' Died, 959.

Constantine Dracoses or Palæologus, the last of the Greek Emperors, succeeded to the throne in 1449. He was killed in bravely defending Constantinople against Mahomet II., who, in 1453, besieged the city with 300,000 men. The heroic valour displayed by Constantine in this unequal contest demands admiration; but the city was taken by storm, and the Greek Empire was at an end.

Constantine Cæsarovich Paulovich, Grand-Duke of Russia, second son of the Emperor Paul, and brother of Alexander, was born in 1779. He attended his brother in all his campaigns, and distinguished himself greatly at the battle of Austerlitz. In 1815 he was made generalissimo or virtual governor of Poland, where he showed that he possessed only the characteristics of a half-civilised ruler, being cruel and tyrannical in his government. He formally renounced his right of succession to the Empire in favour of his younger brother, the Emperor Nicholas, and was present at his coronation. Constantine married in 1796 a princess of the house of Saxe-Coburg, aunt of Queen Victoria, but soon separated from her, and was afterwards divorced. Died, 1831.

Constantius I., surnamed *Chlorus*, or *the Pale*, Roman Emperor, was the son of Eutropius and Claudia, niece of Claudius II. He distinguished himself as a soldier under the emperors Aurelian and Probus. In 292 he was made Cæsar and governor of the Gauls, Spain, and Britain. He reconquered Britain, long in revolt under Carausius and Allectus; won a great victory over the Alamanni in 300; became Augustus in 305; and died at York in the following year. By Helena, his first wife, Constantius was father of Constantine the Great. He married, for his second wife, Theodora, daughter of the emperor Maximianus. Constantius ruled his provinces with great justice and prudence, and won the esteem of all classes of his subjects.

Constantius, Flavius Julius, Roman Emperor, son of Constantine the Great, was born in 317, made Cæsar in 323, and elected Emperor in 337. The soldiers, to secure the throne to the three sons of Constantine, massacred the uncles and cousins of those princes, with the exception of Julian, 'the Apostate,' and his brother Gallus. After this the sons of Constantine divided the Empire, Constantius

taking the East for his share. Magnentius, governor of Rhætia, murdered Constans, who had reigned over Italy 13 years; on which Constantius marched against the murderer, whom he defeated, and his elder brother being also dead, he became sole Emperor. He died on his march against Julian, who had assumed the purple in 361.

Conte, Nicolas Jacques, a French painter, but more distinguished for his ingenuity as a mechanician. He accompanied the expedition to Egypt, where his services were of the greatest value; for, the machines and instruments of the army having fallen into the hands of the Arabs, he constructed corn and gunpowder mills, manufactured swords, engineering instruments, telescopes, and, in short, everything necessary for a military and scientific expedition. Born, 1755; died, 1805.

Contucci, Andrea, named **Sansavino**, a celebrated Italian sculptor, was born at Monte San Savino in 1460. He was employed as a shepherd boy, but in consequence of his skill in drawing was sent to Florence, where he became a pupil of Pollajuolo, and studied in the famous gardens of St. Mark. About 1490 he went to Portugal, became sculptor and architect to the king, and after ten years returned to Florence. He went to Rome about 1509, and was employed by Popes Julius II. and Leo X. His best works are the monuments of two cardinals in the church of Santa Maria del Popolo, some bas-reliefs at Loretto, and the altar in the Corbinelli chapel in San Spirito, Florence. Died at Rome, 1529.

Conybeare, John Josias, a learned English divine, critic, and antiquary; born, 1779. He was educated at Oxford University, where, in 1807, he was appointed Professor of Anglo-Saxon, and some years later Professor of Poetry. He was author of a volume of admirable sermons, preached at the Bampton Lecture; and of various articles on Saxon literature, contributed to the 'Censura Literaria,' and the 'British Bibliographer.' He also contributed some valuable papers, on chemistry and mineralogy, to the 'Annals of Philosophy' and the 'Transactions of the Geological Society.' Died, 1824.

Cook, Henry, an English painter. He studied in Italy under Salvator Rosa; but for many years after his return to England he lived in obscurity. He was at length employed by William III. to repair the cartoons of Raphael at Hampton Court, from which time he seems to have been comparatively prosperous, as Horace Walpole mentions several public works which were either wholly or in part executed by him. Died, 1760.

Cook, Captain James, the celebrated English navigator. He was born at Marton, in Yorkshire, in 1728; and his parents being poor, his early education included only reading, writing, and common arithmetic. He commenced his naval career in the merchant service, then entered on board the Eagle man-of-war, and after four years' meritorious service

was made master of the Mercury. This vessel formed part of the squadron sent against Quebec; and Cook performed the difficult task of taking soundings in the St. Lawrence, in the very face of the French encampment, and of making a chart of the St. Lawrence below Quebec. After various and arduous services he was at length raised to the rank of lieutenant; and then commenced that series of voyages round the world, the details of which form one of the most popular and delightful books in our language. Captain Cook embarked on his first voyage as commander of the Endeavour, in August 1768, reached New Holland (Australia) in 1770, and arrived in England in June 1771. His second voyage, in which he commanded the Resolution, and was accompanied by the Adventure, commenced in July 1772. He visited New Zealand, passed Cape Horn, and returned home in July 1774. He set out on the third voyage, commander of the Resolution again, and accompanied by the Discovery, in July 1776, discovered the Sandwich Islands, explored the western coast of North America, and then made further discoveries in the Pacific. Unhappily, while touching at Owhyhee, Captain Cook, in spite of the utmost prudence and humanity, was involved in a dispute with the natives, and while endeavouring to reach his boat was savagely murdered, on St. Valentine's Day, 1779. Captain Cook was fitted for the post he filled by a rare combination of intellectual and moral qualities. Naturally quick-sighted, energetic, decided, yet kindly and considerate, he could rule men well and gain their confidence and love. He was also highly accomplished in the science of navigation; and to his persevering endeavours and watchful care it was due that the health of his crews was always so remarkably good. During the interval between his second and third voyages Captain Cook was elected F.R.S.—His wife, **Elizabeth Cook**, survived him 66 years, and died at her residence at Clapham, in 1836, aged 93. But she had to mourn the loss of her three sons in a few years after the unhappy fate of her husband. **Nathaniel**, their second son, was lost in the Thunderer, which foundered at sea, in 1780; **Hugh**, a student at Cambridge, died in 1793; and **James**, the eldest son, was lost, with his boat's crew, while commander of the Spitfire sloop of war, off the Isle of Wight, in 1794. Captain Cook's portrait, painted by Webber, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Cooke, Sir Anthony, an eminent English scholar. He was one of the tutors of Edward VI., who highly esteemed him. On the accession of Queen Mary he was exiled, and only returned after her death. Of his four daughters, all remarkable for their character and acquirements, one became the wife of Lord Burleigh, and another the wife of Sir Nicholas Bacon. Born, 1508; died, 1576.

Cooke, Benjamin, Mus. D., Cambridge, an able musician and composer; born, 1739. He became organist of Westminster Abbey, and was author of 'How sleep the Brave,'

COOKE

'Hark, the Lark,' and many other beautiful and popular glees. Died, 1793.

Cooke, George Frederick, an eminent English actor, was born in 1756. In early life he was apprenticed to a printer, but his attention to theatricals so completely absorbed his mind, that his master soon had his indentures cancelled. He then tried the navy with no better success, his inclination for the stage being unconquerable. After the usual probation among itinerant companies, he became a star at the larger provincial theatres, as York, Manchester, and Liverpool, and was at length engaged at Dublin for three years. Thence his fame reached London; and in October 1800 he made his appearance at Covent Garden in the character of Richard III. His performance of this character gave him at once a place among the very first actors of the day, and he soon became popular in *Macbeth*, *Iago*, *Sir Pertinax Mac Sycophant*, *Shylock*, &c. He afterwards accepted an engagement in America, where he performed with similar success, but his licentious habits broke up his vigorous constitution, and he died in 1812.

Cooke, George Wingrove, one of the Copyhold and Enclosure Commissioners, and a popular miscellaneous writer, was born about 1813. He was educated at Oxford, called to the bar in 1835, and early made himself known as a writer, as well of several biographical memoirs, as of valuable legal text-books. For many years he was laboriously employed under the Tithe Commutation Commission; became special correspondent of the 'Times' in China in 1857, and was named a Copyhold and Enclosure Commissioner in 1862. Besides his law treatises, Mr. Cooke was author of 'Memoirs of Lord Bolingbroke,' a 'History of Party,' 'Life of the first Lord Shaftesbury,' 'Conquest and Colonisation of North Africa,' 'Inside Sebastopol,' 'China and Lower Bengal,' &c. He was several times a candidate for a seat in Parliament, but was unsuccessful. Died suddenly, at Chelsea, June 18, 1865.

Cooke, Thomas, singer and composer, whose versatility of musical talent has had few equals in our time, was born at Dublin, 1781. He evinced even in his infancy a genius for music; and at the age of 15 he became leader of the band at the Theatre Royal of his native city. His first appearance as a singer was in the character of Seraskier, in the 'Siege of Belgrade;' and he at once took rank as a first-class vocalist. In 1813 he appeared on the boards of the English Opera House, now the Lyceum, in London; and having soon afterwards joined Drury Lane, he filled the various situations of vocalist, director of the musical department, composer, and leader of the orchestra. On his retirement from the stage, he became successively connected with the Philharmonic Society, the Catch Club, and other musical associations, reaping fresh laurels every year by his glees, duets, and ballads, and gaining golden opinions by his agreeable manners, ready wit, and kindly disposition. Besides

COOPER

being the leader of the Philharmonic Concerts for many years, and a conductor on many occasions, he was appointed, in 1846, leader of the Concerts of Ancient Music, and was repeatedly engaged in the same capacity for the great musical festivals throughout the country. Died, 1848.

Coombe, William, an industrious and clever writer; author of 'The Diaboliad,' a satire; 'The Devil upon Two Sticks in England,' 'Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque,' 'History of Johnny Quæ Genus,' 'English Dance of Death,' &c. Died, 1823.

Cooper, Anthony Ashley, first Earl of Shaftesbury, an eminent statesman, born in 1621. He studied for a short time in Lincoln's Inn, but at the early age of 19 he was elected member of parliament for Tewkesbury. From this time his whole life was spent in business or political intrigue. At the breaking out of the civil war he at first sided with the king, but afterwards went over to the parliament, raised troops, and stormed Wareham, in Dorsetshire. After serving in the Convention, which succeeded the Long Parliament, and being also one of Cromwell's privy councillors, he became one of Monk's colleagues in bringing about the restoration of Charles II. For this important service he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Ashley, and made a Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. As a member of the notorious Cabal ministry, great odium has been thrown upon him by some writers, while others affirm that he opposed some of its worst measures. His conduct was, however, satisfactory to the king, who, in 1672, created him Earl of Shaftesbury, and raised him to the post of Lord High Chancellor. This office he held only a year; and on the seals being taken from him he became one of the opposition. In this capacity he was so violent, that he was at length sent to the Tower, where he remained more than a year, and only obtained his release at last by making a full submission. When he again got into power, he had the merit of bringing forward, and causing to be passed, the *Habeas Corpus* Act. His unremitting efforts to exclude the Duke of York from the succession roused that prince to such strenuous exertions, that in four months the ministry was turned out, and shortly afterwards the Earl was sent to the Tower on a charge of high treason (1681). On this charge he was acquitted, to the great joy of the people; but his triumph was somewhat damped by the withering satire with which his character was depicted in Dryden's *Achitophel*. In the following year he retired to Holland, where he died in 1683.

Cooper, Anthony Ashley, third Earl of Shaftesbury, and grandson of the last named, was a very eminent English writer, born in 1671. In 1693, after the usual course of education and foreign travels, he was elected member of parliament for Poole, in Dorsetshire; and his parliamentary conduct was marked by an honourable and earnest support

COOPER

of every liberal measure. But his public career was stopped by the delicacy of his health; and from the year 1698 he chiefly resided abroad, devoting himself to study, and corresponding with Bayle, Le Clerc, and other eminent literati. He was the author of various works, the principal of which is entitled 'Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times;' but though lively and elegant, they are all tinged with indecorous levity. As a man, however, both in his public and private life, he was beloved and respected by all parties. Died, 1713.

Cooper, Sir Astley Paston, bart., a distinguished surgeon, was born at Brooke, in Norfolk, in 1768. He was placed with a medical gentleman at Yarmouth in 1782, but was soon removed to London, in order to attend the hospitals, and was articled to his uncle, W. Cooper, surgeon to Guy's Hospital. In a few months he was transferred to Mr. Cline, and his extraordinary aptitude for his profession quickly developed itself. In his twentieth year he visited Edinburgh, and soon after became assistant to Mr. Cline in his anatomical lectures at St. Thomas's Hospital. In this prominent position he outshone all who had preceded him as a popular teacher. His class of students increased from 50 to 400, which was the largest ever known in London. 'He was,' says Mr. Pettigrew, 'the idol of the Borough school; the pupils followed him in troops, listening with almost breathless anxiety to catch the observations which fell from his lips upon the several cases presented to his view. But on the days of operation, this feeling was wound up to the highest pitch—the sight was altogether deeply interesting; the large theatre of Guy's crowded to the ceiling—the profound silence obtained upon his entry—that person so manly and truly imposing, and the awful feeling connected with the occasion, can never be forgotten by any of his pupils.' In 1792 he visited Paris, and attended the lectures of Desault and Chopart; and on his return he took up his residence in the City, first in Jeffrey Square, and afterwards in Broad Street. His practice had now become immense; and, long before he removed to New Street, Spring Gardens, he was decidedly affluent; while there he for many years realised from 18,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* per annum. Sir Astley Cooper some years before his death retired to the country; but he found that a life of quiescence and retirement would not suit his active mind, and he returned to London, once more to resume his professional avocations. Notwithstanding the immense number of his surgical operations, and the time he devoted to anatomical and physiological inquiries, he found time to publish several works of great utility; but his fame rests mainly upon his accurate anatomical knowledge, and his skill as an operator. The honour of a baronetcy was conferred on him at the coronation of George IV., to whom he had been appointed surgeon. Died, Feb. 12, 1841.

Cooper, Charles Henry, F.S.A., a learned topographical historian, antiquary, and bio-

grapher, was born at Great Marlow, Bucks, in 1808. His father was a solicitor, and he was educated for the profession of the law; settled at Cambridge in 1826, was admitted to practise in 1840, and in 1849 received the appointment of town clerk, which he held till his death. His first publication, 'A New Guide to the University and Town of Cambridge,' appeared in 1831, and was followed by 'Annals of Cambridge,' in 4 vols., published between 1842-52; and a still more important and very elaborate work, entitled 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses,' of which the first volume appeared in 1858, and the second in 1861. It is the joint work of Mr. Cooper and his son, Mr. Thompson Cooper, F.S.A., who purposes to continue it. Mr. Cooper's last work was 'The Memorials of Cambridge,' in 3 vols. His published writings, says the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 'convey but a faint idea of the immense mass of historical and biographical lore which he accumulated. During the latter years of his life, most of his leisure was devoted to gathering particulars illustrative of the lives of all the eminent natives of Great Britain and Ireland from the earliest period to the present day.' He had a large and valuable library, and was always ready to impart information to other literary workers. He contributed to the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' to 'Notes and Queries,' and to the 'Proceedings of the Societies of Antiquaries of London and Cambridge.' Mr. Cooper married in 1834, and left three children surviving. Died at Cambridge, March 21, 1866.

Cooper, James Fenimore, the distinguished American novelist, was born at Burlington, New Jersey, on the 15th of September, 1789. His father, Judge Cooper, was a large landholder in Otsego county, in that State, residing alternately at Burlington and Cooperstown, and giving his name to the latter township. He received the rudiments of a classical education under a private tutor at Burlington, and entered Yale College in 1802. A passion for the sea, and an unconquerable love of adventure, led him, among other causes, to enter the navy in 1805, as a midshipman. He remained in it for six years; and after a short residence at Westchester, in the vicinity of New York, he removed to Cooperstown. He had previously published his maiden novel entitled 'Precaution,' a work of little promise. Within 15 years he produced successively 'The Spy,' 'The Pioneers,' 'The Pilot,' 'Lionel Lincoln,' and 'The Last of the Mohicans,' triumphantly asserting his claim to the character of an original and powerful novelist. Soon after the appearance of 'The Last of the Mohicans,' in 1826, Mr. Cooper sailed for Europe, where he remained for several years. During this time he wrote several of his most successful works, including 'The Bravo,' 'The Red Rover,' and 'The Prairie,' and established a reputation which, with the robust qualities of his personal character and the dignified frankness of his manner, made him a welcome visitant in the most distinguished European circles. His

most valuable productions after his return to the United States are, 'The Pathfinder,' 'The Destroyer,' 'The Two Admirals,' and 'Wing and Wing,' all of which display his admirable power of invention, his bold conceptions of character, and his rare mastery of graphic and impressive portraiture. His more recent performances, in which he uses the novel as a vehicle for political declamation, are unworthy of his fame. Died, at Cooperstown, Sept. 14, 1851.

Cooper, Samuel, an eminent English painter, whose excellence in miniature painting gained him the name of the Miniature Vandyke. One of his best works is his portrait of Oliver Cromwell. Born, 1609; died, 1672.

Coote, Sir Eyre, a distinguished military officer. He was born in Ireland, in 1726, and as early as the rebellion of 1745 bore arms in the king's service. His regiment being ordered to the East Indies in 1754, he greatly distinguished himself at the sieges of Haughley, Chandernagore, and Pondicherry, and at the battle of Plassey, &c. In 1780, Hyder Ally having invaded the Carnatic, Sir Eyre Coote, with a vastly inferior force, arrested his progress, and in various encounters signally defeated him. He died at Madras, in 1783.

Cope, General. [See **Stuart, Charles Edward.**]

Copernicus (Kopernik), Nicholas, the celebrated mathematician and founder of the modern system of Astronomy, was born in 1473. He was a native of Thorn, in Prussia, and received his education at the university of Cracow. He then travelled into Italy, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the great astronomer Regiomontanus, and became Professor of Mathematics at Rome. On his return, after several years, to his native country, his uncle, the bishop of Warmia, gave him a canonry; and being thus at ease as to fortune, he diligently laboured to improve the science of astronomy. He studied the various systems of the ancient astronomers, compared them with each other, and astonished and dissatisfied with the complexity and improbability which he found in them, applied himself to the construction of a system at once more simple and more symmetrical. The fruits of his researches appeared in his Latin treatise 'On the Revolutions of the Celestial Orbs,' in which he represented the sun as occupying a centre round which the earth and the other planets revolve. Aware that bigotry would assail him, he says, in his prefatory address to the Pope—'If there be any who, though ignorant of mathematics, shall presume to judge concerning them, and dare to condemn this treatise because they fancy it is inconsistent with some passages of Scripture, the sense of which they have miserably perverted, I regard them not, but despise their rash censure.' In fact his great work remained in MS. for 13 years after he had completed it, so diffident was he as to the reception it might meet with; and it was only a few hours before his death that a printed copy was presented to him, giving him assurance that his

opinions would see the light, though he would be beyond the reach of censure and persecution. The work of Copernicus, prohibited (but only for a few years) by the Roman Inquisition, had obtained wide and high renown within 30 years of its publication; and many portraits of its author are known to have existed within the same time in various parts of Europe. Two were in the possession of Tycho Brahe, and one in the small collection of Lord Keeper Nicholas Bacon at Gorhambury. Died, May 23, 1543.

Copleston, Edward, bishop of Llandaff and dean of St. Paul's, was born at Offwell, in Devonshire, of which parish his father was at once the patron and incumbent, 1776. His early education was conducted under the paternal roof. When he was 15 years old, he was elected to a scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In 1793 he gained the Chancellor's prize for a Latin poem; and in 1795 he was elected fellow of Oriel under the most honourable circumstances, became college tutor two years later, and after filling various high offices connected with the university, he exchanged his professional career for the honours of the church, being in 1826 appointed dean of Chester, and in 1827 bishop of Llandaff and dean of St. Paul's. At an early period of his life Dr. Copleston gained great distinction by his polemical pamphlets in favour of the university; and besides contributing various articles to the 'Quarterly Review,' gave to the world numerous sermons and charges, all of them distinguished by vigour, clearness, and precision of thought. Died, October 14, 1849. Memoirs and Remains of Bishop Copleston have appeared since his death.

Copley, John Singleton, an eminent painter, was born at Boston, in the United States, in 1737; visited Italy in 1774, having previously sent many pictures for exhibition in London; and in 1776 came to England, and was chosen in 1779 a member of the Royal Academy. As an artist he was self-educated, and had executed many works of merit before he left America; but his 'Death of Lord Chatham,' now in the National Gallery, established his fame in this country. Many other fine historical subjects were subsequently produced by him, among which were 'The Siege of Gibraltar,' 'Death of Major Pierson,' purchased in 1864 for the National Gallery, 'Charles I. in the House of Commons demanding the Five Members,' &c. He died Dec. 9, 1815. Mr. Copley was the father of Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor of England.

Copley, Sir J. S. [Lyndhurst.]
Coram, Thomas, philanthropist, born about 1668, a man who deserves the gratitude of his country for devoting a long life to the relief of human suffering. After great sacrifices, and persevering exertions for 17 years, he established and obtained a charter in 1739 for the Foundling Hospital, which, added to other benevolent undertakings, so impaired his fortune, that in his old age it became necessary to relieve his necessities by a public

subscription. Coram was the friend of Hogarth, who painted an admirable portrait of him, and gave it to the Foundling Hospital. Hogarth was one of the first governors of the hospital. Died, 1751. A work entitled 'The History and Objects of the Foundling Hospital,' by John Brownlow, was published in 1865.

Corbet, Richard, an English prelate and poet, was born at Ewell, in Surrey, in 1582. He was educated at Westminster School and the university of Oxford, graduated M.A. in 1605, and took holy orders. He became afterwards chaplain to James I., and in 1627 dean of Christchurch, Oxford. In 1629 he was raised to the see of Oxford, and was translated in 1632 to that of Norwich. Bishop Corbet inclined to the theological views of Laud, despised the Puritans, but did not treat them harshly, and was very much given to levity and jesting. His poems passed through three editions in the 17th century, and a fourth was published, with notes and a memoir by Gilchrist, in 1807. Died at Norwich, July 28, 1635, and was buried in the cathedral.

Corbière, Pierre de. [*See Louis V., Emperor.*]

Corday, Charlotte (Marie Anne Charlotte de Corday d'Armans or d'Armont), assassin of Marat, was born at St. Saturnin, near Sees, in Normandy, in 1768. Her father was a decayed noble, and among her ancestors were a treasurer of France and the youngest sister of the poet Corneille. Brought up in a convent, she had, nevertheless, access to books which fostered in her freedom of thought and earnest love of her country. She read Rousseau and the Abbé Raynal, grew familiar both with Greek and Roman heroes and with mediæval saints; and returning to her father's house in 1790, entered with eager sympathy into the excitement of the Revolution which had broken out in the preceding year. Her father was a moderate royalist, desirous of reforms, but thoroughly opposed to the project of a republic; and the opposition of sentiments led to painful controversies between him and his daughter. In 1792 Charlotte left her home, and went to the house of an aunt at Caen. There she became acquainted with many of the proscribed Girondists, among them Barbaroux; sympathised warmly with their views, and especially with their abhorrence of Marat. Convinced that while he lived there was no salvation for her beloved country, she at last resolved to sacrifice her life in destroying him. She was then twenty-five; 'of beautiful still countenance,' cultivated, refined, decisive, heroic. With a note of introduction from Deputy Barbaroux to Deputy Duperret, she set out from Caen, on July 9, 1793, 'in the public 'diligence' for Paris; leaving a written message to her father, begging him to pardon and then forget her. Arriving on the 11th, she lodged at the Hôtel de la Providence in the Rue des Vieux Augustins; saw the Convention; heard of Marat's illness; transacted some small affairs for a friend; and on the 13th bought a large

sheath-knife in the Palais Royal, and went to the house of Marat. He could not be seen. She sent him a note of her wish to see him, and wrote an address to her countrymen in justification of the deed she had resolved to do. A second note was sent, but no answer came. And in the evening of that day she went once more, and was admitted. Marat was lying in his bath; they conversed of public affairs, of the deputies at Caen; and when he said, 'Their heads shall fall within a fortnight,' and seized his pen to write their names, she thrust the knife into his breast, and, with one shriek for help, Marat was dead. The beautiful assassin was calm in the ensuing confusion, and was led away to the Abbaye prison. She wrote several letters while awaiting there her trial, which took place before the revolutionary tribunal on the 17th July. She calmly avowed her act, and said, 'I was a republican before the Revolution; I never wanted energy.' Her portrait was taken by her own desire during her trial, and is now at Versailles. In the evening of the same day she was taken, amidst dense excited crowds, to the Place de la Révolution, and, with a calm courage which never failed, submitted to death by the guillotine, July 17, 1793. It is asserted that the executioner lifted the severed head and struck the face, still tinged with the last maidenly blush. A young man from Mentz, Adam Lux, a witness of the scene, published a justification of her deed, and proposed the erection of a statue with the inscription, 'Greater than Brutus.' Reckless of danger, he thought it beautiful to die with her; and in November he followed her to the scaffold. A French work entitled 'Charlotte Corday,' by Alphonse Esquiros, appeared in 1840; and 'Mémoires sur Charlotte Corday,' by Adolphe Huard, in 1866.

Cordiner, Charles, an antiquarian and topographical writer, was born at Peterhead in 1746. He completed his education at King's College, Aberdeen, and was soon after admitted to the order of priesthood by Dr. Traill, bishop of Down and Connor. He was afterwards appointed to the charge of St. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel, Banff. Mr. Cordiner was the first clergyman of English ordination who united with the Scottish Episcopal Church after the abrogation of the severe penal laws passed in the reign of George II. He early displayed a taste for drawing and painting, which he cultivated afterwards as an amusement for his leisure hours; and, during his residence at Banff, he designed the paintings of the windows of the mausoleum of Duff House for the Earl of Fife. He was also attached to the study of antiquities, more especially those of the northern parts of Scotland. He was introduced to Mr. Pennant when on his tour through Scotland, and at his suggestion he was induced to write 'The Picturesque Scenery and Antiquities of the North of Scotland.' The work appeared in 1780, 1 vol. 4to, and in a series of letters to Mr. Pennant, notices such places as had not been visited by that gentleman in the course

CORELLI

of his tour. The engravings are from designs by Mr. Cordiner. He died at Banff, November 19, 1794, aged 48.

Corelli, Arcangelo, Italian musical composer, was born in 1653. He was very celebrated as a violinist, and when he visited Germany, in 1680, was received with the greatest honours, both by sovereigns and the public. He had latterly the patronage of Cardinal Ottoboni. His works, especially the Twelve Concertos, are esteemed for the highest qualities of musical composition. Died at Rome, 1713.

Corenzio, Bellisario, a celebrated painter of Greek origin, born about 1558. He studied at Venice, under Tintoretto, for five years, and about 1590 established himself at Naples. He chiefly painted in fresco, worked with extraordinary rapidity, and gained great reputation. He allied himself with Caracciolo and Spagnoletto, and attempted by all means to secure to this triumvirate a monopoly of painting; expelling or persecuting all dangerous rivals. One of his largest works is the 'Feeding of the Five Thousand,' which he executed in less than six weeks. Died at Naples, 1643.

Coriate, or Coryat, Thomas, an English traveller and writer. For a considerable time he held a situation in the household of Prince Henry, son of James I., and was so remarkable for oddity and eccentricity, that, as Anthony Wood remarks, 'he was the whetstone for all the wits of the age.' In 1608 he commenced a pedestrian tour of Europe; and having walked 900 miles with one pair of shoes he hung them up, on his return, in the parish church of his native place, Odecombe, in Somersetshire. This eccentric traveller, who is said to have introduced into England the use of table forks, published 'Crudities hastily gobbled up in Five Months' Travel in France, Savoy, Italy, Rhetia, Helvetia, Germany, and the Netherlands;' 'Coriate's Crambe, or his Colewort twice Sodden,' 'Traveller for the English Wits,' and 'A Letter from the Court of the Great Mogul.' He died while travelling in the East Indies, in 1617.

Corinna, a celebrated poetess, to whom the Greeks gave the appellation of the Lyric Muse. She composed a great number of poems, of which only a few fragments have come down to us; and five times obtained the poetic wreath from her great competitor, Pindar. She flourished in the fifth century B.C., and a tomb was erected to her memory in her native city, Tanagra, in Beotia.

Coriolano, Bartolomeo, an Italian engraver, born at Bologna, probably about 1590, is supposed to have been the son of Cristoforo Coriolano, also an engraver, who died about 1600. He engraved on wood and executed many prints after Guido, the Caracci, and other painters. The pope made him Cavaliere di Loreto. His prints date from 1627 to 1647. Died, 1654.

Coriolanus, Caius Marcius, a celebrated legendary hero of Rome. The story respecting him is that in a war with the Volscians, the

CORNELIA

Romans when besieging Corioli, the capital of the Volscians, were driven back to their lines, that Marcius rallied his countrymen, pursued the enemy, and possessed himself of Corioli; for which he was rewarded with a large share of the spoil, and with the surname of Coriolanus. Subsequently, in disputes which took place between the patricians and plebeians, Coriolanus made himself so obnoxious to the latter, that he was banished. Stung by the ingratitude of his countrymen, he joined the Volscians, and, jointly with Tullus Aufidius, led a numerous army against Rome. He had encamped within five miles of the city, and its ruin seemed inevitable, when, at the urgent entreaties of his mother, Volumnia, he withdrew his army. The traditions differ as to his end; according to some he was assassinated, according to others he went into exile and lived long among the Volscians.

Cornaro, Ludovico, a Venetian noble, celebrated for his system of diet, was born about 1468. Having injured his health by too free indulgence in the pleasures of the table, he had the resolution entirely to abandon such indulgence, and to restrict himself to the smallest possible quantity of food. Having by this regimen restored himself to health, he wrote various treatises recommendatory of the system from which he had derived so much benefit. Besides these, which are collected under the title of 'Discorsi della Vita Sobria,' he wrote 'Trattato delle Acque.' He commenced his dietary rule when he was 40, and died, at Padua, in 1566.

Corneille, Pierre, the greatest of French dramatic poets. He was born at Rouen in 1606, and for some time practised in that city as an advocate. His first dramatic piece was 'Mélite,' a comedy, which met with such distinguished success, that he was encouraged to devote his rare powers to the drama. The tragedies of 'Medea,' 'The Cid,' 'The Horatii,' and 'Cinna,' followed, and established for their author a pre-eminent station among French dramatists. Besides the foregoing, he wrote many other tragedies; and translated in verse Thomas à Kempis, 'On the Imitation of Jesus Christ.' He again turned to the drama, but his last works were unworthy of his name. Corneille was admitted to the French Academy in 1647, and was dean at the time of his death. Died, October 1, 1684. Charlotte Corday was descended from a sister of Corneille.

Corneille, Thomas, brother of the preceding, and also a fertile dramatist, was born in 1625. Several of his tragedies were very popular; and Voltaire asserted that Thomas Corneille would have had a great reputation, if he had not had a great brother. Besides dramatic works, he wrote a 'Dictionary of Arts and Sciences,' a 'Geographical and Historical Dictionary,' and a translation of the *Metamorphoses* of Ovid. Died, 1708.

Cornelia, an illustrious Roman matron, mother of the Gracchi, was a daughter of Scipio Africanus, and the wife of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus. She was of a grave and dignified

deportment, and possessed so great a control over her feelings, that when a friend condoled with her on the death of her sons, she replied, 'The woman who had the Gracchi for sons cannot be considered unfortunate.' Cicero very highly commends some of her letters. She lived in the second century B.C., and after her death the Romans erected a statue to her memory, bearing the inscription, 'To Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi.'

Cornelisz, or Cornelius, Lucas, a Dutch painter, who came to England, and was appointed portrait-painter to Henry VIII. Died, 1552.

Cornwall, Richard, Earl of. [**Richard**.]

Cornwallis, Charles, Marquis of, son of the first Earl Cornwallis, was born in 1738, and entered the army as soon as he had completed his education at Cambridge. In the American war he acted a conspicuous part, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of the Brandywine, and at the siege of Charlestown. After gaining the important battles of Camden and Guildford, he determined to invade Virginia; but his plans failing, owing, as he affirmed, to the inefficient conduct of Sir Henry Clinton, upon whom he had relied for support, he and his army were made prisoners at York-town. In 1786 he was made Governor-General and commander-in-chief in India. The government of Bengal found it necessary to uphold the rajah of Travancore against the sultan of the Mysore, and the first campaign being unsuccessful, in 1791 Lord Cornwallis invaded the Mysore, besieged Seringapatam, and compelled Tippoo Sahib to submit on humiliating terms. Having performed this important service, he returned to England, was raised to the rank of Marquis, and made master-general of the Ordnance. In 1798 he was sent to Ireland as Lord-Lieutenant; and in the trying and terrible scenes of the rebellion so conducted himself as to gain the good opinion of the public, while vigorously upholding and vindicating the laws. In 1801 his lord-lieutenancy expired, and he was sent on a mission to France, where, in 1802, he signed the peace of Amiens. In 1804 he was a second time appointed Governor-General of India; but his arduous services had now completely worn him out, and he died, soon after his arrival in India, at Ghazepore, in the province of Benares, in 1805.

Corr, Erin, an eminent Belgian engraver, was born at Brussels in 1803. He was the son of an Irishman who took part in the rebellion of 1798, and was expatriated. He attained a very high reputation, and became a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium and director of the School of Engraving of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of Antwerp. His last work was an engraving on copper-plate of the 'Descent from the Cross,' by Rubens, on which he spent ten years of labour. Among his other principal works are the 'Saviour,' after Leonardo da Vinci; 'Christ on the Cross,' after Vandyck; the 'Queen of Holland,' after Scheffer, &c. Died at Paris, 1862.

Correggio, Antonio Allegri da, an Italian painter of transcendent ability, was born about 1494, at Correggio, in the duchy of Modena. He is the founder of the Lombard School, and unrivalled for the grace and loveliness of his figures, and the exquisite harmony of his colouring. An absurd story, since disproved, was long current illustrative of his poverty, and the ill usage he met with from the ecclesiastics of Parma, for the cathedral of which city he painted in fresco the 'Assumption of the Virgin.' For the church of San Giovanni in the same city he painted the 'Ascension.' Correggio painted many oil pictures, among which are the 'Notte,' the 'Magdalen Reading,' 'St. George,' and 'St. Sebastian,' in the Dresden Gallery, and the 'Ecce Homo,' 'Mercury instructing Cupid,' and several others in the National Gallery. Died, 1534.

Cort, Cornelius, a Dutch engraver, born at Hoorn in 1536. He went to Venice, and lived with Titian for a time, engraving some of his works. He afterwards settled at Rome, and practised and taught there. His prints are numerous, and are after the works of Raphael, Michael Angelo, Correggio, Titian, and other eminent masters. Cort was the first to engrave Raphael's 'Transfiguration.' His works were much studied by Agostino Caracci, who is sometimes said to have been his pupil. Died at Rome, 1578.

Cortesi, Jacopo. [**Borgognone**.]

Cortez, or Cortes, Fernando, the conqueror of Mexico, was born, in 1485, at Medellin, in Estremadura, and, after studying the law, quitted it for the military profession. In 1511 he went with Velasquez to Cuba; and the conquest of Mexico being determined upon, Cortez obtained the command of the expedition. In 1518 he set sail with 700 men in 10 vessels; and on landing at Tabasco he caused his vessels to be burned, in order that his soldiers might have no other resource than their own valour. Having conquered the Tlascalans, and induced them to become his allies, he marched towards Mexico, where he was amicably received; but having seized their monarch, Montezuma, and treated the people with the utmost insolence, the Mexicans first murmured, and then resisted. Cortez besieged the city of Mexico; and in the desperate struggle which ensued, it is said that upwards of 100,000 of the faithful and unfortunate Mexicans were killed or perished by famine. Having reduced the devoted city, Cortez completely overran the Mexican territories, and committed atrocities which would be incredible if not related on irrefragable testimony. In reward for the addition he had made to the wealth of Spain, he had a grant of land and the title of Marquis; but on returning he found that the court of Madrid were become jealous of his power, and treated him with neglect. Died, 1554.

Cortona, Pietro da, properly **Pietro Berrettini**, an Italian painter. He was a native of Cortona, in Tuscany, and at an early age was placed under the tuition of Baccio

Ciarpi at Rome. The Barberini palace, the new works at the Vatican, and many of the churches of Rome, were decorated by him; and at Florence he adorned the Pitti palace for the Grand-duke Ferdinand II. In addition to being an eminent painter, he was almost equally eminent as an architect. Died, 1669.

Corvinus. [*Matthias Corvinus.*]

Corvisart, Jean Nicolas, an eminent French physician, was born in 1755. He was intended for the law, but his predilection for medical science induced his friends to change his destination. He became chief physician to Napoleon, who made him a baron, and an officer of the Legion of Honour. Nor was his great merit overlooked by the Bourbons, the place of honorary member of the Royal Academy of Medicine being conferred on him a short time previous to his death, which took place in 1821. He was the author of some valuable medical books, and translated others.

Coscia, Cardinal. [*St Benedict XIII.*]

Cosimo, Piero di, Italian painter, was born at Florence in 1462. He was a pupil of Cosimo Rosselli, and about 1480 accompanied him to Rome, and assisted him in the frescoes executed for Sixtus IV. After his return to Florence he had among his fellow-pupils Fra Bartolommeo and Albertinelli; and he was the master of Andrea del Sarto. He had very eccentric tastes, and indulged them both in life and in art. Piero painted sacred subjects, but preferred mythological, which gave him more scope for the exercise of his capricious fancy. Among these, however, the 'Death of Procris,' now in the National Gallery, is a beautiful work, free from exaggeration. Died, 1521.

Cosin, John, bishop of Durham, was born at Norwich, in 1594, and educated at Cambridge. He married about 1625, took his degree of D.D. about 1628, and was chosen master of Peterhouse in 1634. Six years later he was named vice-chancellor of his university, and made dean of Peterborough; but the Puritans deprived him of his preferments, and even went the length of impeaching him on a charge of being inclined to Popery. In 1642 he was concerned in sending the university plate to Charles I., then at York, and was consequently ejected from his mastership. On this he retired to France, where he remained until the restoration of Charles II., who raised him to the see of Durham. Bishop Cosin was distinguished for his learning and his munificence, was an eminent controversialist, and the friend of Montague and Laud. Among his writings are a 'Collection of Private Devotions,' 'Notes on the Book of Common Prayer,' a 'History of Transubstantiation,' and a 'Scholastical History of the Canon of the Holy Scriptures.' Died, January 15, 1672. A collected edition, in 5 vols., of Cosin's works was published at Oxford, between 1843-55, as part of the 'Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology.'

Cosmas, surnamed **Indicopleustes**, a celebrated merchant of Alexandria, living in the 6th century; who, after making a voyage

to India, and writing several books on cosmography, quitted commerce and became a monk.

Cosmo I., Grand-duke of Tuscany, born in 1519, was the son of Giovanni de' Medici; and on the assassination of Alessandro, chief of the house of Medici, was elected head of the republic of Florence, though strenuously opposed by a party who favoured the Florentine exiles. Cosmo made himself absolute master of Florence, liberty was wholly lost, and terror was inspired by a system of espionage, by torture, and even by secret assassination. While he kept his subjects slaves, he made the state free from foreign interference, and enlarged it by fresh acquisitions. till Tuscany was for the first time united under one ruler. Several attempts were made to shake the power of Cosmo, but he succeeded in defeating them; and it was probably in order to secure himself able and zealous defenders in case of open revolt, that he instituted the military order of the Knights of St. Stephen. He restored the university of Pisa, and held out the most liberal encouragement to men of scientific and literary eminence to settle there as professors. He also founded the Academy of Florence, established its gallery of paintings, and performed many other wise and honourable actions; thus procuring himself a celebrity and influence which probably he would in vain have sought by the more dazzling achievements of the warrior. After a prosperous reign of 34 years, he died in 1574.

Cossa, Balthasar. [*John XIII.*]

Costa, Hippolyto Jose Furtado de Mendocça da, a Portuguese gentleman of scientific and literary attainments, who, being charged with freemasonry, was thrown into the prison of the Inquisition at Lisbon. Here he was repeatedly examined, and his answers not being satisfactory to his persecutors, he was remanded to his dungeon, with little prospect that his sufferings would terminate otherwise than in death. By one of those fortunate accidents which sometimes make 'truth stranger than fiction,' his cell was left open, and he was enabled to possess himself of a bunch of keys which opened every lock that was between him and liberty. Having taken these keys and a book which lay beside them, he made his escape; and after lying hidden several weeks in the immediate neighbourhood of his late dungeon, he found means to embark for England. The book which he brought from his prison contained, *inter alia*, notes of his examinations before the inquisitors; and soon after his arrival he published a narrative of the persecutions he had undergone, the account of his examinations being taken from the official document of which he had thus oddly become possessed. His talents, and the interest excited by his adventures, obtained him considerable notice, and he became foreign secretary to the duke of Sussex, and chargé d'affaires in this country for the Brazilian government. Died, 1824.

Costanza, Angelo di, a Neapolitan poet and historian of noble birth; author of 'Istoria

del Regno di Napoli,' containing the history of Naples from 1250 to 1489. The preparation of this work occupied him 40 years. Died, 1501.

Coster. [**Koster.**]

Cosway, Richard, an eminent English artist, born at Tiverton, in 1740. He studied under Hudson, and afterwards at the Royal Academy. He became celebrated for his exquisite miniatures, and was chosen R.A. in 1771. He was one of the oldest members of the Royal Academy, and died at the age of 80, in 1821. Cosway was remarkably vain, lived in a showy style, and in his last years became a Swedenborgian. His wife, Maria, was a good painter and musical performer; and her parties were attended by the prince of Wales and all the leaders of London society.

Cotes, Francis, an English artist of eminence as a portrait painter, as well in oil as in crayons. He was one of the first members of the Royal Academy. Born, 1725; died, 1770.

Cotes, Roger, mathematician, was born in Leicestershire in 1682. He studied at Cambridge, became fellow of Trinity College, and in 1706 Plumian Professor of Astronomy. His early death disappointed the hopes which his acquirements had excited, and the only written fruits of his studies are the papers collected in the volume entitled '*Harmonia Mensurarum*.' These, however, exercised great influence on the progress of mathematical science. Died, 1716.

Cotman, John Sell, architectural engraver, was a native of Norwich, and was born about 1780. While young he spent some time in London, and studied with Turner and Girtin, at the house of Dr. Munro. He became a friend of 'Old Crome,' joined the Norwich Society of Artists in 1807, practised as a drawing-master, and about 1834 settled in London, as teacher of drawing at King's College School. His most admired work is the '*Architectural Antiquities of Normandy*,' in 2 vols. folio, published in 1820. The text of this work was written by his friend Mr. Dawson Turner, of Yarmouth. He had previously published similar works in illustration of the Architectural Antiquities of Yorkshire and Norfolk, and a volume on the Sepulchral Brasses of the latter county. He died in London, July 28, 1842.

Cotta, Johann Friedrich, Baron von Cottendorf, an eminent German bookseller and publisher, and the proprietor of the '*Allgemeine Zeitung*,' a political daily paper, as well as of several others devoted to literature and the arts, was born at Stuttgart, in 1764; for many years carried on an extensive and flourishing concern at Tübingen, became vice-president of the Second Chamber of the States of Württemberg in 1824, and died in 1832. Cotta was the personal friend of the most distinguished German authors of his day; Goethe, Schiller, Jean Paul, Wilhelm and Alexander von Humboldt, &c.

Cottin, Sophie, an accomplished French novelist; authoress of '*Mathilde*,' '*Claire d'Albe*,' the well-known '*Elisabeth, ou les Exiles de Sibirie*,' &c. Born, 1773; died, 1807.

Cottle, Joseph, publisher and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1770, carried on business at Bristol, where he became the friend of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey, and published the first poems of Coleridge in 1796. He was author of several poetical and other works, now forgotten, and of '*Recollections of Coleridge*.' Died, 1853.—His brother, **Amos Cottle**, who was also a poet, and published a translation of the Edda, died in 1800. They were both laughed at by Byron in his '*English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.'

Cotton, Charles, an English poet of the 17th century; author of '*Scarronides*, or Virgil Travestie'; a supplement to his friend Izaak Walton's '*Complete Angler*,' and a volume of original poems, &c. He also translated Corneille's tragedy of '*Les Horaces*' and Montaigne's Essays. Born, 1630; died, 1687.

Cotton, George Edward Lynch, D.D., bishop of Calcutta, was born at Chester, in 1813. His grandfather was Dr. Cotton, dean of Chester, and his father was a captain in the 7th Fusiliers, who was killed in action at Nivelle, in the Peninsular War. He studied at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge, graduated B.A. in 1836, and obtained a mastership in Rugby School, under Dr. Arnold, into whose spirit and plans he heartily entered. He was soon after elected fellow of his college, but continued to work zealously at Rugby. In 1852 he was appointed head-master of Marlborough College, and during his six years' tenure of that office contributed to raise the school to a high position. Dr. Cotton was nominated, in 1858, to the see of Calcutta, on the death of Dr. Daniel Wilson; and by his piety, courtesy, catholicity of sentiment, and high accomplishments, obtained the esteem of men of all parties. In the autumn of 1866 he made a tour of visitation in Assam, and on his return journey was drowned at Kooshtea, on the Ganges, while stepping along the planks from the shore to his barge, on the 6th October. His body was carried away by the current, and no more seen.

Cotton, Nathaniel, an English physician and poet; author of '*Visions in Verse for the Instruction of Younger Minds*.' He for some years kept a lunatic asylum at St. Alban's, and the poet Cowper was for a time one of its inmates. Born, 1707; died, 1788.

Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce, baronet, a distinguished antiquary, founder of the Cottonian Library, was born at Denton, in Huntingdonshire, in 1570. After graduating B.A. at Cambridge, he settled at London, employed himself in forming a collection of ancient charters, and obtained so high a reputation for antiquarian learning, that he was frequently consulted on difficult questions of state. He was a friend of Camden, and gave him some aid in the preparation of his great work. He was knighted, and afterwards created a baronet by James I. He suffered on several occasions from unjust imputations, and at length, in 1629, on a false charge of having written or circu-

lated a pamphlet hostile to popular liberties, his library was taken from him. The loss occasioned an illness, which terminated in his death, in 1631. His valuable library was kept together in the possession of his family, was afterwards bought for the crown, and was transferred to the British Museum at the time of its foundation.

Cotton, Sir Stapleton. [Combermere, Lord.]

Coudrette, Christophe, a French priest, and a very able opponent of the Jesuits; author of 'A General History of the Jesuits,' 'Memoirs relative to the Formulary,' &c. His bold and liberal tone of thought caused him to be twice imprisoned; at Vincennes, in 1735, and at Paris, in the Bastille, in 1738. Died, 1774.

Coulomb, Charles Augustin de, a French natural philosopher and officer of engineers, to whose scientific labours many discoveries in electricity and magnetism are owing. He was born at Angoulême in 1736, and died in 1806.

Courayer, Pierre François le, a Norman ecclesiastic, was born in 1681. Although a member of the Catholic Church, he wrote zealously and ably in defence of the ordinations of the Church of England, and his work was formally censured by an assembly of French cardinals and archbishops. Courayer consequently left France for England. Here he was well received, and the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Courayer made French translations of Fra Paolo's History of the Council of Trent, and of Sleidan's History of the Reformation. Died, 1776.

Courier, Paul Louis, a witty and able French writer, was born in 1774. He served for some time as an officer in the army; but his republican principles prevented his advancement under Buonaparte; and after the battle of Wagram he threw up his commission, and resided for some time in Italy. On his return to France his name became notorious as the author of several admirable political pamphlets, but his career was cut short by assassination, in 1825.

Court de Gebelin, Antoine, a learned Frenchman, born at Nîmes in 1725. His father was minister of the reformed church at Lausanne, and he himself held a similar post for a short time. He afterwards settled at Paris, and there published the work entitled 'Le Monde Primitif analysé et comparé avec le Monde Moderne.' It is in 9 vols. quarto, and its vast plan embraces dissertations on mythology, grammar, origin of language, history profane and sacred, &c. The author was appointed censor royal, and twice received the prize of 1,200 livres annually given by the French Academy. Died, 1784.

Courtenay, Jesecline de. [See Neuredin.]

Courtenay, Peter of, third of the Latin Emperors of the East, was cousin to Philip Augustus, king of France; married, in 1184, Agnes, heiress of the countess of Nevers and

Auxerre, and, after her death, in 1192, the princess Yolande, sister of the emperors Baldwin and Henry. On the death of the latter, in 1216, and the refusal of the crown by Andrew, king of Hungary, who had married a daughter of Yolande, Peter of Courtenay was elected by the barons to succeed. He set out at the head of a small army; with some difficulty got himself crowned by Pope Honorius III., outside the walls of Rome; embarked on Venetian vessels, unsuccessfully besieged Durazzo, and on his difficult land journey thence to Constantinople was treacherously delayed and made prisoner by Theodore, one of the Comneni, and after two years' confinement was put to death. Yolande, who with her children had reached Constantinople, carried on the government till her death, in 1219.

Courtney, or Courtenay, William, archbishop of Canterbury, born about 1327. He was the fourth son of Hugh Courtney, Earl of Devonshire, and Margaret, granddaughter of Edward I. He graduated D.C.L. at Oxford, and was afterwards Chancellor of the university; was made a prebendary of Exeter, Wells, and York; was promoted in 1369 to the see of Hereford, and in 1375 translated to London. In 1376 he distinguished himself by a violent opposition to the king's demand for a subsidy. It was Bishop Courtney who cited Wycliffe to appear before the Convocation at St. Paul's, in February, 1377; when a war of words took place between the noble supporters of the reformer and the bishop, and the meeting became a tumult and did nothing. In 1381, after the murder of Simon of Sudbury, he became archbishop of Canterbury and Lord High Chancellor, but he held the Seals only five months. His character was resolute and arrogant; and though he professed a desire to support the king and the people against the encroachments of the Pope, his actions invariably showed that he was in heart a domineering prelate, thoroughly devoted to Rome, and caring little for the dignity of the crown or the weal of the people. Died, at Maidstone, July 31, 1396.

Courtois, Jacques. [Borgognone.]

Courtois, Guillaume, brother of Jacques Courtois, and also an eminent painter. He excelled in historical pieces, and assisted his brother in some of his works. Died, 1679.

Cousin, Jean, generally regarded as the earliest French historical painter, was born in Champagne, 1530. He chiefly painted on glass, but his 'Last Judgment,' painted on canvas for the convent of the Minims at Vincennes, is esteemed an excellent work. He was also an excellent sculptor, and author of 'Livre de Perspective,' and some other treatises connected with the art. Died, 1590.

Coustou, Nicolas, French sculptor, born at Lyons, in 1658. He studied at Paris under Antoine Coysevox, his uncle; won the grand prize, and went to Rome, where he chiefly studied the works of Michael Angelo and Algardi. On his return he was received at the

Academy, and was charged with many important works at Paris and Lyons. Among the principal are, 'Le Vœu de Louis XIII.,' in the cathedral of Notre Dame; the group of 'The Seine and the Marne;' and a group of 'Tritons,' at Versailles. Died, 1733.

Couston, Guillaume, French sculptor, younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1678. He also studied under Coysevox, went to Rome, and was admitted to the Academy on his return. He assisted Nicolas in some of his works; executed various decorative works for the gardens of Versailles and Marly; a bronze figure of the Rhone; the statues for the pediment of the Château d'Eu, &c.; and was made director of the Academy. Died, 1746.

Couthon, George, a French advocate and president of the court of justice at Clermont. Becoming a member of the Legislative Assembly and of the National Convention, he voted for the trial and death of Louis XVI.; and after hesitating awhile as to the party with which he should act, gave in his adhesion to that of Robespierre. When troops were sent against Lyons, he was commissioner from the Convention, and gave with his own hand the signal for the destruction of the noble buildings of that devoted city. Sharing the power and participating in the atrocities of Robespierre, he was also involved in his ruin. Guillotined, July 28, 1794.

Couto, Diego de, a Portuguese historian, born about 1542. He spent much time in the Indies, and became historiographer of India to Philip II. and Philip III. He was author of a continuation of Barros' 'Asia Portuguesa.' Died at Goa, 1616.

Coventry, Sir John, a country gentleman and member of parliament in the reign of Charles II. In the course of a debate on some proposed new taxes, in 1670, he put a question which reflected on the profligacy of the king, who took an atrocious revenge. A gang of bullies, selected from the guards, received orders through the duke of Monmouth, who was at the time on terms of friendship with Coventry, to waylay the latter in the streets and slit his nose. The outrage was actually perpetrated, and it excited such a storm of indignation that the king was compelled to give his assent to the passing of the act called the 'Coventry Act,' making cutting and maiming a capital offence. This attack on Sir John Coventry took place soon after that of Colonel Blood on the duke of Ormond.

Coventry, John, a skilful, self-taught English mechanician, born in Southwark, in 1735. He invented an hygrometer, which met with the approbation of the Royal Society, and was presented to George III.: drew micrometers on ivory and glass; and to such perfection, that his squares were only the millionth part of an inch superficial. He also made telescopes of extraordinary power, and balances for the assaying of gold, which would weigh to the thousandth part of a grain. He was a friend of Benjamin Franklin. Died, 1812.

Coventry, Thomas, Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, was eldest son of Sir Thomas Coventry, an eminent judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the reign of James I., and was born at Croome d'Abitot, in Worcestershire, in 1578. He studied at Baliol College, Oxford, entered the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar. In 1616 he was chosen recorder of London, and early in the following year was appointed solicitor-general and knighted. Made attorney-general in January 1621, he was raised, through the influence of Buckingham, to the dignity of Lord Keeper, soon after the accession of Charles I., and held it till his death. He was created a baron by the title of Lord Coventry of Aylesborough, in April 1628. Lord Keeper Coventry supported the king in his arbitrary measures and in the long conflict with his parliament which preceded the civil war. He passed the atrocious sentences on Leighton, the Scotch minister, on Prynne, and Lilburne; was especially zealous in the revival of monopolies, and in the imposition of 'ship-money.' He died at London, Jan. 13, 1640, and was buried at Croome d'Abitot. He was twice married, and left children by both his wives. Clarendon pronounced an eloquent eulogium on his character.

Coventry, Sir William, son of the above. He was knighted in 1665, and made a commissioner of the treasury in 1667; was also one of the members of the 'Cabal;' but having offended the duke of Buckingham, he was forbidden to appear at court. On this he retired to his seat in Oxfordshire, and passed the remainder of his life in privacy. He was author of several works of a political character. Died, 1689.

Coverdale, Miles, bishop of Exeter, reformer and translator of the Bible, was born in Yorkshire in 1487. He studied at Cambridge, entered the Augustinian order, and was ordained priest in 1514. He afterwards zealously embraced the reformed faith, associated with other eminent men for conference on the Scriptures, aided Tyndale in his translation of the Bible, and, by permission of Henry VIII., published his own translation in 1535. It was the first printed English Bible. Three years later, while assisting at Paris in the publication of another edition, he was cited before the Inquisition, and the copies printed were condemned to be burnt. He returned to England, was made almoner to Queen Catherine Parr, and, in 1551, bishop of Exeter. He was deprived and imprisoned by Queen Mary, went abroad, and, after many wanderings, reached Geneva, still devoting himself to his chosen task, and contributing his aid to the 'Geneva Bible.' He returned after Mary's death, and held for a short time a rectory in London. Died there, 1568. The publication of his Bible was commemorated in England in October, 1835, its third centenary.

Coward, William, an English physician, and author of 'Thoughts on the Human Soul;' demonstrating the Notion of the Human Soul

united to the Human Body to be an Invention of the Heathens, and not consonant to the Principles of Philosophy or Reason.' This work excited considerable indignation among the more zealous divines, who procured an order to have it burned by the common hangman. He died about the year 1722.

Cowell, John, an English lawyer and antiquary; author of 'The Interpreter,' a law dictionary, which was burned by the common hangman on account of some unconstitutional doctrines on the king's prerogative, and 'The Institutes of the Laws of England.' Died, 1611.

Cowley, Abraham, an eminent English poet, born in London, 1618. Educated as a king's scholar at Westminster, he very early evinced a taste and aptitude for poetry; and, while only in his 15th year, published a volume entitled 'Poetical Blossoms,' which procured him considerable reputation. In 1636 he was elected a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge; where he produced a pastoral comedy, entitled 'Love's Riddle,' and 'Naufragium Jocularis,' a Latin comedy, which was performed by the members of his college. He resided at the University until 1643, when he was ejected by the Puritan visitors, and became an active partisan of the royal cause. He was much esteemed by Lord Falkland, and accompanied the king in several journeys. When the queen left the country he accompanied her Majesty, and remained abroad for some years; during which time he was a chief agent in managing the correspondence between the king and queen. In 1656 he returned to England, and soon after published a volume containing most of the poems printed in the final collection of his works. Being suspected by the party in power, he was thrown into prison, but released on the bail of Dr. Scarborough. He again went abroad, and was again employed in aiding the royal cause. After the Restoration he was for some time neglected; but at length, by the interest of the duke of Buckingham, he obtained the lease of a farm at Chertsey, which produced him about 300*l.* a year. Died, 1667.

Cowley, Hannah, an accomplished English dramatic writer; authoress of 'The Runaway,' 'The Belle's Stratagem,' 'More Ways than One,' &c., beside some poems and farces. The sprightliness of dialogue, and the variety of characters and incidents in her dramatic works, evince much versatility of genius. Died, 1809.

Cowley, Henry Wellesley, Lord, a distinguished diplomatist, the youngest son of the first earl of Mornington, and brother of the Marquis Wellesley and the Duke of Wellington, was born in 1773. His public debut was made as a précis writer in the Foreign Office; he then joined the embassy of Lord Malmesbury to Lille, where he became initiated in diplomatic affairs, and in 1797 he accompanied his brother Lord Wellington to India, in the capacity of private secretary. Here he was employed in various offices of great delicacy and responsi-

bility; but Europe had more attractions for him than the East, and he returned to England in 1804. In 1807 he was returned to parliament for Eye, and became one of the secretaries of the Treasury; but he did not make any great figure in parliament, and in 1809 he exchanged his parliamentary duties for the embassy at Madrid; a mission which, amid difficulties of all kinds, he ably fulfilled for thirteen years. In 1823 he went as ambassador to Vienna; here he remained till 1831; and was then raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Cowley—the original patronymic of the Wellesley family. In 1841 he was appointed ambassador to the court of the Tuileries. This office he held till the fall of Sir Robert Peel's ministry in 1846; but, long before this event, his declining health had made his retirement advisable, and he died in 1847.

Cowper, William, first Earl Cowper, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, was eldest son of Sir William Cowper, Bart., M.P. for Hertford in the reigns of Charles II. and William III., and was born at Hertford Castle in 1664. He was educated at a private school at St. Albans, and in his eighteenth year entered the Middle Temple. He married while still a student, was called to the bar in 1688, and the same year displayed his attachment to the principles of constitutional liberty by raising a small corps of volunteers and marching to the aid of William of Orange. He soon became the leader of the Home Circuit, and acquired a large practice in Westminster Hall. In 1695 he was returned, with his father, M.P. for Hertford; distinguished himself as a debater, and was made a king's counsel. He took part in the state trials which grew out of the assassination plot, and supported the bill of attainder against Sir John Fenwick. Having lost his seat for Hertford, in consequence of the popular feeling excited by the trial of his brother, Spencer Cowper, for murder, he was returned in 1702 for Bereairstone. Three years later, October 1705, he was made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal and a privy councillor. He applied himself honestly to the reform of abuses in Chancery, and, among others, abolished the customary new year's gifts to the Chancellor. He was named one of the commissioners to treat for the union with Scotland; was soon after created a peer by the title of Baron Cowper of Wingham, in Kent; and in May 1707, the Act of Union having passed, was declared first Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. Lord Cowper had long been the friend of Lord Somers, and was recognised as the most able legal member of the Whig party. As Chancellor he presided at the trial of Sacheverell, and pronounced sentence on him. In August 1710, with the other Whig ministers, Lord Cowper resigned, and retired into the country, firmly resisting the offers of Harley and the persuasion of the queen. He defended the duchess of Marlborough against the attack made on her by Bolingbroke, in the 'Examiner'; as the friend of religious liberty, opposed the 'Schism Bill,'

but unsuccessfully; was named one of the lords justices on the death of Queen Anne; and in August, 1714, was re-appointed Lord Chancellor. After the outbreak of the rebellion of 1715, he procured the passing of the Riot Act; and as Lord Steward presided at the trial of the rebel lords, and of the earl of Oxford. In March, 1718, he was created Viscount Fordwich and Earl Cowper, and in the following month once more resigned the Great Seal. He had shortly before successfully defended the Mutiny Bill, and after his resignation he continued to attend the House of Lords; opposed the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; opposed the Peerage Bill, the South Sea scheme, the bill for suppressing blasphemy and profaneness, levelled at the Unitarians, the bill for the banishment of Atterbury, and, finally, Walpole's bill against Roman Catholics and nonjurors. Earl Cowper was greatly distinguished for his integrity as a judge and a statesman, for his solid sense, manly eloquence, and graceful style and manners. He married a second wife in 1706, and left by her two sons and two daughters. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and one of the governors of the Charterhouse. Died at his seat at Colne Green, in Hertfordshire, Oct. 10, 1723, and was buried at Hertingfordbury.

Cowper, William, the distinguished English poet, was born at Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, Nov. 26, 1731. He was the son of the Rev. John Cowper, D.D., rector of that parish, and grandson of Spencer Cowper, a judge in the Court of Common Pleas and younger brother of Earl Cowper, above noticed. The poet's mother, who died in 1737, was Ann, daughter of Roger Donne, of Ludham Hall, in Norfolk. The delicate boy was at an early age sent to a country school, and at the age of 14 to Westminster School. Being naturally of a timid temper and sensitive frame, the rough usage he met with rendered school a place of complete torture to him. On quitting school, he was articled to an attorney, with whom he remained for three years, and then entered himself of the Middle Temple. While a law student he found a happy home in the house of his uncle, Ashley Cowper, for whose daughter, Theodora, he conceived the tenderest regard. She returned his love, but her father refused consent to their alliance, and Cowper lost at once a home, a dear companion, and the prospect of a smooth life-voyage. Thus cast forth and bereaved, he was more than ever unfit for the rough paths of life; and though the interest of his family procured him the honourable place of clerk of the Journals to the House of Lords, his nervousness and *mauvaise honte* obliged him to resign it. He fell into so terrible a state of nervous debility, that he was, in 1763, placed under the care of Dr. Cotton, at St. Albans. The skill and humanity of that gentleman restored him, and he retired to Huntingdon. Here he became acquainted with the family of the Unwins and an inmate of their house; and after Mr. Unwin's death he removed, with Mrs. Unwin, to Olney, Bucks. From that

time they lived together, and to Mrs. Unwin's tender affection, her unaffected piety and habitual cheerfulness, Cowper owed most of the happiness and peace of his life. At Olney he contracted a close friendship with John Newton, then curate of the parish, and subsequently with Lady Austen. One of his correspondents was Lady Hesketh, the married sister of his lost love. With Theodora he had no further direct intercourse, but she tenderly loved him and ministered secretly to his wants throughout his life. She lived till 1824. Cowper fell a second time into insanity in 1773; it took the form of paroxysms of religious despondency, and the fit lasted nearly four years. At the time of this seizure he was engaged, with Newton, in writing the 'Olney Hymns,' which were not published till 1779. After his recovery, in 1777, by Mary Unwin's counsel he applied himself to literary work, and produced the several poems which appeared in one volume in 1782. These were the 'Progress of Error,' 'Truth,' 'Table Talk,' 'Expostulation,' 'Conversation,' 'Retirement,' and others. Three years later appeared 'The Task,' 'Tirocinium,' &c. In 1786 Lady Hesketh visited him, and by her advice he removed the same year to Weston. He was at that time busy with his translation of Homer, which occupied him for six years, and was published in 1791. It is in blank verse, and has the merit of accuracy and a natural style, but lacks the fascinating flow of Pope's verse. Cowper translated also some of Madame Guyon's spiritual songs; and his correspondence, which exhibits him as one of the most elegant of English letter-writers, was voluminous. In August 1792 he visited Hayley at Earham: melancholy again seized him in 1794, and deepened into absolute despair, from which he never wholly emerged. His beloved friend, Mary Unwin, died in December, 1796, and Cowper himself died at East Dereham, in Norfolk, April 25, 1800. Among the numerous editions of his works we may mention those by Dr. Southey and the Rev. T. Grimshawe, both published in 1836, and a new one, with notes and a memoir, by John Bruce, 1865. Portraits of Cowper were painted by Abbot, Romney, and Lawrence.

Cox, David, one of the greatest of English water-colour painters, was born at Birmingham, in 1783. He first practised as a scene-painter in his native town, and afterwards in London, then applied himself by choice to water-colour painting, became acquainted with John Varley, and taking up his residence at Dulwich, diligently studied nature and the works of the old masters. In 1815 he settled at Hereford, returned to London in 1829, and again retired, in 1840, to Harborne near Birmingham. During the last years of his life he painted chiefly in oil, still, however, continuing to contribute to the exhibitions of the Water-Colour Society. His genius as a painter had a limited range, but within that range he was not surpassed. 'His great characteristics,' say the authors of 'A Century of Painters,' 'are a

generalised treatment of nature rather than individualised imitation; breadth, luminous freshness, and breezy motion.' He excelled in representing the moist brilliancy of early summer and the shimmer of foliage in the breeze of a sunshiny and showery day. Many of his best works are scenes in North Wales, one of the largest and most powerfully painted being 'A Welsh Funeral.' Died, June 7, 1859.

Cox, Richard, bishop of Ely, was born at Whaddon, Bucks, in 1499, and was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. Called by Wolsey to New College, Oxford, he embraced the opinions of the Reformers, and was consequently thrown into gaol, but obtained his release through the influence of Cranmer. He was then made master of Eton School, and subsequently became tutor to Prince Edward, after whose accession as Edward VI. he was made a privy councillor, almoner to the king, chancellor of Oxford, and dean of Westminster. During the reign of Mary he resided abroad, but returned to England on the accession of Elizabeth, and was made bishop of Ely in 1559. He contributed the translation of the Gospels, the Acts, and the Epistle to the Romans to the 'Bishops' Bible,' besides writing various controversial tracts. Died, 1581.

Coxie, Michael, a celebrated Flemish painter, born at Mechlin in 1497. He was a pupil of Bernard van Orley, and had with him the direction of the manufacture of the tapestries of the Sistine Chapel after the cartoons of Raphael. He studied the works of Raphael, and returned to Flanders, where he acquired both fame and fortune. He executed for Philip II. of Spain an admirable copy of the grand altar-piece by the Van Eycks at Ghent, which occupied him two years. His pictures are now rare. A set of illustrations to the story of Cupid and Psyche have been attributed to this master, but on unsatisfactory evidence. Died at Antwerp, 1592.

Coxe, William, historian and traveller, was born in 1747. After receiving an university education, he successively accompanied several young noblemen to the Continent in the capacity of tutor; and on his return obtained various preferments in the church till he became a canon residentiary of Salisbury and arch-deacon of Wilts. He was the author of 'Travels in Switzerland;' 'Travels in Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark;' a 'History of the House of Austria;' his best work, painstaking, and not very lively reading, but well supported by references to his authorities; 'Historical Memoirs of the Kings of Spain;' 'Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole;' and other works equally interesting and valuable for their research and adherence to truth. Died, 1828.

Coyvel, the name of several eminent French painters. **Noël Coyvel** was born in 1628, and died in 1707. He adorned the old Louvre and the Tuileries, painted some fine pictures for the council-hall of Versailles, and executed several Scriptural pieces of great merit. His son, **Antoine**, born at Paris, 1661, was the

most distinguished of his family as painter and engraver. He studied under his father and at Rome, and became director of the Academy at Paris, and first painter to the king. He painted in the Palais Royal a series of 15 scenes from the *Æneid*. His style was not free from the mannerism of the French school. Died, 1721.

—**Noël Nicolas**, usually called *Coyvel the uncle*, despised the false glitter of this school, and aimed only at truth and nature. He died in 1735.—**Charles Antoine**, the son of Antoine, was a copyist of his father's manner, and accommodated himself to the prevailing taste of the times for gaudy colouring. Born, 1694; died, 1752.

Coysevox, Antoine, a celebrated French sculptor, was born at Lyons, in 1640; and died at Paris, in 1720. Among his best works are the monument of Cardinal Mazarin; an equestrian statue of Louis XIV.; the monument of Colbert; Fame and Mercury on winged horses, &c. Coysevox was received at the Academy in 1680, and became professor and chancellor. On account of the beauty and animation of his portrait busts, he was called the *Vandyke of sculpture*.

Cozens, John, one of the earliest English water-colour painters, was born in 1752. His father, Alexander Cozens, also a painter, was a natural son of Peter the Great, by an Englishwoman. He showed great talent for drawing in childhood, was patronised by Beckford, and visited Italy with him, and many of his best pictures are of Italian scenery. So poetic and impressive were some of his works, that Constable called him the greatest genius that ever touched landscape, and Turner avowed that he learnt more from his 'Alpine Landscape with the March of Hannibal' than from any other painting. Yet his works were very little known to the public. He died in 1796 or 1799, having become insane about two years before his death, and been supported by Sir G. Beaumont.

Crabbe, George, an English poet, was born at Aldborough in Suffolk, in 1764. He was brought up to the medical profession, but from his strong propensity to verse-making he abandoned it, and in 1780 began to try his fortune as *littérateur* in London. He obtained the friendship and assistance of Burke, published one of his poems, and soon after entered the church. He was for several years chaplain to the duke of Rutland, had the curacy of Strathern and other livings, and in 1813 that of Trowbridge, where he spent the rest of his life. His principal poems are 'The Library,' 'The Village,' 'The Parish Register,' 'The Borough,' and 'Tales of the Hall,' all characterised by homely truthfulness, simplicity, and pathos. His poems are like Dutch paintings, they are likely to keep their power to charm. Died, 1832. An elegant edition of his works, with a Life and Notes, by his son, was published in 1834.

Craig, John, a Scotch mathematician of the 17th century, famous for a work entitled 'Theologiæ Christianæ Principia Mathematica.' The object of this curious tract is to apply mathematical calculations to the credibility of the Gospel history; upon which principle he maintains that the Christian religion must end, according to the doctrine of chances, in the year 8150, when our Saviour will make his second appearance!

Craig, Sir Thomas, an eminent Scotch jurist, was born in 1548. He studied the civil law at the university of Paris, became an eminent advocate, and wrote, among other works, a treatise on feudal law, which has often been reprinted. Died, 1608.

Craik, George Little, Professor of English Literature and History at Queen's College, Belfast, was born at Kennoway, in Fifeshire, in 1798. He was educated at the university of St. Andrews, and after being engaged for a time, first as tutor, then as editor of a local paper, he settled in London in 1826, and began his career as author by profession. He was soon associated with Charles Knight in his popular literary undertakings, and contributed to the 'Library of Entertaining Knowledge,' 'Penny Cyclopædia,' 'Penny Magazine,' and the 'Weekly Volumes.' He had chosen a sphere of solid usefulness, and with patient courage held on his way, not growing rich, but reaping the better reward of honourable recognition. He removed to Belfast on being appointed in 1849 to the professorship of English literature, and his services as a teacher were highly appreciated. Among his works are 'The Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties,' 'History of English Literature and the English Language,' 'Romance of the Peerage,' 'History of British Commerce,' 'Bacon and his Writings,' 'Spenser and his Poetry,' &c. He also edited and contributed to the 'Pictorial History of England.' Among his personal friends he numbered Thomas Carlyle, Dr. Chalmers, John Forster, Dr. Neill Arnott, and other eminent men. He married in 1823, lost his wife in 1856, and left two daughters surviving. Died, at Belfast, June 25, 1866, and was buried at Holywood.

Craikenthorpe, Richard, a learned English divine, was born in Westmoreland in 1567, was educated at Oxford, and in 1598 was chosen fellow of Queen's College. He was presented to the rectory of Black Notley in Essex, and had a great reputation as a canonist and ecclesiastical antiquary. He was author of some able works in support of Protestantism. The most important is the 'Defensio Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ contra M. Antonii de Dominis archiepiscopi Spalatensis injurias,' which appeared in 1625. It was republished at Oxford, in 1847, as part of the 'Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology.' Died, 1624.

Cramer, Gabriel, an eminent geometer; editor of the works of Wolf and the Bernoullis, and author of several mathematical and algebraic works. Born, 1704; died, 1752.

Cramer, John Anthony, D.D., dean of

Carlisle, a well-known writer on subjects of classical antiquity, was born in Switzerland, 1793. He received his education in England, and in 1811 was admitted a student of Christchurch, Oxford, where he greatly distinguished himself, and gradually rose through all the university honours, till, in 1831, he was appointed Principal of New Hall Inn. During this period he was actively engaged in literary pursuits; and his descriptions of Ancient Italy, Asia Minor, and Ancient Greece, are enduring monuments of his accuracy and research. In 1842 he succeeded Dr. Arnold as Regius Professor of Modern History; and in 1844 he was nominated to the deanery of Carlisle. Died, 1848.

Cranach, Lucas. [**Kranach**.]

Cranmer, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, memorable for the part he took in the Reformation, was born at Aslacton, Nottinghamshire, in 1489, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge. The opinion which he gave on the question of Henry VIIIth's divorce from his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, recommended him to the king, who employed him to vindicate the measure, and sent him, in 1530, with other envoys, to maintain his view before the Pope, Clement VII. He took with him the opinions which had been obtained from the foreign universities in favour of the same view. His mission was fruitless. On his way home Cranmer visited Germany, and at Nürnberg married a niece of Oslander. After his return he was raised by papal bull to the archbishopric of Canterbury, in which office he zealously promoted the cause of the Reformation. Through his influence the Bible was translated and read in churches; and he greatly aided in the suppression of the monasteries. A few weeks after his appointment he pronounced, in a court held at Dunstable, the sentence of divorce of Catherine, and confirmed the king's marriage with Anne Boleyn. In 1536, when Anne Boleyn was destined to lose her reputation and her life, Cranmer promoted the sentence of divorce. This, and other compliances with the royal will, insured him the support of Henry in all his contests with bishop Gardiner and others, who accused him of heresy and faction. By Henry's will he was appointed one of the council of regency to Edward VI.; and as the young king was brought up chiefly under the archbishop's care, it enabled him to further the objects of the Reformation in a regular and consistent manner, by framing the liturgy, the homilies, articles of religion, &c. When Edward was prevailed on to alter the succession in favour of Lady Jane Grey, the archbishop unwillingly consented. On the accession of Mary he was committed to the Tower, and convicted of high treason for his share in the proclamation of Lady Jane. Pardonèd soon after, he was then convicted of heresy. He made many applications for pardon, and in the weakness of his old age even signed a recantation of his principles. But when Cranmer, who had been sent to Oxford, was brought into St. Mary's church to read his recantation in public,

he besought the forgiveness of God for his apostasy, and exhorted the people against the errors of the church of Rome, declaring that nothing could afford him consolation but the prospect of extenuating his guilt by encountering the fiery torments which awaited him. This greatly enraged his adversaries, who, after vilifying him as a hypocrite and heretic, dragged him to the stake opposite Baliol College. He approached it with a cheerful countenance, and met his death with the utmost fortitude, exclaiming, as he thrust his right hand into the flames, 'This unworthy hand! this unworthy hand!' Whatever may be said with regard to his submission to the will of a despotic sovereign, or his occasional failure in courage, it is certain that no man contributed so much as Cranmer to the establishment and independence of the English church. Nothing could more strongly evince his sincerity than the fact that in his courage survived a public confession of dishonour. Died, March 21, 1556. There is a fine portrait of Cranmer in the British Museum, the only signed work of Gerlach Flicke. Another portrait, attributed to Holbein, is in Jesus College, Cambridge.

Cranz, or Kranz, David, a Moravian preacher, was born in 1723, and resided several years as a missionary in Greenland, of which country he wrote a valuable history; also 'A History of the Moravians.' Died, 1777.

Crashaw, Richard, poet, born in London, and educated at the Charterhouse and at Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1638. He entered the church and became a popular preacher, but being expelled from the university by the parliament in 1644, he went to France. He was a friend of the poet Cowley; and having embraced the Roman Catholic faith, went to Rome and became secretary to one of the cardinals, and was appointed to a canonry at Loretto. His poems belong to the school of George Herbert, and some of them are supposed to have furnished hints afterwards turned to good account both by Milton and Pope. Died, at Loretto, 1650.

Crassus, Marcus Licinius, the celebrated Roman consul and triumvir, enormously rich and passionately fond of money, took part with Sulla in the civil war. As prætor, in B.C. 71, he was sent against the insurgent gladiators under Spartacus, and totally defeated them near Rhegium. The next year he was consul with Pompey, and made an extraordinary display of his wealth and hospitality. Pompey and Crassus were, however, personal enemies, and it needed the powerful influence of Cæsar to effect a formal reconciliation between them, which took place in B.C. 60, the first triumvirate being then formed. Consul again five years later, Crassus had Syria for his province, and made war on the Parthians. He was defeated by them with immense slaughter, and was put to death, B.C. 53. It is said that Orodes, king of Parthia, had melted gold poured into the dead mouth, with the taunt, 'Have your fill now of what you loved best.'

Craterus. [See *Antipater*.]

Cratesicles. [See *Cleomenes III.*]

Cratinus, an Athenian poet, to whom the invention of satirical comedy is attributed. Nine of his twenty-one comedies carried off the prize. He was a very intemperate man, but nevertheless attained the age of 97. Died, B.C. 422.

Crayer, Caspar de, Dutch painter, was born at Antwerp about 1582. He was a pupil of Raphael Coxcie, and soon obtained a great reputation. He painted a large number of altar-pieces for Ghent, Brussels, and other cities of the Netherlands, and received high encomiums from Rubens. He lived simply and temperately, preserved his health and faculty to a great age, and painted the 'Martyrdom of St. Blaise' when 86 years old. Died at Ghent, 1669.

Crebillon, Prosper Jolyot de, French dramatic poet, was born at Dijon, in 1674. He was intended for the legal profession, but devoted himself to the tragic muse, and produced 'Idomeneus,' which met with success. This was followed by 'Atræus,' 'Electra,' and 'Rhadamistus,' which were still more successful. He then led a secluded life for many years, but again resumed his dramatic labours, and produced the tragedies of 'Catiline' and 'The Triumvirate.' Died, 1762.

Crebillon, Claude Prosper Jolyot de, son of the preceding, was born at Paris, in 1707. He was for a time in high repute for his wit and gaiety, which made him a pleasant companion, and for his clever but licentious novels, which are best forgotten. Died, 1777.

Credi, Lorenzo di, Italian painter, was born at Florence in 1459. He learnt the art of the goldsmith of his father, studied painting under Verrocchio, and had Leonardo da Vinci and Perugino for his fellow-pupils and friends. His works resemble in style those of Leonardo. Holy Families, Madonnas, and similar sacred subjects chiefly engaged his pencil. Credi was a man of pure and honourable character, and belonging to the class of the 'Piagnoni,' was one of those who contributed to the famous Carnival bonfire of impurities and frivolities, ordered by Savonarola in 1497. Verrocchio named him his executor, and recommended him for the completion of the Colleoni monument. One of his most important works is the 'Nativity,' now in the Florentine Academy. The National Gallery possesses two small examples. Died at Florence, 1537.

Creech, Thomas, an English poet, was born at Blandford, Dorsetshire, in 1659; and after receiving the rudiments of a classical education at Sherborne free-school, finished his studies at Wadham College, Oxford. He translated into English verse Lucretius, Horace, Theocritus, &c. Died by his own hand, 1700.

Crellius, Johann, a German Unitarian divine, was born in 1590, and was one of the ablest advocates of that sect, which he defended against Grotius. Died, 1633.

Cremonese, Il. [*Caletti, Giuseppe.*]

Crescens. [*See Justinus, St.*]

Crescentius, patrician of Rome, who in the year 987 placed himself at the head of the citizens and attempted to shake off the yoke of the Emperor and establish a republic. He expelled the Pope, John XVI., and assumed the government of Rome. Anticipating the intervention of Otto III., he recalled the Pope the same year. He renewed his attempt in 997, expelling Pope Gregory V., and setting up a rival, John XVII., who was soon after arrested, imprisoned, and disgracefully treated. Crescentius was besieged in the castle of St. Angelo by the Emperor, induced to capitulate by a promise of safety, and then hung and beheaded. It is said that his widow, Stephanía, avenged this treachery by first accepting Otto as her lover and then administering poison to him.

Crescenzi, Pietro, the restorer of the scientific study of agriculture in Europe, was born at Bologna in 1230. He spent a long life in acquiring and disseminating agricultural knowledge; and his '*Opus Ruralium Commodorum*' is a masterly production, founded on simple principles, and free from many errors that continued to prevail even for centuries after. The earliest printed edition is of 1471. The work was at once translated into Italian, and in 1486 into French. It has been often republished.

Crescimbeni, Giovanni Maria, Italian poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1663. He was educated by the Jesuits, and settled at Rome, where he took part in founding the Arcadian Academy, of which he held the office of Custos for nearly 40 years. He was patronised by Popes Clement XI. and Benedict XIII. His '*Rime*' appeared in 1695. His other works are '*Istoria della volgar Poesia*,' '*Le Vite degli Arcadi illustri*,' &c. Died, 1728.

Crespi, Giuseppe Maria (Lo Spagnuolo), Italian painter, was born at Bologna in 1666. He was a pupil of Canuti and Carlo Cignani, and afterwards studied and copied the works of Correggio, the Caracci, and other masters. He painted rapidly, with much caprice and carelessness. Among his works are the '*Seven Sacraments*,' an '*Ecce Homo*,' a '*Supper*,' &c. Crespi was also an engraver. Died, 1747.

Creswell, Sir Creswell, first judge of the Divorce Court, was born in 1794. After studying at the Charterhouse and at Cambridge, he was called to the bar in 1819. He entered parliament as member for Liverpool in 1837. Five years later he was appointed a justice of the Common Pleas, and filled that office sixteen years, distinguishing himself by his acuteness, and the ease with which he unravelled difficult and complicated cases. On the establishment of the Divorce Court in 1858, he was named first judge. The practice was new, the cases very numerous, and the labour immense; but Sir Creswell achieved a great success. He adjudicated upon more than a thousand cases,

and only in one instance was any decision of his reversed. In private as in public life he was very highly esteemed. Died suddenly in July, 1863.

Crewe, Nathaniel, bishop of Durham, was the fifth son of John, Lord Crewe, and was born in 1633. He was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, of which he was chosen fellow, and graduated M.A. in 1658. He took holy orders about 1664, was successively proctor of the university, clerk of the closet to Charles II., and dean of Chichester. In 1671 he was made bishop of Oxford, and was translated three years later to the see of Durham. He was a privy councillor under Charles II. and James II., and a member of two important ecclesiastical commissions. He obtained his episcopal dignity partly through the influence of James II., then duke of York, and partly by paying a large sum to one of the king's mistresses. During the reign of James this prelate aided and counselled him in all his most obnoxious measures, and was also among the earliest of those who abandoned him, and voted that the throne was abdicated. But his base and time-serving conduct did not prevent his being excepted from the Act of Indemnity in 1690, and he was only spared from degradation at the intercession of Tillotson. In 1691 he succeeded to the title of Lord Crewe, on the death of his brother. He was a munificent benefactor to Lincoln College, of which he had been rector from 1668. Died, September 18, 1721.

Crichton, James, named *The Admirable*, was born in Scotland in 1560. His father was a lord of session, and through his mother he was of royal descent. He was educated at the university of St. Andrews, and graduated M.A. in 1575. He was one of the young men selected to be fellow-students of the young King James VI. under the direction of George Buchanan. He then went to France, where he continued his studies, and also, as he held fast to the Romish church, took part in the war carried on by Henry III. against the Huguenots. The beauty of his person, the strength and agility he displayed, joined to his multifarious accomplishments and surprising capacity of eloquent talk, made him the admiration of all. About 1580 he went to Italy, visiting probably Genoa and Rome, and then Venice, where he was warmly received by the great printer Aldus. He was introduced to the Doge and Senate, created astonishment at Venice and Padua by his brilliant off-hand discourses on philosophy, theology, and other high themes, and his challenge to disputation in any of several languages, and on either side of any controversy. He next went to Mantua, and was appointed tutor to the son of the Duke. He was attacked in the streets one night by a party of men armed and masked; overcame them by superior skill, and recognised his pupil, to whom he at once presented his sword. The young prince immediately ran him through with it, 3rd July, 1582. He has left no literary remains of importance.

Crillon, Louis de Balbe de Berton de, a distinguished French general, was born in Provence in 1641. He distinguished himself during five reigns, Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., Henry III., and Henry IV., and received from Henry IV. the title of 'le brave des braves.' In 1557 he became aide-de-camp to the duke of Guise, and distinguished himself greatly at the siege of Calais, where he was the first to mount the breach, as he was at many subsequent sieges. He was wounded at the battles of St. Denis and Jarnac, at the siege of Poitiers, at Moncontour, and at St. Jean d'Angély. Throughout the civil war he was faithful to the monarchy; but was not made privy to the massacre of St. Bartholomew. He took a prominent part at the siege of Rochelle in 1573, and accompanied the duke of Anjou to Poland, on his election to the throne. He distinguished himself in the war of the League, and in 1586 commanded under Epemon in Provence. When solicited by Henry III. to assassinate the duke of Guise he firmly refused to stain his name by such an act of infamy. He was at the battle of Ivry and the siege of Paris; followed Henry IV. to Rouen; in 1600 commanded in Savoy; and soon after retired to his estates. The assassination of his beloved master threw him into a melancholy, from which he did not recover. Died, 1615.

Crillon-Mahon, Louis de Berton des Balbes de Quiers, Duke de, French general, was born in 1718. He served in the Italian campaign of 1733, in the German campaign of 1742, in which he was taken prisoner, and at the battle of Fontenoy. He was at the taking of Namur, at the battles of Rocoux, Rossbach, and Lützelburg, soon after which he entered the service of Spain. In 1782 he took Minorca, and received the title of duke of Mahon. Died at Madrid, 1796.

Cristall, Joshua, water-colour painter, and one of the founders of the Water-Colour Society, was born at Camborne in Cornwall, in 1767. He was carefully educated by his mother, and by his strong passion for art conquered the opposition of his father, bravely faced the hardships in which it involved him, and found his proper field. He studied diligently at the Royal Academy, and also with other young artists, at the house of Dr. Munro. One of the first members, he was also a steady contributor to the Water-Colour Society, and was president from 1821 to 1831. Cristall painted figure subjects, landscapes, and sea pieces, and a few portraits. His style was large, simple and distinctive. He married Miss Cozens, a lady of cultivated mind and attractive manners, in 1813; and died, childless, at London, October 18, 1847.

Critias, one of the Thirty Tyrants of Athens. He was a pupil of Socrates, but his political conduct was such as to render him by no means a credit to his great master. He is said to have distinguished himself even among the Thirty for cruelty and avarice. When Thrasybulus and his patriotic friends took arms

against the Thirty, Critias was slain in an attack made on the Piræus, in the year 404 B.C.

Crivelli, Carlo, a distinguished Italian painter, was a native of Venice. The dates of his birth and death, as well as those of most of his works, are unknown; but it is ascertained that he painted in 1468 and as late as 1495. He is said to have been a pupil of Jacobello del Fiore, spent his life for the most part at Ascoli, and was knighted by Ferdinand, king of Naples, in 1490. His best pictures are of small size, and are distinguished for their careful finish, and the habitual introduction of fruit and flowers. The National Gallery possesses several good examples of Crivelli: a 'Madonna and Child enthroned,' an 'Annunciation,' the 'Beato Ferretti,' and a Pietà.

Cressus, the fifth and last king of Lydia. He succeeded his father Alyattes in the year 557 B.C., and was so successful in all his enterprises, that he soon became one of the richest monarchs of his time. The common story respecting him, which is for the most part merely legendary, is as follows. Vain of his wealth, he asked the philosopher Solon what he thought of his good fortune: 'I pronounce no man fortunate until his death,' was the sage's reply. Subsequently the wealthy and powerful monarch was made prisoner by Cyrus, king of Persia. When bound to the stake and about to be burnt to death, he recalled the words of Solon, and thrice repeated his name. Cyrus demanded an explanation. Cressus gave it; and Cyrus not only spared his life, but also took him into his favour and protection. Cyrus at his death recommended Cressus to the favour of Cambyse, who nevertheless treated him with great cruelty, and ordered him to be put to death; but of the time and place of the death of Cressus nothing is known.

Croft, William, Mus. D., an excellent English musician and composer. He was a native of Warwickshire, and was made organist of the Chapel Royal in 1707, and in the following year organist of Westminster Abbey. His best anthems, and a sublime burial service, were published in 1724 in two folio volumes, under the title of 'Musica Sacra.' Born, 1677; died, 1727. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Croker, the Right Hon. **John Wilson**, who earned great distinction in the fields of literature and party politics, was born in Galway in 1780. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, called to the bar in 1807, and sat in the House of Commons from 1808 to 1832, having during that period represented in succession Downpatrick, Athlone, Yarmouth, Bodmin, and the University of Dublin, and gained the reputation of being one of the most eloquent and accomplished debaters in the House. During all this period he held the office of secretary to the Admiralty. But it was more as a political writer than a debater that Mr. Croker obtained his reputation. He was one of the founders of, and most fre-

quent contributors to, the *Quarterly Review*; and his powers of sarcasm, coupled with the high position which he held in the Tory party, gave his writings a degree of interest out of all proportion to their intrinsic merits. The works which are most likely to perpetuate his name are his editions of 'Boswell's Life of Johnson,' and Lord Hervey's 'Memoirs of the Reign of George II.,' and his 'Stories from the History of England,' which Sir Walter Scott took as his model for his 'Tales of a Grandfather.' At the time of his death he was engaged in preparing an edition of the works of Alexander Pope. Mr. Croker's long and faithful services to his party were rewarded by his being made a privy councillor in 1828, and by a pension of 1500*l.* a year, and apartments in Kensington Palace. Died, 1857.

Croker, Thomas Crofton, F.S.A., a distinguished writer and antiquary, was born at Cork, in 1798. When fifteen years of age, he was apprenticed to a mercantile firm; and during his leisure hours he devoted himself to making sketches in pen and ink, in which he afterwards excelled, and to the cultivation of that taste for antiquities which never left him. In 1819, through the influence of Mr. Wilson Croker, he obtained a clerkship in the Admiralty, and soon rose to the most confidential employments. Shortly after settling in London he contributed several papers to the 'Talisman' on the local antiquities of Ireland. In 1824 he published his 'Researches in the South of Ireland,' with magnificent illustrations. This was followed next year by 'The Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland,' a work which has frequently been reprinted and translated, and which procured him the personal acquaintance of Sir W. Scott. Besides contributing largely to the 'Annals,' he became in 1827 editor of the 'Christmas Box,' which, however, only lived two years; and in 1829 he published the 'Legends of the Lakes,' with illustrations by MacIise, which afterwards appeared under the title of a 'Guide to the Lakes.' For an account of his other works, and papers in journals, literary and antiquarian, the reader may refer to the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for October 1854. Died, 1854.

Croly, George, LL.D., was born in Dublin, August, 1780, and was educated at Trinity College. He was ordained to an Irish curacy, but, not obtaining any higher preferment, he turned his mind wholly to literature, and contributed very largely to the periodical press, especially 'Blackwood's Magazine,' and the 'Literary Gazette,' the 'Standard,' and the 'Universal Review.' He was presented, in 1835, to the rectory of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, where he discharged the duties of his office with zeal, and attained high reputation as a preacher, while with unabated diligence he continued his literary labours. Among his many works may be mentioned 'The Three Cycles of Revelation,' 'Life of George IV.,' 'Life of Burke,' essays on 'The Character of William Pitt and Napoleon I.,' the 'Angel of

the World,' and other poems, 'Salathiel,' 'Tales of St. Bernard,' &c. He died, November 24, 1860, aged 80. 'Recollections of Dr. Croly,' by Richard Herring, have since appeared.

Cromarty, Lord. [*See* **Stuart, Charles Edward.**]

Crome, John, an admirable English landscape painter, usually called **Old Crome**, was a native of Norwich. He was born in 1769, and passed an uneventful life, first as a house painter, and then as a drawing-master in his native city. His style was influenced by the study of a small collection of Dutch and Flemish pictures. Introduced about 1790 to Sir W. Beechey, he frequently visited him in London; married early; took a leading part in founding, in 1803, the Norwich Society of Artists, and was a constant contributor to their exhibitions; and occasionally exhibited at the Royal Academy. He was, however, but little known till after his death. His reputation has steadily risen, and his works, chiefly sketches in oil of scenes in the neighbourhood of Norwich, or on the coast of Norfolk, are now highly esteemed. In accurate observation of nature, faithful and unaffected delineation of peaceful rural scenery, and powerful portraiture of some aspects of sea and sky, few English painters have surpassed him. His pictures have formed for some years one of the attractions of the exhibition of the British Institution. His 'Mousehold Heath' is in the National Gallery. Noticeable among his other works are 'A Clump of Trees, Hautbois Common,' 'Coast Scene near Yarmouth,' and 'Slate Quarries.' Died, April 22, 1821. A volume of his etchings, entitled 'Norfolk Picturesque Scenery,' was published in 1834, and again in 1838.

Crompton, Samuel, inventor of the spinning machine called 'the Mule,' was born near Bolton, in Lancashire, in 1753. After receiving a good general education, he worked as a weaver in his mother's house, amusing his leisure hours in the winter with the violin constructed by himself, and in the summer with country rambles. The construction of his first mule cost him five years' toil, and was completed in 1779. In it he combined the rollers which had been long in use with the jenny-wheel of Hargreaves; but the main feature of his invention was the spindle carriage, by which the thread was saved from strain till it was completed. He worked on secretly with his machine, and produced yarn of such quality as surprised and puzzled the manufacturers, and brought on him, shy man as he was, a storm of inquisitive persecution. At length he gave up his invention to the public, on the faith of promises which were not kept, and was left entirely without recompense. A proposal was made to him by Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Peel to join his firm, but he declined. He struggled on in the face of severe trials and great despondency, made attempts to obtain some public recognition of his services, and at length received an insignificant grant from the

CROMWELL

government. Such was the effect of his invention, that in eight years from its introduction to the public the importation of cotton rose from under seven million to above thirty-two million pounds. In 1811 five million or more of his mule spindles were in use in the United Kingdom. Crompton died at Bolton, June 26, 1827. An interesting account of his life, by G. J. French, was published in 1869.

Cromwell, Thomas, Earl of Essex, chief minister to Henry VIII., was born near London, about 1490. He was the son of a blacksmith, had but a middling education, and got a clerkship in an English factory at Antwerp, whence he was sent to Italy. He appears to have served in the wars there for a time, and on his return to England entered the service of Cardinal Wolsey, won his esteem, and was faithful to him in his disgrace. He then entered the king's service, and obtained, with his favour, many of the highest offices of state. He was privy councillor, principal secretary of state, and, about 1536, vicar-general, and vicegerent, in all matters of religion. Cromwell was the friend of Cranmer, and contributed by various measures to the establishment of the reformed doctrines and worship. He took a leading part in the suppression of the monasteries. In 1539 he was created Earl of Essex, but he soon lost the favour of the king, and then all was lost. For his elevation, honours, and administration had made him a host of enemies. In 1540 he was imprisoned, attainted on charges of treason, heresy, and extortion, was not allowed to make any defence, and was executed on Tower Hill, July 28, 1540. He did not fall like a brave man, but made the most abject entreaties to the king for his mercy. His character and measures are painted in most unlike colours by writers of different parties. Two portraits of Cromwell, attributed to Holbein, were lent to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).

Cromwell, Oliver, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, and one of the most extraordinary characters in history, was the grandson of Sir Henry Cromwell, and the son of Robert Cromwell, a man of good property, and a brewer at Huntingdon, where Oliver was born, April 25, 1599. Having been educated at the free school of that city, and at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, he became a law student at Lincoln's Inn. Here, however, he did not remain long; as in his 21st year he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir James Bouchier, and settled at Huntingdon. In his youth he is said, by royalist writers, to have indulged in profligate habits, which he must soon have laid aside; and that his character and manner of life were such as to obtain the esteem and confidence of his neighbours, is evident from the fact that he was elected member of parliament for Huntingdon in 1628. His first appearance in parliament was in February, 1629. In 1640 he represented Cambridge. In his parliamentary career he was remarkable rather for his business-like habits and energy

of character, than for elegance of language or gracefulness of delivery. His appearance and dress, too, were plain and unprepossessing. He notwithstanding acquired considerable influence even in parliament; and in 1642, when it was resolved to levy forces to oppose the king, Cromwell received a commission from the earl of Essex, and raised a troop of horse at Cambridge, of which he, of course, had the command. He soon distinguished himself by his courage and military skill, especially at the battle of Marston Moor, in 1644; he was excepted from the self-denying ordinance, and soon after won the decisive victory of Naseby. In 1648 he defeated the Scots at Preston, and soon after invaded Scotland and took Berwick. He was a member of the High Court of Justice for the trial of Charles I., and signed the warrant for his execution. In August, 1649, he was named lord-lieutenant and commander-in-chief in Ireland, stormed Drogheda, and put to death the whole garrison; and soon after Wexford. Other great towns submitted without resistance, and Ireland was subdued. In consequence of the expected return of Prince Charles to Scotland, Cromwell was recalled, leaving Ireton as deputy. He was appointed lord-general, and set out for Scotland. On the 3rd September, 1650, the great battle of Dunbar was fought, and the Scots were totally defeated. Edinburgh surrendered, and Perth was taken some months later. Charles having marched into England, Cromwell followed him, and on the 3rd September, 1651, won the decisive battle of Worcester. Cromwell took up his residence at Hampton Court in the following month. In 1653, while the Dutch war was going on, he dissolved the Long Parliament, formed a council of state, and had a new parliament called, which soon resigned its power to Cromwell, and by the 'Instrument of Government' he was created 'Lord Protector.' The next year he had to mourn the loss of his noble mother, who died in Whitehall, November 18, and was honoured, against her wish, with a magnificent funeral in Westminster Abbey. Her body was exhumed at the Restoration. Cromwell showed himself equal to the hard task he had undertaken, by sharp, decisive means keeping down plotting royalists, jealous presbyterians, and intractable levellers; and by a magnanimous foreign policy making England greater and more honoured than ever. He interfered for the protection of the Vaudois Protestants, cruelly persecuted by the duke of Savoy, and had a large sum raised for their relief. He did not succeed with his parliaments, and had to rule mostly without them. At last care, anxiety, and growing perplexities wore him out; he became gloomy and suspicious; was overwhelmed by sorrow at the death of his favourite daughter, Elizabeth, Lady Claypole; fell sick, and died about a month after her, September 3, 1658, anniversary of his two victories of Dunbar and Worcester. He was interred in the chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster; but the body was torn from its

resting-place at the Restoration, exposed at Tyburn, with those of Bradshaw and Ireton, the head cut off, and the remains buried under the gallows. His widow survived till 1666. His daughter Bridget became the wife of Ireton, and afterwards of Fleetwood; Mary married Lord Fauconberg; and Frances, Mr. Rich and Sir John Russell. Cromwell had appointed his eldest son, **Richard**, to succeed him; but the reins of government were not to be held by one so virtuous and incompetent; and having been compelled by the officers to dissolve the parliament, he abdicated, April 22, 1659, and ended his days in tranquil seclusion at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, in 1712. His brother **Henry**, whose upright administration, as viceroy of Ireland, had gained him many friends, also retired to private life, and died in 1674. The most important contribution to the history of this great man yet made is the 'Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell,' by Thomas Carlyle: a work which has brought about a revolution in the general way of thinking about its hero. It appeared in 1845, and has passed through several editions. Other valuable works are Guizot's *Lives of Oliver and Richard Cromwell*, and the *Life of Oliver*, by John Forster. There are portraits of Cromwell by Walker, Samuel Cooper, and Bernard Lens. Walker's is in the British Museum, and there are duplicates in some private collections; Cooper's is in the possession of the duke of Devonshire; and Lens's in the collection of the duke of Portland. A fine drawing from the life, in the possession of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, was lent to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866). The National Portrait Gallery possesses a terra-cotta bust, modelled from life by Pierce.

Cromwell, Henry and Richard. [See **Cromwell, Oliver.**]

Cromwell, Oliver, great grandson of Henry, second son of the Protector. He was for several years a solicitor in London, and held the appointment of clerk to St. Thomas's Hospital. He is noticed here chiefly on account of his valuable publication, entitled 'Memoirs of the Protector Cromwell, and his sons Richard and Henry; illustrated by Original Letters and other Family Papers.' He succeeded to the family estate of Theobalds, which descended to him through the children of Richard Cromwell, and died at Cheshunt Park, Herts, in 1821, aged 79.

Crotch, William, musical composer and writer on music, was born at Norwich in 1775. His musical genius appeared at a very early age, and he became doctor and professor of music at Oxford, in 1797. His compositions, both vocal and instrumental, are numerous, and he was author of 'Elements of Musical Composition and Thorough-Bass,' and 'Specimens of Music of all Ages.' He became head of the Royal Academy of Music, and died at Taunton in 1847.

Crowne, John, a poet and dramatist of the 17th century, and the contemporary of

Dryden. He was a native of Nova Scotia, but passed the greater part of his life in England. At the command of Charles II. he wrote the 'Masque of Calisto;' and subsequently he ridiculed the Whig party, in his comedy of 'The City Politicks.' He lived in comparative retirement for some time; but having written his comedy, 'Sir Courtly Nice,' the king promised to give him a place. The king's death, however, on the very day on which the piece had its final rehearsal disappointed him. Died, about 1704.

Croze, Mathurin Veyssière de la, French Oriental scholar; born at Nantes, 1661. Author of 'Histoire du Christianisme des Indes,' 'Lexicon Egyptiaco-Latinum,' and other works. He was for some time an ecclesiastic of the Benedictine congregation of St. Maur; but in 1696 he quitted the cloister and embraced Protestantism at Basel. He went afterwards to Berlin, and became Royal Librarian and Professor of Philosophy at the French College. Died, 1739.

Cruden, Alexander, known during his life by his assumed title of 'Alexander the Corrector,' was born at Aberdeen, in 1701, and was educated with a view to becoming a minister of the kirk of Scotland. But he exhibited such an unsteadiness of intellect, that he was not considered fit for the ministry; and, proceeding to London, maintained himself for some time by giving private lessons in the classics. In 1732 he commenced business as a bookseller. While thus employed, he devoted his leisure to compiling his useful 'Concordance of the Old and New Testaments,' which he dedicated to Queen Caroline. Soon afterwards he became lunatic, and was placed in a mad-house. He contrived to make his escape, and brought an action for false imprisonment, but was non-suited. He subsequently resumed his old employment of correcting the press, but again exhibited marks of a deranged intellect. As a literary man he was extremely industrious; and his 'Concordance' holds a high place in the estimation of Biblical students. Died, 1770, aged 69.

Cruikshank, William, an eminent English surgeon, anatomist, and medical writer; author of 'The Anatomy of the Absorbent Vessels of the Human Body,' 'Experiments on the Insensible Perspiration of the Human Body,' &c. Died, 1800.

Csoma de Koros, Alexander, a Transylvanian traveller and philologist, born about 1790. He was in early life seized by the desire to investigate the origin of the Magyar race, and after a course of study at Göttingen, he went, in 1820, to the East. He visited Egypt and Persia, and spent several years in a Buddhist monastery in Tibet, diligently studying the Tibetan language and literature; imagining he recognised resemblances between the Tibetan and Magyar. He next lived some years at Calcutta, where he compiled his 'Dictionary of Tibetan and English,' and a grammar of Tibetan; catalogued the Tibetan works in

the library of the Asiatic Society; and enjoyed the friendship of the English orientalists Prinsep and Wilson. Died at Darjeeling, as he was setting out on another journey into Tibet, 1842.

Ctesias, a Greek physician and historian, was a native of Cnidus in Caria. He was present with Artaxerxes Mnemon at the battle of Cunaxa, in which Cyrus the younger was defeated and slain, *a.c.* 401, and afterwards lived at the court of Persia. Ctesias was author of several works, the most valuable of which was probably his History of Persia. We possess only fragments of it.

Ctesiphon. [See *Mechines*.]

Cudworth, Ralph, philosopher and theologian, one of the most eminent of the Latitudinarian divines, was born in Somersetshire, 1617. He was educated at Cambridge, became fellow of Emmanuel College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew. In 1654 he was appointed master of Christ's College, and in 1678 prebendary of Gloucester. He was a man of great learning, and in philosophy a Platonist. His principal work is the 'True Intellectual System of the Universe,' a defence, substantially, of revealed religion against materialists and atheists. It was translated into Latin by Mosheim, and has been several times republished. Cudworth was also author of a 'Treatise on Eternal and Immutable Morality,' a continuation of the 'Intellectual System;' and several theological works. Died, 1658. Lady Masham, the friend of Locke, was the only daughter of Cudworth. A new edition of Cudworth's great work was published in 1830, with a Life by Birch.

Cujas, Jacques, or in Latin, *Cujacius*, a very celebrated French jurist, was born at Toulouse in 1520. He was the son of a tanner, but successfully pursued knowledge under difficulties, and made himself a great name. He began lecturing on the Roman Law in 1547, was chosen professor at Cahors in 1554, and in the following year removed to Bourges, where with occasional intervals he taught for the rest of his life. He was much persecuted by rival professors, and in the last years of his life suffered greatly from the distracted condition of his country. He enjoyed the patronage of Margaret of Valois, and his fame drew pupils from all parts of Europe; among them were the critic Joseph Scaliger and the historian Thuanus. His works fill 10 vols. folio, and consist of editions of the original works on the Roman law, with commentaries and expositions, &c. Died at Bourges, Oct. 4. 1590.

Cullen, William, a celebrated physician and medical writer, was a native of Scotland, being born at Lanark, in 1712. After serving his apprenticeship to a surgeon and apothecary at Glasgow, he went some voyages as a surgeon. He subsequently settled at Glasgow, and was appointed lecturer on chemistry in the university of that city; in which capacity he obtained so high a reputation, that he at length became medical professor in the university of Edin-

burgh. As an author he made himself known by his 'Lectures on the Materia Medica,' 'Synopsis Nosologie Practicæ,' and his 'First Lines on Medical Practice.' Died, 1790.

Culpepper, Nicholas, an English herbalist of the 17th century. He was educated at Cambridge, and, after serving his apprenticeship to an apothecary, settled at Spitalfields, in London. He wrote a 'Herbal,' and translated the Dispensary of the College of Physicians; but the science and industry which he indisputably possessed were in a great degree marred by his absurd pretensions as astrologer. Died, 1654.

Cumberland, Richard, bishop of Peterborough. He was born at London in 1632, educated at Cambridge, and made bishop of Peterborough about 1689. He was author of a treatise 'De Legibus Naturæ,' written in opposition to the philosophy of Hobbes, and translated into French by Barbeyrac; a translation of the spurious Phœnician History attributed to Sanchuniathon, with critical notes and disquisitions; an 'Essay on the Jewish Weights and Measures,' 'Origines Gentium Antiquissimæ,' &c. He was an extremely learned man, but not more remarkable for learning than for modest and unassuming virtues. Died, 1718.

Cumberland, Richard, dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was great-grandson of the preceding, and born in 1732. From Westminster School he went to Trinity College, Cambridge; and was introduced to public life as the secretary of Lord Halifax, when viceroy of Ireland. His first literary efforts obtained for him but little fame; but on the appearance of his comedy of 'The West Indian,' in 1771, his reputation as a dramatist was at once established. From this period till the time of his decease he continued to be one of the most prolific writers for the stage, though none of his subsequent pieces were so successful as the comedy before mentioned. In 1780 he was employed by the government to conduct a secret negotiation with the courts of Madrid and Lisbon, which involved him in great embarrassments, as the ministry refused to reimburse his expenses, amounting to 5000*l.*, which compelled him to part with his hereditary property. To add to his distress, the Board of Trade was broken up, and he retired, with a trifling pension, to Tunbridge Wells, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits. Besides his numerous plays, he published a collection of essays, under the title of 'The Observer;' also several novels and various other works, the last of which was his own 'Memoirs.' Died, 1811. His portrait, painted by Romney, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Cumberland, William Augustus, Duke of, second son of George II., was born in 1721, and at an early age entered on the duties of a military life. At the battle of Dettingen, in 1743, he was wounded, while fighting by the side of his father; and in 1745 he signalled himself, when commander-in-chief of the British army in Flanders, at the battle of Fontenoy,

CUNEGUNDA

where, however, he was obliged to yield the palm of victory to Marshal Saxe. On his return to England he took the field against the Scottish rebel troops, whom he defeated at the battle of Culloden; but he stained his laurels by unnecessary cruelty. He afterwards served again on the continent, but only to be defeated. His service ended with the capitulation of Closter-Seven, which was disavowed by the government. Died, 1766.

Cunegunda. [See **Henry II.**, Emperor.]

Cunningham, Allan, an eminent poet, novelist, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Blackwood, in Dumfriesshire, in 1786. His parents were in very humble circumstances, and he was taken from school when only 11 years of age, and apprenticed to a stone-mason. These disadvantageous circumstances did not prevent him from acquiring, by great though desultory reading, much information; and in 1810 he went to London, where he at first earned a maintenance by contributing to periodicals and reporting for the press. At a later period he obtained employment in the studio of the sculptor Chantrey, as principal assistant, which enabled him to prosecute his literary tastes without hazard; and he so well improved his advantages, that he not merely distinguished himself as a critic and historian, poet and novelist, but also as a man of business, and made a fortune. Among his numerous works are 'Sir Marmaduke Maxwell,' a drama; 'Paul Jones,' and 'Sir Michael Scott,' novels; the Lives of Burns and Sir David Wilkie, besides many poems, ballads, and lyrics; but his most important work, and that by which he is best known south of the Tweed, is 'The Lives of British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects.' Died, 1842.

Cunobelin. [See **Plantius, A.**]

Cureton, William, an eminent orientalist, was born at Westbury in Shropshire in 1808. He studied at Oxford and entered the church. Having applied himself specially to the study of Arabic and other Oriental languages, he was appointed sub-librarian of the Bodleian in 1834, and three years later assistant-keeper of the manuscripts in the British Museum, a post which he held till 1860. He prepared a classed catalogue of the Arabic manuscripts, and in 1841 applied himself to the study and collation of the important collection of Syriac manuscripts, discovered in a monastery in the desert of Nitria, among which were the Epistles of Ignatius, the publication of which in 1846 gave rise to a warm controversy, in which English and German scholars took part. In 1847 Dr. Cureton was appointed chaplain to the queen, and two years later canon of Westminster. He edited many other learned works, and in 1868 published, from a manuscript of the 6th century, the remains of an ancient recension of the Syriac Gospels. He was a corresponding member, and afterwards a foreign associate of the Institute of France, a fellow of the Royal Society, and crown trustee of the British Museum. Died in June 1864, from

CURTIUS

the effects of a railway accident in the preceding year.

Curll, Edmund, a bookseller, whose name is handed down, like many others, by the satirical wit of Pope (see 'The Dunciad'), kept a shop in the purlieus of Covent Garden, and had his ears cut off in the pillory in 1728, as a just reward for publishing obscene books. Died, 1748.

Curran, John Philpot, a celebrated Irish barrister, of humble origin, was born near Cork in 1750; received his education at Trinity College, Dublin; and, coming to London, studied the law in the Temple. In course of time he was called to the bar; and though at first he had to struggle with great difficulties, his brilliant talents, exerted in defence of various persons charged with political offences, overcame all obstacles, and he rose to forensic eminence. He became a member of the Irish House of Commons in 1784, and was a powerful member of the opposition until the Whigs came into office, in 1806, when he was made Master of the Rolls in Ireland. This office he held till 1814, and received a pension of 3000*l.* on retiring, after which period he generally resided in London. His oratorical powers were of the most splendid kind, his wit, pathos, and withering sarcasm being alike irresistible; and though mean in personal appearance, and not always using his intellectual weapons with good taste, he well supported the character of a popular advocate and an effective debater. Died, 1817.

Currie, James, physician and littérateur, born, 1756. He was a native of Scotland, but settled as a medical man at Liverpool, where he enjoyed an extensive practice. This did not, however, prevent him from devoting considerable time to literature; and he is favourably known as a professional writer by a paper 'On Tetanus and Convulsive Disorders,' and 'Medical Reports,' &c. But his literary celebrity rests less upon his professional treatises than upon his excellent edition of the works of Robert Burns, published in 1800, to which he prefixed a short biography, and which obtained him great and well-merited applause. Dr. Currie was a fellow of the Royal Society. Died, 1808.

Curtis, William, an eminent English botanist. He was a native of Alton, in Hampshire, and was apprenticed to an apothecary in that place. But his love of botanical pursuits induced him to relinquish his profession to establish a botanical garden, and become a botanical lecturer. Besides his lectures, which were published with expensive illustrative plates, he wrote 'Practical Observations on the British Grasses,' and 'Flora Londinensis,' an accurate and beautiful work; and edited a Botanical Magazine. Died, 1799.

Curtius Rufus, Quintus, a Roman historian, who wrote the History of Alexander the Great, in ten books, the first two of which are lost. The exact period in which he flourished is not known; for though his style would

indicate that he lived in one of the best periods of the Latin language, no writer of any earlier date than the 12th century has made any mention of his work.

Curzon, Sir Robert. [*See Pole, Edmund de la.*]

Cusa, Nicolas de, an eminent cardinal, who took his name from the village of Cusa, in the diocese of Treves, where he was born. After holding some minor preferments in the church, he was sent by Pope Eugenius IV. as legate to Constantinople, to endeavour to bring about a union between the Greek and Latin churches. He was made a cardinal by Pope Nicholas V., who also gave him the see of Brixen, in the Tyrol. He was imprisoned by order of the Emperor Sigismund III., for having attempted a reform in a convent of his diocese. His metaphysical, theological, mathematical, and other treatises form three volumes folio. Among the controversial works of Cardinal Cusa is a learned refutation of the doctrines of the Koran. Died, 1464.

Custine, Adam Philippe, Count de, was born at Metz, in 1740; and having entered the French army early in life, served under Soubise in Westphalia in the Seven Years' War. He afterwards accepted a commission in one of the French regiments serving in the American war against the English; and on returning to France was made governor of Toulon. In 1792 he had the command of the army of the Rhine; but being suddenly summoned to Paris, the tyrants of the hour sent him to the guillotine, August 28, 1793, there to expiate the crime of non-success.

Cuthbert, St., bishop of Lindisfarne, was born in Scotland. After becoming a monk, and spending many years in a solitary island, he was appointed bishop of Lindisfarne in the year 634. But he very soon retired, and died in his island on the coast of Northumbria, 647. His remains lie in Durham cathedral, where he is commemorated by a sculptured figure of himself, holding the head of St. Oswald in his right hand. Miracles were ascribed to him, and it was long customary to kiss under his hammer.

Cuvier, George Léopold Chrétien Frédéric Dagobert, Baron, the great zoologist and comparative anatomist, was born at Montbéliard in 1769. He was carefully educated by his mother; studied a short time at Tübingen, and then at the Military School of Stuttgart, diligently pursued meanwhile his favourite study of natural history; and, in 1794, resided at Paris, where he enjoyed the friendship of Geoffroy St. Hilaire, and was named professor at the central school. His lectures, by their novelty of ideas and their brilliancy of expression, excited great interest and enthusiasm. He became assistant director of the Jardin des Plantes, and there began his lectures on comparative anatomy. In 1800 he succeeded Daubenton in the chair of Natural History at the College of France: was afterwards made perpetual secretary to the Academy

of Sciences, and one of the inspectors-general of public schools. Napoleon charged him with the new organisation of the universities in Italy, and made him councillor of state. Cuvier visited England in 1818 and 1830, and travelled also in Germany, Italy, and Holland. He was a member of the French Academy, and an officer of the Legion of Honour. Louis Philippe made him a peer of France. The loss of his daughter, his only surviving child, on the eve of her marriage, in 1827, was a blow from which he did not wholly recover. He opened his last course of lectures on the 8th May, 1832; spoke in a singularly impressive manner to a very numerous audience; and in five days was dead. Among his principal works are: '*Recherches sur les Ossements Fossiles des Quadrupèdes*,' the introduction to which was separately published as '*Discours sur les Révolutions de la Surface du Globe*'; '*Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée*'; '*Le Règne Animal*'; '*Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*'; '*Eloges Historiques des Membres de l'Académie des Sciences*,' &c. He was a contributor to the '*Bibliographie Universelle*,' '*Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles*,' and various scientific journals.

Cyp. [*See Cyp.*]

Cynegis. [*See Penda.*]

Cyprian, St., Theodosius Cornelius, bishop of Carthage and one of the fathers of the church. He was probably a native of Carthage, taught rhetoric there, and about 246, when nearly fifty years of age, was converted to the Christian faith. He was soon after chosen presbyter, adopted a rigidly ascetic manner of life, and was appointed bishop of Carthage in 248. When the persecution under Decius fell upon the churches, Cyprian ran away and concealed himself nearly two years. He was then received as bishop again, but during the next persecution, under Valerianus, he was arrested and banished. After a year he was recalled, but as he refused to make the required sacrifice to the gods, he was put to death, 258. Cyprian is distinguished for his exaggerated notion of the rights of bishops, and for his severe treatment of the 'lapsed.' His appointment was the occasion of a schism in the church of Carthage, in which his rival was Felicissimus, and which was terminated by the aid of Cornelius, bishop of Rome. Cyprian also opposed the extravagant honours paid to martyrs and confessors. His works, consisting of letters and sermons, are of great importance for the insight they give into the beliefs, modes of thought, and practices of the early churches. They are written in a rhetorical style, resembling that of Tertullian, whom Cyprian studied and revered, and was accustomed to speak of as 'the master.'

Cyrell, St., Patriarch of Alexandria, succeeded his uncle Theophilus in 412. He was a man of boundless ambition, arrogant, and headstrong, and displayed these qualities in the persecution of the Novatians; in the expulsion of the Jews from Alexandria; in his quarrel with Orestes, governor of the city, who was wounded in the

streets by Ammonius, one of the monkish partisans of Cyril, a deed instantly avenged by the death of Ammonius, who was then revered as a martyr; in his persecution of the accomplished Hypatia, head of the Platonist school of Alexandria, followed by her brutal seizure and murder; and in his long controversy with Nestorius. He got Nestorius condemned by Pope Celestine, and at the Council of Ephesus, in 431, was himself condemned at a rival Council convoked at Ephesus a few days later by John of Antioch, and with Nestorius was imprisoned by the emperor Theodosius. His writings, mostly controversial, occupy 7 vols. folio. Died, 444.

Cyril, St., 'Apostle of the Slaves,' was born of a family of senatorial rank at Thessalonica. His first name was Constantine, and he acquired the designation of the *Philosopher*. He was sent to preach to the Chazars, and afterwards to the Bulgarians, founded a school at Buda, and invented the Slavonic alphabet. Several works are attributed to him. The most important are the five books against Nestorius, ten books against Julian the Apostate, and 'The Treasure,' a refutation of Arianism. Died at Rome, 882. [See *Methodius*.]

Cyrus, surnamed **the Elder**, founder of the Persian monarchy, was son of Cambyzes, a Persian noble, and of Mandane, daughter of Astyages, king of Media. His story is more than half mythical, and it is impossible to separate fact from legend. The principal exploits attributed to him are the excitement of a revolt of the Persians and consequent defeat of Astyages and the Medes, when he became king, B.C. 559; the conquest of Lydia and capture of Croesus; the siege and capture of Babylon, in 538; and the invasion of Scythia, when he was defeated and slain by Tomyris, queen of the Massagetae, 529. He was interred at Pasargadae, and his tomb was visited by Alexander the Great. Xenophon's 'Cyropaedia' is an ideal picture of a good and wise ruler, not an actual history of Cyrus.

Cyrus, surnamed **the Younger**, was son of Darius II., king of Persia, and Parysatis. In B.C. 407 he was made governor of the western provinces of Asia Minor. He was of ambitious temper, and was sentenced to death for plotting against his brother Artaxerxes on his accession to the throne, but was pardoned. Still determined to be king himself, he raised an army, including a large body of Greek mercenaries, crossed the Taurus, marched down the Euphrates, and at Cunaxa encountered the army of his brother, when he was defeated and slain, B.C. 401. Xenophon, who had served as a volunteer among the Greeks, conducted their retreat, and wrote an account of the expedition.

Czacki, Thaddæus, Polish statesman and writer, was born in 1765. He became one of the ministers of King Stanislaus Augustus in 1788, and by his vast knowledge and practical sagacity rendered great and various services to his country. He took a prominent part in the Constitutional Diet, and on the partition of

Poland his estates were confiscated. They were restored to him by the emperor Paul. In 1805 he became head of a new school at Krzemieniec, which rapidly grew in importance and popularity. His most important work is a treatise on the laws of Poland and Lithuania. Died, 1813.

Czartoryski, Prince Adam, Polish statesman and member of one of the most distinguished families of Poland, was born at Dantzig in 1734. He was cousin of Stanislaus Poniatowski, and contributed to his election to the throne. He took part in the Constitutional Diet, which met in 1788; was employed in several missions; suffered much from the insurrection of 1794; was twice visited by the emperor Alexander; and was marshal of the Diet convoked to establish the confederation of 1812. Died, 1823.

Czartoryski, Prince Adam, a very prominent actor in the Polish revolution of 1830, was born at Warsaw in 1770. He passed several of his early years in England, and studied at the university of Edinburgh. Returning to Poland, in 1793, he joined the forces of Kosciuszko against the Russians, and after his failure was sent as a hostage into Russia. In 1805 he subscribed, in the name of Russia, the treaty with Great Britain, in his capacity of minister for foreign affairs. When the revolution of 1830 broke out, he devoted all his energies to the service of the country. As president of the provisional government, he summoned the Diet to meet in December, 1830, and in the following month was placed at the head of the national government. He resigned his post after the terrible days of August 15 and 16, and served as a common soldier during the last fruitless struggle. He was excluded from the amnesty of 1831, and his estates in Poland confiscated. His latter years were spent in Paris, where he died, July 15, 1861, aged 90.

Czerni-George, whose real name was **Henri-George**, was long supposed to be a native of Servia, but is now known to have been a Frenchman. He was born at Nancy, served in the army, passed over to the Austrian army during the revolutionary wars, then became a leader of banditti in Servia, and at last raised himself to the rank of hospodar by the force of his natural talents, and a courage rarely equalled. With an ardent desire to liberate Servia from the Turks, he first raised a small troop, was successful in various encounters, and in 1800 made himself master of Belgrade. A long and arduous struggle followed; and though for a time Czerni-George was the acknowledged prince of Servia, his despotism became intolerable, the nobles hated him as much as the Turks, and he was eventually compelled to retire to Russia, where he was received with distinction, and created a Russian prince. But he was still bent on repossessing Servia; and having entered that territory, in 1817, he was taken prisoner and beheaded.

D

D'Achery. [Achery.]

Dector, André, a French critic and classical commentator of some eminence, born, in 1651, at Castres, in Upper Languedoc. He was made perpetual secretary of the French Academy, and had the care of the cabinet of the Louvre intrusted to him. He translated Horace, Plato, Plutarch, Epictetus, &c., into French. Died, 1722.

Dector, Anne Lefevre, wife of the preceding, was born, in 1651, at Saumur, at the university of which place Tannegui Lefevre, her father, was a professor. Her love of classical literature was displayed at an early age; and her proficiency was so great, that at the age of 22 she published an admirable edition of 'Callimachus,' which was followed by various other editions of the classics. She subsequently translated Homer, Anacreon, Sappho, Terence, with some of the plays of Aristophanes, Plautus, &c. In 1683 she married M. Dacier, and soon after they both renounced the Protestant religion. Though her life was spent in constant literary labour, she was far from being ostentatious of her eminent abilities. Died, 1730.

D'Agincourt, Jean Baptiste Louis George Surcouf, French antiquary and art-historian, was born at Beauvais, in 1730. He served a short time in the army, but having formed the project of his great work he travelled in England, Holland and Germany, and in 1778 went to Italy for the purpose of increasing his knowledge of ancient art and of collecting materials for his history. It appeared in 6 vols. folio, between the years 1810-1823, under the title of 'Histoire de l'Art par les Monuments,' and adorned with 325 plates. Died at Rome, 1814.

Daguerre, Louis Jacques Mande, inventor of the Daguerreotype process, was born in 1790. From an early period he had been engaged in making chemical researches, and was for several years associated with M. Niepce in investigations which led towards his discovery; but the Daguerreotype process, with which his name is identified, was first made known in the autumn of 1839. The whole of Europe was astonished at the beauty and novelty of the pictures produced by his process; and the French Government named him an officer of the Legion of Honour and granted him a pension of 6000 francs. Daguerre was celebrated as a diatomic painter, and by ingenious contrivances he succeeded in producing many extraordinary effects in his pictures. His system of opaque and transparent painting was published by the French Government along with the processes of the Daguerreotype. Died, July 12, 1851.

D'Aguesseau, Henri François, chancellor of France, illustrious for his talent,

and integrity, was born at Limoges in 1668. He was received advocate in 1690; held the office of advocate-general to the parliament of Paris for six years; rendered great services to his country during the embarrassments caused by war and famine in 1709; risked disgrace with Louis XIV. by his steady opposition to the famous bull *Unigenitus*; and was named chancellor in 1717. He opposed the foolish schemes of Law, for which the regent deprived and exiled him; but he was reinstated in 1720. Through the influence of Cardinal Dubois he was again exiled, and though recalled after five years, the seals were not restored to him till 1737. At the age of 83 he retired from office with a pension of 100,000 francs. Died, 1751. His works, consisting of his speeches and pleadings, fill 13 vols. 4to.

Deille, Jean, a distinguished French Protestant divine, born in 1594. He was tutor to the sons of Duplessis-Mornay, and with them visited Italy, where he made the acquaintance of Paul Sarpi. After his return to France, he held the office of pastor of the church of Charenton above 40 years. He wrote several important works, among which are the '*Traité de l'Emploi des SS. Pères*,' '*Apologie des Eglises réformées*,' both which were translated into Latin and English; '*La Foi fondée sur les Saintes Ecritures*,' &c. As a controversialist he was singularly impartial, and is esteemed even by Roman Catholics. Born, 1594; died, 1670.

Deileg, Carl Theodor Anton Maria, baron of the German Empire, Prince-primate of the Confederation of the Rhine, Grand-duke of Frankfurt, and, finally, archbishop of Ratisbon, was born near Worms, in 1744. He always espoused the new ideas to which the French revolution gave impulse; and though he opposed the invasion of Germany by the French in 1797, he assisted at the coronation of the Emperor Napoleon in 1804. Throughout life he was distinguished for industry in the discharge of his official duties, and for an incorruptible love of justice; he was also the encourager of learning and science, and himself the author of several ingenious treatises, legal, scientific, and philosophical. In 1813 he resigned all his possessions as a sovereign prince, and retired to private life, retaining only his ecclesiastical dignity. Died, 1817.

D'Albret, Charlotte, sister of Jean d'Albret, king of Navarre, and wife of Caesar Borgia. She was a possessor of no mean powers, and as remarkable for virtue as her husband was for vice. Died, 1514.

D'Albret, Charles, constable of France in the reign of Charles VI., to whom he was re-

D'ALBRET

lated by blood. He commanded in the French army at the famous battle of Agincourt, and lost his life there, 1415.

D'Albret, Jeanne, queen of Navarre, was born in 1528. She was the daughter of Henri d'Albret, married Antoine de Bourbon, duke of Vendôme, and became, in 1553, mother of Henry IV. She succeeded her father in 1555, and soon after became a Protestant. Being invited to Paris to treat of the marriage of her son with Margaret, sister of Charles IX., she went there, and the treaty was signed, but she died suddenly, June, 1572, two months before the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Dale, Richard, an American naval officer, was born, in Virginia, in 1756; was sent to sea at 12 years of age, and at 19 had the command of a merchant-vessel. While serving as a midshipman on board of the American brig of war Lexington, he was taken by a British cutter; but, after being confined a twelvemonth in Mill prison, he effected his escape into France, where he joined the celebrated Paul Jones, then commanding the American ship Bon Homme Richard, and was the first man that boarded the English frigate Serapis, which was captured. In 1801 he had the command of an American squadron, and hoisted his pendant on board the President. He was a brave, honourable, and intelligent seaman. The adventures of his early days were of the most romantic and perilous kind; but his latter years were passed in the peaceful enjoyment of a competent estate at Philadelphia, where he died, in 1826.

D'Alembert, Jean le Rond, a celebrated French mathematician and littérateur, was born, at Paris, in 1717. He was found exposed on the steps of the church of St. Jean le Rond, was brought up by the wife of a glazier, and was discovered to be the son of Madame de Tencin, a noted wit and beauty, and of an officer of artillery. He studied at the Collège Mazarin, devoted himself with enthusiasm to mathematics, and was admitted to the Academy of Sciences in 1741. With Diderot he established the famous 'Encyclopédie,' wrote the Preliminary Discourse, and edited the mathematical portion of the work. He was the friend of Frederick II. of Prussia, who unsuccessfully endeavoured to fix him at Berlin. Catherine of Russia pressed him to undertake the education of her son, but in vain. He loved privacy and independence, rather shunned society, and was indifferent to money and honours. Among his principal works are: 'Traité de Dynamique;' 'Traité des Fluides;' 'Recherches sur différents Points importants du Système du Monde;' 'Recherches sur la Précession des Equinoxes;' 'Mémoire sur la Suppression des Jésuites;' 'Mémoires de Christine, Reine de Suède,' &c. Died, 1783.

Dalhousie, James Andrew Broun Ramsay, tenth Earl and first Marquis of, born April 22, 1812, was elected M.P. for East Lothian in 1837, but in the following year, on the death of his father, took his place

DALLAWAY

in the House of Lords. In 1843 he was appointed vice-president of the Board of Trade, and president in February, 1846. Having accepted the office of governor-general of India, he arrived at Calcutta in January, 1848. His policy during the first six years of his rule is explained in detail in the well-known Minute which he drew up in 1856. His health gave way under his unceasing exertions, and the close of his sojourn in India was occupied with the momentous questions involved in the deposition of the king of Oude and the occupation and settlement of his kingdom. Lord Dalhousie's policy in this matter has been severely criticised by some whose judgment was founded on long personal experience, and he returned to England not long before his successor had to encounter the great Indian mutiny, which has by some been attributed to the system of his predecessor. Lord Dalhousie never entirely recovered his strength, and died at the age of 48, December 19, 1860. A 'Vindication' of his Indian administration, by Sir Charles Jackson, appeared in 1865. The portrait of Lord Dalhousie, by Sir R. W. Gordon, has been presented to the National Portrait Gallery.

Dalin, Olaus Von, called the father of modern Swedish poetry, was born in 1708. He was author of many spirited satires, songs, epigrams, and fables. He also wrote 'The Argus,' a work on the plan of the Spectator; 'A General History of Sweden;' 'Brunhilda,' a tragedy, &c. Died, chancellor of the court of Sweden, in 1763. Queen Louisa Ulrica erected a mausoleum to his memory.

Dallas, Sir George, Bart., was born in London, 1758, was educated principally at Geneva, and at the age of 18 he went to India as writer, where his talents soon raised him to high civil offices. He warmly espoused the cause of Warren Hastings when impeached, and in 1789 he wrote a pamphlet, in which he attributed to him the British supremacy in India. In 1793 he published his 'Thoughts upon our present Situation, with Remarks upon the Policy of a War with France,' which created considerable sensation, and especially excited the admiration of Mr. Pitt. He was also the author of various other political works, relating more particularly to the state of Ireland; besides some elaborate treatises on the subject of the East India trade and policy; and, lastly, a 'Biographical Memoir of his son-in-law, Captain Sir Peter Parker.' Died, January, 1838.

Dallaway, James, writer on art and antiquary, was a native of Bristol. He was born in 1763, studied at Oxford, and entered the church. In 1796 he visited Constantinople as chaplain to the embassy, and on his return became secretary to the earl marshal, the duke of Norfolk. Among his works are a 'History of Western Sussex,' 'Constantinople, Ancient and Modern,' 'Anecdotes of the Arts in England,' &c. He also edited the Letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, Walpole's 'Anecdotes of Paintings,' and other works. He was a

fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Died, 1834.

Dalrymple, Alexander, hydrographer to the Admiralty and the East India Company, was born at New Hailes, near Edinburgh, in 1737, and spent the early part of his life in India, as a writer to the Company. He made a voyage in the Eastern Archipelago for the purpose of studying its geography and opening the way for extended trade. On his return to England he prepared some charts and wrote numerous works, among which are 'The Oriental Repository,' 'Collections of Voyages,' &c. He was named hydrographer to the East India Company in 1779, and to the Admiralty in 1785. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society. Died 1818.

Dalrymple, Sir David, a Scotch judge and antiquary, was born at Edinburgh in 1726, and educated at Eton and Utrecht. On his becoming a judge of the court of session, in 1766, he took the title of Lord Hailes. His principal works are 'Annals of Scotland,' which Dr Johnson assisted in revising; 'Memoirs relating to the History of Great Britain,' 'Fragments of Christian Antiquity,' &c. Died, 1792.

Dalrymple, James and John. [*Scots, Viscounts and Earls.*]

Dalrymple, Sir John, for many years a baron of exchequer in Scotland, and the author of 'Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland,' in 3 vols. Died aged 84, in 1810.

Dalton, John, D.C.L., F.R.S., mathematician and natural philosopher, was born at Eaglesfield, near Cocker-mouth, in 1766, and gave early indications of his future scientific celebrity. We find him while a boy teaching a school in his native village, and at a subsequent period similarly engaged at Kendal; and in 1793, when in his 27th year, he became Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the new college in Mosley Street, Manchester, with which he remained connected until the removal of that establishment to York. He made his first appearance as an author in a volume of 'Meteorological Observations and Essays,' in 1793. In 1808 he published 'A New System of Chemical Philosophy,' and a second and third part in 1810. He also frequently contributed to Nicholson's Journal, the Annals of Philosophy, and the Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, of which for half a century he was an active member, and latterly the president. In 1826 he was presented with a gold medal by the Royal Society for his scientific discoveries, and in 1833 the sum of 2000*l.* was raised by his friends and townsmen for the erection of a statue (by Chantrey) to perpetuate his remembrance. His 'atomic theory' must ever render his name memorable. Contemporaneously with Gay-Lussac, with whose researches many of his own run parallel, he discovered the general law of the expansion of gases, and his contributions to meteorology were also of the most important kind. A

severe attack of paralysis in 1837 considerably impaired his powers, and he died in August, 1844. Dalton was a man of thorough independence of mind, thorough truthfulness, and almost childlike simplicity of life. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and a constant attendant at their meetings. His fellow-townsmen showed their sense of his worth by giving him a magnificent funeral attended by an immense number of persons.

Damasus I., Pope, succeeded Liberius in 366. A rival was also elected, and disgraceful disorders followed, the hostile parties savagely encountering and killing each other in the city, and even in the churches of Rome. Damasus was a man of considerable learning, and his judgment was sought on many important matters then in dispute. On one occasion the Eastern churches referred a question to him. St. Jerome was at Rome during the last years of the pontificate of Damasus. Died 384.

D'Ambrosio, [Ambrosio.]

Damasio, Pietro, Cardinal, bishop of Ostia, born at Ravenna about 1638. Left an orphan, he was brought up by one of his brothers and sent to study at Faenza and Parma. He made rapid progress, and became a teacher himself, but his strong religious feeling led him to retire to a monastic life, and in 1661 he became abbot of Font-Aveillana. He rendered important service to several Popes, and was created cardinal, against his will, in 1667. His influence was very powerful, and he induced Benedict X., who was irregularly elected Pope, to resign in favour of Nicholas II. He was sent as legate to Milan to condemn the simoniacal practices then causing much agitation; supported Alexander II. against the Emperor; and then retired, resigning his dignities. He was, however, several times drawn from his cell and sent on important missions to France, to Germany, and finally to Ravenna, to re-establish order after the excommunication of the archbishop. The fatigue of this mission was too much for his diminished strength, and he died at Faenza soon after his return, in 1672. His works consist of Biographies of Saints, Sermons, and Letters.

Damiens, Robert François, who, owing to his vicious inclinations, obtained the appellation of *Robert-le-diable*, was born in 1715, at Tieuilloy, a village of Artois. While at Paris, in a menial employment, he was accused of having poisoned one of his masters and robbed another; and having evaded the law by flight, he in course of time returned, to practise new enormities. His mind was impressed and irritated by the disputes then going on between the church and the parliament of Paris. With some vague notion that a change for the better might be effected by attacking the king, in January, 1757, he stabbed Louis XV. in the midst of his guards, as he was getting into his carriage. The wound was not mortal, and Damiens was instantly seized; but the most cruel tortures which he was doomed to suffer could not induce him to confess that he had any

accomplices; and the horrid sentence, which condemned him, like Ravallac, to be torn in pieces by horses, was executed, March 28, 1757.

Damocles, a sycophant at the court of Dionysius of Syracuse, in the 4th century B.C. The story is told of him that when he was one day extolling the happy condition of princes, the tyrant invited him to a sumptuous entertainment, and there caused a naked sword to be suspended over his head by a single hair; a sufficiently significant symbol of the fear in which tyrants may live.

Damon, a Pythagorean philosopher, memorable for his friendship with Phintias. Dionysius I. of Syracuse (who reigned B.C. 405-367), having condemned the latter to death, he obtained leave of absence to go home and settle his affairs, Damon pledging himself to endure the punishment in his stead if he did not return at the appointed time. Damon was punctual; and this rare proof of friendship so pleased the tyrant, that he pardoned Damon, and begged, but in vain, to be admitted to their friendship.

Dampier, William, an English navigator, was born at East Coker, Somersetshire, in 1652, and became a mariner at an early age. During many years of active service in privateers and trading vessels, he several times visited the South Seas; and the results of his observations were given to the public in a work entitled 'Voyage round the World,' which, for accuracy and interest, as well as for professional knowledge, possesses considerable merit. He died, probably, in 1712, but the exact time is not known.

Danby, Francis, a distinguished painter, was a native of Wexford. He was born in 1793, and after attaining some reputation at Dublin, he settled in England about 1820. He was elected A.R.A. five years later. His first impressive picture was 'The Upas-Tree of Java,' exhibited in 1820. His works are mostly landscapes, imaginatively treated, and often invested with the hues of sunset. Their general character may be gathered from their titles: 'Sunset at Sea, after a Storm,' 'Last Moment of Sunset,' 'Ship on Fire—calm moonlight—far at Sea,' 'The Minute-Gun at Sea,' &c. Among his best works are, 'Morning at Rhodes,' 'Delivery of Israel out of Egypt,' and 'Embarkation of Cleopatra on the Cydnus.' In 1829, Danby quitted England, and did not return till 1841, when he resumed his art labours. Died, at Exmouth, in Devonshire, February 9, 1861.

Danby, Thomas Osborne, Earl of, and Duke of Leeds, Lord-treasurer under Charles II., was born about 1631. His father was a zealous royalist, and introduced him at court at an early age. He was knighted by Charles II., created Viscount Latimer in 1673, and in the following year was appointed Lord-treasurer, and created Earl of Danby. It was by his advice that Charles persecuted the Non-conformists. He was suspected of bribery, and an impeachment was proposed by Lord

William Russell, but was not carried out. In 1678 he was impeached by the Commons, and though pardoned by the king, was committed to the Tower, and was only released in 1684. He joined in the invitation to the Prince of Orange in 1688, was named President of the Council in the following year, and was created Marquis of Carmarthen, and in 1693 Duke of Leeds. Died, 1712.

Dance, George, the elder, an English architect of the 18th century, who held the post of architect to the city of London. His chief work is the Mansion House, which was built about 1740. Died, 1768.

Dance, George, the younger, architect, was the son of the preceding, and was born in 1740. In 1768 he succeeded to the office of city architect, and two years later commenced his first and probably his most meritorious work, the famous Newgate prison. He was Professor of Architecture at the Royal Academy, but did not lecture. Dance built St. Luke's Hospital, and the British Institution in Pall Mall. Died, 1825.

Dancer, Daniel, a noted miser, was born in 1716, near Harrow, in Middlesex. In 1736 he succeeded to his family estate, and led the life of a hermit for above half a century. His only dealings with mankind arose from the sale of his hay; and he was seldom seen, except when he was out gathering logs of wood from the common, &c. As he was frequently robbed, he nailed up his door, and by means of a ladder, which he drew up after him, got into his house through the upper window. This miserable specimen of humanity continued to exist till 1794, when he died, bequeathing his estates to Lady Tempest, for the charitable attentions she had bestowed upon him.

Danckerts, the name of a family of Dutch artists, of whom **Cornelius**, born in 1561, appears to have been the first of any note. He excelled as a portrait and historical engraver.—**Peter**, son of Cornelius, was born at Amsterdam, in 1600. He was also a good engraver, and his prints after Berghem and Wouwermans are esteemed. His sons, **Henry** and **John**, practised the same art, and the latter came to England and worked with Hollar.

Dancourt, Florent Carton, a French actor and dramatic poet, was born in 1661, at Fontainebleau, and was originally a barrister, but quitted the law for the stage. He produced an immense number of plays, and was particularly successful in introducing actual occurrences, which gave to his comic pieces great piquancy. Died, 1726.

Dandolo, Henrico, a celebrated doge of Venice, to which high office he was chosen in 1192, when in his 84th year. He had been sent ambassador to Constantinople in 1171, and was made prisoner with the rest of his countrymen then in the East, by the Emperor Manuel. He returned almost blind, but how he lost his sight is not certainly known. He carried on the war with the Pisans, and closed it with an advantageous peace. In 1201 the

DANDOLO

crusaders applied to him for assistance, and on their promise to reduce the town of Zara which had revolted, he agreed to help them. He accordingly undertook with them, in 1203, the siege of Constantinople, at which he greatly distinguished himself, and was the first who leaped on shore. It is said that Dandolo had the offer of the imperial crown and refused it. He was created despot of Romania, and died in 1205, aged 97.

Dandolo, Vincenzo, a Venetian chemist, descended from the famous doge and captor of Constantinople, was born in 1758. At all times zealous for the independence of Italy, he became a member of the council of the Cisalpine republic, after the treaty of Campo Formio. He died in 1819. Among his works are 'Fondamenti della Scienza Fisico-Chemica,' &c.

D'Angliera, Pietro Martire. [Martyr, Peter.]

D'Angoulême, Mar'e Thérèse Charlotte, Duchess, daughter of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, was born at Versailles, in 1778. She shared the imprisonment of her family in the Temple; but after three years she was released in exchange for some members of the Convention who had been prisoners in Austria. Immediately upon her release, she proceeded to Vienna; but there she encountered persecution, and quitted the imperial court to take shelter with the exiled Count of Provence, at Mittau. Here she married her cousin, the duke of Angoulême, to whom she had been betrothed early in life, and for whose sake she had refused a promising alliance at the Austrian court. Driven successively from Mittau, Königsberg, and Warsaw, they touched the English shore in August 1808, and remained here until the banishment of Buonaparte to Elba opened the road to France. The first care of the duchess on her return was to recover the remains of her parents from a dishonoured grave; but the burial was scarcely over before Buonaparte escaped from Elba. The duchess, being at Bordeaux, rallied the troops there, and undertook to lead them against Napoleon, who, remembering her heroism when she defied the artillery of Clauzel, was wont to call her 'the only man of the family.' Eleven months she had been in France when she again quitted it sorrowfully; but the Hundred Days over and Waterloo accomplished, the second Restoration took place, and she at once returned. But even in prosperity, calamity qualified her lot. Her brother-in-law, the Duke of Berri, was murdered at the opera, on the 13th of February, 1820, and in 1824 she lost her fellow-exile, Louis XVIII. Six years afterwards the folly of Charles X. transferred the throne to his cousin Louis Philippe; and quitting France with Charles X., she set sail for England, visited Scotland, and for a time sojourned in the palace of Holyrood. Soon afterwards she accompanied her uncle to Prague. In 1836 they established themselves at Goritz, where Charles X. found his grave, and where, shortly afterwards, the remains of her faithful husband were deposited.

274

DANIELL

Died, 13th of October, 1851. Her Memoirs have been published by Mrs. Romer, under the expressive title of 'Filia Dolorosa.'

Danician, André. [Philidor.]

Daniel, Gabriel, a French Jesuit; author of a 'History of France,' and a 'Voyage to the World of Descartes,' a severe satire on the system of that philosopher. Born, 1649; died, 1728.

Daniel, Samuel, an English poet and historian, born in Somersetshire, in 1562. He appears to have studied at Oxford, became tutor to Lady Anne Clifford, and was afterwards in the service of Anne, queen of James I. It is uncertain whether he succeeded Spenser as Poet-laureate. He wrote a poem on the Wars of the Roses; 'Cleopatra,' a tragedy; 'Musophilus;' 'The Complaint of Rosamond,' and other shorter poems, and also a History of England, down to the death of Edward III. His works are little read, but deserve to be well known. Coleridge calls him 'the admirable Daniel,' and commends the purity and manliness of his style and language. Many passages of great sweetness and tenderness occur in his poems. Died in his native county in 1619.

Daniele, Francisco, an Italian *savant* and antiquary, born in 1741. In the Neapolitan revolution of 1799, he joined the French republican party; and on the restoration of the king of Naples suffered the loss of his post in the Academy, and the confiscation of his property. Joseph Buonaparte made him perpetual secretary of the Academy of Antiquities at Naples, and in this post he was continued by Murat. He died in 1812. Among his works are 'Le Forche Caudine Illustrate,' 'Monete Antiche di Capua,' 'I Regali Sepolcri del Duomo di Palermo,' &c.

Daniell, John Frederick, D.C.L., Professor of Chemistry in King's College, London, and foreign secretary to the Royal Society; author of 'Meteorological Essays,' an 'Introduction to Chemical Philosophy,' &c., besides numerous papers in the 'Quarterly Journal of Science and Art,' and the 'Philosophical Transactions,' was born in London, in 1790. As a proof of the estimation in which his scientific attainments were held, it is only necessary to state that he obtained all the three medals in the gift of the Royal Society, an honour never before conferred on any one. While attending a meeting of the council of the R. S., March 14, 1845, he was seized with apoplexy, and immediately expired. In his official capacity he was zealous and indefatigable; in his private character, irreproachable.

Daniell, Samuel, an artist, who travelled into the interior of Africa, made numerous drawings there, and on his return published a work entitled 'African Scenery and Animals.' He also spent six years in the island of Ceylon, where he died in 1811. He left an extensive collection of drawings, chiefly illustrative of the natural history of the island; and a volume was published, entitled 'The Scenery, Animals, and Native Inhabitants of Ceylon.'

Daniell, William, R.A., an eminent draughtsman, born 1769, accompanied his uncle to India, when he was only 14, for the purpose of assisting in depicting the scenery, costume, &c., of that country. Immediately on their return, the large work, entitled '*Oriental Scenery*,' in six folio volumes, was commenced, and continued with the most persevering ardour, until its completion in 1808. He also published '*A Picturesque Voyage to India*,' a work entitled '*Zoography*,' and a great variety of separate views, &c. In 1814, he commenced the '*Voyage round Great Britain*.' Two or three months in each summer were devoted to collecting drawings and notes, and the work was finished in 1825. In 1832 Mr. Daniell, and his friend Mr. Parris, executed the '*Panorama of Madras*,' and he subsequently painted two others, without assistance, namely, the '*City of Lucknow*,' and the '*Mode of Hunting wild Elephants in Ceylon*.' He was particularly successful in depicting the ocean; and his glowing representations of Eastern scenery are well known by his splendid '*Oriental Annual*.' Died, 1837.

Bannecker, Johann Heinrich, one of the greatest of modern sculptors, was born at Stuttgart, in 1758. He early gave indications of a talent for art; and after passing some years in the school of design at Ludwigsburg, he set out for Paris in 1783, where he studied under Pajon, and subsequently spent five years at Rome, in the study of the masterpieces of art that adorn that city. The rest of his life was spent chiefly at Stuttgart. Among his finest works are the '*Christ*,' '*Faith*,' '*Ariadne on the Leopard*,' &c. His female figures have rarely been surpassed; and his busts of Schiller, Lavater, Gluck, and many of the members of the royal family of Württemberg, are models of artistic skill. Died, Professor of Sculpture at Stuttgart, 1841.

Dante, Alighieri, the great poet of Italy, was born at Florence in May, 1265. He was of a noble family then attached to the party of the Guelphs, showed at an early age a strong passion for learning, and is said to have studied at the universities of Bologna and Padua. It is conjectured also that he visited Paris, and possibly Oxford. When about ten years of age he first saw, in the house of her father, Folco Portinari, the Beatrice whose beauty and goodness inspired him with a passion of admiring love which became one of the most potent elements of his inner life, and the source of some of the sublimest and sweetest conceptions of his great poem. Beatrice died in 1290; and she then became to him a glorified ideal of wisdom and purity. A year after her death he married Gemma de' Donati, whose family was of the party of the Ghibellines, and who made his life a burden by her savage temper. Dante served in the Florentine army at the battle of Campaldino, and soon after in the war with the Pisans. In 1300 he was chosen first prior, or chief magistrate of Florence, and from that period began his misfortunes and wanderings.

The Guelphs were then split into two factions, known as the Bianchi and the Neri; and Dante, on suspicion of favouring the Bianchi, was sentenced to exile, and his estates were confiscated. He was then at Rome, and thenceforth had to take refuge at various courts that favoured the Ghibelline party, which he joined. In 1304 he made, with other exiles, an unsuccessful attempt to enter Florence by force of arms. After many wanderings he found an asylum at Ravenna, with Guido Novello da Polenta, and there he died, in 1321. Florence and all Italy then knew and mourned their loss. A splendid monument was erected to him at Ravenna, copies of his works were multiplied, professorships instituted for expounding them, and voluminous commentaries written. The Florentines tried to get the remains of their banished poet restored to them, but in vain. His bones were removed by Father Antonio Santi, chancellor of the Franciscans, in 1677, on the repair of his monument by Cardinal Corsi. The coffin was rediscovered in 1866. The discovery was celebrated by a popular festival, July 8, and the remains, placed in a glass tomb, lay in state for several days. Dante's great poem is entitled the '*Divine Comedy*,' and in the form of a vision sets forth the mysteries of the invisible world, of Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise. It is the first great work of modern European literature, and stands alone as a creation of genius; '*a mystic unfathomable Song*,' greatest always to the greatest. It has passed through innumerable editions, and been translated over and over again into all European languages. Of English translations Cary's, in blank verse, and Dr. Carlyle's, in prose, are much esteemed. But several new translations in various metres have appeared in the last few years. Among them are Wright's, Rossetti's, Mrs. Ramsay's, and J. W. Thomas's. The last is a fairly successful rendering of the grand trilogy in the metre and triple rhyme of the original, with illustrative notes. The '*Inferno*' appeared in 1859, the '*Purgatorio*' in 1862, and the '*Paradiso*' in 1866. In 1861 appeared at Paris a magnificent edition of the '*Inferno*,' Italian text and French translation, with illustrations by Gustave Doré, 2 vols. folio. One of the most important additions to our Dante literature is Dr. Barlow's '*Critical, Historical, and Philosophical Contributions to the study of the *Divina Commedia**,' published in 1864. It is the fruit of fourteen years' labour, and contains an immense collection of various readings. Dante's other works are the '*Vita Nuova*,' lately translated by Theodore Martin; the '*Convito*,' or Banquet; treatises in Latin, '*de Monarchia*,' and '*de Vulgari Eloquentia*,' and many smaller poems, or '*Rime*.' Dante was the friend of most of the eminent men his contemporaries; among them, Giotto, whose portrait of him was discovered in 1840. Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Marco Polo, Cimabue, and Duns Scotus died, and Petrarch and Boccaccio were born, in Dante's lifetime. The Sexcentenary

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DARIUS

meet, in consequence of which he was saluted king, B.C. 521. He took Babylon after a siege of twenty months, gave permission for the rebuilding of the temple of Jerusalem, and sent the captive Jews to their own country. The revolt of the Greek cities in Ionia was the occasion of the famous Persian war. The army of Darius, under the command of Mardonius, invaded Greece, but accomplished nothing. A second invasion was undertaken, and the Persians were defeated by the Greeks at Marathon; on which he resolved to carry on the war in person, but died in the midst of his preparation, B.C. 485.

Darius III., Codomannus, last king of Persia, was raised to the throne by the eunuch Bagoas after the murder of Arses, B.C. 336. Two years later his dominions were invaded by Alexander the Great, who defeated the Persian army at the Granicus; in the following year won a great victory over Darius himself at Issus, and took his family prisoners; and finally defeated him at the battle of Arbela (Gaugamela) in 331. Darius fled through Media into the Parthian wilds, where he was seized and murdered by Bessus, satrap of Bactria. His remains were treated with all honour by Alexander, and buried with his predecessors at Persepolis.

Darling, Grace, was the daughter of William Darling, keeper of the lighthouse on the Longstone Rock, one of the Farne Islands off the coast of Northumberland. She was born at Bamborough, about 1816, and distinguished herself by the heroism with which she rescued the nine survivors of the crew and passengers of the 'Forfarshire' steamboat, when it struck on the Hawkers Rocks, on the night of the 5th September, 1838. Her father declared a rescue impossible, but inspired by her example, followed her into the boat, and the noble feat was done. A subscription was raised for her benefit, her name was on every one's tongue, and her portraits eagerly sought after. But Grace was not spoiled by her sudden popularity. She lived on in her simple, graceful way, loving and beloved, till consumption carried her off, October 20, 1842. She was buried in Bamborough churchyard, and an appropriate monument has been erected over the place of her rest. Her beautiful deed is celebrated in some noble lines by Wordsworth, and a lifeboat bearing her name has been presented to Holy Island.—**William Darling**, her father, was born at Belford, in 1786; spent the greatest part of his life in the Longstone lighthouse; married and had a large family; and only a few years before his death took up his abode at Bamborough, and died there, May 28, 1865. He was a hale and handsome old man, with hair silvery white, and a face of singular calmness and beauty. His grave is next to that of his daughter.

Darnley, Henry Stuart, Earl of, husband of Mary, queen of Scots, was the son of Matthew Stuart, Earl of Lennox, and grandson of Margaret, queen of James IV. of Scotland, by her second husband, Archibald, earl of

DARU

Angus. He was born in England in 1546, and was married to Mary, at Holyrood House, on July 29, 1565. The alliance was offensive both to Queen Elizabeth and to the Scottish reformers. Darnley was soon after induced to side with the reformers, and sharing their dislike and jealousy of Rizzio, the queen's secretary, he did not scruple to take part in the murder of the favourite, March 9, 1566. Between the queen and Darnley thenceforth there was nothing but irreconcilable aversion and disgust. A divorce was proposed, but Mary would not agree to it. Darnley fell seriously ill, an apparent reconciliation took place, and he returned with the queen to Edinburgh. Meanwhile the Earl of Bothwell had won the favour of the queen, and had undertaken to murder Darnley. This was effected by blowing up the lonely house, called the Kirk of Field, in which he lodged, February 10, 1567. (See **Bothwell**.) Darnley was the father of James VI. (I. of England).

Dartmouth, George Legge, first Lord, was eldest son and heir of William Legge, a faithful officer of Charles I., who after suffering much in his cause, enjoyed the favour of Charles II., and died in 1672. George entered the navy at the age of 17, and first served under Sir Edward Spragge. He distinguished himself and was wounded in the Dutch wars; and in 1673 was made governor of Portsmouth, master of the horse, and gentleman of the bed-chamber to the Duke of York. He was a few years later made master of the ordnance, and a privy councillor, and in December 1682 was created Baron of Dartmouth. In the following year he was sent to demolish Tangier and bring home the English troops, for which service he received a grant of 10,000*l*. He continued to fill high offices under James II.; was named admiral of the fleet sent out to intercept the Prince of Orange; was deprived of his employment at the Revolution, and in 1691 committed to the Tower. He died there in October of that year.

Daru, Pierre Antoine Noel Bruno, peer of France, eminent as a statesman, poet, and historian, was born at Montpellier, in 1767. At the age of sixteen he entered the army, and at the breaking out of the revolution adopted its principles; but though engaged in active service, he devoted much of his time to literary pursuits. He first published a translation of the works of Horace, which, with his 'Cléopédie,' or Theory of Literary Reputations, established his reputation as a poet. It was not long before Napoleon discovered his abilities, and rewarded him by various official appointments of trust, in which Daru conducted himself with zeal and ability; and at the time of the first restoration of the Bourbons he held the portfolio of the war department. Though his estate at Meulan was sequestered by Blücher, the allied monarchs soon restored it, and he was called to the Chamber of Peers by Louis XVIII. He afterwards wrote the 'Vie de Sully' and the 'Histoire de la République de Venise,' the latter

being one of the most important of modern historical works. Count Daru was a member of the Institute, of the French Academy, the Academy of Sciences, and the Berlin Academy. Died, 1829.

Darwin, Erasmus, a poet and physician, was born at Elton, near Newark, in 1731. He was educated at Cambridge, took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, and settled at Lichfield as a physician till 1781, when he removed to Derby, where he died in 1802. He was a man of great talent, but of eccentric opinions, as his works abundantly prove. His poetic fame rests upon his 'Botanic Garden,' the versification of which is highly polished but mechanical, and his work entitled 'Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life,' which, though ingenious, is built upon the most absurd hypothesis. He also wrote 'Phytologia, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening,' several papers in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' &c.

Dashkow, Ekaterina Romanowa, a Russian princess, lady of honour to Catherine II., was born in 1744. She took a leading part in the revolution of 1762, by which Peter III. was deposed and Catherine placed on the throne. Some years later, on the death of her husband, to whom she had been married about 1759, she travelled through the principal countries of Europe, and gained the friendship of many distinguished men. On her return to Russia, in 1782, she was appointed president of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at St. Petersburg. She suggested the founding of the Russian Academy, projected and assisted in compiling a Russian dictionary, and employed herself in other literary pursuits in conjunction with the Empress. She was deprived of her offices by the Emperor Paul, and spent the rest of her life in retirement. Died, 1810.

Dassier, Jean, a French medallist, who engraved a great number of medals of eminent men of the age of Louis XIV. Died, 1763.

Dassier, Jacob Antoine, son of the preceding, was also a medallist, and engraved numerous medals of illustrious men, in a very superior style of workmanship, preserving the likenesses with wonderful correctness. He was for some time actively employed in the mint of England, but went to St. Petersburg, and died at Copenhagen, while on his return to London, in 1759.

Datis. [See *Miltiades*.]

Daubenton, Louis Jean Marie, a French naturalist and anatomist, was born at Montbar, Burgundy, in 1716. He was the friend and roadjutor of Buffon in his 'Natural History of Quadrupeds,' the anatomical articles of which were prepared by him with great clearness and accuracy. He held for 50 years the office of keeper of the Cabinet of Natural History at Paris, and was for some time Professor of Mineralogy at the Museum of Natural History. He was author of 'Instructions to Shepherds,' 'A Methodical View of Minerals,' and other works; and at the time of his death,

in 1800, was a member of the Senate and the Institute. His wife was the author of a popular novel, called 'Zélie dans le Désert.' She died in 1824.

D'Aubigné, Theodore Agrippa, French historian, was born at St. Maury, in Saintonge, in 1550. He was well educated, and displayed extraordinary capacity of learning at an early age. His father was a zealous Huguenot, and the son remained incorruptibly faithful to the Huguenot cause. He took part in the civil war, and entered the service of the king of Navarre (Henry IV.), but his independence and freedom of speech led to his expulsion from court; and though recalled, he was a second time exiled. In retirement at Maillezaïs, of which he was made governor in 1588, he wrote his History of his own Time, a valuable, vivid, and truthful record, which 'had the honour' to be burnt by the parliament of Paris. He spent the last ten years of his life at Geneva, and wrote many other works, both in verse and prose. Died, 1630. D'Aubigné was grandfather to Madame de Maintenon.

D'Aubusson, Pierre, grand-master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, was born in 1423. He was of French origin, served in the armies of the Emperor Sigismund against the Turks, went to Rhodes, and became a knight of St. John, and in 1476 was chosen grand-master. He is celebrated for his heroic and successful defence of Rhodes against the Turks in 1480. He afterwards protected Zizim, one of the sons of Mahomet II., but was compelled to give him up to the Pope, Innocent VIII.. The grand-master was then made a cardinal. Grief at the failure of his projected crusade against the Turks hastened his end. Died, 1503. D'Aubusson was surnamed 'buckler of the church.'

Daudin, François Marie, French naturalist, was born at Paris, in 1774. Lameness from natural infirmity, and narrow means, made his life a painful struggle. He found solace in his chosen studies and labours, in which he had the sympathy and aid of his wife. His best work is the 'Histoire Naturelle des Reptiles,' at the time of its appearance the most complete work on that subject. He contributed memoirs to various scientific journals. Died, in 1804, having lost his wife a few days before.

Daun, Leopold Joseph Maria, Count von, Austrian field-marshal, was born at Vienna, in 1705. He first served against the Turks under Seckendorf, became chamberlain to the Emperor Charles VI., took part under Archduke Charles in the invasion of Alsace, and at the peace was made field-marshal and privy councillor. In 1757 he gained the victory of Kolin over Frederick the Great, soon after took Breslau, and in October 1758 defeated Frederick again at Hochkirch, for which rich gifts and flattering words were sent him from the Empress Maria Theresa, the Pope, the Empress of Russia, and the states of Austria. But he was out-generalled at last, and was tho-

roughly defeated by Frederick, and wounded at the battle of Torgau, in November 1759. Daun was afterwards president of the Aulic Council, and died in 1766. His excessive caution in military movements procured him the designation of the new *Fabius Cunctator*.

Daunou, Pierre Claude François, French statesman and littérateur, was born at Boulogne, in 1761. In 1789 he was Professor of Theology at Montmorency. He was a deputy to the National Convention, a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and of the Council of Five Hundred. He opposed the measures of the First Consul, and removed from the tribunate. In 1804 he was made keeper-general of the archives, a post which he filled till 1816. He subsequently held the chair of History at the College of France, and was a member of the Chamber of Deputies. In 1839 he was raised to the peerage. Among his numerous works are: 'Eloge de Boileau,' 'Essai Historique sur la Puissance Temporelle des Papes,' 'Cours d'Histoire fait au Collège de France,' &c. Died, 1840.

Davenant, Sir William, an English poet, was born at Oxford, in 1605, and there educated. After having been in the service of the duchess of Richmond and Lord Brooke, he began to write for the stage; and upon the death of Ben Jonson he was appointed Poet-laureate. During the civil wars he fought for the king, was made a lieutenant-general, and received the honour of knighthood. On the decline of the royal cause he went to France, and formed a design for carrying over a number of artificers to Virginia; but his ship was taken by a vessel belonging to the parliament, and brought to England, where he escaped an ignominious death through the intercession of Milton; an act of kindness which he afterwards returned. On the restoration of Charles II., Davenant obtained a patent for a theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields. His works consist of plays and poems, which are now forgotten. It was Sir William Davenant who took part with Dryden in making an *improved* version of Shakespeare's 'Tempest' for the stage, which version was adopted and held its ground till our own time. It is worth while to add, that John Davenant, the father of Sir William, was host of the Crown Inn, Oxford, and that Shakespeare used to lodge there on his journeys between Stratford and London. Died in 1688, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

David I., king of Scotland, succeeded his brother, Alexander the Fierce, in 1124. He married Maud, grand-niece of William the Conqueror; and was Earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon when called to the Scottish throne. On the death of Henry I., king of England, he maintained the claim of his daughter Maud against King Stephen, and seized Carlisle, but was defeated at the battle of Northallerton in 1138. A negotiation was entered into the following year, by which Carlisle was suffered to remain in the possession of David. He died there in 1153.

David II. (Bruce), king of Scotland, was the son and successor of Robert Bruce, at whose death, in 1328, he was only five years old. On the invasion of Scotland by Baliol, David was sent to France; but his party prevailed, after a bloody contest, and he returned home in 1342. He made several inroads on England, but was taken prisoner at the battle of Nevil's Cross, 1346, conveyed to the Tower, and did not recover his liberty till 1357, on paying a heavy ransom. Died, 1371.

David, François Anne, an eminent French engraver, who published many illustrated works, among them 'Histoire de France,' 'Histoire de France, sous le Règne de Napoléon le Grand,' 'Monumens inédits de l'Antiquité,' 'Antiquités d'Herculanum,' &c. Died, 1824.

David, Jacques Louis, a celebrated French painter, was born at Paris in 1748, and was a pupil of Vien. In 1776 he went to Rome, where his talent for historical painting was quickly developed. On his return to Paris he was received at the Academy, and in 1783 was appointed painter to the king. At the outbreak of the revolution in 1789 David was carried away with the general excitement, and went the greatest lengths with the extreme parties. He joined the Jacobin Club, was deputy to the Convention, sat with the Mountain; and appears to have fancied a similarity between Collet d'Herbois and Marius—between Phocion and Robespierre. He presented paintings of republican heroism to the National Assembly; he depicted, in a funeral oration, the patriotic death of Marat; avowed his destiny as for ever joined with Robespierre; voted for the death of Louis XVI., and for the civic festival in honour of the goddess of Liberty, for some of the details of which he supplied designs. In the sudden changes, however, which at that time took place, he was committed to the Luxembourg, and only escaped the guillotine from the celebrity he had gained as an artist. David exercised considerable influence over the measures adopted under the Empire for the cultivation of the fine arts. On the restoration of the Bourbons he was banished from France, and died at Brussels in 1825. His best paintings are, 'The Rape of the Sabines,' 'The Oath of the Horatii,' 'The Death of Socrates,' 'Napoleon presenting the Imperial Eagles to the Troops,' 'Mars disarmed by Venus and the Graces,' and 'The Coronation of Napoleon.' David's style of painting, formed on a fastidious imitation of the classic models of Greece, has a cold and statue-like tameness in the midst of striking elegance of form, and accuracy of costume and design, being deficient in that vitality which forms the *beau idéal* of the English school. The reputation of this painter in his own day was extraordinary, but it has not proved permanent.

David (of Angers), **Jean Pierre**, a celebrated French sculptor, was born at Angers in 1789. From his earliest years he showed a predilection for art; and, after his preliminary

Davoust, or Davout, Louis Nicolas, Prince of Eckmühl, peer and marshal of France, was born at Annoux in 1770. He was a fellow-student with Napoleon, at the Military School of Brienne, and entered the army at the age of seventeen. He served with distinction under Dumouriez in Belgium, took Luxembourg, and took a brilliant part under Desaix at the passage of the Rhine, in 1797. He followed Napoleon to Egypt, won many victories over the Arabs and the Turks, especially at Aboukir, and on his return to France was made general of division, and in 1804, marshal. He distinguished himself in the German campaign of the following year, and took a prominent part at Austerlitz. By the victory of Austerstadt, in 1806, he contributed to the great victory over the Prussians at Jena, and was created duke of Auerstadt. He shared the glory of Eylau, Eckmühl, and Wagram; was made governor of Hamburg; accompanied Napoleon in the expedition of Russia; and then returned to his government of Hamburg. He made it a vast camp, and defended it against the allies for 10 months. But his treatment of the town, his seizure without compensation of private property, his demolition of large portions of the town and expulsion of 25,000 of the citizens, led to his temporary disgrace and retirement. In 1815 he was made minister of war under Napoleon, and assisted him in the gigantic preparations for the final struggle at Waterloo. Died, 1823.

Davy, Sir Humphry, bart., one of the most eminent among modern chemists, was born at Penzance, in Cornwall, in 1778. He was intended for the medical profession, and was placed with an apothecary for the purpose of initiation; but he gave little sign of an aptitude for chemistry, and, with the consent of his father, quitted him in his 15th year, to commence his preparation for graduating as a physician at Edinburgh. Indelible in his pursuit of his favourite science, his progress was so rapid; his friends encouraged his love of his genius, and he was induced to abandon the design of going to Edinburgh, and to accept the superintendence of a Dispensary at Bristol. While there he published his 'Chemical and Philosophical Essays,' a series of which remained unpublished, when he was called to the assistance of his father.

the author of numerous papers on the 'Philosophical Transactions,' and was, during his illness, he was disposed to devote his days to lighter studies, he was induced to write 'Days of Fly-fishing,' and 'A Book of Travels.' The 'Life of Sir H. Davy' was written by his brother, Dr John Davy, a distinguished chemist and physicist.

Dawe, George, R.N., an English poet, who held the situation of first secretary to the emperor of Russia, and was a member of the Academies of St Petersburg, Göttingen, and Florence, excelled both in the classical and historical subjects, and he spent his years as a regular exhibitor at St Petersburg, and was the author of 'The Life of George Dawe,' &c., &c., 1829.

Dawes, Richard, an English poet, was born in 1798, at St Albans, in Hertfordshire, and came to London in 1816. He was appointed, in 1820, secretary to the University of New Hampshire, and in 1822, he published his 'Miscellaneous Poems,' &c., &c., which received the highest estimation of the literary world. He is now a schoolmaster at St Albans.

Day, Thomas, an English poet, was born in 1798, at St Albans, in Hertfordshire, and came to London in 1816. He was appointed, in 1820, secretary to the University of New Hampshire, and in 1822, he published his 'Miscellaneous Poems,' &c., &c., which received the highest estimation of the literary world. He is now a schoolmaster at St Albans.

De Moivre, Joseph, one of the most eminent among modern mathematicians, and a member of the Academies of Paris, London, and Amiens, in 1749. He was born in 1667, and devoted his life to the study of astronomy, and published numerous works on this subject. He is the author of 'Theoria Mensuræ Astronomiæ,' 3 vols. 4to., and 'Theoria Astronomiæ,' in 6 vols. 4to. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and was elected professor at the University of London. He also took part with the government in the suppression of a rebellion, and was banished from 1792 till 1798.

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DEMETRIUS

daughter in marriage, which so incensed Cleopatra, that she married Antiochus Sidetes, her brother-in-law. Sidetes, however, fell in battle, and Demetrius recovered his throne; but he did not retain it long, for he was once more expelled by Alexander Zebina, and was killed by the governor of Tyre, *b.c.* 125.

Demetrius Phalereus, a celebrated Greek orator and statesman, born *b.c.* 345. He favoured the Macedonian party, and held the office of governor of Athens under Cassander for ten years. The Athenians were so charmed with his eloquence and his excellent administration, as to erect 360 statues to his honour. His government terminated in *b.c.* 307, when Demetrius Poliorcetes restored the democratic form, and the Macedonian representative retired to the court of Ptolemy Lagus, king of Egypt, whose son banished him from his dominions. Demetrius is said to have died by the bite of an asp, about 283 *b.c.* He wrote many works which are lost, and is said to have done much towards founding the library of Alexandria.

Demetrius, Czar of Russia, commonly called the *false Demetrius*, was, according to most historians, a native of Jarowslaw, and a novice in a monastery, where he was tutored by a monk to personate Demetrius, son of the Czar John Basilowitz, who had been murdered by Boris Gudenow. Having learnt his tale he went into Lithuania, embraced the Roman Catholic religion, and married the daughter of the palatine Sandomir. In 1604 Demetrius entered Russia at the head of a small army, was joined by a number of Russians and Cossacks, and defeated an army sent against him. On the death of Boris, the people strangled his son, and placed Demetrius on the throne; but his partiality to the Poles, and contempt of the Greek religion, occasioned an insurrection, and he was assassinated in 1606, after reigning about 11 months.

Democedes, a Greek physician, who with his family became captives to the Persians, *b.c.* 522, and were carried to Susa, where he worked with the slaves. But happening to cure Darius, he was liberally rewarded, and admitted to the royal table. He returned to his own country, and married the daughter of the wrestler Milo.

Democritus, one of the most celebrated Greek philosophers, was born at Abdera, *b.c.* 460. Xerxes was once entertained in his father's house, and is said to have left several Magi there to be his teachers. On the death of his father, who was a wealthy citizen, Democritus travelled to Egypt, Chaldaea, and other countries, for the sake of enlarging his stores of knowledge; and when he returned to his native city, though at first slighted, his intellectual acquisitions gained the highest respect of his countrymen. He had spent his inheritance in his travels, but instead of seeking public employment and honours, he retired to solitude, devoting himself wholly to philosophical studies. In his system he developed still further the atomical theory of his master

DEMOSTHENES

Leucippus, and applied it not only to the formation of the universe, but to the soul of man, the senses, the elements, &c. He was also a practical philosopher and a moralist, his grand axiom being that the greatest good consists in a tranquil mind. He has been called the 'laughing philosopher' (in contrast to the weeping Heraclitus), which epithet probably originated in his practice of humorously exposing the absurdities of his countrymen, whose stupidity was proverbial. He wrote numerous works, but none of them are extant; and he lived to the great age of 105.

Demolivre, Abraham, born at Vitri, in Champagne, in 1677, was driven from his native country by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled in England, where he obtained a livelihood by teaching the mathematics. He was author of 'The Doctrine of Chances,' 'Miscellanea Analytica,' &c. Died, 1754.

Demosthenes, the greatest orator of antiquity, was the son of an opulent sword-blade manufacturer at Athens, and was born about 385 *b.c.* Having lost his father when a mere child, his education was neglected; but at the age of 17 he determined to study eloquence, though his lungs were weak, his pronunciation inarticulate, and his gestures awkward. These impediments he conquered by perseverance, till at length he surpassed all other orators in the power and grace of his eloquence. When the encroachments of Philip of Macedonia alarmed the Greek states, Demosthenes depicted his ambitious designs with so much effect, that similar orations are to this day called Philipics. When Philip was about to invade Attica, Demosthenes was sent as ambassador to prevail on the Boeotians to assist the Athenians, in which mission he succeeded. He was also at the battle of Cheronea, but his conduct there showed that he was as deficient in personal courage as he was inimitable in the senate. The influence of Demosthenes being on the decline, Aeschines took advantage of it to bring an accusation against him on the subject of his conduct at Cheronea, and his having had a crown of gold awarded him; but the orator so well defended himself in his celebrated oration *De Corona*, that he was honourably acquitted, and his adversary sent into exile. Shortly after, however, Demosthenes was convicted of receiving a golden cup and 20 talents from Harpalus, one of Alexander's generals, who had retired to Athens with a quantity of plunder, which he had gathered in Asia. To avoid punishment, he fled to Aegina, where he remained till the death of Alexander, when he was recalled by his countrymen, and brought home in triumph. But this change of fortune was of short duration. The victory of Antipater was followed by an order to the Athenians to deliver up Demosthenes, who fled to the temple of Neptune, at Calauria, where he poisoned himself, *b.c.* 322. The speeches of Demosthenes were natural, concise, vigorous, and logical; he was by turns calm, vehement, or elevated, as the

DEMOSTHENES

case required ; in energy and power of persuasion, in beauty and vigour of expression, and language at once strong and melodious, he surpassed all his predecessors.

Demosthenes, an Athenian general, who commanded several expeditions during the Peloponnesian war. His most famous exploit was the fortification and defence of Pylos, *b.c.* 425. He assisted Cleon in the attack on the Spartans in Sphacteria. In 413 he commanded the reinforcements sent to Nicias in Sicily ; planned the night attack on Epipolæ ; but was defeated and afterwards put to death by the Syracusans.

Demoustier, Charles Albert, a French dramatist, descended by the father's side from Racine, and by the mother's from La Fontaine. He was born in 1760, and died in 1801. Among his works are '*Le Siège de Cythère*,' a poem, and many successful comedies.

Dempster, Thomas, a learned Scotch writer, was born in 1579, and studied at Cambridge, from whence he removed to Paris. He led a very restless life, teaching in succession at Paris, Toulouse, Nismes, and Pisa, and died at Bologna in 1625. He wrote several works, the most important of which are his '*Etruria Regalis*,' not published till 1723 ; and his '*Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum*.' The latter was republished in 1828.

Denham, Lieut.-Col. Dixon, an enterprising traveller and intrepid soldier, was born in 1786. He entered the army as a volunteer in 1811, served with honour in the Peninsular war, and obtained a lieutenancy. In 1821 he was chosen to proceed to Central Africa, in company with Captain Clapperton and Dr. Oudney, for the purpose of exploring those regions ; his courage, perseverance, address and conciliatory manners, peculiarly fitting him for such an undertaking. On his return to England, in 1824, he published a '*Narrative*' of his travels. In 1826 he was sent to Sierra Leone as superintendent of the liberated Africans, and in 1828 was appointed lieutenant-governor of the colony ; soon after which he was seized with a fever, which quickly proved fatal.

Denham, Sir John, an English poet, was born at Dublin in 1615. His father was Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer, but afterwards became a judge in England. In 1641 appeared his tragedy of '*The Sophy*,' and soon after he was made governor of Fareham Castle for the king. In 1643 he published his '*Cooper's Hill*.' He attended Charles II. in his exile, and was sent by him ambassador to Poland. At the Restoration he was knighted and appointed surveyor-general of the royal buildings. Died, 1668.

Denina, Carlo Giovanni Maria, an Italian historian, was born in 1731, at Revello, in Piedmont. For many years he was Professor of Rhetoric at Turin, and ultimately became librarian to Napoleon. His principal works are '*History of the Revolutions of Italy*,' '*The Revolutions of Germany*,' '*The Progress of Literature*,' &c. He died at Paris, in 1813.

287

DENMAN

Denis, Madame. [*See* **Voltaire**.]

Denman, Thomas, Lord Denman, Chief Justice of England, was the son of Dr. Thomas Denman, and was born in London in 1779. At an early age he was sent to Palgrave School, near Diss, in Norfolk, which was then under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld. He completed his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained the degree of M.A. In 1806 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and engaged in the active pursuit of the law. He entered parliament for the borough of Wareham at the general election of 1818, and at once took his seat with the Whig opposition. In the following year he was elected for Nottingham, for which place he continued to sit, until his promotion to the bench in 1832. His first speech in parliament was in favour of certain reforms in the law, but it was not until 1820 that the extraordinary occasion of the Queen's trial called forth all his energy, and placed him in a more conspicuous position before the country. When Queen Caroline formed the determination of coming to this country upon the accession of her husband to the throne, Mr. Brougham at once accepted the office of her Majesty's attorney-general, while that of solicitor-general was filled by Mr. Denman. The part taken by Mr. Denman in the memorable trial of the Queen, gave the public a high idea of his courage and uprightness, and contributed in no slight degree to its successful result. Mr. Denman was appointed to the office of common serjeant by the corporation of London in 1822, probably as a mark of their sympathy for the legal defenders of the Queen, in whose affairs Alderman Wood had taken so active a part. It was not until 1828, when Lord Lyndhurst first held the great seal, that the king was induced to grant the patent of precedence to which Mr. Denman had long been entitled. In 1830, upon the formation of Lord Grey's Government, Sir Thomas Denman was raised to the post of attorney-general, which he held during the debates on the Reform Bill. In 1832, however, upon the death of Lord Tenterden, he was appointed to the Chief Justiceship of the court of Queen's Bench, which he held till 1850, having been raised to the peerage in 1834. While not reckoned very eminent in the technical scholarship of his profession, and possessed perhaps of too much fervour of temperament for strictly judicial functions, his abilities, industry, and conscientiousness made him respected, while the dignity and grace which so remarkably adorned both mind and demeanour made him beloved. As a politician, his life from his youth upwards was beyond impeachment, and almost beyond parallel, for purity, courage, and consistency. Died, 1854.

Denman, Dr. Thomas, an eminent physician and medical writer, was born at Bakewell, Derbyshire, in 1733. He first served in the navy as a surgeon, and having obtained much experience, on quitting it he commenced practice in London, where he attained great professional celebrity. In 1770 he commenced giving

DENNIS

lectures on the obstetric art, and was appointed licentiate in midwifery of the College of Physicians in 1783. He wrote an 'Essay on Puerperal Fever,' an 'Introduction to the Practice of Midwifery,' and 'Aphorisms' for the use of junior practitioners. His son was the distinguished Chief Justice of the court of Queen's Bench. Died, 1815.

Dennis, John, dramatist and critic, was born in London, in 1657, studied at Cambridge, and devoted himself to literature. Throughout life he was almost perpetually in broils with one or other of the wits of the age; and Pope, in return for his animadversions, gave him a conspicuous place in the *Dunciad*. He originally had a considerable fortune; but having dissipated it, the Duke of Marlborough obtained for him the place of land-waiter at the Custom House; this he mortgaged, and his latter days were spent in poverty, aggravated by blindness. Died, 1734.

Denon, Dominique Vivant, Baron, was born, in 1747, at Châlons-sur-Saône, in Burgundy. Though originally destined for the law, he was appointed to the office of '*gentil-homme ordinaire*' about the person of Louis XV. He afterwards resided several years in Italy, as secretary of embassy, during which period he applied himself sedulously to the study of the arts. He was so fortunate as to pass safely through the Reign of Terror, and having attracted the notice of Buonaparte he accompanied him to Egypt in 1798, alternately wielding the pen, the pencil, and the sword. On returning to Paris he was appointed director-general of the museums, and had the superintendence of the medallic mint, and all works of art executed in honour of the French victories. After the abdication of the Emperor he retained his office, but was deprived of it in 1815, in consequence of having joined him on his return from Elba. He was a man of great and varied talents; and his able work, entitled '*Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt during the Campaign of General Buonaparte*,' has gained him an imperishable fame. His '*Monuments of the Arts of Design*,' left unfinished at his death, was published in 1829. Died at Paris, 1825.

Dentatus, Manius Curius, a celebrated Roman hero, was of a Sabine family, and was three times consul. In his first consulship (B.C. 290), with his colleague, P. Cornelius Rufinus, he defeated the Samnites and closed the long Samnite war. He fought afterwards against the Sabines and the Senones; and in his second consulship (275) he defeated Pyrrhus at Beneventum and drove him out of Italy. Consul a third time in the following year, he distinguished himself by further victories, and then contentedly retired to his Sabine farm and his simple way of life. Dentatus, who was as celebrated for his disregard of money as he was for his military courage, held the office of Censor and executed several great public works (272).

D'Eon, the Chevalier. **Eon de Beau-**

DE QUINCEY

mont, Charles Geneviève Louise Auguste d', was born at Tonnerre, in 1728, and was known until 1777 as the *Chevalier D'Eon*. Studied at the Collège Mazarin with no little distinction, and became equerry to Louis XV., chevalier, doctor of law, parliamentary advocate, military officer, ambassador, royal censor, &c.; occupying in turn the most varied situations, and involving his sex and real character in unparalleled mystery. Sent in the disguise of a girl as envoy on a secret mission to the Russian court, his insinuating manners gained him the favour of the Empress Elizabeth, and for five years he was the medium of a secret correspondence between her and the king of France. In consequence of these services, he was made captain of dragoons, and received a pension of 2,400 livres. He returned to France in 1758, and subsequently distinguished himself in the military service. After the conclusion of peace, he went to London as secretary of legation, under the duke of Nivernois, and obtained possession of some important papers. On the return of the duke, D'Eon remained as resident, and afterwards as minister plenipotentiary, but was finally dismissed from his employment, and lived 14 years at London in a kind of exile. During this period, suspicions arose as to his sex, which led to several extraordinary wagers. In July 1777 a trial took place before Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, on an action brought against one Jaques, a broker, who had received several premiums of 15 guineas, to return 100, whenever it should be proved that the chevalier was a woman. Hayes, the plaintiff, obtained a verdict, but it was afterwards set aside on the ground of the illegality of the wager. D'Eon after this put on female attire, and returned to France; but at the commencement of the Revolution, which deprived him of his pension, he returned to England. Being reduced to poverty, he supported himself for some time by giving lessons in fencing, but he depended in a great measure for sustenance on the aid of his friends. Among these was Elisée, first surgeon of Louis XVIII., who kindly assisted him till his death, in London, in 1810, and attended the dissection of his body. His works appeared under the title of '*Loisirs du Chevalier D'Eon*,' in 13 vols. 8vo. The strange story of D'Eon formed the basis of a novel by Frédéric Gaillardet; who has since published (1866) what he professes to be an authentic account, entitled '*Mémoires sur la Chevalière D'Eon*.'

Depping, George Bernard, historical and miscellaneous writer, was born at Munster, in 1784. About the age of 20, he settled at Paris, and spent his life in the pursuits of literature. Among his works are '*Histoire de la Normandie*,' '*Histoire du Commerce entre le Levant et l'Europe*,' '*Les Juifs dans le Moyen Age*,' &c. Died, 1853.

De Quincey, Thomas, born in 1785, was educated at the Manchester Grammar School and the University of Oxford. In early youth he became an opium-eater, and by this habit

ruined his fortune and impaired an intellect which would, in all probability, have secured for him a more solid and enviable reputation than that which he has achieved by desultory contributions to periodical literature. He became the friend of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey, and after leaving Oxford lived for many years at the Lakes. From straitened circumstances he began, when about 40 years of age, to contribute to the 'London Magazine' his 'Confessions of an Opium-eater,' a work remarkable for exuberant although ill-regulated imagination, and still more so for an excessive self-contemplation and minute analysis of his own mental condition and feelings,—characteristics clearly traceable to the habit in which he indulged. He continued thenceforth to work at a great variety of subjects; and although his peculiar habits of thought may deprive his writings of any wide and general interest, to those who can relish his original thought, his genuine wit, and his musically wild discourse, his remains will seem a real addition to the permanent treasures of our literature. In 1832 he went to Scotland, and there lived, not only admired but esteemed by the few who were admitted to his society, till his death, which took place at Edinburgh, December 8, 1859. There is a complete edition of his works, in 15 vols. 8vo.

Derby, Henry, Earl of. [**Lancaster, Henry, Duke of.**]

Derby, James Stanley, 7th Earl of, was born in 1596. He was known for a time as Lord Strange, married Charlotte de la Tremouille [see following notice], and entered parliament in 1627. He sat in several parliaments, succeeded his father as Earl of Derby in 1642, and rendered service to the royalist cause on various occasions during the civil war. In August 1651 he especially distinguished himself in the action at Wigan, in Lancashire, where with 600 horse he bravely withstood a body of 3,000 horse and foot, commanded by Colonel Lilburne. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and beheaded, in violation of a promise of quarter which had been given him October 16, 1651. It is said that the scaffold was made of timber from Lathom House. The Earl was a man of considerable attainments, and wrote a work on the history and antiquities of the Isle of Man, which, however, was left unfinished. His portrait was painted by Vandyck, and is in the possession of the present Earl.

Derby, Charlotte de la Tremouille, Countess of, celebrated for her heroic defence of Lathom House, once the chief seat of the Stanleys, was the daughter of Claude de la Tremouille, duke of Thouars, and was through her mother a descendant of the famous Count William of Nassau. She married, in 1626, James, Lord Strange, afterwards 7th earl of Derby, and was residing with him at Lathom House when the civil war between Charles I. and the parliament broke out. In 1643 the Earl of Derby was sent to the Isle of Man to

take precautions against a threatened Scottish invasion, and during his absence the countess was summoned to give up Lathom House to the parliamentarians; which refusing to do, she was confined as a prisoner within its precincts till February 1644. The siege then began: negotiations were fruitless: and the defence was heroically maintained till May 29, when the place was relieved by Prince Rupert, and the intrepid countess retired with her children to the Isle of Man. Lathom House was again besieged and taken in 1645. In 1651, the earl was executed at Bolton: and in December following she was compelled against her will to surrender the Isle of Man, and was imprisoned with her children. Two of them died of smallpox in the prison, and the sorrow broke down her courage. At the Restoration the island, which had been granted to Fairfax, was restored to the Stanleys. The countess died at Knowsley Hall, March 22, 1663. She has the distinction of being the last royalist who submitted to the Commonwealth. A spirited portrait of her was painted by Rubens, and is in the possession of the Earl of Essex.

Derham, William, divine and natural philosopher, was born in Worcestershire, in 1657. He studied at Oxford, and became rector of Upminster, in Essex. He was appointed Boyle lecturer in 1711 and 1712, was subsequently canon of Windsor, and F.R.S. His principal works are entitled 'Physico-Theology' and 'Astro-Theology'; and are attempts to prove the existence, power, and wisdom of God from his works. Derham also wrote 'The Artificial Clockmaker,' and contributed a great number of memoirs to the 'Philosophical Transactions.' Died, 1735.

Dermod, Thomas, poet, was the son of a schoolmaster, and born at Ennis, Ireland, in 1775. He obtained through the Earl of Moira a commission in the army; but so confirmed were his habits of intemperance, that he died, a victim to disease, in 1802. His poems, which were written under the pressure of necessity, and often in great haste, possess considerable merit.

Dermot Mac Murrough. [See **Fembroke, Richard de Clare, Earl of.**]

Derschawin, or Derzhavine, Gabriel Romanovich, a Russian poet and statesman, was born at Casan, in 1743. In 1760 he entered the army as a common soldier, but soon distinguished himself; and, after a military service of twenty-four years, entered the civil service, in which he arrived at the important situations of treasurer of the empire and minister of justice. He holds a high place among the poets of his country. Died, 1819.

Derwentwater, James Radcliffe, last Earl of, was born in London, in 1689. He was the eldest son of Edward, second earl, and was early taken to France by his parents, who were staunch adherents of the Stuart dynasty. He was brought up at St. Germain with the prince afterwards known as 'the Pretender,'

DERYCK

with whom he formed a friendship which only terminated with his life. In 1710 he returned to England, having succeeded, five years earlier, to the family honours and estates. He married, in 1712, Anna, daughter of Sir John Webb of Canford, a lady with whom he became acquainted at Paris, and they took up their abode at Dilton Hall, in Northumberland. As soon as the project of the rising under the Earl of Mar, August 1715, became known to the government, a warrant was issued for the apprehension of Lord Derwentwater as a known friend of the Stuarts, and for some weeks he remained in concealment. Early in October, with his brother Charles and a small band of followers, he joined the army of the Pretender, marched with them to Preston, and was there defeated and made prisoner, with many others, by the royal forces. He was taken to London and committed to the Tower, where he was soon joined by his devoted wife. An impeachment for high treason was immediately agreed on, to which the earl pleaded guilty: his countess and other noble ladies and the House of Lords made intercession for his life; but as he firmly refused to acknowledge the Hanoverian title, and conform to the Church of England, he was beheaded on Tower Hill, February 24, 1716. His remains were interred at Dilton: and his heart was taken in a casket to Angers, and was long preserved there by a community of English nuns. The countess died at Louvain, in 1723.

Deryck, or Derick, Peter Cornelius, a painter of Delft, born in 1568, and died in 1630. He excelled in landscape and portrait painting.

Desaguliers, Jean Théophile, an ingenious natural philosopher, was born in 1683, at Rochelle, and educated at Oxford, where he succeeded Dr. Keil as a lecturer on experimental philosophy. He published 'A Course of Experimental Philosophy,' &c. He was a useful member of the Royal Society, and contributed several papers to their Transactions. Died, 1749.

Desaix de Vougoux, Louis Charles Antoine, a French general, was born in 1768. In the early period of the revolution he became aide-de-camp to General Victor de Broglie; and took an important part in the famous retreat of Moreau. In the battle of Rastadt he commanded the left wing, and forced the Archduke Charles to retire. He afterwards defended the fort of Kehl for six months, and was wounded. He accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt in 1798, was appointed governor of Upper Egypt, and signed the treaty of El-Arish, with the Turks and English. He was killed at the battle of Marengo, after greatly contributing to the victory, June 14, 1800.

Descartes, René, a celebrated French philosopher, was born at La Haye, in Touraine, in 1596, and received his education at the Jesuits' College at La Flèche. On leaving that seminary he removed to Paris, and applied to the study of mathematics. In 1616 he entered

DESCHAMPS

into the army of the Prince of Orange; and, while serving in the garrison at Breda, solved a difficult mathematical problem which had been posted in the public streets. This introduced him to the acquaintance of the learned Beckmann, Principal of the college of Dort. While at Breda he wrote, in Latin, a treatise on music, and projected some other works. He next served in the army of the Duke of Bavaria, but soon after quitted the military life that he might give himself wholly up to science and philosophy. He visited the principal countries of Europe, and in 1629 settled at Amsterdam; removing, however, to other towns of Holland in succession, the better to insure privacy. During the twenty years thus spent he published his various works, obtaining immense reputation as a philosopher, and at the same time encountering violent opposition, especially from the side of theology. Rome and Geneva were at one in persecuting the new thinker. His works were condemned, he was prohibited from public teaching, and his life was scarcely safe. At the invitation of Christina, Queen of Sweden, he went to Stockholm, where he died, in 1650. His principal works are 'Principia Philosophiæ,' 'Discours de la Méthode pour bien conduire la Raison et chercher la Vérité dans les Sciences,' &c. The philosophy of Descartes forms one of the great landmarks in the history of free-thought. It gave the deathblow to scholasticism, raised a stout opposition to the merely experimental method, and infused a new life and vigour into the sphere of thought and speculative research. Descartes, starting from doubt, finds the first certainty in self-consciousness: *Cogito*. On this he attempts to found and build up a system capable of demonstration. His system, as vehemently opposed by some as it has been eagerly embraced by others, has formed the starting-point for most of the systems that have subsequently appeared.

Deschamps, Dom, a French philosopher of the 18th century, was born at Ren., January 10, 1716. He entered the Benedictine order, became purveyor of the convent of Montreuil-Bellay, near Saumur, and died there, April 19, 1774. He was the correspondent of Voltaire, Rousseau, D'Alembert, and other philosophers of his time, and wrote an essay against the 'Système de la Nature' of Baron d'Holbach, and some Letters on the Spirit of the Age, published at London, in 1769. But his name soon fell into oblivion, and only after three-quarters of a century has been brought to light, in connection with a startling literary discovery. It was ascertained in 1865 that Dom Deschamps was the author of a treatise entitled 'La Vérité, ou le Vrai Système,' which had remained in manuscript in the public library of Poitiers since the year 1817, when it was acquired from the heirs of Dom Maset, first keeper of the library after the Revolution. In this treatise is contained a system of philosophy in almost all respects identical with the system of Hegel, anticipating all the leading ideas and princi-

ples, deductions and distinctions, supposed to have been first developed by Hegel. A short analysis of this remarkable work has been published, under the title of 'Antécédents de l'Hégélianisme dans la Philosophie Française,' by Professor Beaussire of Poitiers.

Desèze, Raymond, or Romain, a native of Bordeaux, and counsellor of the parliament of that city, was born in 1750. He afterwards practised at Paris, and was named one of the counsel for the unfortunate Louis XVI., whose cause he ably defended, after Target had declined the dangerous task. He was imprisoned for a time, but escaped the scaffold; and on recovering his liberty, he was never induced to serve under the Directory, the Consulate, or the Empire. On the return of the Bourbons he received, as the only survivor of the three selected by Louis for his counsel, the grateful notice of Louis XVIII. He held several distinguished offices; was made a peer of France, a knight of the order of Malta, a member of the French Academy, and president of the Court of Appeal. Died, 1828.

Desgodets, Antoine, a French architect, was born in Paris, in 1653. On his passage to Rome, in 1674, he was taken by the Algerines, and kept in slavery sixteen months. On being exchanged he repaired to Rome, where he composed a work, entitled 'The Ancient Edifices of Rome;' and, on his return to Paris, he was made comptroller of the royal buildings, and architect to the king. Died, 1728.

Deshoulières, Antoinette du Ligier, a handsome, witty, and accomplished Frenchwoman, was born at Paris, about 1634. Her maiden name was Delagarde; and in 1651 she married Deshoulières, a gentleman of family, and was introduced at the court of Louis XIV., where she attracted much attention, and lived on terms of friendship with the principal literati. Her works consist of plays and operas, few of which were successful; 'Idylls,' 'Eclogues,' and 'Moral Reflexions.' Died, in 1694.

Desiderius, or Didier, the last king of Lombardy, was duke of Istria, and succeeded Astolphus in 756. His daughters were married to the two sons of Pepin, king of the Franks, Carloman and Charlemagne. The latter soon repudiated his wife, and, at the request of Pope Adrian, invaded Italy in 773, dethroned Desiderius, and sent him to end his days in the monastery of Corbie.

Desmoulins, Camille, one of the leaders in the French revolution, was born at Guise, in Picardy, in 1762. He was a fellow-student with Robespierre at the college of Louis le Grand, became an advocate at Paris, and distinguished himself as an enthusiastic political reformer. He had a stutter in his speech, which, however, sometimes disappeared in his passionate addresses to the people. On July 12, 1789, he made a very exciting harangue on the dismissal of Necker, and bade the people arm. This was the beginning of the revolt, which in two days became Siege of the Bas-

tille. Camille assumed the grotesque title of 'Attorney-general of the Lamp-iron,' and published, among other things, 'Les Révolutions de France et de Brabant.' He took part in the attack on the Tuileries, on August 10th, 1792. As deputy to the Convention, he co-operated with his school-friend, Robespierre, and promoted the fall of the Girondists. He would fain have checked the excesses of the Revolution, and made the attempt with Danton and others. For the same purpose he published his 'Vieux Cordelier;' but Robespierre gave him up to the revolutionary tribunal, and they sent him, with Danton, to the Conciergerie, and thence to the guillotine, April 5, 1794. His young and noble wife, Lucile, hovered about the prison, made vain attempts to save him, and in a few days followed him to the scaffold.

Despard, Edward Marcus, an officer in the British army, was a native of Queen's County, in Ireland. At the close of the American war he served in the West Indies, where he distinguished himself by an expedition on the Spanish main. For his services there he was made lieutenant-colonel, and in 1784 appointed superintendent of English affairs at Honduras; but his conduct giving offence to the settlers, complaints were sent home against him, and he was suspended. He applied to government for an investigation of his conduct, which was rejected, as were also his claims. This naturally irritated him; and, conceiving that he was at least entitled to a fair hearing, he became a violent democrat, and for his inflammatory conduct was imprisoned. Nothing being proved against him, he was liberated. In 1802 he headed a conspiracy to murder the king; and it was determined to make the attack when his Majesty went to the parliament house. The plot being discovered, the colonel and several others were taken up, and brought to trial by a special commission, Feb. 5, 1803; when the charge being proved, Despard and seven others were found guilty, and executed.

Despenser, Hugh le, an English noble who, in 1320, became the favourite of Edward II. The king gave him in marriage Eleanor, one of the daughters of his sister, the Countess of Gloucester, with immense estates. In the following year the barons rose, and compelled the king to banish both Despenser and his father. He soon recalled them, and having defeated the Earl of Lancaster and his adherents at Boroughbridge, he had many of them put to death, and gave their estates to the favourite. In 1326 the Queen, who had been sent on a mission to France, became head of a new association against the king and his favourites; she invaded England in 1326, and was supported by the barons, the king fleeing into Wales; the elder Despenser, left governor of Bristol, was besieged there, given up by the garrison, and hanged; and the younger was taken a month later, and shared the same fate at Hereford.

Desalines, Jacques, was originally a slave in St. Domingo, but, having shown great

DIDEROT

was much esteemed, and was translated into French.

Diderot, Denis, principal editor of the French 'Encyclopédie,' was born at Langres in 1712. With a passion for books and study, he refused to enter the church, and quitted the law, settled at Paris, and devoted himself to literature. After struggling for some years in obscure laborious ways, he attracted public attention by his 'Pensées Philosophiques,' which appeared in 1746. It was lifted into greater notoriety by the parliament of Paris, which condemned it to be burnt. Three years later he published his 'Lettre sur les Aveugles, à l'usage de ceux qui voient,' for which he was imprisoned at Vincennes. But Diderot is chiefly remembered as the projector of the famous 'Encyclopédie.' D'Alembert was joint-editor with him for a time. The work was in 17 folio volumes, the first of which appeared in 1751, and the rest during the next 14 years. It made a great noise in the world, but did not enrich the projector, who for want of money proposed to sell his library. The Empress Catherine of Russia paid him a high price for it, left it in his own hands, and gave him a salary as librarian. In 1773 he visited St. Petersburg, where he had a very flattering reception. On his return he visited Berlin, where Frederick II. received him but coldly. Diderot was a friend of Rousseau, and one of the band of daring doubters who met at the suppers of Baron d'Holbach. He was author of several works besides those mentioned. Died at Paris, 1784. A memoir of Diderot was written by his daughter. A good biographical and critical work, entitled 'Diderots Leben und Werke,' by Karl Rosenkranz, appeared in 1866.

Didot, François Ambroise, a celebrated printer, was born at Paris in 1730. He greatly raised the typographic art; improved the construction of papermills and the arts of typefounding, stereotyping, and printing. At the age of 73, he read over five times, and carefully corrected, every sheet of the stereotype edition of Montaigne, printed by his sons. Died, 1804. —His brother, **Pierre François** (who died in 1795), as well as his sons and nephew, eminently contributed to the improvement of the arts of typefounding and printing. Nor were their abilities entirely confined to the mechanical part. They paid the greatest attention to correctness as well as beauty; and the elder son, **Pierre Didot**, made himself known as an excellent classical scholar, and as author of several works, both prose and verse.

Didot, Firmin, the most celebrated and skilful of modern printers, and son of François Didot, was born in 1764, and was carefully instructed in both the ancient and the modern languages with a view to succeeding his father. Not only, however, did he prove to be in the highest sense of the word 'a learned printer,' but he also made some most important improvements in the details of the art, and invented stereotyping. His editions of Sallust, the

DIEMEN

Lusiad, and the Henriade, are much sought after. He was an excellent translator, and no mean original writer. Died, 1836.

Diebitsch, Count **Sabalkansky**, a distinguished Russian general, was the son of a brave officer who had served under Frederick the Great, but who afterwards quitted the Prussian service for the Russian, where he obtained an important command. Through his father's influence and his own talents, young Diebitsch rose rapidly in the army. In the campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814, he signalized himself by his skill and bravery, and was advanced to the rank of quartermaster-general to the Emperor Alexander. He displayed great courage in the battles of Austerlitz, Eylau, Friedland, and Dresden. He at length became head of the staff; and in 1829 was entrusted by the Emperor Nicholas with the chief command of the Russian army in the expedition against Turkey. For his brilliant services in that campaign he was promoted to the rank of field-marshal, and rewarded with the title of Count Sabalkansky (or, *crosser of the Balkan*), the orders of St. Andrew and St. George, a million of roubles, &c. Possessing the entire confidence of his sovereign, it was natural that, on the breaking-out of the Polish insurrection, he should be selected to command the forces sent thither for its suppression; but a variety of unforeseen obstacles presented themselves, and his plans were in a great measure baffled, when the cholera, which had carried off great numbers of his troops, attacked him; and he died in a very few hours after the first symptoms had appeared, June 10, 1831.

Dieffenbach, Johann Friedrich, one of the most distinguished surgical operators, was born at Königsberg, in 1796. After studying for the church at Greifswald, he took part in the German war of liberation; and it was not till a year or two after the fall of Napoleon, in 1815, that he began the study of medicine and surgery, in which he has secured undying fame. His surgical studies being finished at Vienna and Würzburg, he took up his residence at Berlin, where his operative talents soon raised him to distinction, and in 1832 he was appointed to the chair of Surgery. He published several valuable works; but his chief fame rests on the skill with which he performed the most difficult surgical operations, such as supplying artificial noses, lips, cheeks, and eyelids. He invented a new method of curing or removing the most inveterate cases of strabismus or squinting. Died, 1848.

Diemen, Anthony van, governor of the Dutch East India possessions, was born at Kuilenberg, of which place his father was a burgomaster. He went to India, where he was employed as accountant to the government. In 1625 he became a member of the supreme council. In 1631 he returned to Holland as commander of the India fleet, but the year following went out again as director-general; and not long after he became governor-general, greatly extending the Dutch interest in the East. In

DIEPENBECK

1642 he sent Abel Tasman on a voyage to the South, the consequence of which was the discovery of that part of New Holland at first called after him, Van Diemen's Land, but now, more usually, Tasmania. He died in 1645.

Diepenbeck, Abraham van, Dutch painter, was born at Bois-le-Duc, about 1607. He studied under Rubens at Antwerp, and was one of his most eminent pupils. He visited Italy and England, was made director of the Academy of Antwerp in 1641, excelled as a painter on glass, and designed numerous illustrations for books. Died, 1675.

Dietrich, Johann Wilhelm Ernst, German painter, was born in 1712, at Weimar, where his father, celebrated for his portraits and battle-pieces, was painter to the court. After studying under his father, he went to Dresden, and was instructed in landscape painting by Alexander Thiele. He visited Italy in 1743, and in 1763 became professor in the Academy of Dresden, and director of the School of Painting at Meissen. He died in 1774.

Diez, Juan Martin, better known as the *Empecinado* of modern Spanish guerilla warfare, was the son of a peasant of Valladolid, and was born in 1775. He first served in the regular army as a dragoon; but in 1808, with a chosen band of about 50 brave fellows, he commenced that harassing guerilla system which so much contributed to the disasters of the French in the Peninsula; and the value of his services being appreciated, he was at length made a brigadier-general of cavalry. When the Duke of Wellington entered Madrid in triumph, Diez attended him, and received his commands to join the army at Tortosa, at the head of 5,000 men. He escaped the proscriptions that followed the restoration of Ferdinand; bravely supported the cause of the Cortes in the campaign of 1823; and soon after was seized on a charge of conspiracy, imprisoned, and executed, in 1825.

Digby, Sir Everard, an English gentleman, who was born of a Roman Catholic family, 1581; was knighted at the accession of James I., and became a party to the Gunpowder Plot, for which he was executed in 1606.

Digby, Sir Kenelm, son of the preceding, was born at Gouthurst, in Buckinghamshire, in 1603, and was educated at Gloucester Hall, Oxford. He was knighted by James I., and by Charles I. he was appointed to several offices. In 1628, when some difference existed between England and the Venetians, he was sent with a squadron raised by himself to the Mediterranean, where he attacked the fleet of the republic in the bay of Scanderoon. About 1636 he quitted the Church of England for that of Rome. At the commencement of the civil war he was imprisoned by the parliament in Winchester House, but in 1643 he regained his liberty, and went to France. When Cromwell assumed the government, he ventured to visit his native country, and paid great court to the Protector. He wrote a 'Treatise on the Nature of Bodies,' 'On the Operations and Nature of Man's Soul,'

DILLON

'Peripatetic Institutions, &c.' His 'Private Memoirs,' edited by Sir Harris Nicolas, first appeared in 1827. Died, 1665.

Digby, John, Earl of Bristol, born in 1580, was gentleman of the bedchamber to James I., who sent him to Spain in 1619, to negotiate a marriage between Prince Charles and the Infanta, and the same year he was created Earl of Bristol. When the civil wars broke out he emigrated, and died at Paris in 1653.

Digby, George, Earl of Bristol, son of the above, was born at Madrid in 1612. He received his education at Oxford, and became a member of the Long Parliament, wherein he at first opposed the court, but afterwards joined the royalist party, and exerted himself in the service of Charles I. He went afterwards to France, whence he was banished for the part he took in the Fronde. He appeared again in England after the Restoration, making himself remarkable by eccentric courses. Died, 1676.

Digges, Leonard, an English mathematician, was a native of Kent, studied at Oxford, and spent his life in studious retirement. He was author of 'Tectonicum,' a treatise on Mensuration (1556); 'Pantometria,' a treatise on Geometry; and a set of Weather Prognostications. Died, 1574.

Digges, Thomas, mathematician, astronomer, and writer on the art of war, was son of the preceding, and, like him, was educated at Oxford. He edited and revised the works of his father, and was author of 'Alae sive Scalae Mathematicae,' 'A Perfect Description of the Celestial Orbs,' 'An Arithmetical Warlike Treatise, named Stratoticos,' &c. Died, 1595.

Digges, Sir Dudley, son of the preceding, was born in 1583, and educated at Oxford. He was knighted by James I., who sent him ambassador to Russia; in the parliament of 1621 he sided with the popular party, and so continued to do till 1636, when he was bought over by the grant of the Mastership of the Rolls. Sir Dudley was one of the members appointed to support the impeachment of Buckingham, for which he, with Sir John Eliot, was committed to the Tower. He wrote 'A Defence of Trade,' 'A Discourse concerning the Rights and Privileges of the Subject,' &c. The 'Complete Ambassador,' containing documents respecting the proposed marriage of Queen Elizabeth to the Duke of Anjou, appeared after his death. He died in 1639. His son Dudley, who died in 1643, was author of a treatise on the unlawfulness of rebellion.

Dillenius, John James, an eminent botanist, was born at Darmstadt, in 1687, and was educated at the university of Giessen. In 1721 he accompanied Dr. Sherard to England, where he spent the remainder of his days. Soon after his arrival he undertook a new edition of Ray's Synopsi; and was appointed the first botanical professor at Oxford on Sherard's foundation. He wrote 'Hortus Elthamensis,' and a 'History of Mosses.' Died, 1747.

Dillon, Wentworth, Earl of Roscommon, was born in Ireland about 1633, and educated

at Caen, in Normandy, by the famous Bochart. After dissipating his property by gaming, he was made master of the horse to the Duchess of York. He then married a daughter of the earl of Burlington, and applied himself to poetry. Died, 1684.

Dimsdale, Thomas, physician, was born in Essex in 1712. After serving as army surgeon under the Duke of Cumberland in Germany, he settled at Hertford, and became celebrated by his successful mode of inoculating for the smallpox. In 1768 he went to Russia, and inoculated the Empress Catherine II. and the Grand-duke Paul, and was created a baron of the Empire, physician to her majesty, and councillor of state. A gratuity of 12,000*l.* was given him for his journey, and a pension of 500*l.* a year. In 1781 the baron again visited Russia, to inoculate the two sons of the Grand-duke. In the year preceding he was elected M.P. for Hertford, and again in 1784, when he quitted practice. He wrote several tracts on inoculation, in one of which is an account of his first journey to Russia. Died, 1800.

Diniz da Cruz, Antonio, an eminent Portuguese poet, was born in 1730, and died in 1798. As a writer of odes, sonnets, and lyrical pieces, he holds the first rank among his countrymen.

Dinocrates, a Macedonian architect, who was employed by Alexander in building the city of Alexandria. He also rebuilt the temple of Ephesus, and proposed to cut Mount Athos into a statue of the Macedonian hero. He died in Egypt, during the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

Diocletianus, Calus Valerius, Roman Emperor, was born in Dalmatia, A.D. 245. He entered the Roman army, distinguished himself during several reigns, and was elected Emperor by the soldiers on the death of Numerian, 284. Two years later, to strengthen himself against the numerous enemies threatening the Empire both in the East and the West, he made Maximian his associate, assigning to him the charge of the West. A further division was afterwards made by the creation of two new Cæsars, Constantius Chlorus and Galerius, four Emperors thus reigning at one time. War was almost continually going on, but Diocletian seldom took any personal share in it. In the latter part of his reign he was induced to sanction a cruel persecution of the Christians, whom he had long protected. In 305 Diocletian abdicated the imperial dignity, and retired to his native country, where he died in 313.

Diodati, Jean, an eminent Protestant theologian, descended from an Italian family, but born at Geneva, 1576. He became Professor of Hebrew there in 1597, and Professor of Theology in 1609, holding the latter post till 1645. He was a friend of the celebrated Father Paul, and translated into French his great 'History of the Council of Trent.' He made also French and Italian translations of the Bible, not without encountering opposition. Diodati attended the Synod of Dort in 1618, and took part in

drawing up the deliberations of the synod. He published various theological works, among which are his 'Annotations on the Bible,' which were translated into English. Died, 1649.

Diodorus Siculus, a native of Agyrium, in Sicily, who wrote a Universal History, in 40 books, of which only 15 books and a few fragments remain. It is a laborious but uncritical compilation of most heterogeneous materials, and occupied him 30 years. It is still valued for the portions which it has preserved to us of many lost works. He flourished about B.C. 50.

Diodorus, Count. [See **George, St.**]

Diodotus. [See **Paches.**]

Diogenes, surnamed the **Cynic**, was born at Sinope, a city of Pontus, B.C. 412. He accompanied his father to Athens, where he applied to the study of philosophy under Antisthenes, the founder of the Cynic school. He distinguished himself by the excessive austerity and eccentricity of his manners, his great knowledge of human nature, and his zeal for the practical good of men, on which account Plato called him the 'mad Socrates.' Being on a voyage to Ægina, the vessel was taken by pirates, and Diogenes was sold to a rich Corinthian citizen, named Xenias, who intrusted to him the care of his sons. His famous interview with Alexander took place at Corinth, where, at the age of 90, he died.

Diogenes Laertius, a Greek historian, was born in Cilicia. He wrote the 'Lives of the Philosophers,' in 10 books, an inmethodical and uncritical work, valuable, as such books often are, for the fragments they contain of earlier writings which have perished. He is supposed to have lived in the second century.

Dion, a celebrated patriot of Syracuse, was the disciple and friend of Plato when that philosopher was at the court of Dionysius the elder, whose daughter Arete Dion married. Being accused of treason, he was banished by Dionysius the younger, and sent to Athens, where he acquired considerable popularity; which so provoked the tyrant, that he confiscated his estates, and compelled his wife to marry another man. Dion, irritated at this treatment, resolved to attempt the deliverance of his country; and with a small force he landed in Sicily during the absence of Dionysius, and entered Syracuse in triumph. After various successes he perished, the victim of a conspiracy, headed by Calippus, an Athenian, B.C. 353.

Dion Cassius, an historian of the third century, born in Bithynia, went to Rome about A.D. 180; was appointed in succession to many high offices; was twice consul; and wrote, in Greek, the History of Rome, from the arrival of Æneas in Italy to A.D. 229. The small portions extant of Dion's work are highly valued.

Dion, called **Chrysostomus**, or the **Goldenmouthed**, a celebrated Greek rhetorician, flourished in the first century of the Christian era. He was a native of Prusa, in Bithynia, but lived mostly at Rome. Suspected of con-

DIONYSIUS

spiry by Domitian, he took refuge in the country of the Gætae, returning to Rome on the accession of Nerva. He enjoyed the favour both of Nerva and Trajan, and lived to an advanced age. He left about 80 orations or discourses on morals and politics, which are admired for their elegance of style. Died, A.D. 117.

Dionysius I., the elder, tyrant of Syracuse, was born B.C. 430. He served in the war with the Carthaginians, got himself appointed general, and, in 405, sole general and head of the republic. He formed a powerful body-guard, conquered other cities of Sicily, carried on war with the Carthaginians, and after making peace with them, in 392, invaded Italy and subdued several of the Greek cities of the south. He was afterwards again at war with Carthage. Dionysius, like some other tyrants, was a patron of literary men and artists, aspired to literary fame, and contended for the prize at the Olympic games. He erected many fine temples and palaces, and also constructed in the rock near Syracuse the famous prison called *Lautumie*, spoken of in later times as the 'Ear of Dionysius.' Died, B.C. 367.

Dionysius II., the younger, tyrant of Syracuse, was son of the preceding, and succeeded him, B.C. 367. Idly brought up, he was for a time restrained from excesses by the influence of Dion and Plato. Many other distinguished men visited him or lived at his court. His subsequent treatment of Dion and his family led to his own overthrow in 356. He went to Italy and obtained the chief power at Locri, and after ten years returned and regained his throne at Syracuse. A final end was put to his tyranny by the noble Greek Timoleon, B.C. 343, and he spent the rest of his life in exile at Corinth, wallowing in the mire of sensuality and vice.

Dionysius, an ancient geographer, called *Periegetes*, from his poem of 'Periegeesis, or Survey of the World.' He lived probably at the beginning of the fourth century.

Dionysius of Halicarnassus, a Greek rhetorician and historian, who settled at Rome about B.C. 29, that he might study the Latin language, and collect materials for the history which he afterwards wrote. Dionysius wrote many rhetorical and critical works, which are of great value; but his principal work, and that by which he is most generally known, is the 'Roman Archaeology.' It was in 22 books, of which about 11 are extant. In these he dwells at great length on the early history of Rome; but his want of accurate knowledge, the bias under which he wrote, and the rhetorical character of his style, render his history untrustworthy. Died at Rome, B.C. 7.

Diofantus, a mathematician of Alexandria, to whom is attributed the invention of algebra. It is uncertain at what period he lived.

Dioscorides, **Pedanius**, or **Pedacius**, physician, was born at Anazarba in Cilicia, in the first century of the Christian era; and dis-

DISSEN

tinguished himself as the author of a work on *Materia Medica*, in which all the vegetable substances then used as medicines are described or catalogued. This work held its ground as first and sole authority on the subject of which it treats for sixteen hundred years, its infallibility and completeness being almost as hard to shake and disprove as that of Aristotle or the Pope. It was printed by Aldus in 1499.

Dioscurus. [See *Flavianns*.]

Dippel, Johann Conrad, a German physician and celebrated alchemist, was born at Frankenstein, in Hesse, in 1672. He led a wandering life, made himself obnoxious to various governments, and was often imprisoned. He pretended to have discovered the philosopher's stone, and prophesied that he would not die till 1808. He, however, falsified his prediction by suddenly dying in 1734; and, instead of finding the philosopher's stone, he discovered Prussian-blue, and the animal oil which bears his name.

Disraeli, Isaac, the illustrious author of the 'Curiosities of Literature,' was born at Enfield, in 1766. He was the only child of Benjamin Disraeli, a Venetian merchant settled in England; was destined for his father's occupation; and having shown a premature inclination for literature, he was sent first to Amsterdam, and afterwards to Bordeaux, to be initiated into the mysteries of a mercantile life. But all in vain: Rousseau and Voltaire had superseded the ledger in his estimation; and he returned to England with such an antipathy to commerce, that he at length abandoned it altogether; and he thenceforward devoted his long life to literary pursuits. Besides the work above mentioned, he published 'Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I.,' the 'Amenities of Literature,' the 'Quarrels of Authors,' 'Calamities of Authors,' and 'Illustrations of the Literary Character,' and was for many years a contributor to the 'Quarterly Review' and the 'Gentleman's Magazine.' Mr. Disraeli was smitten with blindness in 1839. Few writers have been so much devoted to literature from a pure love of it for its own sake; and many a mind has been excited to literary effort by his graceful and entertaining works. The 'Curiosities of Literature' holds a middle place between mere collections of flimsy anecdotes and formal histories. It filled well a vacant place in literature; has passed through many editions, surviving praise and blame; and is still valued as an agreeable and fairly trustworthy source of information on matters of literary history which must otherwise be sought in extensive libraries. Two new editions appeared in 1866. Isaac Disraeli, in all his works, shows himself a zealous pleader for the House of Stuart. He was a reverent disciple of Bayle, and an admirer of Bolingbroke. Died in 1848.—The distinguished statesman and man of letters, the Right Hon. **Benjamin Disraeli**, is one of the sons of the above.

Dissen, George Ludolf, German philologist, was born near Göttingen in 1784. He

studied at the university of Göttingen, where, after a short residence at Marburg as Extraordinary Professor of Classical Philology, he became Professor of Classical Literature. He was a zealous, hard-working student and lecturer, but has not written much. He published editions of Pindar, Tibullus, and the oration of Demosthenes 'De Corona.' A collection of his minor writings was published after his death. Died, 1837.

Ditton, Humphry, a learned mathematician, was born at Salisbury in 1675; became mathematical master of Christ's Hospital, and died in 1715. He wrote several papers in the 'Philosophical Transactions;' but he is best known by a treatise entitled 'The Institution of Fluxions.' He also wrote a treatise on Perspective, and 'General Laws of Nature and Motion.'

Döbrentei, Gabriel, Hungarian archaeologist and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1786. After studying at the university of Leipsic, and residing for some time in Transylvania as private tutor, he settled, in 1820, at Pesth, where his time was divided between literature and the duties of various offices which he held under government. During the last thirty years of his life he was principally occupied in the preparation of his great work on the 'Ancient Monuments of the Magyar Language,' the first volume of which appeared in 1825, and which is a standard authority. Döbrentei was for several years secretary to the Hungarian Academy; he contributed papers to various periodicals, and carried on an extensive correspondence. Died, 1851.

Dobrischoffer, Martin, Jesuit missionary, was a native of Styria. He was born in 1717, entered the order at the age of 19, and went to Paraguay in 1749. He laboured there nearly twenty years, and then returned and settled at Vienna. In his old age he wrote in Latin a curious and prolix account of the Abipones, one of the native nations or tribes of Paraguay. It is full of interest, not without marvel and probable exaggeration. It was translated into German by Kreil, and into English by Sara Coleridge. Died, 1791.

Dobrowsky, Joseph, the celebrated Bohemian philologist and antiquary, was born near Raab, in Hungary, in 1753. He entered the order of Jesuits not long before its suppression, and became tutor to the children of Count von Noltitz, whose protection he enjoyed through life. In 1792 he was sent with Count Jochim Sternberg to Sweden, in search of the literary treasures carried off during the Thirty Years' War. He afterwards visited Russia and Italy. During the last thirty years of his life he was subject to periodical fits of mental aberration, but his studies and labours were continued, and procured him a European reputation. He wrote chiefly in German. His principal works are, 'Institutiones Linguae Slavice Dialecti Veteris,' a 'Bohemian Grammar,' 'German and Bohemian Dictionary,' 'History of the Bohemian Language and Li-

terature,' &c. He contributed many important papers to the Transactions of the Bohemian Scientific Society, and was a member of numerous academies. He took a prominent and rather passionate part in the controversy respecting the curious literary discoveries of Hanka, and was irritated to find his judgment generally reversed. Died, at Brunn, in 1829.

Dobson, William, an English painter, who succeeded Vandyck as sergeant-painter to Charles I., was born in 1610, and died in 1646. He painted several historical pictures, but was chiefly celebrated for his portraits, in which he remained unrivalled till the time of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Among his portraits are those of Lord Keeper Coventry, Sir John Suckling, Thomas Lord Fairfax, Cornet Joyce, and a group of himself and his wife. The last-named is at Hampton Court.

Dodd, Dr. William, was born in 1729, at Bourne, Lincolnshire; and after being educated at Cambridge, took holy orders, became a popular preacher in London, and was made one of the king's chaplains. He kept high society, and was extravagant; and finding himself unable to support an expensive establishment, he endeavoured to procure the living of St. George's, Hanover Square, by offering a bribe of 3,000*l.* to the lady of the Lord Chancellor. She was, however, indignant at the offer, and on her informing the Chancellor, Dodd was struck off the list of royal chaplains. The Earl of Chesterfield, to whom he had been tutor, afterwards presented him with a living; but being pressed for money, Dodd forged a bond for 4,200*l.* on his former pupil and patron, probably intending to take it up before it became due; but the fraud was soon discovered, and he was tried, convicted, and executed at Tyburn, in 1777, notwithstanding the most extraordinary efforts which were made to obtain his pardon. He was author of several works; the principal of which are 'Sermons,' 'Poems,' 'Reflections on Death,' and 'Thoughts in Prison.'

Doddridge, or Dodderidge, Sir John, an English judge, and the author of several works on legal science, was born in 1555, at Barnstaple in Devonshire, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford. In 1613 he became one of the judges of the King's Bench, and died in 1628. His chief works are, 'The Lawyer's Light,' 'The English Lawyer,' 'The Law of Nobility and Peerage,' 'The Complete Parson,' &c.

Doddridge, Philip, a Dissenting divine, was born in London in 1702. He was successively minister at Kibworth, Market Harborough, and Northampton, and acquired a great and deserved reputation. He established and presided over an academy for the training of young men designed for the ministry. Being afflicted with a pulmonary complaint, he went to Lisbon for the benefit of his health, and died there in 1751. His principal works are, 'The Family Expositor' (6 vols. 4to), 'The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul' (which had an immense circulation, and to which John Foster

wrote a remarkable 'Introductory Essay', 'The Life of Colonel Gardiner,' and 'Hymns.' Many of Doddridge's 'Hymns' are of a far higher order than the majority of those which were in his day in common use in public worship.

Dodington, George Bubb, Lord Melcombe Regis, a statesman, remarkable for his political versatility, was born in 1691, in Dorsetshire, and educated at Oxford. In 1715 he entered parliament as member for Winchelsea; was soon after appointed envoy to Spain; became a Lord of the Treasury during Walpole's administration; and, after years of political intrigue, in which the most shameless dereliction of principle was manifest, he was made a peer by the title of Lord Melcombe. Though servile as a politician, he was generous, witty, and hospitable in private life. His 'Diary' was published in 1784. Died, 1762.

Dodoneus, the Latinised name of **Rambert Dodoens**, a celebrated Dutch physician and botanist, born at Mechlin in 1518. He studied at Louvain and the principal universities of Europe, and settled at Antwerp. In 1572 he became first physician to the Emperor Maximilian II., and held the same office under his son, Rudolph II. Returning to his native country, he held the chair of Medicine at Leyden from 1582 till his death. Among his works are 'Stirpium Historiæ Libri XXX,' 'Medicinalium Observationes Exempla Rara,' &c. Died, 1585.

Dodsley, Robert, miscellaneous writer and bookseller, was born in 1703, at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire. His parents being poor, he was apprenticed to a stocking-weaver, which trade he left and became footman to the Hon. Mrs. Lowther. While in this situation he published a volume of poems, entitled 'The Muse in Livery,' and a dramatic satire, called 'The Tostyshop,' which being patronised by Pope, and successfully brought out on the stage, enabled Dodsley to commence business as a bookseller in Pall Mall. He still continued his literary pursuits, and produced 'Cleone,' a tragedy, and four light dramas; many poems; 'The Economy of Human Life,' &c. He also edited and published a 'Collection of Old Plays,' in 12 vols.; and was the projector of 'The Annual Register.' After a prosperous career, he retired from business, and died in 1764.

Dodsworth, Roger, an English topographical antiquary, was born in Yorkshire, in 1685, and died in 1654. He collected a large mass of materials for an account of the antiquities of his native country. They form 162 folio volumes, which are now in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Dodsworth was joint-author with Dugdale of the 'Monasticon Anglicanum.'

Dodwell, Henry, a learned critic and theologian, was born at Dublin, in 1641, and educated at Trinity College. In 1688 he was appointed Camden Professor of History at Oxford, but lost his office soon after the Revolution. He wrote several books on Chronology,

a volume of Dissertations, 'De Veteribus Græcorum Romanorumque Cyclis,' his most important work, and a discourse on the 'Natural Mortality of the Soul,' which occasioned a good deal of offence, on account of a ridiculous speculation on the power of the bishops to confer immortality. Died, 1711.—His sons, **Henry** and **William**, were also both distinguished by their writings: the former, who was bred to the law, by his scepticism; the latter, who was a prebendary of Salisbury, by his orthodoxy.

Dodwell, Edward, classical antiquary and topographer, born about 1767. He studied at Cambridge, and spent the greater part of his life in travels and researches in Greece and Italy. The fruits of his labours appeared in the following works: 'A Classical and Topographical Tour through Greece,' 'Views in Greece,' and 'Views and Descriptions of Cyclopedic or Pelagic Remains in Greece and Italy.' These views are from original drawings and sketches by himself. Died at Rome, 1832.

Doederlein, Johann Christoph, a learned Lutheran divine, professor of theology in the university of Jena. He was the author of several works illustrative of the sacred writings, and enjoyed a high reputation for biblical knowledge. Died, 1792.

Does, Jacob Van der, a Dutch painter, born in 1623, and died in 1673; he studied at Rome, and adopted the style of Bamboccio.—His sons, **Jacob** and **Simon**, were both good artists: the former, celebrated for his historical pieces, died in 1691; the latter, who excelled in landscapes and cattle, died in 1717.

Does, Jan Vander. [*Dousa*.]

Doggett, Thomas, an actor and dramatic poet, was a distinguished comic performer at Drury Lane Theatre, of which he was joint-manager. He is now remembered for the legacy he left to provide a 'coat and badge,' which is rowed for annually, on the 1st of August, from London Bridge to Chelsea, by six watermen. Died, 1721.

Dolabella, Publius Cornelius, a profligate Roman of a patrician family, and son-in-law of Cicero, whose daughter Tullia he married, B.C. 51. He joined the party of Cæsar, served under him at the battle of Pharsalia and on other occasions, and was made consul, 44. After the death of Cæsar he had Syria for his province, took Smyrna by stratagem, and put to death the proconsul Trebonius. On the motion of Cicero he was declared a public enemy, and being besieged in Laodicea by Cassius, killed himself, B.C. 43.

Dolce, Luigi, a Venetian miscellaneous writer, was born in 1508. He translated into Italian portions of Horace, Ovid, Seneca, Euripides, &c. He also wrote a Life of Charles V. Died, 1568.

Dolci, Carlo, a celebrated painter, born at Florence, in 1616. He was a pupil of Jacopo Vignoli, and limited himself in painting to sacred subjects. He had no strength of character, but was excessively timid and satisfied to be priest-ridden. For grace, tenderness, and finish, his

DOLCINO

heads of Madonnas, Magdalens, and saints are inimitable. Died, 1686.

Dolcino (Dulcinus), of Novara, a celebrated heresiarch and martyr of the 14th century. Born near Novara, he became the disciple and successor of Gerhard Sagarelle, as head of the Apostolic Brethren. With the courage of a soldier and the earnestness of a prophet he preached and taught, and attracted numerous followers. In 1304 the Brethren appear as a regular community in Piedmont. They were orthodox in doctrine, but severely denounced the hierarchy of the Church. The Inquisition assailed them, and the little society became an army. A papal bull was published, and a mighty league formed against them. Dolcino occupied a strong but desolate position on Monte Calvo, and, after many deadly combats, on Mount Zerbal. Famine joined its awful forces to those of their enemies, and after two years of heroic endurance they were conquered, and most of them massacred. Dolcino and Margarita, the sister whom he had chosen according to the custom of the sect, were burnt with horrid deliberate tortures at Vercelli, in 1307. There is a recent account of Fra Dolcino and his times, by L. Mariotti.

Dolgorucki, John Michaelovich, a Russian noble, who distinguished himself in several campaigns against the Turks and Swedes, was born in 1764, and died in 1824. Latterly he held several high offices of state, and he was also known as a poet.

Dolgorucki, Vassili Vladimirovich, Russian diplomatist and field-marshal, was born in 1667. He entered the army, and was employed by Peter the Great on diplomatic missions to Poland, France, Germany, and Holland, but in 1718 he was disgraced and imprisoned. Recalled by Catherine I., he conducted an expedition against Persia, was made field-marshal and member of the council of war by Peter II., suffered a second imprisonment, was again restored by Elizabeth in 1741, and made president of the council of war. Died, 1746.

Dollond, George, F.R.S., &c., the celebrated mathematical-instrument maker, was born in London, 1774. Having lost his father when very young, his education devolved upon his maternal uncle, Peter Dollond, then carrying on the business in St. Paul's Churchyard, to which the nephew ultimately succeeded (on which he took the name of Dollond, his father's name being Huggins). In 1787 he was sent to the manufactory of Mr. Fairbone, to learn the trade of a mathematical-instrument maker, and in March, 1788, commenced an apprenticeship to the business. In 1805 he assumed the position he so long and honourably filled, first in conjunction with his uncle, until the retirement of the latter in 1819, and afterwards on his own account. Of the many instruments by which he maintained the celebrity of his name, the Atmospheric Recorder deserves notice, as the closing effort of his long life, and as having obtained the Council Medal of the Great Ex-

DOMENICHIINO

hibition of 1851. He contributed various papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions' of the Royal Society. But it is by his connection with the Royal Astronomical Society, of which he was one of the founders, that George Dollond will be chiefly remembered; and to the last he was indefatigable in the interest he took in the advancement of the Society. Died, 1852.

Dollond, John, an eminent optician, was born in Spitalfields, London, in 1706, and was brought up as a silk-weaver; but, devoting himself to the study of astronomy, his attention became directed to the improvement of telescopes, &c.; and, in conjunction with his eldest son, Peter, he commenced business as an optician. He invented the achromatic object-glass, for which he received the Copley medal of the Royal Society; and he applied the micrometer to reflecting telescopes, &c. Died 1761, having only a few months before been elected F.R.S.—His son **Peter** also, who died in 1820, made many valuable improvements in optical instruments, and they both enjoyed a well-deserved reputation.

Dolomieu, Deodat Gui Sylvain Tan-crède de Gratet de, a French geologist and mineralogist, was born in Dauphiné, in 1750, and entered into the order of Malta. He accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt, and on his return was taken prisoner and confined at Mes-sina. Sir Joseph Banks obtained his release in 1801, but he died during the same year. Dolomieu had travelled, for scientific purposes, in many parts of Europe; and he is especially distinguished for his discovery of the peculiar geological formation of the mountain-ranges of South Tyrol, which have since been named, after him, the 'Dolomite Mountains.' He was author of many esteemed works, of which his 'Mineralogical Philosophy' and a 'Voyage to the Lipari Islands' are the chief.

Domat, Jean, a very eminent French jurist, born at Clermont in Auvergne in 1625. He was educated at the college of Clermont, Paris, and the university of Bourges; and for nearly 30 years held the office of advocate of the king in the court of Clermont. He was the intimate friend of Pascal, and the associate of the other eminent Port-Royalists. He made the Jesuits his enemies by his opposition to their efforts to get possession of the college of Clermont. In 1681 he settled at Paris, and applied himself to the completion of his great work, 'Les Lois Civiles dans leur Ordre Naturel.' It appeared in 1689, has been several times republished, and was translated into English by Strahan in 1726. Domat also wrote a work entitled 'Legum Delectus,' which appeared after his death. Died at Paris, 1696.

Domenichino, a celebrated Italian painter, whose real name was **Domenico Zampieri**, was born at Bologna, in 1681. He studied first under Denis Calvart, and then in the school of the Caracci. At about the age of 20 he went to Rome, where he acquired a great reputation, especially by his fresco of the

'Flagellation of St. Andrew.' He spent the latter part of his life at Naples. His chef-d'œuvre is the 'Communion of St. Jerome in the Church at Bethlehem,' now placed in the Vatican, opposite 'The Transfiguration' of Raphael. The 'Martyrdom of St. Agnes,' the 'Martyrdom of St. Sebastian,' and his scenes from the Life of the Virgin are among his finest works. Domenichino was one of the victims of the malignant persecuting triumvirate of painters at Naples, where he died, 1641. There are four of his works in the National Gallery. There is a very large number of drawings and studies by this master in the royal collection at Windsor Castle.

Dominic, St., founder of the Dominican Order, and instigator of the crusade against the Albigenses, was born in Old Castile, in 1170. He was ordained priest in 1198, and soon distinguished himself as a ferrent and eloquent preacher. With a fiery zeal he laboured in Languedoc for the conversion of the Vaudois and Albigenses, and conceived the project of founding an order of monks for the especial purpose of preaching the Catholic faith and bringing back 'heretics' to the church. In aid and support of the preachers he procured the establishment of courts for the trial and punishment of obstinate heretics, who might be put to death as a last resort. The commissioners invested with this terrible jurisdiction were called 'Inquisitors.' In 1208, at the instigation of St. Dominic, the crusade against the Albigenses was proclaimed by the Pope, which was carried on mercilessly for years, and involved frightful slaughter. The order of Dominicans, called Preaching Friars, in England Black Friars, and in France Jacobins, was confirmed by Pope Honorius III. in 1216, and spread rapidly in France and Spain. Above fifty houses of this order existed in England at the time of the dissolution of monasteries. Dominic was made master of the Sacred Palace, an office created for him. Died at Bologna, 1221. Canonised by Gregory IX. in 1234.

Dominis, Marc Antonio de, Jesuit and natural philosopher, born in Dalmatia, in 1556. He studied at the university of Padua, entered the Society of Jesus, became a professor at Padua, bishop of Segni, and archbishop of Spalatro. He embraced Protestantism, and in 1616 came to England, where he was made dean of Windsor. He, however, returned to Rome and the Catholic faith; was nevertheless suspected and imprisoned, and died in the castle of St. Angelo, 1624. He was soon after declared a heretic, and his body was publicly burnt. De Dominis wrote a treatise, 'De Radiis Visus et Lucis in Vitris Perspectivis et Iride,' in which he for the first time explained the formation of the rainbow. While in England he wrote a work on church discipline, 'De Republica Ecclesiastica,' once highly esteemed. He also edited Fra Paolo's History of the Council of Trent.

Domitianus, Titus Flavius, Roman Emperor, the second son of Vespasian, and the last of the twelve Cæsars, was born A.D. 51,

and succeeded his brother Titus in 81. He was profligate, cruel, and malignant; and though at his accession he made some show of justice, he was soon both feared and hated for his tyranny. He put to death many senators and eminent men, seized their property, proscribed philosophers and men of letters, and persecuted the Christians. Wars were carried on in his reign in Britain, in Germany, and in Dacia, but, except in Britain, unsuccessfully. Agricola, who achieved the conquest of our island in this reign, excited the jealousy of Domitian, and was recalled to Rome. He was in continual dread of conspirators, and at length fell by the hands of an assassin, the freedman of his wife, Domitia Longina, in the 46th year of his age, A.D. 96.

Domna, Julia, second wife of the Roman Emperor, Septimius Severus, was the daughter of a priest of the Sun at Emesa. Beautiful and profligate, she was also a woman of superior intellect and vigorous character; was the patroness of artists and literary men, and was in high reputation for her accomplishments. She was the mother of Caracalla and Geta, whose mutual hatred and discord she vainly strove to suppress or lessen. Geta was murdered in her presence, and in the struggle to save him she was herself wounded. She was afterwards charged by Caracalla with the administration of affairs of state. To her was chiefly owing the attempt made to set up a Pagan Christ in the person of Apollonius of Tyana, whose life she commanded Philostratus to write. Soon after the murder of Caracalla, she died at Antioch, A.D. 217. Her sister, Julia Mæsa, and the daughters of the latter, Scæmias and Julia Mæmæa, were at the same time banished from Antioch. Mæsa promoted the conspiracy which led to the downfall of Macrinus and the elevation of Elagabalus, her grandson, took a chief part in the government during his reign, and contributed to the subsequent elevation of Alexander Severus, son of Mæmæa. Mæsa had the title of Augusta.

Don, David, a Scottish botanist, born at Forfar, in 1800. At the age of nineteen he settled at London and became librarian to the Linnæan Society, and in 1836 Professor of Botany at King's College, London. He was author of numerous botanical memoirs, contributed to the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, the Wernerian Society, Edinburgh, and the 'Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal.' He also published a work on the Flora of Nepal. Died, 1840.

Donald VII., king of Scotland, commonly called Donald Bane, usurped the throne in 1093. He was expelled from the throne by Duncan in 1094, but regained it again by the murder of that prince. He did not, however, long enjoy it, for he was finally dethroned by Edgar Atheling, who in 1098 made his own nephew, Edgar, king.

Donaldson, John William, D.D., born in 1812, was educated at the London University, and afterwards graduated at Cambridge,

where he was placed second in the classical tripos, and his great powers attracted the special notice of Dr. Thirlwall, one of the examiners. Within five years after taking his degree he published his 'New Cratylus,' the first of a series of works which raised him to high eminence in the science of philology. After holding for a short time a fellowship at Trinity College, he became master of King Edward's School, at Bury St. Edmunds. Several years later he resigned this post, and devoted himself altogether to scholarship and biblical criticism, in both of which he exhibited the highest powers, while his peculiar views were much controverted. As a grammarian and linguist his reputation is unquestioned; his theological works, especially 'Jashar,' written in Latin, incurred severe condemnation from many who appreciated his great learning. Worn out with long and incessant labour, Dr. Donaldson fell pre-eminently the victim of a hard-working age. In spite of constant warnings from friends, who saw that his strength was failing, he relaxed not in his toil of compiling a Greek lexicon, as well as in preparing new editions of his classical works, when he was prematurely cut off, at the age of 48, February 10, 1861.

Donatello, or **Donato**, one of the greatest Italian sculptors, was born at Florence, in 1386. He studied painting at first, but gave it up from his preference for sculpture. He enjoyed the patronage of the Grand-duke Cosmo I., executed many fine works at Florence and other cities of Italy, and carried the art to a degree of excellence which it had not previously reached in modern times. Among his best works are the statues of St. Mark, David, St. John, and St. George, the group of Judith and Holofernes, the monuments of Pope John XXIII. and Cardinal Brancacci, a Pietà, and an Annunciation. The South Kensington Museum possesses his fine bas-relief, 'Virgin and Child,' the Pietà, and the celebrated bronze patera, formerly in the Martelli collection. 'The mark of his chisel,' says the Baron H. de Triqueti, 'is like the footprint of the lion, which can be mistaken for that of no other creature. His innate power and energy are irresistible. He is master of every chord of feeling, and makes them vibrate at his touch.' Died at Florence, 1466.

Donatus, bishop of Casæ Nigræ, in Numidia, head of the sect of **Donatists**, began to take part in the controversy respecting the *traditores* (those who to escape persecution gave up copies of the Scriptures) about A.D. 311. In that year Mensurius, bishop of Carthage, died, and Cæcilianus, his archdeacon, was hurriedly elected and ordained to succeed him. Donatus and the other bishops of Numidia accused him of being a *traditor*, and chose in his stead one Majorinus. This was the origin of the schism in the North African Church. The controversy was referred to Melchiasdes (Miltiades), bishop of Rome, and the result of the trial held at Rome in 313 was favourable to Cæcilianus. The Council of Arles, in the following year, pro-

nounced a like decision, and the Donatists then appealed to the Emperor Constantine; he also decided against them in 316, and severe laws were directed against the party. Majorinus having died in 316, another **Donatus** was chosen bishop of Carthage in his place—a man of great energy and eloquence, enthusiastically admired by his party, and surnamed by them *the Great*. He was henceforth the chief of the Donatists, who probably took their name from him. This second Donatus lived till 355. The sect was not extinguished for three hundred years.

Donatus Magnus, bishop of Carthage. [See preceding notice.]

Donizetti, Gaetano, a distinguished musical composer, was born at Bergamo, in 1798. He was educated under Mayer and Mattei, and before he had completed his twentieth year, he had produced 'Enrico di Borgogna,' an opera in which Madame Catalani sustained the principal character. This was rapidly succeeded by others; and his fertility of invention may be gathered from the fact that, besides other musical compositions, he produced in all 63 operas, many of which (such as 'Anna Bolena,' 'Elisir d'Amore,' 'Lucia di Lammermoor,' 'La Figlia del Reggimento,' and 'Don Pasquale') have taken permanent possession of the stage. His mind gave way in 1844; and after four years' residence in a *maison-de-santé* near Paris, he was removed to Bergamo, where he died in 1848.

Donne, John, an English poet and divine, was born in London, in 1573. He was brought up in the Catholic faith; but after completing his studies at Oxford, he embraced Protestantism, and became secretary to Lord Chancellor Ellesmere. After having lost his office, and even been imprisoned for clandestinely marrying the Chancellor's niece, he took orders, was made one of King James's chaplains, and became preacher of Lincoln's Inn and dean of St. Paul's. Donne was termed by Dr. Johnson the founder of the metaphysical school of poetry. His works comprise letters, sermons, theological essays, &c. His prose works show deep thinking and strong powers of reasoning, and many of his poems are rich in original thought, highly imaginative, and full of melody. The *Life of Donne* is one of those included in Izaak Walton's charming and well-known volume. Died, 1631.

Donoughmore, Earl of. [Hutchinson, John Kely.]

Donovan, Edward, an English naturalist, author of various extensive works, which were both useful and popular in their time. Among them are 'A Natural History of British Insects,' 'Natural History of British Birds,' 'An Epitome of the Insects of Asia,' &c. He also published a periodical work, entitled 'The Naturalist's Repository.' Died, 1837.

Doppelmayr, Johann Gabriel, German mathematician and natural philosopher, was born at Nürnberg in 1671. He was educated at the university of Halle, visited Eng-

DORAT

land and other countries of Europe, and held the professorship of Mathematics at Nürnberg for nearly fifty years. He distinguished himself by his numerous and interesting electrical experiments, as well as by his skill in grinding object-glasses and polishing mirrors for telescopes. He wrote a curious work on the 'Newly discovered Phenomena of Electricity,' Notices of the Mathematicians and Artists of Nürnberg; &c., and published a Celestial Atlas. Doppelmayer was a member of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academies of Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. Died, 1760.

Dorat, or Daurat, Jean, French poet, born in 1507, was Professor of Greek at the Royal College, and Poet-laureate to Charles IX. He has the reputation of greatly contributing to the revival of classical literature in France, and of having written a host of Greek and Latin verses, besides some French poems. Died, 1588.

Dorchester, Countess of. [**Sedley, Catherine**.]

Dorchester, Lord. [**Carlton, Sir Dudley** and **Sir Guy**.]

Doria, Andrea, a Genoese naval commander of great renown, was born of a noble family, at Oneglia, in 1468. Having distinguished himself in the service of different Italian states, and successfully contended against the African pirates and other enemies of his native country, he entered the French service, in the hope of counteracting the revolution that had broken out in Genoa, by putting that city into the possession of the French; but, failing in his design, he joined with the Imperialists in endeavouring to expel them. This object being effected he refused to make himself sovereign, as he might easily have done, but reorganised the republic, giving it the form which it retained till overthrown, during the French Revolution, 1798. The Genoese Senate gave him the title of 'The Father and Defender of his Country,' erected a statue to his honour, and built a palace for him. His whole life was a series of great exploits and brilliant successes; and he died, at the great age of 92, in 1560. [See also **Fiesco**.]

Dorigny, Michel, a French painter and etcher, was born in 1617, and died in 1665.

Dorigny, Sir Nicolas, son of the foregoing, born in 1657, spent nearly thirty years in Italy; and while there engraved many great pictures, especially the 'Descent from the Cross,' after Daniele da Volterra, and the 'Transfiguration,' by Raphael. In 1711 he came to England, and at once commenced his prints of the celebrated cartoons of Raphael at Hampton Court, for which he received the honour of knighthood from George I. The task occupied him about eight years. Dorigny was a member of the French Academy of Painting. He died at Paris, in 1746, aged 90.

D'Orsay, Count Alfred, who will be long remembered as a man of fashion and of public notoriety, from his alliance with the Blessing-

DORSET

ton family, was the son of General D'Orsay, and was born at Paris in 1798. He entered the army at an early age, and was quartered at Valence in 1822, when he became acquainted with Lord and Lady Blessington, and renounced his military career for the pleasure of their society. In 1827 he married Lord Blessington's only daughter by a first marriage, but a separation followed at no distant period; and Lord Blessington having died at Paris in 1829, Count D'Orsay returned to England with Lady Blessington, and they became the centre of a circle highly distinguished for art, literature, rank, and accomplishments. In the latter period of his life he displayed considerable artistic talent and taste, both as a painter and sculptor. Having shown hospitality to Louis Napoleon when an exile in London, the Prince-President was not ungrateful to his former friend; and in 1852, soon after the *coup-d'état*, nominated him Directeur des Beaux Arts, with a handsome salary; but he did not live to enjoy it. Died, 1862.

Dorsch, Everhard, a celebrated engraver on gems, was born at Nürnberg in 1649, and died in 1712.

Dorsch, Christoph, engraver on gems, and brother of the preceding, born at Nürnberg in 1676, and died there in 1732. He was the pupil of Everhard, and obtained a higher reputation than his master.

Dorset, Thomas Sackville, Earl of, the first **Lord Buckhurst**, an eminent English poet and statesman, was born at Buckhurst, in Sussex, in 1536. He was son of Sir Richard Sackville, studied both at Oxford and Cambridge, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, but without intending to practise. He first sat in parliament for Westmoreland about 1557, married about the same time, and established his reputation as a poet by the publication of his 'Induction' to a projected series of poems by different authors, setting forth the histories of eminent but unfortunate men, under the title of 'The Mirror of Magistrates.' The only poem of the series written by Lord Buckhurst is that on the life of Henry duke of Buckingham. In 1561 was performed his tragedy of 'Gorboduc,' afterwards printed under the title of 'The Tragedy of Ferrex and Porrex.' He then laid down the pen, and devoted the rest of his life to affairs of state. He sat in parliament for Sussex and Buckinghamshire, visited France and Italy, and in 1566 suffered a short imprisonment at Rome. The same year, on the death of his father, he succeeded to his estates, was knighted, and created Lord Buckhurst in 1567. Distantly related to Queen Elizabeth, he enjoyed her especial favour, was sent to congratulate Charles IX. of France on his marriage, sat on the trial of the Duke of Norfolk, and on that of Mary Queen of Scots, was ambassador to the Netherlands in 1587, and on his return, in consequence of his unfavourable report respecting the Earl of Leicester, was confined for some months to his own house. In 1589 he was made K.G., and, by the queen's desire,

DORSET

chancellor of Oxford University. After taking part in negotiations with Spain and the Netherlands, he succeeded Burleigh as Lord High Treasurer in 1599. This post he held till his death. He was created Earl of Dorset by James I., in 1604, and died suddenly, in the council-room at Whitehall, April 19, 1608. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Dorset, Charles Sackville, Earl of, and also Earl of Middlesex, was born in 1637. He was privately educated, travelled on the Continent, and soon after the Restoration sat in parliament for East Grinstead. He was in high favour with Charles II., and was distinguished among the wits and revellers of his court. He served as a volunteer under the Duke of York in the first Dutch war (1665), and on the eve of an engagement composed his favourite song, 'To all you ladies now on land.' He succeeded his uncle as Earl of Middlesex in 1674, and his father as Earl of Dorset in 1677. He disapproved the tyrannical measures of James II., warmly supported the Prince of Orange, and was made, after the Revolution, lord chamberlain of the household and a privy councillor. K.G. in 1691, he attended William III. to the Congress of the Hague, and retired from public life about 1698. Dorset was a generous patron of men of letters, and was extravagantly praised by some of them. The most celebrated panegyric is that of Prior. His poems are few in number, and are chiefly songs and satirical pieces. Died at Bath, January 19, 1706.

Dossi, Dosso, a painter of Ferrara. He was a pupil of Lorenzo Costa, and afterwards studied at Venice and Rome. He was employed by the duke of Ferrara, and enjoyed the friendship of the poet Ariosto, whose portrait he painted. Born, about 1490; died, 1560.—His brother, **Glambattista**, was also a painter and his fellow-student and worker.

Dost Mahomed. [Mahomed.]

Douce, Francis, an English antiquary, born in 1762. He attracted some notice, in 1807, by his 'Illustrations of Shakspeare and of Ancient Manners.' He also contributed various papers to the 'Archæologia,' the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' &c.; and shortly before his death published a beautiful volume, illustrating the 'Dance of Death,' with dissertations on the claims of Holbein and Macaber. He was for many years a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and for a time keeper of manuscripts in the British Museum. Died at London, March 30, 1834.

Douglas, Sir James, a renowned warrior, was son of William, fourth Lord Douglas, who had fought with Wallace. Sir James was one of the associates of Robert Bruce. He took a distinguished part in the battle of Bannockburn, and was made a knight-banneret. Among his chief exploits were his defeat of the English at Douglas Castle; his part in the taking of Berwick; the invasion of England and defeat of the army of Edward III.; and many exploits on the Borders. On the death of Bruce, he was commissioned to carry the king's heart to the holy

DOUGLAS

sepulchre at Jerusalem, upon which errand he sailed in June, 1330. On arriving off Sluys, in Flanders, where he expected to find companions in his pilgrimage, he learned that Alfonso XI., the young king of Leon and Castile, was engaged in a war with Osman the Moor; and Douglas entered the lists against the foes of Christendom. The Moors were defeated; but Douglas, giving way to his impetuous valour, pursued them too eagerly, and throwing among them the casket which contained the heart of his sovereign, cried out, 'Now pass onward as thou wert wont, Douglas will follow thee or die!' The fugitives rallied, and surrounded the Christian knight, who with a few of his followers perished, while attempting the rescue of Sir Walter St. Clair of Roslin.

Douglas, Archibald, brother of the preceding, was appointed regent of Scotland for King David Bruce, and fell at the battle of Halidon Hill, July 22, 1333.

Douglas, Sir William, the Knight of Liddisdale, was a warrior of considerable renown in the 14th century, but his fame was tarnished by an act of baseness and inhumanity. The brave Sir Alexander Ramsay, having taken the castle of Roxburgh from the English, was rewarded with the custody of the castle and the shrievalty of the adjoining district; and while holding his court in the church at Hawick, Douglas suddenly entered with a band of armed followers, slew several of Ramsay's attendants, and having bound him with fetters, threw him into a dungeon of Hermitage Castle, and left him there to perish. Enormous as this crime was, the king pardoned him; but he was killed by William, first Earl of Douglas, in 1353, while hunting in Ettrick Forest.

Douglas, William, first Earl of Douglas, was taken prisoner with David Bruce at the battle of Durham, but soon ransomed. He recovered Douglasdale and other districts from the English; drove Edward III. out of Scotland in 1355; afterwards went to France, fought at the battle of Poitiers, and died in 1384.

Douglas, James, second Earl of Douglas, after performing many brave exploits, was killed at the battle of Otterburn, in 1388.

Douglas, Sir William, lord of Nithsdale, called 'The Black Douglas,' whose very name was said to be a terror to the English, married Egedia, daughter of Robert II.; and after a life of bold and successful warfare, was murdered by the Earl of Clifford, in 1390.

Douglas, Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, succeeded his father Archibald in his title and estates, and married Margaret, daughter of Robert II. When Henry IV. of England laid siege to the castle of Edinburgh, in 1400, Douglas assisted in the defence of his country; but he lost an eye, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Homildon. He afterwards joined Percy in his rebellion, was taken prisoner at the battle of Shrewsbury, but recovered his liberty and went to France, where he was slain at the battle of Verneuil, in 1424.

Douglas, William, sixth Earl of Douglas, is remembered on account of the tragical fate which overtook him, almost as soon as he came to his family titles and estates. He was only seventeen years of age at the death of his father, in June, 1439, but he rapidly made enemies by his offensive arrogance. Under the pretext that his presence was necessary at the meeting of the parliament, which was about to be held at Edinburgh, after the reconciliation of Livingston and Crichton, who then held the chief power, the Earl and his brother accepted an invitation to a royal feast at the castle. The entertainment was prolonged with unusual pomp, and every delicacy spread on the table; till at length the two noble guests, alarmed by a sudden charge of treason, hastily sprang from their seats, and made vain efforts to escape; but a body of armed men, at a given signal, rushed in, bound their hands, and led them to instant execution. This took place in 1440.

Douglas, William, eighth Earl of Douglas, was a haughty and ambitious man, wielding at times an uncontrolled influence over the Scottish king, and at others openly defying his authority. He was made a privy councillor by James II., and soon after lieutenant-general of the kingdom; and by his marriage with the Maiden of Galloway concentrated in his own hands the immense estates of the family. He raised the power and grandeur of the house of Douglas to its loftiest height; and, when in 1449 he went abroad, was received at Rome and in France with honours due to sovereign princes. Among other murders which he committed, was that of Maclellan, kinsman of Sir Patrick Gray, captain of the king's guard, for having refused to join the Earl in his attack on Crichton, between whom and Douglas there was a deadly feud. But the king at length determined to get rid of a subject so daring and powerful. The Earl was therefore invited to attend his sovereign in a parliament at Stirling, which invitation he accepted; and while remonstrating with him on his conduct, the king drew a dagger and plunged it into his heart, Feb. 13, 1452.

Douglas, James, ninth and last Earl of, brother of the foregoing, at once took up arms to revenge his murder (1452). Assembling all his supporters, he burnt and pillaged Stirling, publicly renounced his allegiance to the king, and carried on a secret correspondence with the Yorkist party in England. But James marched rapidly against him, laid siege to his castle, and having received his submission, pardoned him. The next year Douglas married his brother's widow, the Countess Margaret, the king having procured him a dispensation from the Pope for that purpose; and thus the entire possessions of the family were united in his hand. He renewed his negotiations with the Yorkists, but the king, with a large force, stormed his castle of Inveravon, invaded Douglasdale and Avondale, the forests of Selkirk and Ettrick, and finally besieged and demolished the castle of Abercorn. Douglas was deserted

by his followers and became a fugitive. He re-appeared soon after with a fresh force, and was totally defeated by the Earl of Angus at Arkinholme (1465). Escaping into the wilds of Argyleshire, he was declared a traitor by the parliament at Edinburgh, and his estates and offices forfeited. An attempt was made to assist him by the Earl of Ross, Lord of the Isles, but it failed, and Douglas took refuge in England with the Duke of York. His countess, who had been married to him against his will, left him and fled to the court of the Scottish king, who gave her in marriage to Sir John Stewart. In 1458, Douglas invaded the Borders, in conjunction with Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and, after much plundering and devastation, was defeated by the Earl of Angus, on whom the king then conferred the lordship of Douglas and all its domains. Douglas was afterwards supported in renewed treasonable designs by Edward IV., but was defeated and captured at Lochmaben, July 22, 1484, and sent to the Abbey of Lindores, where, after a few years, he died.

Douglas, George, fifth Earl of Angus, was commander of the forces that defeated the earls of Douglas and Northumberland, when Douglas was taken prisoner, and his estates forfeited. Died, 1462.

Douglas, Archibald, sixth Earl of Angus, joined in the conspiracy headed by Prince James against his father James III., and commanded the right wing of the rebel army at the battle of Torwood (1488), where James III. lost his life; and at the fatal battle of Flodden Field (1513) he endeavoured, though unsuccessfully, to dissuade James IV. from fighting. His eldest son, George, was there slain; and the Earl died in the following year.

Douglas, James, Earl of Morton. [Morton.]

Douglas, James, Earl of Morton and Aberdeen, was born at Edinburgh, in 1707. He established the Edinburgh Philosophical Society, and in 1733 was elected President of the Royal Society of London. Died, 1768.

Douglas, Gavin, a Scotch divine and poet of some eminence, was the son of Archibald, fifth Earl of Angus, and was born at Brechin in 1474. After receiving a liberal education he entered the church, was made provost of St. Giles's, and eventually obtained the abbacy of Aberbrothick and the bishopric of Dunkeld. Political dissensions induced him to seek refuge in England, where he was liberally treated by Henry VIII., but he fell a victim to the plague at London, in 1522. He wrote 'The Palace of Honour' and other works; but his chief performance is a translation of Virgil's *Æneid*, noteworthy as the first translation of a Roman classic into English. It was completed in 1513, but not published till 1553.

Douglas, James, an eminent anatomist, was born in Scotland in 1675; settled in London, where he was patronized by the celebrated John Hunter; and died in 1742. He was author of a 'History of the Lateral Operation,' a

DOUGLAS

valuable work on the Bibliography of Anatomy, and other works on medical science.

Douglas, John, a learned divine and critic, born at Pittenweem, Fifeshire, in 1721; was educated at Oxford, and became travelling tutor to Lord Pulteney; obtained the deanery of Windsor; was raised to the see of Carlisle in 1787; transferred to that of Salisbury in 1792; and died in 1807. Dr. Douglas was a distinguished writer, and the friend of Dr. Johnson and most of the eminent literary characters of his day. He vindicated Milton from the charge of plagiarism brought against him by Lauder; entered the lists against David Hume, by publishing 'The Criterion, or a Discourse on Miracles,' and prepared for the press the narratives of Captain Cook's second and third voyages. He was vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, and one of the trustees of the British Museum.

Douglas, Sir Edward, an English general and writer on military science, was born at Gosport, in Hampshire, in 1776. He was son of Admiral Sir Charles Douglas, was educated at the Royal Military College, Woolwich, and entered the army at an early age. He served in the Peninsular war, in 1808-9, and was present at Corunna, took part in the Walcheren expedition, and again served in the Peninsula. At the close of the war he was created K.C.B., and promoted to the grade of G.C.B. in 1841. He was governor of New Brunswick from 1823 till 1829, and lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands from 1835 till 1840. In 1842 he succeeded, after two unsuccessful contests, in obtaining a seat in parliament for Liverpool, which he kept till 1846. He obtained the rank of general in 1851. His principal work is the 'Treatise on Naval Gunnery,' first published in 1819, which has passed through four editions. He was also author of an 'Essay on the Principles and Construction of Military Bridges,' and other scientific treatises. Died at Tunbridge Wells, in November, 1861. A contemporary critic remarks that 'the value of this distinguished officer's labours lies in his having always grafted new discoveries on old experience,' and in his being at once a conservative and an improver.

Doussa, Jan, whose real name was **Vander Does**, was born at Noordwick, Holland, in 1545. He was left an orphan at five years old, but through the kindness of his relatives received a first-rate education, studying successively at Delft under Henry Junius, at Louvain, Douai, and finally at Paris. He there became acquainted with several of the most eminent men of the time. On his return to Holland he married. He became eminent both as a soldier and a scholar. After being sent as ambassador to England in 1572, he was made governor of Leyden in 1574, and heroically and successfully defended it against the Spaniards, who were besieging it; he was also the first curator of the university of that city, and died there, of the plague, in 1604. As an author, Doussa distinguished himself by his

DRAKE

'Annals of Holland,' as well as by various Latin poems and criticisms. The 'Annals' were published in Latin verse, but were immediately turned into prose, and are highly esteemed. Doussa's son, Jan, who died in his 26th year, assisted his father in the Annals, and was an eminent classical scholar and mathematician. He had also three other sons, of great classical attainments.

Douw, or Dow, Gerard, an eminent Dutch painter, and the pupil of Rembrandt, was born at Leyden in 1613, and died there in 1675, or in 1680. For the excellence of his colouring, delicacy of finish, and attention to the minutiae of his art, this master's compositions are unrivalled; and the prices which some of his paintings have obtained are almost without parallel. His portrait, painted by himself, is in the National Gallery. Metz and Mieris were his pupils.

Dover, George George Welbore Agar Ellis, Lord, was born in the year 1797, and completed his education at Christchurch, Oxford. In 1818 he was returned as member for Heytesbury; in succeeding parliaments he sat for Seaford, Ludgershall, and Oakhampton; and in 1830 he was appointed chief commissioner of woods and forests. But it is as a patron of the fine arts, and as a promoter of literature, that Lord Dover will be chiefly remembered; his acquaintance with the former entitling him to the character of a connoisseur, and his talents as an author being highly respectable. In 1828 he published 'Historical Inquiries respecting the Character of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon;' after which appeared the 'Ellis Correspondence,' which was followed by his 'Life of Frederick the Great;' and his last literary task was that of editing the 'Letters of Horace Walpole to Sir Horace Mann.' He was also an occasional contributor to the Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews, &c.; and in 1832 he was elected president of the Royal Society of Literature. Died, 1833.

Downshire, Marquis of. [Ellsborough.]

Doyen, Gabriel François, an eminent French painter, born at Paris, 1726, was the pupil of Vanloo. The 'Death of Virginia,' and 'Death of St. Louis,' are among his best works. He afterwards settled in Russia, and died there in 1806.

Draco, an Athenian legislator, the extraordinary and indiscriminate severity of whose laws has rendered his name odious. During the period of his archonship, about B.C. 623, he enacted a criminal code, in which some slight offences were punished with death, no less than murder or sacrilege. Hence it was said to be 'written in blood.' The laws of Draco, the first written laws of Athens, were for the most part superseded by the legislation of Solon. Draco is said to have been accidentally killed in a theatre in Ægina.

Dracontius. [See George, St.]

Drake, Sir Francis, an eminent navigator and commander, was born at Tavistock, Devonshire, in 1545. He first served in the royal

DRAKE

navy under his relative, Sir John Hawkins; and distinguished himself by his valour in the unfortunate expedition against the Spaniards, in the harbour of Vera Cruz. In 1570 he went to the West Indies, on a cruise against the Spaniards, which he soon repeated with success; and in 1572, having received the command of two vessels, for the purpose of attacking the commercial ports of Spanish America, he took possession of two of their cities, and returned laden with booty. On his return he equipped, in Ireland, three frigates at his own expense, with which he served as a volunteer, under the Earl of Essex, and distinguished himself so much by his bravery, that Sir Christopher Hatton introduced him to Queen Elizabeth. Drake disclosed to her his plan, and being furnished with five ships, he sailed, in 1577, to attack the Spaniards in the South Seas. In this expedition he ravaged the Spanish settlements, explored the North American coast as far as 48° N. lat., and gave the name of New Albion to the country he had discovered. He then went to the East Indies, and having doubled the Cape of Good Hope, returned to Plymouth in 1580. The queen dined on board his ship at Deptford, and knighted him. In 1585 he again sailed to the West Indies, and succeeded in taking several places and ships. In 1587 he commanded a fleet of thirty sail, with which he entered the harbour of Cadiz and other Spanish ports, and destroyed an immense number of ships which were preparing for the great attack on England; and, in the following year, he commanded as vice-admiral under Lord Howard, and had his share in the destruction of the Spanish armada. He died off Nombre de Dios, in 1596. Sir Francis represented Plymouth in parliament; and to him that town was indebted for a supply of water, which he caused to be conveyed to it from springs at several miles distance. Sir John Barrow published 'The Life, Voyages, and Exploits of Admiral Sir Francis Drake.'

Drake, Francis, an eminent antiquary and surgeon at York; author of 'Eboracum,' or the history and antiquities of that city. Died, 1770.

Drake, Nathan, physician and miscellaneous writer, was born at York, in 1766. He was of a family several of whose members distinguished themselves in literature. He studied at Edinburgh, took his degree of M.D. there in 1789, and three years later settled at Hadleigh in Suffolk, where he practised as a physician forty-four years. He devoted the time not occupied in professional duties to literary labour, and began his long series of publications with 'The Speculator,' a periodical paper, written in conjunction with Dr. Edward Ash (1790). His writings consist chiefly of light and agreeable essays, and illustrations of our standard literature. Among them are 'Literary Hours,' which appeared in 1798, and passed through four editions; 'Essays illustrative of the Tailor, Spectator, and Guardian' (1806); 'Essays illustrative of the Rambler, Adven-

DRELINCOURT

turer, Idler, &c.' (1809); 'Shakespeare and his Times,' in 2 vols. 4to (1817); and 'Memorials of Shakespeare' (1828). These works are still valuable and interesting for the mass of various information carefully collected and pleasantly communicated in them, and for the light they throw on the manners, customs, amusements, superstitions, and literature of the times they treat of. Dr. Drake was highly esteemed for his courtesy, kindheartedness, and integrity. He married in 1807, and had several children. Died at Hadleigh, June 7, 1836.

Drakenborch, Arnold, Dutch philologist, born at Utrecht, in 1684. He studied at the universities of Utrecht and Leyden, and became Professor of History and Eloquence at the former. He was author of several learned dissertations on subjects of ancient history, especially 'De Præfectis Urbis,' several times republished. He also published editions of Livy and Silius Italicus. Died at Utrecht, 1747.

Draper, Sir William, a military officer, well known also as a controversial writer, was born at Bristol in 1721. He received his education at Eton and Cambridge. Having entered the army, he distinguished himself in the East Indies, was raised to the rank of a colonel in 1760, and in 1763 he commanded the troops at the capture of Manila, for which he received the honour of knighthood. In 1779 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Minorca; and when that place surrendered to the enemy he preferred charges against General Murray, the governor, which he failed to substantiate, and was commanded by the court to make an apology to him. He owes his literary celebrity to the circumstance of his having undertaken the defence of his friend the Marquis of Granby against the attacks of Junius. He died in 1787.

Drayton, Michael, an English poet, was born at Atherstone, Warwickshire, in 1563, and educated at Oxford. He was indebted for a great part of his education to Sir Henry Goodere, and afterwards lived for a long time in the family of the earl of Dorset, as it would seem, in a state of dependence. He wrote 'The Shepherd's Garland,' 'Barons' Wars,' 'England's Heroical Epistles,' 'Polyolbion,' a description of England, 'Nymphidia,' &c. Of these the 'Polyolbion' is the most important. It is remarkable for its combination of great poetical excellence with authentic and minute information. The 'Nymphidia' is a singularly pleasing fairy-tale in verse. Drayton held the office of Poet-laureate. Died, 1631.

Drebbel, Cornelis van, a Dutch chemist and natural philosopher, was born at Alkmaar in 1572. With a considerable share of charlatanism he combined real talent, and made several useful discoveries; such as the invention of a thermometer, the method of dyeing scarlet, and the improvement of telescopes and microscopes. He died at London in 1634.

Drelincourt, Charles, a French Protestant divine, was born at Sedan in 1595, and died at Paris in 1669. He was the author of several

DREW

religious books, but the only one by which he is now remembered is that entitled 'Consolations against the Fears of Death.' An English translation of this book was made saleable by Defoe's splendid hoax respecting the 'Apparition of one Mrs. Veal,' his relation of which was published with it.

Drew, Samuel, M.A., metaphysician and divine, was the son of poor parents at St. Austell, Cornwall, and was born in 1765. At ten years of age he was apprenticed to a shoemaker. Though he was almost destitute of education, as he grew up he became a shrewd and subtle disputant among his shopmates; while his vivacious disposition led him, in early life, not only to slight the truths of religion, but to ridicule those of his acquaintance who embraced them. Aroused to a sense of their importance by the preaching of Dr. Adam Clarke, he joined the Methodist society, and determined to devote every moment he could spare to the acquirement of religious knowledge. Indefatigable in its pursuit, he soon appeared as a local preacher, while he still carried on his business; not venturing before the world as an author till 1799, when he published his 'Remarks on Paine's Age of Reason.' This was very favourably received; but it was to his next production, entitled 'An Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul,' that Drew was chiefly indebted for his reputation. Quitting trade, he wrote several other works, among which was his 'Treatise on the Being and Attributes of God;' and from the year 1819 to his death he edited the Imperial Magazine with singular ability and impartiality. He died in March, 1833.

Drouet, Jean Baptiste, was born in 1763. He was postmaster of St. Menesould when Louis XVI. and his family, in 1791, passed through that town in their endeavour to escape from France; and it was owing to Drouet that they were conducted back to Paris. For this important service the National Assembly offered him 30,000 francs, which he refused. In 1792 he was nominated deputy to the Convention, in which he distinguished himself by his support of the most violent measures. He was afterwards sent as commissioner to the army of the North, and being taken prisoner by the Austrians, was exchanged in 1795, with others of his party, for the daughter of the unfortunate Louis. He became a member of the Council of Five Hundred; and, under the Consulate, sub-prefect of St. Menesould. In 1815 he was chosen deputy to the Chamber of Representatives; but, being excepted from the amnesty at the beginning of the following year, and condemned to exile, he returned to Macon, where he died in 1824.

Drouet, Jean Baptiste, Count D'Erlon, marshal of France and governor of Algeria, was born at Rennes, 1765. He served in the army throughout the wars of the Revolution, distinguishing himself at Hohenlinden, Jena, Dantzig, and Friedland; was severely wounded at the last-named battle, and was named grand officer of the Legion of Honour; served next in the

DRUMMOND

Tyrol and in the Peninsular war, and became aide-de-camp to Marshal Soult. He was appointed governor-general of Algeria about 1834; and in 1843 marshal of France. Died, 1844.

Drouot, Antoine, Count, a celebrated French general, aide-de-camp to the Emperor Napoleon, and peer of France, was born at Nancy, in 1774. He was the son of a poor baker, but received a good education, and at the commencement of the revolutionary war entered the army. As lieutenant of artillery he served at the battle of Fleurus, in 1794; defended the rear-guard of Macdonald in the retreat from the Trebia, in 1799; and was at Hohenlinden in the following year. He distinguished himself at Trafalgar, at the capture of Madrid, and at the battles of Wagram and the Moskwa, and was named officer and commander of the Legion of Honour. For his services at Lützen and Bautzen he was promoted to the rank of general of division, in September, 1813. The same year he became aide-de-camp to Napoleon, and aide-major of the Imperial Guard. He displayed the greatest ability in the campaign of 1814, followed Napoleon to Elba, and though he did not approve his project of a return to France, embarked with him, and was by his side at Waterloo. Included in the proscription of July 1815, he surrendered himself prisoner at Paris, was tried and acquitted, and retired to Nancy, refusing the half-pay offered by Louis XVIII. Honourable offers were made to him by Louis Philippe, which he also declined; but was named in October, 1830, grand cross of the Legion of Honour. Drouot was a man of the highest moral character, and of simple, fervent piety. He constantly carried a small bible about him. He became totally blind in his latter years, and died at Nancy, March 24, 1847. Napoleon called him 'Le sage de la Grande Armée,' and the people of Nancy named him 'Le Saint.' A statue was erected to him at his native place, and streets are named after him at Paris and at Nancy.

Droz, François Xavier Joseph, French littérateur, was born at Besançon, in 1773. After holding a professorship there for some years he settled at Paris in 1802, and devoted himself to literary work. He became a member of the French Academy, and Professor of Moral and Political Science at the Institute. He wrote a 'Histoire du Règne de Louis XVI.,' a treatise 'De la Philosophie Morale,' and several other works. Died, 1850.

Drummond, George, an enterprising and patriotic Scotchman, was born in 1687. When the Earl of Mar reared the standard of rebellion in 1715, Drummond was the first to apprise the ministry of it; and, raising a company of volunteers, he joined the Duke of Argyle, and assisted at the battle of Sheriffmuir. This loyal conduct he repeated upon the approach of the rebels in 1745, and was present at the battle of Preston. He held various offices in the excise and customs; and in 1737 was made one of the commissioners of excise, an office which he retained during his

DRUMMOND

life. He was six times lord provost of Edinburgh, and to his patriotic zeal the city is indebted for many improvements. He died in 1766, aged 80.

Drummond, Thomas, mathematician and natural philosopher, inventor of the Drummond or lime light, was born at Edinburgh in 1797. He was educated at Edinburgh, and at the Military College, Woolwich, and entered the army as engineer. In 1819 he became assistant to Colonel Colby in the trigonometrical survey of Great Britain and Ireland. The lime light was first used by him about 1825, in the course of the survey of Ireland. About the same time may be dated his invention of a heliostat. Captain Drummond became subsequently secretary to Lord Spencer, obtained a government pension, and in 1835 was appointed under-secretary for Ireland. He was indefatigable in attention to his various and often arduous duties, and enjoyed the esteem of all parties. Died, 1840.

Drummond, William, a Scotch poet, was the son of Sir John Drummond of Hawthornden, and born there in 1685. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, and studied civil law at Bourges; but poetry had more charms for him than law, and, on coming to the family estate, he devoted himself, amidst the romantic beauties of Hawthornden, to poetry and polite literature. His poems are replete with tenderness and delicacy. He died in 1649; and his death is said to have been accelerated by grief for the death of Charles I. The most recent edition of his poems is that by Cunningham, published in 1852.

Drummond, Sir William, F.R.S., a learned antiquary, statesman, and the author of several works, classical and historical. He was a privy councillor, and at one period filled the office of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Great Britain to the king of the two Sicilies; and at another (1801) went on an embassy to Constantinople, when he was invested with the Turkish order of the Crescent. His principal works are 'A Review of the Government of Sparta and Athens,' 'Herculanensia,' 'Odin,' a poem; and 'Origines, or Remarks on the Origin of several Empires, States, and Cities.' He was also author of a book entitled 'The *Œdipus Judaicus*,' which was privately printed in 1811. It called in question, with great boldness, learning, and critical power, the historical accuracy of some parts of Old Testament history, and was vigorously assailed and criticised. It was reprinted, and for the first time published, in 1866. Died at Rome, in 1828.

Drusus, Livius. [See *Græcchus, Caius*.]

Drusus, Nero Claudius, Roman consul, was the son of Tiberius Claudius Nero and Livia, and was born 3 months after Livia's marriage to Augustus, a.c. 38. By his character and manners he won the confidence and liking of the people as well as of Augustus. He was early engaged in military service, and especially distinguished himself in the conduct of four cam-

DRYDEN

paigns against the Germans, b.c. 12-9; in the last of which he commanded as consul. He married Antonia, daughter of Antony and Octavia, and by her was father of Germanicus, Caesar, and Claudius, afterwards Emperor. In his last campaign, b.c. 8, he broke his leg by a fall, and died soon after his elder brother, Tiberius, had succeeded in reaching him. His remains were conveyed to Rome, and interred with great ceremony.

Dryander, Jonas, naturalist, was by birth a Swede, but came to England, and was patronized by Sir Joseph Banks. He became librarian to the Royal Society, and vice-president of the Linnæan. Born, 1748; died, 1810.

Dryden, John, one of the most celebrated English poets, was born at Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, in 1631, and received his education at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1657 he came to London, and acted as secretary to his relation, Sir Gilbert Pickering, who was one of Cromwell's council; and on the death of the Protector, he wrote his well-known stanzas on that event. At the Restoration, however, he greeted Charles II. with a poem, entitled '*Astræa Redux*,' which was quickly followed by a panegyric on the coronation; and from that time his love for the royal house of Stuart appears to have known no decay. In 1661 he produced his first play, '*The Duke of Guise*,' but the first that was performed was '*The Wild Gallant*,' which appeared in the year following. In 1667 he published his '*Annus Mirabilis*,' and his reputation, both as a poet and a royalist, being now established, he was appointed Poet-laureate and historiographer royal, with a salary of 200*l.* per annum. He now became professionally a writer for the stage, and produced many pieces, some of which have been strongly censured for their licentiousness and want of good taste. In 1681 he commenced his career of political satire; and at the express desire of Charles II. composed his famous poem of '*Ab-salom and Achitophel*,' which he followed up by '*The Medal*' and '*A Satire on Sedition*.' His next satire was '*Mac Flecknoe*,' after which appeared '*Religio Laici*,' a compendious view of the arguments in favour of revelation. At the accession of James II., Dryden became a Roman Catholic, and, like most converts, endeavoured to defend his new faith at the expense of the old one, in a poem called '*The Hind and Panther*,' which was happily ridiculed by Prior and Montague, in '*The Country Mouse and City Mouse*.' The abdication of James deprived Dryden of all his official emoluments; and during the ten concluding years of his life, when he actually wrote for bread, he produced some of the finest pieces of which our language can boast. His translation of Virgil, which alone would be sufficient to immortalize his memory, appeared in 1697; and, soon after, that master-piece of lyric poetry, '*Alexander's Feast*,' his '*Fables*,' &c. The freedom, grace, strength, and melody of his versification have never been surpassed;

DYPETIS

and in satire he stands unrivalled; but, as a dramatic writer, he does not excel. He died, May 1, 1700, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. There is a good Life of Dryden by Robert Bell, who has also edited his poetical works. A fine portrait of Dryden by Kneller was lent to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).

Drypētis. [*See Epephæstion.*]

Dubarry, Countess. [*Barry.*]

Du Bois, Edward, who gained a high reputation in the lighter literature of the day, was born 1775. Educated at Christ's Hospital, he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1809, but he took little interest in his profession, though it subsequently enabled him to fill with advantage the only two public offices he ever held, the deputy judgeship of the Court of Requests, and the secretaryship to the Commissioners in Lunacy. He commenced his literary career as editor of the Monthly Mirror, while Thomas Hill was its proprietor, and Theodore Hook was a contributor. He at the same time filled the lighter departments of the 'Morning Chronicle,' under Mr. Perry; and he maintained his connection with the press to his latest years. In 1808 appeared 'My Pocket Book, or Hints for a ryghte merrye and conceitede Tour in Quarto,' written in ridicule of the books of travels manufactured by Sir John Carr. This little work, which was anonymous, ran through numerous editions. The only works published with his name were the 'Wreath,' 'Old Nick,' a satirical story, 3 vols., the 'Dameron of Boccaccio, with Remarks on his Life and Writings,' 2 vols., and an edition of Francis's Horace. Among his anonymous writings was a work attributing the authorship of 'Junius' to Sir P. Francis, with whom he was, it is said, in some way connected. Died, 1850.

Dubois, Guillaume, a French cardinal and statesman, notorious for his ambition and his vices, was the son of an apothecary, and was born at Brive la Gaillard, in the Limousin, in 1666. Having obtained the situation of preceptor to the Duke of Orleans, he pandered to the passions of his pupil, and secured his attachment; till at length he became his privy councillor, and overseer of the household; and when the Duke became Regent, he was appointed minister of foreign affairs. The archbishopric of Cambrai having become vacant, Dubois, though not even a priest, had the boldness to request it, and succeeded in getting it; and by his consummate address he afterwards obtained a cardinal's hat, and was made prime minister. He had now reached the summit of his ambition, and at the same time its limit. His lust of power, his hungry avarice, his debaucheries, his capacity of shameless lying, and his ridiculous vanity, remained unaltered to the end. But that end was near. After frightful suffering, the result of his foul life, he died just 12 months after being named first minister, August, 1723.

Dubos, Jean Baptiste, French littérateur

DUCHATTEL

and secretary to the French Academy, was born at Beauvais in 1670, and distinguished himself both as an historian and a critic. He was received at the Academy in 1720. Among his works are a 'Histoire de la Ligue de Cambrai,' 'Histoire critique de l'Établissement de la Monarchie Française,' and 'Réflexions critiques sur la Poésie et sur la Peinture.' Died, 1742.

Ducange, Charles Dufresne, Seigneur, French historian, philologist, and archæologist, was born at Amiens in 1610. He was educated by the Jesuits, studied law at Orleans, and became advocate to the parliament of Paris in 1631. He quitted the bar, however, and devoted himself, at his native town, to literary labours. In 1668 he settled at Paris, and there spent the rest of his life. He is now best known as author of the voluminous and useful 'Glossarium ad Scriptores mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis,' subsequently enlarged by Carpentier. He compiled a similar Glossary of mediæval Greek. Of his other works may be named, 'Histoire de l'Empire de Constantinople sous les Empereurs Français,' 'Historia Byzantina Illustrata,' and editions of De Joinville's Life of Louis IX., and of the Annals of Zonaras. He left a large number of works in manuscript. Died, 1688.

Ducarel, Andrew Coltee, an eminent antiquary and civilian, was born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1713. After receiving his education at Eton and Oxford, he became a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and held a situation in the state paper office. His principal works are 'Anglo-Norman Antiquities,' and Histories of Lambeth Palace and of St. Catherine's Church. Died, 1785.

Duccio di Buoninsegna, a celebrated early Italian painter, head of the Siennese school. The date of his birth is not known, but he flourished from 1285 to 1320. Like Cimabue, he set the example of a free study and imitation of nature, abandoning the hard Byzantine style. His chef-d'œuvre is the altar-piece of the cathedral of Siena, still preserved. It was completed in June, 1310, and was carried in procession, with great public rejoicings, from the painter's house to the cathedral. Duccio had long the credit of designing the decorations of the pavement of the same cathedral, but these were executed a century after his death. One of his finest works, a Crucifixion, Virgin and Child, &c., is in the collection of the late Prince Consort, and was exhibited at the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition. The National Gallery contains a triptych by this master.

Duchange, Gaspard, a clever French engraver, and counsellor of the Academy of Painting. Born, 1662; died, 1766.

Duchatel, Pierre, in Latin *Castellanus*, bishop of Orleans and grand almoner of France, was born about 1495. He studied at the college of Dijon, and then went to Basel, where he gained the friendship of Erasmus, and assisted him in some of his works. After visiting the East he was presented to Francis I. by Cardinal du Bellay, and was made bishop of Tulle in

DUCHATEL

1539, of Mâcon five years later, grand almoner in 1547, and bishop of Orleans in 1551. He distinguished himself by his energetic defence of the rights of the Gallican church against the claims of the papacy, and by his patronage of literature. Died, 1552.

Duchatel, Tanguy (Tanneguy), a celebrated French general of the 15th century, was born of a noble family of Brittany. At an early age he took part in the wars with the English; entered the service of the duke of Orleans as chamberlain; and, after the assassination of that prince, in 1407, served under the duke of Anjou in his expedition to Naples. In 1414 he was named provost of Paris, and distinguished himself as a firm adherent of the Armagnacs in the civil war between them and the Burgundians. He was at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415; detected and thwarted several plots of the Burgundians; and when they became masters of Paris, in May, 1418, he rescued the Dauphin (afterwards Charles VII.) and carried him off to Melun. Counselling peace, he undertook to treat in the following year with John Sans-Peur, Duke of Burgundy; but at the second conference, at the bridge of Montereau, the Duke was assassinated, and Tanguy was suspected of advising and sharing in the crime. He was disgraced, and took refuge with the Dauphin in the south of France. He appears to have returned to the court after the accession of Charles VII., but in 1425 retired as seneschal of Beaucaire, and died there at a very advanced age.

Duchêne, Père. [**Mébert.**]

Duchesne, André, geographer and historiographer to the king of France, was born in 1684, and died in 1640. He was a very learned and most prolific writer, and has been named the father of French history. He published a series of original writers on the history of France in 5 vols. folio; 'Histoire des Rois, Ducs, et Comtes de Bourgogne,' &c., and he left in MS. more than 100 folio volumes.

Ducis, Jean François, a French dramatist, was born at Versailles in 1733. He took Shakspeare for his model, and the majority of his plays are free imitations of the English poet; though some of them are so altered to suit the taste of his countrymen, that the genius of Shakspeare is but dimly discoverable. He was received at the French Academy on the death of Voltaire in 1778. Ducis was a man of singularly pure and honourable character: of purity untainted by the loose morals of the reign of Louis XV., and of a noble freedom untroubled by the Revolution or the despotism which closed it. He died in 1816, aged 84.

Duckworth, Sir John Thomas, Bart., British admiral, was born at Leatherhead, in Surrey, in 1748. He was one of five sons of the Rev. Henry Duckworth, rector of Fulmer, Bucks, and was sent early to Eton. At ten years of age he entered the navy, and accompanied Admiral Boscawen to sea. Post-captain in June, 1780, he remained many years in retirement, but was recalled to active service in

DUDLEY

1793, and was attached to the Channel fleet under Lord Howe. He distinguished himself in the memorable engagement of June 1, 1794; effected the reduction of Minorca in 1798; and in the following year was made rear-admiral. In April, 1800, he captured a valuable Lima convoy, was appointed to the command of the Leeward Islands, and nominated K.C.B. Three years later he was named commander-in-chief at Jamaica, on which post he rendered important services in capturing the enemy's vessels, blockading the ports of St. Domingo, and conducting a negotiation with General Rochambeau, the French commander there. Vice-admiral in 1804, he returned the next year to England, and was made second in command of the Mediterranean fleet. On February 6, 1806, he won a great victory over the French fleet in St. Domingo Bay, for which he received the thanks of parliament and an annuity of 1,000*l*. Early in 1807 he was again sent to the Mediterranean, and effected the passage of the Dardanelles. He afterwards held a command in the Channel fleet, was governor of Newfoundland, became admiral in 1810, was created a baronet, and in 1815 was appointed commander-in-chief at Plymouth. Admiral Duckworth was twice married, first in 1776, and again in 1808, and had several children. Died at Plymouth, August 31, 1817.

Duclos, Charles Pineau, a French novelist and biographer, was born at Dinant, in Brittany, in 1705; became secretary of the French Academy, and on the resignation of Voltaire was appointed to the office of historiographer of France. All his writings are lively and satirical, descriptive of love, women, and intrigue; the principal are 'Considérations sur les Mœurs du XVIII^eme Siècle,' 'Confessions du Comte de * * *.' Died, 1772.

Dudley, Sir Edmund, a lawyer of the 15th century, who acquired notoriety as one of the agents of Henry VII. in extorting money by the revival of obsolete statutes and other unjust measures. He studied at Oxford, early entered the king's service, and accompanied him to France in 1492. On his return he applied himself, in conjunction with Empson, to his odious task, and with too great success. In 1504 he was Speaker of the House of Commons, but on the accession of Henry VIII. the public voice compelled the king to bring him to trial; he was found guilty of high treason, and executed with Empson, at London, in 1510. The repetition of such proceedings as those of Dudley and Empson was prevented by a special Act of Parliament.

Dudley, Lord Guildford. [*See Grey Lady Jane.*]

Dudley, John, Duke of Northumberland, was a son of Sir Edmund Dudley, and born in 1502. He was first created Viscount Lisle, then Earl of Warwick, and after being appointed lord high admiral, reached his dukedom in 1561. He effected a marriage between his son, Lord Guildford Dudley, and Lady Jane Grey, daughter of the Duke of Suffolk. He afterwards

DUDLEY

prevailed on the young king, Edward, to set aside his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, from the succession in favour of Lady Jane, whom he caused to be proclaimed at the king's death. But an insurrection being raised in favour of Mary, she was proclaimed in London, and the Duke was executed as a traitor, in 1553.

Dudley, Robert, Earl of Leicester, a son of the preceding, was born in 1532. Queen Elizabeth proposed him as a husband for Mary Queen of Scots, but she rejected him with disdain; and in 1572 he married privately Lady Douglas, but never acknowledged her as his wife. He afterwards married the countess dowager of Essex, and finding Lady Douglas intractable to his proposals for a separation, is charged with having poisoned her. For a short time he held the situation of governor of the Protestant Low Countries; but returning to England by command of Queen Elizabeth, he was made lieutenant-general of the army assembled at Tilbury in 1588, and died during the same year.

Dudley, Sir Robert, the son of the Earl of Leicester by the Lady Douglas, was born in 1573. Having commenced a suit to prove his legitimacy, the countess dowager of Leicester filed an information against him for a conspiracy, on which he went to Florence, and was appointed chamberlain to the grand duchess, sister to the Emperor Ferdinand II., who creating him a Duke of the Roman Empire, he assumed the title of Duke of Northumberland. He drained the morass between Pisa and the sea, by which Leghorn became one of the finest ports in the world. He was the author of 'Del Arcano del Mare,' and other works. Died, 1630.

Dudley, John William Ward, Earl of, a British statesman, was born in 1781. He entered parliament first for Downton in 1802; he afterwards successively represented Worcestershire, Wareham, and Bossiney. In 1823 he succeeded to the peerage; was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs, and sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1827; and was raised to the rank of an Earl in the same year. He was remarkable for his absence of mind and the habit of 'thinking aloud,' of which many ludicrous anecdotes are told. The following is recorded as a *fact*. When he was secretary for foreign affairs, in Mr. Canning's administration, he directed a letter intended for the French to the Russian ambassador, shortly before the affair of Navarino; and, strange as it may appear, it gained him the highest honour. Prince Lieven set it down as one of the cleverest *ruses* ever attempted to be played off, and gave himself immense credit for not falling into the trap laid for him by the sinister ingenuity of the English secretary. He returned the letter with a most polite note, in which he vowed, of course, that he had not read a line of it, after he had ascertained that it was intended for Prince Polignac; but could not help telling Lord Dudley, at an evening party, that he was '*trop fin*,

DUGUAY

but that diplomatists of his standing were not so easily caught.' Died in 1833.

Dufresne. [Ducange.]

Dufresnoy, Charles Alphonse, a French painter and poet, was born in 1611. He was intended by his father for the legal profession; but the sister arts of poetry and painting were more attractive than the law, and he devoted his undivided attention to them. In 1634 he went to Italy, where he completed his Latin poem, 'De Arte Graphica;' though it did not appear till after his death, when his friend De Piles published it, with annotations. It has been three times translated into English, by Dryden, Graham, and Mason. Sir Joshua Reynolds wrote the annotations to Dryden's translation, and Pope wrote his 'Epistle to Mr. Jervas' to accompany a copy of it. Died, 1665.

Dugdale, Sir William, an eminent antiquary and herald, was born near Coleshill, Warwickshire, in 1605, and educated at Coventry Free School, and afterwards by his father. He was made Chester herald in 1644; accompanied Charles I. throughout the civil war; and after the Restoration, on being appointed Garter king-at-arms, received the honour of knighthood. His chief work is the 'Monasticon Anglicanum;' but he also wrote 'The Baronage of England,' 3 vols., 'The History of St. Paul's Cathedral,' 'Origines Juridicales,' and several other works. The 'Monasticon' was the joint work of Dugdale and Roger Dodsworth, and appeared in 3 vols. folio; the first vol. in 1655, the third in 1673. A new and considerably extended edition was projected in 1812, and completed in 6 vols. folio, in 1830. Died, 1686.

Dugommier, General, was a native of Guadaloupe, born 1736. He early entered the army, and after honourable service, for which he received the cross of St. Louis, he retired to Martinique, where he possessed a large estate previously to the French revolution. He espoused the republican cause, and being nominated colonel of the national guards of the island, he defended it against a body of royalist troops sent from France. He afterwards went to France, and being made commander-in-chief of the army in Italy, he gained many important advantages over the Austro-Sardinian army. He took Toulon, after a sanguinary contest, in 1793. He next commanded the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, and, in 1794, gained the battle of Alberdes, and seized the post of Montesquieu, taking 200 pieces of cannon and 2,000 prisoners. He continued his career of victory till he fell in an engagement at St. Sebastian, Nov. 17, 1794.

Duguay Trouin, René, one of the most celebrated naval officers of France, was born at St. Malo in 1673. His love for a maritime life soon showed itself, and at the age of 18 he was the commander of a privateer. At 20 he maintained an action with a 40-gun ship, which he commanded, against six English vessels, but was captured. After a series of gallant exploits, by which he essentially served his

DUGUESCLIN

country, and raised its naval reputation, he died in 1736.

Duguesclin, Bertrand, a renowned French warrior and statesman, Constable of France in the 14th century, was born about 1314. Though deformed in person, and of a fierce and untractable disposition in his youth, he persevered in his endeavours to eclipse these defects by the brilliancy of his actions; and mainly to him must be attributed the expulsion of the English from Normandy, Guienne, and Poitou. Duguesclin was captured by the brave English commander, John Chandos, at the battle of Auray, in 1364, and was ransomed for 100,000 francs. Sent to subdue the roving companies of soldiery then wasting France, he placed himself at their head, and led them to foreign wars. While serving in Spain against Peter the Cruel, he was again made prisoner by the English under the Black Prince, but was soon liberated. He was soon after made Constable of France. Suspicion unjustly falling upon him, he proudly resigned, and determined to retire to Spain. Before setting out he went to assist in the siege of the castle of Randam, and there died, 1380. So highly, indeed, was he esteemed even by his enemies, that the governor insisted on placing the keys of the fortress on the coffin of the hero. There are several French Lives of Duguesclin, and a new History of his Life and Times, by D. F. Jamison, was published in 1864.

Duhalde, Jean Baptiste, a French Jesuit, was the author of 'A Geographical and Historical Description of China,' which was compiled from the records of successive missionaries, and furnished the best account up to that time published of that immense empire. Born, 1674; died, 1743.

Duhamel, Jean Baptiste, a French ecclesiastic and philosopher, was born at Vire, in Lower Normandy, in 1624. He studied at Caen and Paris; became a member of the Congregation of the Oratory; and when the Royal Academy of Sciences was established, he was appointed secretary. In 1678 appeared his 'Philosophia Vetus et Nova.' In 1697 he resigned his situation in the Academy, to devote himself to theology. His chief works, besides the one mentioned above, are 'Regiæ Scientiarum Academiæ Historia,' 4to, and an edition of the Vulgate, with notes and tables, chronological and geographical. He died, 1706.

Duhamel du Monceau, Henri Louis, an eminent French writer on agriculture, born at Paris, in 1700. His whole life was dedicated to the cultivation of useful science; and besides largely contributing to the transactions of different learned societies, of which he was a member, he wrote the following works:—*'Traité de la Culture des Terres,'* 6 vols., *'Traité des Arbres et Arbustes qui se cultivent en France en pleine Terre,'* 2 vols. 4to, *'Traité des Arbres Fruitières,'* 2 vols. 4to, of which a new edition, extended to 6 vols. folio, appeared in 1807; besides other treatises on arts and manufactures. Duhamel was admitted

DUMONT

to the Academy of Sciences in 1728. Died, 1782.

Dujardin, Charles, an eminent Dutch painter, a pupil of Berghem, was born at Amsterdam, in 1640; and died at Venice, in 1678.

Dulon, Louis, flute-player and musical composer, was born at Oranienburg, near Berlin, in 1769. He lost his sight at a very early age, but evincing a decided taste for music, he was placed under the first masters, and arrived at singular eminence in his profession. He prepared an autobiographical work, entitled 'The Life and Opinions of the Blind Flutist,' which was edited by Wieland. Died, 1826.

Dulong, Pierre Louis, a celebrated French chemist, was one of the many pupils of the Polytechnic School who have done it honour. To him we owe the discovery of the chloride of nitrogen, by an explosion of which he lost an eye and a finger. He was admitted to the Academy of Sciences in 1823. Born, 1785; died, 1838.

Dumaresq, Henry, who at the time of his death was chief commissioner of the Australian company in New South Wales, was born in 1792. He entered the army as a lieutenant in the 9th foot, at the age of 16; and served in eight campaigns in the Peninsula, in Canada, and at Waterloo. He attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel after nine years' service; was employed on the staff upwards of eighteen years; and was twice dangerously wounded. At the battle of Waterloo he was on the staff of General Sir John Byng, and was shot through the lungs at Hougoumont; but being at the time charged with a message for the Duke of Wellington, he rode up to the Duke, delivered his message, and then dropped from his horse, to all appearance a dying man. The ball, which was never extracted, is supposed to have eventually induced paralysis, and caused his death, March, 1838.

Dumesnil, Marie Françoise, a celebrated French tragic actress, was born in 1713, first appeared on the stage in 1737, retired from it in 1775, and died in 1803. Like our Siddons, she surpassed all her contemporaries in parts requiring queenly dignity, deep pathos, or the vehement display of the fiercer passions.

Dumont, Jean, an eminent publicist, was a native of France, but settling in Austria, became historiographer to the Emperor, by whom he was created baron of Carlsroon. He published a voluminous work, entitled 'Corps Universel Diplomatique du Droit des Gens,' besides 'Voyages,' &c. Died, 1726.

Dumont d'Urville, Jules Sébastien César, one of the most skilful and intrepid French navigators, was born about 1790. He was not merely a good sea-captain; he was a good botanist, entomologist, draughtsman, and writer, as may be seen from his interesting account of the French expedition of 1819-20 to the shores of the Archipelago and the Black Sea. As second in command to M. Duperré, in *La Coquille*, he visited Peru, China, Oceania,

DUMONT

&c., and brought home immense stores of knowledge and specimens of natural history. In 1828 he was intrusted with a mission to discover, if possible, some traces of the unfortunate La Perouse. On his return he published an interesting account, in which he pretty clearly proved that the shipwreck occurred off an island to the south of Santa Cruz. Being subsequently sent to approach as nearly as possible to the South Pole, he acquitted himself with his usual ability. We have from his pen, besides the narrative already mentioned, 'A Picturesque Journey round the World.' He was killed, with his wife and child, by the fatal Versailles railway accident, May 8, 1842.

Dumont, Pierre Etienne Louis, the friend of Jeremy Bentham and editor of some of his works, was a native of Geneva. He was born in 1759, and became pastor there; went to Russia in 1783, and soon afterwards became tutor to the sons of Lord Shelburne. Visiting Paris during the first years of the revolution, he gained the friendship of Mirabeau, of whom he wrote some interesting 'Recollections.' On his return he became the friend and assistant of Bentham in the preparation of his works on Legislation for the press. He returned to Geneva in 1814, and became a senator. Died, 1829.

Dumoulin. [Moulin.]

Dumouriez, Charles François, an eminent French general, was born at Cambray, in 1739. He entered the army early in life, and at 24 years of age had received twenty-two wounds, and was made a knight of St. Louis. In 1772, Louis XV. sent him with communications to Sweden, but he was arrested on his way, and for a long time confined in the Bastille. However, in 1789, we find him a principal director of the Jacobin Club, which was composed of all who aspired to be accounted the friends of liberty. He afterwards became a minister of Louis XVI., and he strongly advised him to yield the direction of the interior affairs of the kingdom to the council of the assembly then sitting, and to declare war against the foreign foes of France. The advice was disregarded, and Dumouriez was dismissed. Still determined to devote himself to the service of the army, he proceeded to Valenciennes, where he soon gained great reputation by his valour and his firmness, and succeeded La Fayette in the command of the army of the North. He rendered very important service by the stand he so skilfully made against the Prussian invaders in the forest of Argonne, in September, 1792, the famous 'Cannonade of Valmy' taking place on the 20th of the same month. His rapid conquest of Belgium followed. Notwithstanding his success, the Directory entertained suspicions regarding his designs, because it was known that he was desirous of sparing the life of the king, and held that a constitutional monarchy was essential to save France from anarchy. When commissioners were sent to arrest him, he arrested them and sent them to the Austrians, with

DUNDEE

whom he had been negotiating. He soon had to go over to them himself. Finding that a reward of 300,000 francs was offered for his head, he went to Hamburg, where he lived on a small pension from the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel until 1804, when he accepted an asylum in England. He afterwards wrote his own memoirs, and employed himself in other literary pursuits, at Turville Park, near Henley-upon-Thames. He was honoured with the friendship of the Duke of Kent, with whom he kept up a correspondence. Died, 1823.

Dunbar, William, an early Scottish poet, who flourished about 1480-1520. He graduated M.A. at the university of St. Andrews, entered the Franciscan order, and was frequently employed in some subordinate capacity on public embassies. Destined for the church, he was always hoping and trying to get a benefice, but he seems to have failed. The king, James IV., however, gave him a pension, and several times increased it. Dunbar's principal poem is 'The Thistle and the Rose,' written in commemoration of the king's marriage. Others are 'Golden Terge,' 'Dance of the Deadly Sins in Hell,' &c. After lying neglected for 300 years, his writings were for the first time collected and published by David Laing in 1834, and he is now ranked among the best Scottish poets.

Duncan. [See Malcolm XII.]

Duncan, Adam, Viscount **Duncan**, of Camperdown, &c., a gallant and distinguished admiral, was a native of Dundee, and born in 1731. He went to sea when young, rose to the rank of post-captain in 1761, and steadily advanced till he became admiral of the Blue, and commander of the North Sea fleet in 1795. He was with Lord Keppel at the taking of the Havannah, and had a full share in Rodney's victory over the Spaniards, the relief of Gibraltar, &c. While in command of the North Sea fleet, he had for two years the tedious duty of watching the movements of the Dutch squadron, and was at length forced to quit the station, in consequence of a mutiny breaking out among his men, during which the enemy put to sea. The gallant admiral, however, after displaying the most undaunted resolution during the mutiny, came up with the Dutch fleet off Camperdown, totally defeated them, and captured eight sail of the line, June 11, 1797. Upon this he was created a Viscount, with a pension of 3,000*l.* per annum to himself and the two next heirs of the peerage. Died, 1804.

Dundas, Sir David, general in the English army, and a member of the Privy Council, was born at Edinburgh in 1736, and entered the military service in 1758. He became colonel of the first regiment of dragoon guards, and had the reputation of being a most able tactician. On the temporary resignation of the Duke of York, he was made commander-in-chief. His 'Principles of Military Movements' and 'Regulations for the Cavalry' both became standard works in the army. Died, 1820.

Dundas, Henry. [Melville, Viscount.]

Dundee, John Graham, of Claverhouse,

DUNDONALD

Viscount, 'a soldier of distinguished courage and professional skill, but rapacious and profane, of violent temper, and of obdurate heart,' whose name, 'wherever the Scottish race is settled on the face of the globe, is mentioned with peculiar energy of hatred,' was born in 1660. His career in arms commenced as a soldier of fortune in France; he subsequently entered the Dutch service; and on his return to Scotland, in 1677, he was nominated to the command of a regiment of horse that had been raised against the Covenanters. He obtained a command in the Horse-guards, and a seat in the privy council of Scotland. He supported the cause of James II. against William III., and was finally raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Dundee. Killed at Killiecrankie, in the hour of victory, in 1689. Among many cruel instruments of a tyrannous sovereign, he made himself conspicuous by his barbarity, and has obtained an unenviable notoriety in history, romance, and local tradition. It is probable, however, that many of the stories of his cruelty are exaggerated. He is the subject of a glowing panegyric by Pitcairne, who calls him 'last and best of Scots.'

Dundonald, Archibald Cochrane, ninth Earl of, born, 1749. He became a cornet of dragoons, but exchanged from the army to the navy, and had risen to the rank of lieutenant when he succeeded to the earldom. He then devoted himself entirely to scientific pursuits, with the intent of making improvements in the commerce and manufactures of the kingdom. Among his numerous works, were 'The Principles of Chemistry applied to the Improvement of Agriculture,' and 'An Account of the Qualities and Uses of Coal Tar and Coal Varnish.' He made many useful discoveries, for some of which he obtained patents; but though he did good service to his country, he was at one time obliged to receive aid from the Literary Fund. Died, 1831.

Dundonald, Thomas Cochrane, tenth Earl of, was son of the preceding, and was born December 14, 1776. He has left behind a name memorable for the splendour of his exploits, and for an obloquy such as seldom falls to the lot of man, and is yet more rarely silenced before the sufferer sinks into his grave. This good fortune was in his case permitted to gild the closing days of a life long darkened by deep sorrow and suffering. His father had much impaired, by scientific experiments, a property not great when he inherited it; and his son had to commence life, in his own words, 'as heir to a peerage without other expectations than those arising from my own exertions.' Intended by his father for the army, he succeeded, not without difficulty, in carrying out his own wishes, which led him strongly to the navy. In his eighteenth year he joined the *Hind* frigate. His first voyage was to Norway; and he became a lieutenant in 1796. Two years later he was made master and commander, and with the *Speedy*, a sloop of war of fourteen guns and fifty-four men,

which he describes as 'the least efficient craft on the station' (the Mediterranean), he succeeded in ten months in taking thirty-three vessels, for one of which, the Spanish frigate, *El Gamo*, thirty-two guns, taken off Barcelona, he received the commission of post captain, dated August 8, 1801. On July 3 of the same year the *Speedy* was herself taken by the French fleet, under Admiral Linois; but so great had been Lord Cochrane's courage that on tendering his sword it was at once returned to him by Dessaix. Being exchanged soon afterwards by Sir James Saumarez, he returned to England, and went upon half-pay. It was only by dint of constant requests that, on the breaking out of the war again, he was at length appointed to the *Arab*. In 1806, while in the *Pallas*, he took many prizes; and for the next four years he distinguished himself by brilliant exploits, in cutting out vessels, storming batteries, burning signal-houses, and for that combination of skill and courage which prompted his designs for destroying whole fleets at once. When he returned to England he became M.P., first for Honiton, then for Westminster; and by his vigorous attacks on the abuses of naval administration made himself obnoxious to the Admiralty. Still his reputation was such that, in 1809, he was consulted on the subject of the French fleet, which, long blockaded by Lord Gambier at Brest, had escaped into the Basque Roads. While to Lord Gambier the attack seemed to involve too much risk, Lord Cochrane at once undertook to destroy them by fire-ships. With these, on the night of April 11, he actually destroyed several, and caused a panic so overwhelming that a vigorous co-operation would, as he believed, have enabled him to destroy the whole. For this alleged neglect Lord Gambier was tried by court-martial and acquitted; and Lord Cochrane, although made a K.C.B., became henceforth a 'marked man,' and was at length superseded. At Malta he boldly denounced the abuses of the Prize Court, which by exorbitant charges exacted for the condemnation of prizes more than the actual worth of the vessels. Possessing himself by force of the official table of fees, which had been hidden away because they sanctioned no such extortion, he was committed to prison by the Court, but succeeded in making his escape. This subject, as well as the treatment of prisoners of war, and other naval topics, he brought before the House of Commons, and thus rendered the government still more persistent in refusing to listen to his plan for destroying the French fleet in the Scheldt. In 1814 he was tried for fraudulent speculations on the Stock Exchange, the charge being that he had caused a rise in the funds by a false rumour of the fall of Napoleon, and then sold out to a large amount. He was found guilty, sentenced to a fine of 1,000*l.*, to undergo a year's imprisonment, and to stand in the pillory. This last part of the sentence was remitted; but he was deprived of the Order of the Bath, of his rank in the navy, and his seat

DUNNING

in the House of Commons. But the electors of Westminster again returning him as their member, he broke from prison and took his seat. He was, however, recaptured and kept in prison till the expiration of his sentence. In 1818 he went abroad and served in foreign navies, and powerfully aided in establishing the Republic of Chili and the Empire of Brazil. In 1830 the Whig party, to which he had always belonged, restored him to his naval rank, as the opinion was generally gaining ground that he had been unjustly condemned to suit the political purposes of his opponents. In the following year he succeeded his father in the earldom of Dundonald, and became vice-admiral of the Blue in 1841. In 1847 the Order of which he had been deprived was restored to him, and he was made a G.C.B. The remainder of his life was spent chiefly in drawing up his own Life under the title of the 'Autobiography of a Seaman,' which has triumphantly vindicated his good fame. His daring schemes and brilliant courage left the impression of foolhardiness on minds habituated to the caution of official routine; but there are times when a readiness to encounter the greatest risks is really the highest wisdom, and when the most daring schemes are grounded on the soundest prudence and calculation. The fortunes of Lord Dundonald at once suggest the parallel with Themistocles; but Lord Dundonald has emerged more successfully than the great man whom he so strikingly resembled from the obloquy which for a time overshadowed his name. He suffered much, but he had the consciousness that he was suffering unjustly; and before his eyes were closed in death, he knew that this knowledge of his integrity was shared by all his countrymen. He died October 30, 1860, retaining his full powers of mind, in the 84th year of his age.

Dunning, John, Lord Ashburton, a celebrated lawyer, was born at Ashburton, Devon, in 1731. After serving his clerkship in his father's office, he studied for the bar; and rapidly attaining an eminence in the profession, he became counsel for Wilkes, whose cause he conducted in such a manner as to establish his fame as a sound lawyer and adroit pleader. He became attorney-general in 1767, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1782, and was raised to the peerage, but died in the following year.

Dunois, Jean, Count of Orleans and Longueville, an illegitimate son of the Duke of Orleans, was born in 1402. So successful was he in his military career, particularly in the share he bore in the expulsion of the English from France, that Charles VII. honoured him with the title of 'Restorer of his Country.' Died, 1468.

Duns Scotus, John, one of the most celebrated scholastic philosophers, was born probably about 1275. Whether he was a native of England, Scotland, or Ireland, is uncertain. He appears to have studied at Oxford, became a fellow of Merton College, and in 1301 Pro

DUNSTAN

fessor of Theology. He had also entered the Franciscan Order. He afterwards taught at Paris, and acquired the title of 'Doctor Subtilis.' He obtained extraordinary reputation by his defence of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin. In philosophy he was the opponent of Thomas Aquinas, and the founder of a school named the *Scotists*; the followers of Aquinas being called *Thomists*. The former were Realists, the latter Nominalists. The works of Duns Scotus form 12 vols. folio. Died soon after his arrival at Cologne, 1308. 'Duns,' as a term of reproach used by the Thomists, has become, with a modified meaning, the familiar 'Dunce.'

Dunstan, St., archbishop of Canterbury, and one of the greatest of ecclesiastical statesmen, was born at Glastonbury, of a noble family, and was educated at its monastery, then famed as a seat of learning. His studies and accomplishments were very varied—mechanical, scientific, literary, and artistic. Brain fever resulted from his over-application to study, and left behind it the belief that he had personal conflicts with the devil. He became a favourite at the court of Athelstan, especially with the ladies, but falling under suspicion of magical arts, was subjected to the ordeal of water and banished. A severe struggle ensued between affection and ambition: he was in love with a lady of the court, and he was urged to become a monk. He resolved to enter the Benedictine order, and became an anchorite at Glastonbury. In 943 he was named abbot, and at once introduced the rule of St. Benedict, richly endowed the monastery, and made it a house both of monks and of scholars. He was soon called to be one of the councillors of King Edmund, and in co-operation with the great Chancellor Thurketil and Archbishop Odo, set himself to carry out his principles of reform in church and state. He was the friend as well as the minister of Edred, and his power constantly increased. On the coronation of Edwy he disgraced himself by his violent conduct when sent by Odo to recall the young king to the banquet. He forced the crown on Edwy's head, and dragged him from his wife's bower to the hall. And the subsequent horrible mutilation of the young queen was the work of his agents. A reaction in the popular mind led to his retirement, and not being able to account for monies which had come into his hands as treasurer of Edred, he was banished. Recalled in 957, he was made bishop of Worcester and of London, and in the following year, after two disappointments, archbishop of Canterbury. In the reign of the licentious Edgar, Dunstan was virtually sovereign, and by his wise policy procured for Edgar the title of the Pacific. Many important measures of social as well as ecclesiastical reform were carried out under his direction. But he was not very scrupulous about the means he used; and there seems little doubt that he escaped a defeat in the council of Winchester on the question of the married clergy, by a trick of ventriloquism.

and again at Calne, by a mechanical trick, by which that part of the floor on which his adversaries stood was made to give way, injuring many and killing some. After the accession of Ethelred, Dunstan retired to Canterbury, and devoted himself to his spiritual duties. He left several literary works. Died at Canterbury, and was buried in the Cathedral, in 988.

Dunton, John, an eccentric bookseller and miscellaneous writer, was born at Graffham, Hunts, in 1659. His father, at that time rector of Graffham, held afterwards the living of Aston Clinton, educated his son at home, and apprenticed him to a London bookseller. He set up on his own account about 1680; married in 1682 Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Annesley, a Nonconformist divine, and thus became brother-in-law of Samuel Wesley, father of the founder of Methodism. In 1690 he started a weekly penny tract, called 'The Athenian Mercury,' which extended to 19 volumes, and 'was,' says Charles Knight, 'the precursor of a revolution in the entire system of our lighter literature, which turned pamphlets and broadsides into magazines.' The project was successful, and brought Dunton much reputation. Yet the book is the strangest medley of sense and nonsense. A selection from it was published, under the title of 'The Athenian Oracle.' In 1705 appeared 'The Life and Errors of John Dunton, written by Himself in Solitude, with an idea of a New Life; together with the Lives and Characters of a Thousand Persons now living in London,' &c. It contains many curious particulars and instructive glimpses of the literary and political life of his age. A new edition was published by J. B. Nichols, in 1818. Died, 1733.

Duperron, Jacob Davy, Cardinal, was a native of Switzerland. He was sent to study at Paris, and there renounced Calvinism, and attached himself to the service of Henry III., who was not slow to reward him. He served the Cardinal de Bourbon a short time, and then went over to Henry IV., who charged him with several embassies. Duperron at length obtained the archbishopric of Sens, and was created a cardinal. He assisted at the States-General of 1614. He was a great admirer of Montaigne and Rabelais, and was himself also author of various works, political, controversial, &c., which fill 3 vols. folio. Born, 1556; died, 1618.

Duphot, Gen. [See *Pius VI.*]

Dupin, André Marie Jean Jacques, the distinguished French jurist and statesman, was born at Varzy, in the department of the Nièvre, in 1782. He was the son of an eminent lawyer who was a member of the Legislative Assembly of 1791-92, and narrowly escaped the guillotine in the Reign of Terror. He was familiarly known as 'Dupin l'ainé,' being the eldest of three brothers, all of whom obtained distinction; and of whose mother it is related that she desired no other epitaph than this—'Mother of the three Dupins.' André was brought up to the law, studied at the Académie de Législation at Paris, and was

called to the bar in 1802. Very early in his career he excited the suspicion and anger of the First Consul by a passage in one of his elementary works on law, and the book was suppressed. He rose to high reputation in his profession, and in 1811 was named member of the commission appointed for the classification of the laws of the Empire. In May, 1815, he was elected deputy to the Chamber of Representatives, and with great firmness and independence resisted the last efforts of Napoleon and his adherents to save the Empire. He supported the Restoration, but was soon driven by the follies and tyranny of the government to become its stout and persistent opponent. His greatest reputation as advocate was won in those days when he was the zealous and powerful defender of the freedom of the press, and of the adherents of the fallen dynasty who were subjected to prosecution. He took part with the two Berryers in the defence of Marshal Ney; defended Wilson and his associates who aided the escape of Lavalette; and amongst others General Savary, De Pradt, and the popular poet Béranger. One of his most celebrated efforts was the successful defence of the 'Journal des Débats,' in 1829. He remained a popular leader throughout the reign of Charles X.; was the vigorous opponent of the Polignac ministry, and distinctly declared the illegality of the famous Ordinances of July 1830, the immediate occasion of the Revolution. In the measures for the elevation of Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans, to the throne, he took an influential part; and the king, whose consulting lawyer he had been since 1820, rewarded him with the appointment of Procureur-Général to the Court of Cassation, which he held for twenty-two years. He was a firm supporter of the government, and made himself unpopular by condemning revolutionary excesses. In 1832 he was chosen President of the Chamber of Deputies, and was annually re-elected till 1840. M. Dupin was generally the opponent of the war party, but he advocated intervention in the East. At the revolution of February, 1848, it was Dupin who presented the young Comte de Paris to the Chamber of Deputies, and proposed his election as king under the regency of the duchess of Orleans. He was an active member of the Constituent, and afterwards of the Legislative Assembly; and was President of the latter. He remained passive at the Coup d'État of 2nd December, 1851, but in the following month, immediately on the confiscation of the property of the Orleans family, he resigned his post of Procureur-Général and retired from public life. To the surprise of his friends he resumed it, and became a senator in 1857; thus lending the weight of his name and character to the system of Napoleonic imperialism. He justified his position by saying that he had ever belonged to France, but never to any political parties. In 1864 he made a masterly speech against active intervention in behalf of the Poles: and more recently his earnest brochure against the prevalent extravagances in

the dress of women attracted much attention. M. Dupin was Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour since 1837, member of the French Academy since 1832, and member of the Institute. Among his numerous works on law may be named the 'Principia Juris Civilis,' 'Manuel du Droit Ecclésiastique Français,' and the collection of his Pleadings and Memoirs, in 20 vols., 4to. Died at Paris, in his 83rd year, 10th November, 1865.

Dupin, Louis Elie, an eminent French historian and ecclesiastic, was born in Normandy, in 1657. He became Professor of Divinity in the Royal College, but lost the professorship in consequence of his religious moderation. He was the author of an extensive and valuable work, entitled, 'Bibliothèque Universelle des Auteurs Ecclésiastiques,' in 58 vols.; and for the freedom and tolerance of his opinions therein he was exposed to much persecution. He was also the author of various other works on church government and practical divinity. He died in 1719.

Dupleix, Joseph, was a French merchant, who, as head of the factory at Chandernagore, raised it to such a pitch of prosperity, that, in 1742, he was appointed governor of Pondicherry, and director-general of the French factories in India. In 1748 he successfully defended it against the English, for which he was raised to the rank of Marquis; and during his whole administration he displayed first-rate talents, both civil and military. But his valuable services did not shield him from the shafts of envy: he was recalled; and the man who had been surrounded by all the splendour of an Eastern court was left to languish in poverty, vainly soliciting justice from an ungrateful government. He died in 1763, nine years after his recall.

Dupleix, Scipion, historiographer of France, was born in 1569. He wrote a 'Histoire Générale de France,' in 5 vols. folio, and other works, but they have been long forgotten. Died in 1661.

Dupleixis. [Richelieu.]

Dupleixis-Mornay. [Mornay.]

Dupont de Nemours, Pierre Samuel, a French political economist, was born at Paris, in 1739. Though he twice sat as President of the Constituent Assembly, and held other high offices under the revolutionary government, he invariably opposed the anarchists, and narrowly escaped becoming their victim, in 1797, by his timely retreat to America. From that country he returned in 1805, and became President of the Chamber of Commerce; and in 1814 he was appointed secretary to the provisional government. In the following year he finally retired to America, where he died in 1817. Dupont was author of various treatises on political economy; he also wrote 'Philosophie de l'Univers,' and other works.

Duppa, Brian, an English prelate, and the faithful friend of Charles I., was born at Lewisham, Kent, in 1589, and educated at Christchurch, Oxford, of which he was afterwards

dean. He attended the king in the Isle of Wight, and is said to have assisted him in the *Icon Basilike*. He was successively bishop of Chichester, Salisbury, and Winchester. He was translated to Winchester at the Restoration. Died, March 21, 1662.

Duppa, Richard, barrister and littérateur, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and took the degree of LL.B. at Cambridge, in 1814. He wrote many works, among which are the *Life of Michael Angelo*, 'The Life of Raffaele,' 'Travels in Italy,' &c. Died, 1831.

Duprat, Antoine, Cardinal-legate, and Chancellor of France, was born in Auvergne, in 1463. He became an advocate, and in 1507 was named first president of the parliament of Paris. On the accession of Francis I., to whom, and to whose mother, Louisa of Savoy, Duprat had warmly attached himself, he was appointed Chancellor. He followed the king in his Italian campaign, 1515, and took a leading part in the famous conferences with Leo X. at Bologna, and in the establishment of the concordat which followed. He managed the unsuccessful negotiations with Cardinal Wolsey in 1520 and 1521, and during the king's absence in the war with Charles V. he was the chief adviser of the regent Louisa. He conducted the suit which deprived the Constable de Bourbon of his estates, and drove him from the service of his country. Duprat had become constantly more odious and mistrusted by the people, but he was supported and saved from their wrath by the king. In 1527 he was created cardinal, and three years later legate à latere. He was also archbishop of Sens, and held many rich benefices. He showed himself in his last years a rigorous opponent and persecutor of the Protestants, devising not only severities, but refinements of cruelty, against them. Died, 1535.

Dupuis, Charles François, a French natural philosopher, was born at Trié-le-Château, near Gisors, in 1742, and educated at Harcourt College. He became at an early age Professor of Rhetoric at the College of Lisieux, and afterwards applied himself to mathematics and astronomy under Lalande. In 1787 he was made Professor of Latin at the College of France, and soon after was received at the Academy of Inscriptions. During the revolutionary era he was a distinguished politician, became deputy to the Convention, member of the Council of Five Hundred, President of the Legislative Body, and was also a member of the Institute and of the Legion of Honour. In 1778 Dupuis constructed a telegraph after a plan suggested by his friend Amontons. He was early struck with the connection between mythology and astronomy, and hoped to find an explanation of the former. He first published his views in a 'Mémoire sur l'Origine des Constellations,' and afterwards very fully in his celebrated work entitled 'Origine de tous les Cultes, ou la Religion universelle.' The opinions which Dupuis earnestly maintained in that work respecting Egypt, were the

DUPUYTREN

occasion of the expedition undertaken by command of Napoleon to explore that country; and thus of some of the most important discoveries of this century. Died, 1809.

Dupuytren, Baron Guillaume, one of the most renowned surgeons of modern times, was born of poor parents in the department of Haute Vienne in France, 1777. He owed his future elevation to the accidental circumstance of an officer seeing him in his native village, who being struck with his address, proposed that he should go with him to Paris. Placed in the Collège de la Marche, he soon evinced a great aptitude for medical science; in 1803 he took his degree of M.D., and after passing with distinction through various grades of the profession he obtained in 1815 the chair of Clinical Surgery in the Hôtel Dieu, the laborious duties of which he discharged with ability and success for twenty years. Dupuytren was equally distinguished as a physiologist and as a surgeon; and many of the most enlightened practitioners of France acknowledged him as their master. Died in 1835.

Duquesne, Abraham, a distinguished French naval commander, was born at Dieppe in 1610. His father, a sea captain, brought him up to the same life, and he first appears as commander of a vessel in the fleet which defeated the Spaniards in 1637. The death of his father in an engagement at the same period excited in him a burning hatred of the Spaniards. After distinguishing himself on many occasions against them he entered the service of the king of Sweden, and as vice-admiral defeated the Danish fleet after an action of two days. In 1650, he equipped a squadron at his own expense against Spain, and won a victory over an English squadron; served in the war with Holland in 1672; defeated the Spaniards off Messina in 1673; defeated De Ruyter near Stromboli in January, 1676, and again off the coast of Catania in April, when De Ruyter was mortally wounded. Duquesne was a Protestant, and for that reason was not promoted or rewarded as his services deserved. In 1681 he was sent to Algiers, which he bombarded; and his last naval service was the bombardment of Genoa in 1684. He then retired to a private life, but the peace of his last days was destroyed, and probably his life shortened, by the blow which fell on all French Protestants in the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685. The old officer was allowed to remain in his native land, though his relations were exiled. He died at Paris, in 1688.

Durand, David, a French Protestant minister, born in Languedoc, about 1681. He became a pastor at Basel, was afterwards chaplain to a regiment commanded by Jean Cavalier, which served in Spain, was taken prisoner at the battle of Almanza, and was rescued from the Spaniards, who were going to burn him alive, by the duke of Berwick. The duke gave him up to the Inquisition, but he escaped, and ultimately came to England, and was preacher at the Savoy chapel, London. He was admitted to

DURFEE

the Royal Society, and was author of a 'Life of Vanini,' a 'History of the Sixteenth Century,' and a continuation of Rapin's History of England. Died, 1763.

Durand, Guillaume, a learned French prelate, surnamed *Le Spéculateur*, was born about 1232. Having acquired much reputation by his public teaching at Bologna and Modena, he was appointed chaplain to Pope Clement IV. and auditor of the Rota. He took part in the Council of Lyons, in 1274, and assisted in drawing up its acts. He was afterwards governor of the patrimony of St. Peter, returned to France, and in 1287 became bishop of Mende; was sent by the Pope on a mission to Cyprus, and died in 1296. His principal works are 'Repertorium Aureum Juris,' 'Speculum Judiciale,' and a Commentary on the Council of Lyons.

Durante, Francesco, a celebrated musical composer, was born at Naples, in 1693, and died there in 1755. He is principally known as the composer of vocal church music. Among his pupils were the composers Pergolesi, Sacchini, &c.

Dürer, Albrecht, or Albert, the greatest of the early German painters and engravers, was born at Nürnberg, in 1471. His father, a goldsmith, brought him up to follow the same art, but he preferred painting, and became the pupil of Michael Wohlgemuth. He then spent several years in travelling, and soon after his return married Agnes, the pretty daughter of a Nürnberg musician, who did not make life sweet to him. In 1506 he visited Venice, saw Giovanni Bellini, and painted several pictures there. He declined an invitation to settle at Venice, though supported by the offer of a liberal grant from the Signory. Thence to Bologna, where he was introduced to Raphael. Soon after he was appointed painter to the Emperor Maximilian I., an office which he also held under Charles V. In 1520 he visited the Netherlands with his wife, and wrote a full account of his journey. Dürer was very celebrated as an engraver both on wood and metal; he also invented, or far surpassed others in etching. Among his best paintings are 'Christian Martyrs in Persia,' 'Adoration of the Holy Trinity,' both at Vienna; 'St. John and St. Peter,' 'St. Paul and St. Mark,' at Munich, and several portraits. His woodcuts of the 'Grosse Passion,' 'Kleine Passion,' 'Apocalypse,' &c., are admirable. The National Gallery contains but one painting of Dürer, a 'Portrait of a Senator.' Albert Dürer was a friend of Melancthon, and embraced the reformed faith. He was author of several works on fortification, mathematics, human proportion, &c. Died at Nürnberg, April 6, 1528. The sorrows of his married life form the subject of Schefer's charming and pathetic tale, 'The Artist's Married Life.'

D'Urfe, Thomas, a poet of the 17th century, once highly popular, was the son of a French refugee, and born at Exeter. He abandoned the study of the law for the life of a

DURHAM

dramatist, and was author of about thirty comedies, all of which have justly become obsolete from their licentiousness. He was also a writer of songs and party lyrics, which were printed in 6 vols., under the title of 'Pills to purge Melancholy;' and being the boon companion of Charles II., his society was courted by the witty and profligate frequenters of the court. Died, 1723.

Durham, John George Lambton, Earl of, was the eldest son of W. H. Lambton, Esq., of Lambton Castle, M.P. for the city of Durham, by Lady Anne Villiers, daughter of the Earl of Jersey. He was born, April 12, 1792, was educated at Eton, served in the 10th Hussars, and at the age of 20 married Miss Harriet Cholmondeley, by whom he had three daughters. In 1815 his lady died; and in the following year he married Lady Louisa Elizabeth, the second daughter of Earl Grey. During the whole of his parliamentary career he adhered to the doctrine of reform as originally propounded by his noble father-in-law; but in 1827 he supported Mr. Canning's ministry, and on the dissolution of Lord Goderich's cabinet, in 1828, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Durham. On the formation of Earl Grey's government in 1830, he became a member of the cabinet, as Lord Privy Seal; and to him is mainly attributed the extent and liberality of the Reform Bill, and its eventual triumph. He was hailed as the leader of the movement party, and became a popular idol; his presence was eagerly solicited at all the Radical meetings, and his admirers expected that he would be raised to the head of public affairs. In 1835 he went to Russia as ambassador, and remained there till 1837; and in the following year he went out as Governor-general to Canada, intrusted with extraordinary powers; but finding himself not supported as he expected by the ministry, he returned home without leave the same year. Died, July 28, 1840.

Durham, Admiral Sir Philip Charles Calderwood, was born at Largo, in Fifeshire, in 1763, and entered the navy in 1777, as a midshipman on board the *Edgar*, of 74 guns. He was afterwards acting lieutenant in the *Viceroy*, 104, flag-ship of Admiral Kempenfelt, whom he followed on his removing to the *Royal George*. When that noble ship 'went down' at Spithead, Aug. 29, 1782, Lieutenant Durham was officer of the watch; and had an extraordinary escape. Lieut. Durham and Captain Waghorn were the only officers saved. Soon after this event he was appointed acting lieutenant of the *Union*, 98, at the relief of Gibraltar, by Lord Howe; and after various promotions, he commanded the *Defence*, of 74 guns, at the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805; but, in fact, he was almost continuously employed from 1780 to 1815, when the last Buonapartean flag that waved in the West Indies struck to him. He was made vice-admiral in 1819, and full admiral in 1820. His last service was that of commander-in-chief at Ports-

DUTROCHET

mouth, which ~~post~~ he resigned in 1839. Sir Philip was M.P. for Queenborough in 1830, and for Devizes in 1835. Died, April 2, 1846.

Duroc, Michel, Duke of Friuli and Marshal of France, was born in 1772, and entered the army in 1792. Being appointed aide-de-camp to Buonaparte, he accompanied him to Egypt, where he eminently distinguished himself, and was severely wounded by the bursting of a howitzer. On the formation of the imperial court in 1805, he was created grand-marshal of the palace; and was afterwards employed in diplomatic missions, though he still took his full share of peril and glory in the wars of France, till the time of his death, which happened at the battle of Wurtzchen, in 1813. Napoleon, who was firmly attached to Duroc, wept over him on his death-bed; and perhaps he never had to lament the loss of a more faithful friend or a braver soldier.

Dusart, Cornelis, a Dutch painter, who excelled in village and tavern scenes, was the disciple of Adrian Ostade. Born, 1665; died, 1704.

Dussek, Johann Ludwig, an eminent musical composer, was born at Czaslau, in Bohemia, in 1762, and studied at Hamburg, under the famous Emanuel Bach. From the north of Europe he went to France, but being compelled to leave that country during the Revolution, he came to London in 1796, and, in conjunction with Corri, opened a musical establishment. In 1799 he returned to the continent, and died in 1812.

Dutens, Louis, miscellaneous writer, was born at Tours in 1730. He became secretary and chaplain to the British minister at Turin, who left him there, on his return to England, as chargé d'affaires. He afterwards obtained the living of Elsdon, in Northumberland, became F.R.S., and died in London, 1812. His principal works are, '*Recherches sur l'Origine des Découvertes attribuées aux Modernes*,' '*Des Pierres Précieuses et des Pierres Fines*,' '*Mémoires d'un Voyageur qui se Repose*,' and a good edition of the works of Leibnitz.

Dutens, Joseph Michel, French engineer and political economist, was born at Tours in 1765. He visited England on a government mission in 1818, to investigate the canal system and other public works, and published soon after '*Memoirs on the Public Works of England*.' His most important work is the '*Philosophie de l'Economie Politique*,' which appeared in 1835. He wrote several other treatises, was admitted to the Academy of Sciences, and died, 1848.

Dutrochet, René Joachim Henri, French physician and natural philosopher, was born in 1776. He studied at Paris, and became physician to Joseph Buonaparte on his accession to the throne of Spain. He soon, however, returned to France and devoted himself to physiological and kindred studies. His most celebrated researches are those on the passage of fluids through a membrane. He published '*Nouvelles Recherches sur l'Endosmose et l'Ex-*

omose,' and 'Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire Anatomique et Physiologique des Végétaux et des Animaux.' Died at Paris, 1847.

Duval, whose real name was **Valentine Jamerat**, a learned numismatist, was the son of a peasant, and was born at Artonay, in Champagne, in 1696. Being left an orphan at the age of 10, he was employed as a shepherd's boy, and at 18 became keeper of the cattle of the monks of St. Anne, near Luneville. By one of the monks he was taught to read. Thenceforth he displayed an earnest desire for acquiring knowledge; and the Duke of Lorraine sent him to college, afterwards made him his librarian, and eventually procured him the situation of keeper of the books and medals of the imperial cabinet of Vienna. He published several learned works on coins, and died in 1776.

Duverney, Joseph Guichard, a celebrated French anatomist, was born at Feurs, in 1648; was appointed Professor of Anatomy at the Jardin du Roi in 1679, and died in 1730. He was the author of a celebrated 'Traité de l'Organe de l'Oïe,' which was frequently reprinted and translated into several languages. He wrote also other works illustrative of the science he professed.

Dwight, Timothy, an American divine, of great reputation both as a pulpit orator and a writer, was born in Massachusetts, in 1752; became President of Yale College in 1795; and died in 1817. His 'System of Theology,' once regarded as a work of great merit, has been frequently reprinted.

Dyce, William, the distinguished historical painter, was born at Aberdeen in 1806. He studied at Marischal College, and thence passed to the schools of the Royal Scottish Academy. He at first painted portraits, but after twice visiting Italy, he applied himself to the higher forms of his art, and showed the fruits of his study and admiration of both German and French historical painters. He was named superintendent of the new Schools of Design, and held that office three years. He contributed greatly both as painter and teacher to foster an intelligent interest in fresco-painting, and he was employed to paint some frescoes in Buckingham Palace, and at Osborne. His most important works are the series of frescoes from the Life of Christ in All Saints Church, Margaret Street, and the unfinished series in the Palace at Westminster. His 'Baptism of Ethelbert,' in the House of Lords, is considered one of his best works. Dyce was admitted A.R.A. in 1844, and R.A. four years later. He subsequently painted in the manner of the school known as Pre-Raphaelite, and among his pieces in that style are the scenes from the Lives of Titian and George Herbert, and several subjects from sacred history. Among his cabinet and gallery pictures are a 'Madonna and Child,' the 'Meeting of Jacob and Rachel,' 'Joshua shooting the Arrow of Deliverance,' 'King Lear and the Fool,' &c. Mr. Dyce was especially an educated painter, but

he was also a very learned ecclesiastical and theological scholar, an accomplished musician, and an able writer. Died, February 14, 1864.

Dyer, Sir Edward, a poet of the Elizabethan age, was born about 1540, and educated at Oxford. He received many proofs of the royal favour after he had returned from his travels, being employed in various embassies by the queen, who conferred on him the Chancellorship of the Garter in 1596. His poetical pieces consist chiefly of pastoral odes and madrigals.

Dyer, George, a classical scholar and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1765; and received his education at Christ's Hospital and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. 'The greatest labour of his life,' says the Gentleman's Magazine, 'was the share he had in the production of Valpy's edition of the classics in 141 volumes, being a combination of the Delphin, Bipont, and Variorum editions. With the exception of the preface, Dyer contributed all that was original in this vast work, upon which he was engaged from the year 1819 to 1830! He had scarcely completed this work when his eyesight gave way, and shortly afterwards left him in total blindness.' George Dyer was the endeared friend of Charles Lamb, and was especially esteemed for his spotless integrity and single-heartedness. His separate writings are varied and numerous; historical, poetical, classical, and political; amongst them his 'History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge,' 2 vols., and 'The Privileges of the University of Cambridge,' &c., 2 vols., are the most important. Died, 1841.

Dyer, Sir James, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Speaker of the House of Commons, was born in 1512, and died in 1581. Dyer's 'Reports' are still highly valued by the profession.

Dyer, John, a poet of considerable reputation, was born at Aberglasney, Caermarthenshire, in 1700, and educated at Westminster School. He was intended for the law, which he abandoned for painting, but not arriving at excellence as an artist, he took orders, and obtained some respectable church preferment. In 1727 he published his poem of 'Grongar Hill,' which met with deserved success. He then made the tour of Italy, where, besides the usual study, he often spent whole days sketching in the country about Rome and Florence, and thence derived the hints for the beautiful landscapes depicted in his two subsequent poems. These are entitled 'The Ruins of Rome' and 'The Fleece.' His poetry displays a lively imagination, and combines great originality with the warmest sentiments of benevolence and virtue. He died in 1768.

Dymond, Jonathan, an English moralist, was born at Exeter in 1796. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and carried on the business of a draper. He wrote an 'Essay on the Principles of Morality, and on the Private and Political Rights and Obligations of

Mankind, in which he reasons against utility and expediency as bases of morality, and maintains that its real foundation is the will of God as made known through the Bible. This essay appeared in 2 vols. 8vo, in 1829, and has passed through many editions both in England and

America. It was reviewed by Southey in the *Quarterly Review*, No. LXXXVII. Dymond was also author of an 'Inquiry into the Accordancy of War with the Principles of Christianity.' Died, 1828.

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Eadmer, a learned British monk and historian who lived in the 11th and 12th centuries. He was the friend of Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, and was chosen to the see of St. Andrews, but refused it in consequence of the Scottish king's objection to recognize pre-eminence on the part of the archbishop of Canterbury over the Scottish bishop. The most important work of Eadmer is his '*Historia Novorum*,' a history of England between the years 1066 and 1122. He wrote also *Lives of St. Anselm*, *St. Dunstan*, *St. Wilfred*, &c.

Eadric, surnamed **Streona** (*the Gainer*), Earl of Mercia, favourite of Ethelred II., and infamous for his treachery, was of low origin, and owed his elevation to his audacity and shameless lying. He took a prominent part in the infamous massacre of the Danes on St. Brice's day (Nov. 13), 1002, and the most illustrious of the victims, Gunhilda, sister of Sweyn, was beheaded by his command, her husband and children having been first slaughtered in her presence. He was shortly after rewarded with the ealdormanship of Mercia and the hand of Eadgyth, Ethelred's daughter. His brothers also were raised to high honours. Sent to treat with the Danes, he played false to his master, and facilitated their retreat to the ships. He did not, however, lose the confidence of Ethelred, and after the restoration of the latter in 1014, he aided in carrying out his policy of revenge by treacherously murdering the two chieftains of the Seven Burghs, Sigeforth and Morcar, at a banquet to which he invited them. This took place during the assembly of the Witan at Oxford. When, in the following year, Canute invaded England, Eadric passed over to his side with forty ships, joined him in ravaging the country, had Uhtred, Earl of Northumbria, put to death, and was appointed to the vacant dignity. He fought on the side of the Danes against Edmund Ironside at the battle of Sceairstan, in 1016; and having cut off the head of one Osmaer, exhibited it as Edmund's head, thus exciting a brief panic among the English. Eadric then returned to the service of the English king; but again deserted to the Danes at the battle of Assandune, and thus gave them the victory. He is accused of having murdered Edmund, to render service to Canute, under whom he continued to be Earl of Mercia. At length the traitor met his just reward. At Christmas, 1017, Canute had him and his leading adherents put to death.

Eadwine, Earl. [*See Morcar.*]

Earle, John, an English prelate, was born at York, and entered of Merton College, Oxford, in 1620. He became chaplain and tutor to Charles, prince of Wales, and suffered much in the civil war. At the Restoration he was made Dean of Westminster and Bishop of Worcester, from which see he was translated to Salisbury in 1663. Dr. Earle was the author of an ingenious work, entitled '*Microcosmography*;' or, a Piece of the World discovered, in *Essays and Characters*. He also translated the *Icon Basilike* into Latin. Died, 1665.

Earlom, Richard, a mezzotinto engraver, who lived in the latter half of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century. His taste for design is said to have been excited by inspecting the ornaments on the lord mayor's coach, which had been painted by Cipriani. He was employed by Boydell to make drawings from the celebrated collection of pictures at Houghton, which he afterwards engraved in mezzotinto—an art in which he was his own instructor. He also engraved and published two volumes of plates from Claude's *Liber Veritatis*; several fine flower-pieces from Van Huysum; a tiger hunt, and other subjects, from Zoffany, &c.

Eastlake, Sir Charles Lock, P.R.A., was born at Plymouth in 1793. In his earliest art studies he was aided by Haydon, who was a friend of his father. After going through the usual course of studies at Plympton Grammar School, he was sent to the Charterhouse; then studied at home, and in 1808 came to London. He soon became a student at the Royal Academy under Fuseli, enjoying at the same time the assistance of Haydon. Through the friendly influence of Mr. J. Harman, a great patron of artists, he was sent to Paris to copy some of the pictures in the Louvre; but the return of Napoleon from Elba in March, 1816, compelled him to quit Paris. He then settled in his native town as a portrait-painter. A visit to Italy and Greece occupied several years, and though he returned to England about 1820, he soon set out again, and spent a long time at Rome, whence he sent several pictures for exhibition. His '*Isadas repelling the Thebans*,' exhibited in 1827, procured his election as A.R.A. In the following year one of his most popular works was exhibited—'*Pilgrims arriving in sight of Rome*.' Of this picture he painted many replicas. Returning to England

the same year (1828), he was chosen R.A. in 1830; was appointed secretary to the Commission on the Fine Arts in 1841; librarian to the Royal Academy in the following year, a post which he resigned in 1844; was keeper of the National Gallery from 1843 to 1847; and in 1850 was elected President of the Royal Academy and knighted. On the revision of the constitution of the National Gallery in 1855, Sir Charles received the appointment of director, in which capacity he made many valuable additions to the Gallery. The same year he exhibited his last picture, 'Beatrice.' His most celebrated work is the picture of 'Christ weeping over Jerusalem,' exhibited in 1841, a replica of which is part of the Vernon collection in the National Gallery: which also possesses his 'Haidée' and 'Escape of the Carrara Family.' Among his other works are 'Christ blessing little Children,' 'Hagar and Ishmael,' 'Byron's Dream,' and some very gracefully painted female heads. His reputation as a learned art-critic stood higher than his fame as a painter; and besides rendering valuable services in his various official capacities, he made some important contributions to the literature of art. He was author of 'Materials for a History of Oil Painting' (1847); contributed articles to the Penny Cyclopædia and the Quarterly Review; translated Goethe's 'Farbenlehre' (Theory of Colour), and annotated the English translation of Kugler's 'Handbook of Painting.' His essays on art have been published in a collected form. Sir Charles was a fellow of the Royal Society, D.C.L. Oxford, a knight of the Legion of Honour, a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, &c. His conscientious discharge of his public duties, his high-bred delicacy and freedom from pretence secured him general esteem. He married late in life, but left no children. Died at Pisa, Dec. 24, 1866. His remains, after a temporary rest in the English cemetery at Florence, were brought to England, and finally interred at Kensal Green, Jan. 18, 1866.

Easton, Adam. [See **Urban VI.**]

Ebeling, Christoph Daniel, a distinguished geographer, was born in 1741; died, 1817. He long held the post of Professor of History at Hamburg, as well as that of city librarian. He made himself known by an extensive work on the history and geography of the United States.

Eberhard, Johann August, German philosopher, born at Halberstadt in 1739. He studied at Halle, and entered the church, but his advance was hindered by suspicions of his orthodoxy. The influence of Frederick the Great procured him the post of preacher at Charlottenburg. He afterwards became professor at Halle, and for some time distinguished himself by his opposition to the philosophy of Kant. Eberhard was a follower of Leibnitz. His philosophical works are 'Neue Apologie des Sokrates,' 'Theorie des Denkens und Empfindens,' 'Sittenlehre der Vernunft,' 'Theorie der schönen Künste und Wissenschaften,' &c.

He was also author of a valuable dictionary of synonyms, 'Versuch einer Allgemeinen Deutschen Synonymik,' and contributed numerous papers to periodical literature. He was a privy councillor of the king of Prussia, and a member of the Academy of Berlin. Died, 1809.

Eckhard, Laurence, an English divine and historian, was born about 1670; received his education at Cambridge; became Archdeacon of Stowe, and obtained some valuable livings in his native county, Suffolk. He was a very voluminous writer; 'The Roman History,' 'A General Ecclesiastical History,' and a 'History of England,' were the most prominent of his works. They are now forgotten. Died, 1730.

Eck, Johann (Latin, **Mekius**), the celebrated antagonist of Luther, was born at the village of Eck in Suabia, in 1486. He was the son of a peasant, and his family name was **Mayer**. He received the best education the age could give him, studying at many universities; acquired early a reputation for great learning and for singular skill in disputation, and became doctor in theology and professor and vice-chancellor of the University of Ingolstadt. At the same period he was a warm friend of Luther, to whom the appearance, in 1518, of Eck's 'Obelisci,' a violent attack on Luther's 'Theses,' was wholly a surprise. Carlstadt was at once drawn into the controversy, and by the friendly aid of Luther, a conference was agreed on. This was the famous disputation at Leipsic, which commenced on June 27, 1519, and lasted till July 16. The question between Dr. Eck and Carlstadt was concerning grace and freewill. But Eck's vanity led him to draw Luther also into the discussion, and the question between them was of the origin of the Pope's primacy. The conference was followed by long angry controversies, and Eck went early in 1520 to Rome, procured from the Pope a bull against Luther, and got himself appointed nuncio to promulgate it. This congenial task he zealously executed, not however without violent opposition, and in some places personal risk. Eck held on in his chosen path, was present at the diet of Augsburg in 1530, and at the conferences of Worms and Regensburg in 1540 and 1541, and died in 1543. Of his numerous writings the most celebrated was his 'Manual of Controversies.'

Eckhard, Johann Friedrich, a learned and voluminous writer on philology and bibliography, was director and librarian of the college of Eisenach; born in Saxony in 1723, and died in 1794.

Eckhard, Johann Georg, antiquary and historian, was born in the duchy of Brunswick, in 1674, and brought up a Protestant, but abjuring his religion, he was made historiographer and keeper of the archives at Wurzburg. His principal works are, 'Corpus Histor. Medii Ævi,' 'Origines Habsburgo-Austriacæ,' 'Commentarii de rebus Franciæ Orientalis,' &c. Died, 1730.

Eckhel, Joseph Milary, one of the most

distinguished numismatists of modern times, was born in Austria, 1737. He entered the order of Jesuits at an early age, and after visiting Italy he obtained the post of director of the Imperial Cabinet of Medals, Vienna. His fame rests chiefly on his great work entitled '*Doctrina Numorum Veterum*,' which appeared, in 8 vols., between 1792 and 1798. Its fulness of information, excellence of plan and of style, gave it at once a very high place amongst works of its class. Eckhel wrote many other works on his favourite subject, among which are '*Numi Veteres Anecdoti ex Museis*,' his first work; a catalogue of ancient coins in the Imperial Museum, Vienna; '*Choix de Pierres Gravées du Cabinet Impérial des Antiques*,' &c. Died, 1798.

Ecluse. [Clusius.]

Eggenok, Gerard, an eminent engraver, born at Antwerp, in 1649, was patronized by Louis XIV. of France, and executed many great works from historical subjects, as well as the portraits of distinguished characters. Died, 1707.

Edgar, king of England, was the younger of the two sons of Edmund I. During the reign of his brother Edwy he was chosen king of Mercia and Northumbria, and succeeded Edwy in 958. He recalled Dunstan, made him bishop of Worcester, of London, and, on the death of Odo, archbishop of Canterbury, and gave himself up to his direction. The reign of Edgar was peaceful, the Northmen making no descents on England, perhaps in consequence of the large fleet kept up by the king. Monasteries were restored, and many new ones built; the married clergy expelled, and church power raised to a higher point than before, which made Edgar a favourite and got him a good name with monkish historians. His character was nevertheless feeble, selfish, and sensual. Edgar was not crowned till 973, and the same year took place the stately ceremonial on the Dee, when six or eight subject kings attended him. Edgar is said to have imposed on the Welsh an annual tribute of 300 wolves' heads, instead of a money tax. Died, 975. He left two sons, Edward and Ethelred, who both succeeded to the crown.

Edgar Atheling, or Prince Edgar, son of Edward Atheling, also called Edward the Outlaw, and grandson of Edmund Ironside, was probably born in Hungary, whither his father and uncle, then children, had been sent after the accession of Canute. He came to England with his father in 1057, but though he was rightful heir to the throne on the death of Edward the Confessor, his claims were passed over. After the fall of Harold at the battle of Hastings, he was actually proclaimed king at London, and appears to have been recognized for some time as such; but he was of a feeble temper, and was one of the first to profess submission to the Conqueror, whom in the next year he followed into Normandy. In 1068 he was in Scotland, and his sister Margaret was married not long after to King Malcolm. He

took part in the invasion of England and the storming of York Castle in 1069, and was induced on several occasions subsequently to make rash attempts of a similar kind, followed by formal reconciliation with William. In 1086 he went to Italy, and is said to have joined the Norman bands there. In 1098 his nephew Edgar, with his aid, was raised to the Scottish throne. In the civil war between Henry I. and his brother Robert, duke of Normandy, Edgar joined the latter, and was captured by Henry at the battle of Tinchebrai in 1106. The year of his death is unknown.

Edgeworth, Richard Lovell, of Edgeworthstown, Ireland, was born at Bath, in 1744, and completed his studies at Oxford. Being possessed of a good fortune, he devoted much of his time to agricultural improvements, as well as to the amelioration of the existing modes of education, by writing, in conjunction with his highly gifted daughter, many useful works. He also wrote his own '*Memoirs*;' and among his various mechanical inventions was a telegraph. Died, 1817.

Edgeworth, Maria, the celebrated Irish novelist, was born in Berkshire, in 1766. She was the daughter of Richard Lovell Edgeworth above noticed, and was 12 years old before she was taken to her paternal home. She commenced her career as an authoress about 1800; and in her early literary efforts she was assisted by her father. The famous '*Essay on Irish Bulls*,' their joint production, was published in 1801. Her '*Castle Rack-rent*' abounds in admirable sketches of Irish life and manners, for which most of her tales and novels are distinguished. In 1804 she published her '*Popular Tales*,' 3 vols., which were followed at intervals by '*Leonora*,' '*Tales of Fashionable Life*,' '*Patronage*,' '*Harrington*,' and '*Ormond*.' In 1822 Miss Edgeworth published '*Rosamond*,' a sequel to '*Early Lessons*,' which had previously appeared, being tales for the young. Miss Edgeworth's last work of fiction, a novel entitled '*Helen*,' appeared in 1834. Originality and fertility of invention, and a power of depicting Irish manners, unequalled among modern authors, are her chief characteristics as a novelist. Sir Walter Scott, with whom she lived in the closest friendship, acknowledged that to her descriptions of Irish character and manners we are indebted, in a great measure, for the '*Waverley Novels*.' 'The rich humour, pathetic tenderness, and admirable tact' of her Irish delineations led him to attempt something for his own country of the same kind. Died, at the family seat at Edgeworthstown, 1849.

Edgeworth de Firmont, Henry Essex, confessor to Louis XVI., was born at Edgeworthstown, Ireland, in 1745. His father, who was a Protestant clergyman, became a Catholic, and went with his family to France, where Henry was educated. Being devoted to the cause of royalty, he offered personally to attend the king to the place of execution, ascended the scaffold with him, and exclaimed as the axe

EDGITHA

fell, 'Son of St. Louis, ascend to heaven!' He succeeded in escaping to this country in 1796, when Mr. Pitt, in the name of the king, offered him a pension, which he declined. He followed Louis XVIII. to Blankenburg, in Brunswick, and thence to Mittau, where he died in 1807.

Edgitha. [*See Edward the Confessor.*]

Edmund, St., king of the East Angles from 855 to 870. He is said to have been distinguished for justice and piety. In 870 he was defeated and taken prisoner by the Danes, who caused him to be fastened to a tree, and to be shot to death with arrows. His head was cut off, and his remains were interred at the place named after him, Bury St. Edmunds.

Edmund I., king of England, son of Edward the Elder, succeeded his brother Athelstan in 941. He subdued Northumbria and Cumbria, and was almost constantly engaged in war with the Danes settled in England. He was killed in 946, while at a banquet, by an outlaw named Liofa, who entered among the guests, and provoked the king to a personal attack upon him.

Edmund II., surnamed **Ironsides**, on account of his strength, or perhaps from the armour he wore, was the son of Ethelred, whom he succeeded in 1016; but being opposed by Canute, he agreed to share the crown with him. London was twice besieged by the Danes in his reign, and many battles were fought, Edmund being finally defeated at Assandune. After a reign of nine months only, he is said to have been treacherously murdered in 1017.

Edmund Rich, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Abingdon, about the close of the 12th century. His mother, Mabel, was remarkable for her ascetic piety—her fasts, vigils, hair chemise, and stays of iron; and she so ordered her house that her husband preferred a monastery. Edmund was sent to school at Oxford, and while there made a vow of celibacy and wedded the Virgin Mary. He next studied at Paris, whence he was called to his mother's death-bed at Abingdon; and after a period of retirement, became a teacher at Oxford. He was one of the illustrious men who aimed to restore the university to prosperity and honour, and is said to have had Grosteste and Robert Bacon among his pupils. About 1222 he was named treasurer of Salisbury Cathedral, where he gained esteem by his earnestness as a preacher, his hospitality and alms-deeds. In 1227 he took part in preaching the Crusade; and in 1233, while rector of Calne, he was appointed archbishop of Canterbury. It was then a position of great difficulty, and Edmund attached himself and consistently adhered to the popular party, as distinguished from the parties of the court and the Pope. He presided at two councils in 1234, which by solemn remonstrance and threat of excommunication compelled the king, Henry III., to dismiss his foreign ministers and favourites; and he soon after negotiated a peace with Llewellyn, prince of Wales. The archbishop continued his ascetic habits, yet indulged in the pleasure of female

EDWARD

society, even allowing himself a 'platonic affection' for a nun, who was his ward. In January 1236, he was visited by the king, whose marriage with Eleanor of Provence, and the coronation of the latter, he celebrated the same month. The authority of Edmund being soon after virtually superseded by that of the new legate, Cardinal Otho, and not succeeding in his attempt at reform of the monasteries, he visited Rome in 1238, but came back disappointed, having received only insult and neglect from the papal court. Two years later he retired to France, the queen, mother of St. Louis, bringing her sons to meet him to receive his blessing. He took up his abode at the abbey of Pontigny, whence he removed for his health's sake to the priory of Soisy, and there died, 1240. He was canonized, after much reluctance, by Innocent IV., in 1246, and his shrine was resorted to till it was destroyed during the French revolution.

Edred, king of England, was son of Edward I., named the Elder, and succeeded his brother Edmund in 946. He suppressed a revolt of the Northumbrians, received from them oaths of fidelity which they immediately broke, and again subdued them. Edred was of feeble health, and inclined to an ascetic life. He had for chief adviser, during the latter part of his reign, the celebrated Dunstan. Died, 956.

Edridge, Henry, an eminent landscape and miniature painter, was born at Paddington in 1769. He became a student at the Royal Academy in 1785, and soon attracted the notice of Sir Joshua Reynolds, whose works he studied and copied. His earlier portraits are principally drawn on paper, with black lead and Indian ink; but in later years he produced an immense number of elaborately finished pictures, in which were combined the depth and richness of oil-paintings with the freedom of water-colour drawings. He twice visited France, was elected A.R.A. in 1820, and died in 1821.

Edrisi, Abu Abdallah Mohammed ben Mohammed, a descendant of the African princes of the race of Edris, was born in Spain in 1099, and settled at the court of Roger, king of Sicily; for whom he made, about 1160, an immense terrestrial globe of silver, and wrote in Arabic a geographical work to explain it. From a map of Edrisi, which was published by the German geographer, Peschel, in 1865, it appears that the Arabs were in his time acquainted with the great equatorial lakes from which the Nile derives its principal waters.

Edward the Elder, son of Alfred the Great, succeeded his father in 901. His succession was disputed by his cousin, Ethelwald the Atheling, who obtained the help of the Danes. The conflict ended with the death of Ethelwald in battle, in 905. But Edward still carried on war with the Danes, and Mercia, Northumbria, and East Anglia were subdued by him; and he extended his dominions by conquests in Scotland and Wales. Died, 925.

Edward the Martyr, son of Edgar, king of England, was born in 962, and crowned in

EDWARD

vagabonds, but had to be soon repealed; the act of Six Articles was repealed, and the use of the book of Common Prayer established. By the intrigues of Northumberland, Edward was induced in his last illness to name Lady Jane Grey his successor. He died at Greenwich in July, 1553. Edward VI. was the founder of Bridewell and St. Thomas's Hospitals, and of numerous Grammar Schools.

Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick, the only surviving male descendant of the house of York, was kept a prisoner in the Tower several years, through jealousy, and at last beheaded in 1499, on a pretext that he entered into a conspiracy with Perkin Warbeck against Henry VII.

Edwards, Bryan, historian, was born in 1743, at Westbury, in Wiltshire, and, on the death of his father, was taken under the care of an uncle in Jamaica. He afterwards settled in England, and was returned member of parliament for Grampound in Cornwall. Mr. Edwards wrote 'The History, Civil and Commercial, of the British Colonies in the West Indies,' 2 vols. 4to; and 'An Historical Survey of the French Colony in the Island of St. Domingo,' 8vo. He died in 1800.

Edwards, George, naturalist, was born in 1693, at Stratford, in Essex. He was bred to trade, but on the expiration of his apprenticeship he went abroad, and for some years applied himself to the study of natural history, for which he had always shown a predilection. On his return to England he was appointed librarian of the College of Physicians; and while holding that situation he published a 'History of Birds,' in 7 vols. 4to; 'Gleanings of Natural History,' in 3 vols. 4to; and a volume of Essays. He was a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries. Died, 1773.

Edwards, Jonathan, an American theologian and metaphysician, was born at Windsor, in Connecticut, in 1703. In 1722 he became pastor to a presbyterian congregation at New York, and in 1724 was chosen tutor of Yale College. In 1726 he resigned that station, and became assistant to his grandfather, who was a minister at Northampton. There he continued till 1750, when he was dismissed for refusing to administer the sacrament to those who could not give proofs of their conversion. The year following he went as missionary among the Indians, and in 1757 was chosen president of the College of New Jersey, where he died in 1758. He wrote a 'Treatise concerning Religious Affections'; 'The Life of David Brainerd, the Missionary'; an 'Inquiry into the modern prevailing Notion of that Freedom of Will which is supposed to be essential to Moral Agency,' &c. The last-named work is that on which his fame rests, and is one of the most powerful expositions and defences of the views known as Calvinistic.

Edwards, Thomas, an English divine, was educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1609. He was a furious

EFFEN

presbyterian, and wrote with equal zeal against the Episcopalians and Independents. When the latter party gained the ascendancy, he withdrew to Holland, where he died in 1647. His 'Gangræna' exhibits a curious picture of the religious divisions of his time.

Edwin, king of Northumbria, was son of Ella, the Bretwalda, and being an infant at his father's death in 588, the kingdom was seized by Ethelfrith of Bernicia. The story of Edwin is overlaid with myths, but it is probable that, by the aid of Redwald, king of East Anglia, with whom he had taken refuge, he was placed on the throne in 617. He is said to have made himself master of all Britain except Kent. He married Ethelburga, daughter of Ethelbert of Kent, the patron of the monk Augustine; and by her influence, and that of Bishop Paulinus, he was led to profess the Christian faith and to make it the religion of his people. He was baptized at York in 627, and there built the first church of wood. A war with the Mercians broke out soon after, and Edwin was defeated and slain by Penda, at Hatfield, in Yorkshire, 633. Edwin was afterwards canonized.

Edwy, king of England, son of Edmund I., succeeded his uncle Edred in 955. He opposed the temporal power of St. Dunstan, called him to account for his share in the administration of the preceding reign, and banished him. A revolt broke out soon after in Mercia and Northumbria, promoted probably by the influence of Dunstan and his party, and Edgar was chosen king of those provinces. Edwy, by his marriage with Elgiva, who was related to him, deeply offended the clerical party, and Archbishop Odo, with the approval and support of Dunstan, separated them, not without acts of terrible cruelty. Elgiva was put to death, and Edwy, not 19 years of age, died soon after, 958.

Eeckhout, Anthony vander, a Dutch fruit and flower painter, born in 1656. He worked for some time in conjunction with Lewis Deyster, his brother-in-law, and their paintings were highly esteemed. Eeckhout went to Lisbon about 1693, and soon after his marriage, two years later, to a noble and wealthy lady, he was murdered by rivals in art or in love, who were jealous of his success.

Eeckhout, Gerbrant vander, a Dutch portrait and historical painter, born at Amsterdam, 1621. He was the most eminent disciple of Rembrandt, whose style he very successfully imitated. He was inferior in vigour to his great master, and, like him, generally failed in correct drawing, and was careless of costumes. His backgrounds are less dark than Rembrandt's. Died, 1674.

Effen, Justus van, a celebrated Dutch littérateur, was born at Utrecht, 1684. He studied at the universities of Utrecht and Leyden, and at a very early age became tutor to the son of a Dutch nobleman. Soon after the appearance of the 'Spectator' in England, Van Effen began to publish essays on a similar plan. His work was entitled 'Le Misanthrope,'

and was written in French, as almost all his other works were. He had two opportunities of acquainting himself with English society, being twice sent to London as secretary of embassy. He made good translations into French of Swift's 'Tale of a Tub,' and of 'Robinson Crusoe.' He was for some time the principal writer in the 'Journal Littéraire,' published at the Hague. A few years before his death he began publishing 'De Hollandsche Spectator,' the only work he wrote in Dutch: his last work and his best. Died at Bois-le-Duc, 1735.

Égalité. [Orleans, L. J. P., Duke of.]

Egbert, king of Wessex, was a descendant of Cerdic, the founder of that kingdom. While young he was banished by Brihtic, and after a short stay at the court of Offa, fled to France, and lived at the court of Charlemagne. He succeeded Brihtic in 800, and appears to have reigned in peace till 809, when he began to make war on the tribes occupying the south-west quarter of England. Ten years later he began the course of conquest which ended in making him, in 827, king of all England. He then received the ancient honourable title of Bretwalda, which had long been disused. The sovereigns of Mercia, East Anglia, and Northumbria were, however, not dispossessed, but became tributary to Egbert. In the latter years of his reign the Northmen made several descents upon England, and were defeated by him in Cornwall in 835. Egbert died in 837, and was succeeded by his son Ethelwolf.

Egede, Hans, founder of the Danish mission in Greenland, was a native of Norway, and was born in 1686. His father was a parish priest, and Hans, after studying at Christiania, was ordained priest himself. It was not long before his thoughts were turned towards Greenland, as an interesting and promising field for missionary work. His plan was at first crossed by the opposition of his wife and others, but a few years later, 1717, he resumed his project, founded a trading company with the sanction of the King of Denmark, and went with his family and some others, in 1721, to Greenland. Difficulties and hardships were great and lasting, but faith and courage were superior. In 1733 the small-pox was brought to Greenland in a Danish ship, and its ravages were terrible. The first Moravian missionaries arrived at the same time. Egede lost his faithful helpmate at the end of 1735, and soon after he returned to Denmark, leaving his son to carry on the work of the mission. Egede was then for seven years head of a training-school for young missionaries. He left an account of the mission, and also a description of Greenland, the latter of which was translated into English in the author's lifetime. Died, Nov. 1758.

Egede, Paul, son of the preceding, was his assistant in the mission to Greenland, and imitated his example. He composed a dictionary and grammar of the language; translated into it a part of the Bible; and published a valuable and interesting history of the mis-

sion in Greenland, from 1721 to 1758. Died, 1789.

Egerton, Thomas, Lord Ellesmere, Lord Chancellor of England in the reign of James I., was the natural son of Sir Richard Egerton, and was born in Cheshire in 1540. He was educated at Oxford, and was made Attorney-General in 1592; soon after, Master of the Rolls; and then Lord-keeper. In 1603 he was appointed Lord Chancellor, with the title of Baron Ellesmere; and in 1616 he was created Viscount Brackley, but died the year following. He wrote a work, entitled 'The Privileges and Prerogatives of the High Court of Chancery.'

Egerton, Francis. [Bridgewater and Ellesmere, Earls of.]

Egg, Augustus Leopold, an eminent English painter, was born at London in 1816. He exhibited his first pictures at the Society of British Artists, and the British Institution, in 1836, and the same year became a student at the Royal Academy, where he first exhibited two years later. He was chosen A.R.A. in 1848, and R.A. in 1860. A large number of his pictures are illustrations of humorous passages in Shakespeare, Le Sage, and other authors. Among his most important works are, 'Peter the Great sees Katherine, his future Empress, for the first time,' 'Peppys's Introduction to Nell Gwynne,' and 'The Life and Death of Buckingham.' Died at Algiers, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, in March, 1863.

Eginhard, a celebrated historian of the ninth century. He was a pupil of Alcuin, and entered the service of Charlemagne as secretary or chancellor. He was also made superintendent of the Emperor's buildings, and continued to hold his offices under Louis le Débonnaire. About 816 he retired to a monastery, and some years later converted his own house into an abbey. He died probably between 840-850. Eginhard left an important and very valuable historical work, 'The Life of the most glorious Emperor, Charles the Great' (Charlemagne). We have also his 'Annals of the Kings of the Franks from 741-829,' and a collection of Letters of great interest and value.

Eginton, Francis, an artist celebrated for his paintings on glass, and to whom we are indebted for the restoration of that art, was born in 1737, and died at Handsworth, in Shropshire, in 1805.

Eglinton, Archibald William Montgomerie, thirteenth Earl of, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, was born at Palermo, where his father, Archibald Lord Montgomerie, held a diplomatic post, in 1812. He succeeded to the family titles and estates on the death of his grandfather in 1819, and was sent to Eton to be educated. After obtaining a reputation as a patron of the turf, he distinguished himself by a splendid tournament held in 1839, at which Prince Louis Napoleon, now Emperor of the French, was one of the knights. In 1852 he was appointed, on the formation of the Derby ministry, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; re-

tired at the close of the year, and was again appointed to the same office in February, 1858, finally retiring in June, 1859. His social qualities and princely hospitality made him very popular as viceroy. He was raised to the English peerage as Earl of Winton, in 1859. Died suddenly, near St. Andrews, in October, 1861. A statue of the earl, by Noble, was set up at Ayr, in 1865, and one by Macdowell, at Dublin, in 1866.

Egmont, Lamoral, Count, a celebrated Flemish noble, was born in 1522. He early distinguished himself as a brave soldier, followed Charles V. in his expedition against Algiers, in 1541, was made knight of the Golden Fleece five years later, at the same time with the Duke of Alva, and commanded with great distinction at the battles of St. Quentin and Gravelines. He was no less beloved by his countrymen for his private virtues than admired for his military honours. He took part with Count Horn and the Prince of Orange in a protest against the administration of Cardinal Granvella, and withdrew with them from the council of state on finding their effort fruitless. Egmont was sent for to Madrid, but got nothing better than promises. Then was formed the famous confederation of the nobles, the 'Compromise' was signed, and great disorders and destruction of churches and monasteries in Flanders followed. Alva was sent to Brussels in 1567. With profound dissimulation he set himself to accomplish his infamous mission by inviting the nobles to meet him at his hotel for consultation. Egmont and Horn were then arrested, sent to Ghent, and after nine months removed to Brussels. In June, 1568, notwithstanding the earnest intercession of the Emperor, the States of Brabant, the knights of the Golden Fleece, the electors, and even the Duchess of Parma herself, then governess of the Netherlands; and notwithstanding the pathetic pleading of Sabina, Duchess of Bavaria, wife of Egmont, and Mary of Montgomery, sister of Horn, Alva, as supreme judge, sentenced the two nobles to death. They were both beheaded in a public square at Brussels, meeting death with great courage and calmness. This tragic triumph of relentless despotism was the prelude to the revolt of the Netherlands, and their ultimate independence. It forms the theme of Goethe's fine tragedy, 'Egmont.' A monument, executed by the sculptor Fraiken, was erected at Brussels to the memory of Egmont and Horn, in 1865.

Niebhorn, Johann Gottfried, a distinguished German orientalist and biblical critic of the Rationalist school, was born in 1752. At the age of 23 he became Professor of Oriental Languages at the university of Jena, and after 13 years returned to Göttingen, where he filled the same chair for the rest of his life. He became director of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Göttingen, and privy councillor of justice of Hanover. His works on oriental literature, biblical criticism and archaeology, and general history, are very nu-

merous. Among them are the 'Kritische Schriften,' which include his Introductions to the Old and New Testaments and the Apocrypha; 'Repertorium für biblische und morgenländische Literatur,' in 10 vols.; 'Die Hebräischen Propheten'; 'Allgemeine Geschichte der Cultur und Literatur des neuern Europa'; and 'Weltgeschichte.' He was editor of the 'Literary Gazette' of Göttingen during the last fourteen years of his life. Died, 1827.

Niebhorn, Karl Friedrich, German jurist, was son of the preceding, and was born in 1781. He held the professorship of German Law successively at Frankfurt on the Oder, Berlin, and Göttingen, became Prussian councillor of state, and member of the Commission on Legislation. His most important work is the 'Deutsche Staats und Rechtsgeschichte,' which has been frequently republished. He was joint-editor with Savigny of a periodical work devoted to the history of the science of law. Died, 1854.

Elagabalus, Roman Emperor, was born at Emesa, in Syria, about A.D. 205. He was the son of Julia Sémias, and was at first called **Bassianus**. Early made a priest of the sun, worshipped under the name of Elagabalus, he was afterwards known by that name. By the intrigues of his grandmother, Julia Mæsa [see **Macrinus**], he was proclaimed Emperor in Syria in 218, and received the title of M. Aurelius Antoninus. He arrived at Rome in the following year; abandoned himself to the grossest profligacy, superstitions, and prodigality; and, after four years, was massacred with his mother by the Prætorians, and his body was dragged through the city and thrown into the Tiber, March, 222. His cousin, Alexander Severus, whom he had adopted and made Caesar, succeeded him.

Niebhingen, Duke of. [See **Wey**.]

Eldon, John Scott, Earl of, Lord Chancellor of England, was the third son of William Scott, coalfinder, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and a younger brother of Lord Stowell. He was born on the 4th of June, 1751; and, after receiving the rudiments of his education at the Grammar School of Newcastle, was admitted a commoner of University College, Oxford. He was elected fellow in 1767; gained the Chancellor's prize, by his essay 'On the Advantages and Disadvantages of Foreign Travel,' in 1771; and had fair prospect of obtaining college preferment. Having, however, married Miss Surtees, a young lady of Newcastle, he resolved on making the law his profession. In 1773 he was admitted a student of the Middle Temple; but he resided chiefly in or near Oxford till he was called to the bar in 1776. Years of laborious study passed away, with little encouragement to him, and he had seriously resolved to quit London, and practise in his native town; but he was persuaded to remain, and he shortly after became the leader on the northern circuit. In 1783, Mr. Scott entered parliament for the borough of Weobly, and attached

ELEANOR

himself to the party of Pitt, who was his personal friend. His progress towards the highest legal honours now appeared certain: he was made solicitor-general and knighted in 1788, and became attorney-general in 1793. In 1796 Sir John Scott was returned for Boroughbridge, as the colleague of Sir Francis Burdett; succeeded Sir James Eyre as Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in July, 1799; and was raised to the peerage as Baron Eldon, of Eldon, in the county of Durham. In 1801 he became Lord Chancellor of England, and in the same year was elected high steward of the university of Oxford, when the degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him. In February, 1806, he resigned the Great Seal, but was re-appointed in April, 1807, from which period he held it until April 30, 1827, being altogether nearly 25 years. At the coronation of George IV. the Lord Chancellor was promoted to the dignities of Viscount Encombe and Earl of Eldon. His whole life was an example of unremitting diligence in his arduous profession; and there are few who will dispute the character given of him by Sir Samuel Romilly, who in the House of Commons declared that 'there never was a man in the Court of Chancery who more endeared himself to the bar, or exhibited more humane attention to the suitors: there never presided in that court a man of more deep and various learning in his profession; and in anxiety to do justice, that court had never seen, he would not say the superior, but the equal of the Lord Chancellor. If he had a fault, it was an over-anxiety to do justice.' His Tory politics will be viewed through the various lights and shades of party-feeling; but no one will attribute to Lord Eldon a want of integrity, or a departure from any principle which he conscientiously believed would tend to the good of his country. He died at his house in Hamilton Place, London, Jan. 13, 1838, being in his 87th year. Lady Eldon died in 1831. A marble bust of Lord Eldon, by Tatham, is in the National Portrait Gallery. His Life was written by Twiss.

Eleanor, Duchess of Guienne, succeeded her father William IX. in 1137, at the age of 15, and the same year married Louis VII., king of France, whom she accompanied to the Holy Land. A separation ensued between her and Louis, and in 1153 she married the duke of Normandy, afterwards Henry II., king of England, which occasioned a succession of wars between the two kingdoms. Her jealousy of Henry, and her conduct to Fair Rosamond, have afforded a copious subject to poets and romance-writers. She excited her sons to rebel against their father, for which she was imprisoned 16 years. On the accession of Richard I. she was released and made regent during his absence in the Holy Land. Died, 1204.

Eleanor, of Provence, queen of Henry III. of England, was daughter of Raymond V., count of Provence. She was married to Henry in 1236, accompanied him to France in 1254, became unpopular on account of the favouritism

ELGIN

shown to her relations, and was insulted, and her life put in danger, by the citizens of London, when she was on her way to Windsor, in 1263, the castle being then held by Prince Edward with a foreign garrison. In the following year she collected a foreign fleet for the invasion of England, but could not even get it to sea. In 1286 she entered the nunnery at Amesbury, and there died, in 1291.

Eleanor, of Castile, queen of Edward I. of England, was daughter of Ferdinand III., the Saint, of Castile, and sister of Alfonso X., the Wise. She was born about 1244, betrothed to Edward, then Prince of Wales, at the age of ten, accompanied him on the crusade, in 1269, and is said to have saved his life by sucking the poison from a wound inflicted by a Saracen with a poisoned dagger. She arrived in England, and was crowned with Edward, in 1274, and died at Grantham, in 1290. She was buried at Westminster, and elegant crosses were erected to mark the places at which the procession halted on its way, the last being at Charing Cross.

Eleanor Cobham. [See Gloucester, Humphrey, Duke of.]

Eleonora d'Este. [See Tasso, Torquato.]

Eleonora de Gusman. [See Peter the Cruel.]

Elfrida. [See Edward the Martyr.]

Elgin and Kincardine, Thomas Bruce, Earl of, was born in 1771, succeeded to the peerage in his childhood, and received his education at Harrow and Westminster Schools, and at the university of St. Andrews. On many occasions the Earl of Elgin was entrusted with diplomatic missions, the last of which was as ambassador extraordinary to the Sublime Porte, in 1789, where he continued till the French were finally driven out of Egypt. Being desirous of rescuing the remains of Greek art from destruction and oblivion, he availed himself of the opportunities of his station, and succeeded in forming a vast collection of sculptures, medals, and other antiquities, which were eventually purchased by government for 35,000*l.*, and deposited, in 1816, in the British Museum. These sculptures are now known as the *Elgin Marbles*. Much censure was lavished by Lord Byron and others on the Earl of Elgin for removing these antiquities from Athens. Died, at Paris, in November 1841.

Elgin, James Bruce, eighth Earl of, and twelfth Earl of Kincardine, was born at London, in 1811. He studied at Eton and Oxford, where he had Lord Dalhousie, Lord Canning, Lord Herbert of Lea, and Mr. Gladstone, for fellow-collegians. He became a fellow of Merton College; entered parliament in 1841, and the same year succeeded to the earldom. In 1842 he was appointed governor-general of Jamaica, whence four years later he was transferred to Canada, and there very successfully grappled with the serious difficulties of the time, and carried out a conciliatory policy. In 1849 he was raised to the English peerage with

the title of Baron Elgin of Elgin. After administering the affairs of Canada for eight years he returned to England, and was sent as special ambassador to China, in 1857. Informed on his way of the outbreak of the Indian mutiny, he resolved to leave at Calcutta the troops intended for China. Success attended his Chinese mission, and he signed the important treaty of Tientsin. After holding the office of postmaster-general a short time, Lord Elgin was again sent to China, in 1860, in consequence of a violation of the treaty by the Chinese government. The disaster of the Peiho was retrieved, Lord Elgin entered Peking in state, and the observance of the treaty was enforced. Immediately after this success, he was appointed governor-general of India on the retirement of Lord Canning. While making a tour of inspection in the north of India he fell ill from over-exertion, and died at the secluded hamlet of Dhurumsala, in the valley of Cashmere, 20th November, 1863. His remains were interred, by his own direction, at Dhurumsala.

Elgiva. [*See Edwy.*]

Eliot, John, the apostle to the Indians, was born in 1604; went to New England in 1631; and there learned the language of the Indians, that he might devote himself to their conversion. In this he met with great success, and obtained a considerable influence over the various tribes. He translated the Bible into their language, and wrote several pieces of practical divinity. Died, 1689.

Eliot, Sir John, one of the greatest statesmen of the Commonwealth, was born at Port Eliot, in Cornwall, in 1590. At the age of 15 he entered Oxford University, where he studied three years, but left without taking a degree. After studying a short time at one of the Inns of Court, he travelled on the continent, and had for companion George Villiers, afterwards duke of Buckingham, and his bitterest enemy. He married soon after his return to England, and in 1614 was elected member of parliament. The next five years he lived in or near London, and though he did not take any prominent part in the proceedings of parliament, he was gaining knowledge and experience of the highest value. He appears to have been present at the execution of Sir Walter Raleigh, and must have watched, with many reflections, the trial of Somerset for the murder of Overbury and Somerset's divorce. About 1618, Eliot was appointed vice-admiral for Devon, an office of great difficulty and responsibility, and involving varied and arduous duties: when pirates thronged the Channel, and Turks and renegades plundered the coast villages, and carried off the inhabitants by thousands. In this office he had Villiers, then Marquis of Buckingham, for his chief, as lord high admiral. Eliot succeeded in apprehending the notorious pirate and ruffian Nutt; who, however, through court favour escaped, and Eliot himself was imprisoned. He was liberated in 1620. He made his first speech in parliament, and a great

one, in February, 1623-4, in vindication of the privileges of the House. He opposed the Spanish marriage project, and spoke against monopolies. In 1624 he returned to the country and resumed his duties as vice-admiral. After the accession of Charles I. Eliot made an earnest attempt to dissuade Buckingham from his resolution to break with the parliament; and failing, their personal intercourse ceased. Eliot sat in the first, second, and third parliaments of Charles I., and was the recognized leader of the 'opposition.' It was in the impeachment of Buckingham, in the opposition to forced loans, and in the procuring of the Petition of Right, that this great patriot especially distinguished himself, and won at last the crown of a martyr of freedom. He was sent to the Tower for speaking too vehemently against the chief minister in the second parliament, but was released because the House firmly refused to do anything till he was free. He was again imprisoned for refusing to pay the forced loan. And finally, for his part in the memorable scene in March, 1629, when the Speaker was held down in his chair, while all persons were voted enemies to their country who should join in the measures of the court. He lay in the Tower till his death. All endeavours to abate the unjust persecution, and to loosen the grasp of the tyrant on his noble victim, were useless. When, a few weeks before his death, Eliot wrote to the king simply requesting a change for his health's sake, it was refused. And so in November, 1632, he died in the Tower. His son requested leave to bury him at Port Eliot, and with the meanest cruelty this was refused. He was buried in the Tower. Mr. Forster's recent 'Life of Sir John Eliot' is one of the most important contributions yet made to the history of the momentous struggle which preceded the civil war. It is to a large extent based upon original papers of Eliot first discovered by Mr. Forster at Port Eliot.

Eliot, or Myot, Sir Thomas, an English writer in the reign of Henry VIII. He was a native of Suffolk, but resided chiefly at Cambridge. Henry VIII. knighted him and sent him on important embassies to the Pope and the Emperor. He compiled a Latin and English dictionary, wrote the 'Castle of Health,' and other works, made translations from Greek authors, and died in 1546.

Elliott, or Elliot, George Augustus, Lord Heathfield, was the son of Sir Gilbert Elliott, of Stobbs, Roxburghshire, and was born about 1718. After receiving his education at Leyden, he in 1735 attached himself to the engineer corps; from which he removed, and obtained an adjutancy in the 2nd troop of horse grenadiers, with which he went to Germany, and was wounded at the battle of Dettingen. In 1759 he was appointed to raise the 1st regiment of light horse, with which he served on the continent with great reputation; and on his recall from Germany he was sent to the Havannah, in the reduction of which he had an eminent share. In 1776, General Elliott

ELIZABETH

was appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland; from whence he returned soon after, and was made governor of Gibraltar. That fortress he defended with consummate skill and courage, when besieged by the French and Spaniards. The siege began in 1779, was carried on both by land and sea, and did not terminate till February, 1783. General Eliott was very abstemious: his constant food was vegetables, his drink water, and he never allowed himself more than four hours' sleep at a time. On his return to England he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Heathfield, Baron Gibraltar; and died in 1790. A monument, by Rosser, was erected to him in St. Paul's. The fine portrait of this distinguished soldier, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, is in the National Gallery.

Elizabeth, Queen of England, was daughter of Henry VIII., by his queen, Anne Boleyn, and was born at Greenwich, September 7, 1533. When three years of age she lost her mother, who was beheaded, and was herself immediately bastardized by Act of Parliament. By a later Act, however, the succession to the throne was conditionally secured to her. Elizabeth was carefully educated, attaining, under the direction of Roger Ascham, considerable proficiency in Latin, French, and Italian, and some knowledge of Greek. She was brought up in the Protestant faith. Marriage projects were early set on foot for her, and she entertained with more or less of sincerity numerous successive suitors; but she never married. She accompanied her sister Mary to London on her accession to the throne; but in the following year, immediately after the suppression of Wyatt's insurrection, she was arrested and sent to the Tower. She was kept in more or less close confinement during Mary's reign; and was removed from the Tower to Woodstock, and thence to Hatfield House. At the age of 25, she succeeded Mary, and was received in London with immense joy, the bishops meeting her at Highgate, and the people in crowds escorting her through the city. The re-establishment of the Protestant faith and worship; conflicts in various forms with the adherents of the Romish system, who were also the enemies of Elizabeth as a Protestant sovereign; conflicts on the other hand with the Puritan party, ever growing stronger; these were the staple of home transactions during this reign. Foreign affairs also were almost entirely acts of the same drama, the great struggle between the two religions. Pope Paul IV. refused to acknowledge Elizabeth's title; Pius V. and Sixtus V. published bulls of excommunication against her, and absolved her subjects from their allegiance; the king of France supported the claim of Mary, Queen of Scots, to the crown of England, and Elizabeth assisted the Protestants in Scotland, in France, and the Netherlands; and above all, the struggle took outward shape and formidable dimensions in the threatened Spanish invasion and the 'Invincible Armada.' Elizabeth on her accession re-

tained the principal advisers of her sister Mary, but added several eminent men to their number; among whom were Cecil, Lord Burleigh, who remained her first minister till his death, Sir Nicholas Bacon, and at a later period Sir Francis Walsingham. The imprisonment and execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, has been a fruitful occasion of reproach against Queen Elizabeth; yet none can doubt that Mary sanctioned and took part in the plots and schemes which had for their object the dethroning of Elizabeth, and the elevation of Mary in her stead. The personal character of Elizabeth has naturally been depicted in very different colours by Romanists and Protestants; exaggeration made on both sides, and the truth probably lying between the two extremes. Recent inquiries have resulted in a less favourable view than has been usual in England. Vanity in excess, selfishness, unwomanly hardness, vacillation of temper, love of expense and display, indulgence in bursts of passion, indelicate speech and manners, and fondness for worthless favourites (especially the Earls of Leicester and Essex), are too obvious features of her character. Energy, and good sense, and a certain courage she had too; for though the prosperity and progress that marked her reign must be attributed to the wisdom and measures of her ministers, these ministers were her choice and had her support. Her reign was one of the greatest periods in our literary history; the age of Shakspeare and Spenser, of Bacon and Raleigh and Hooker. It was an age too of great enterprises and discoveries; of Drake, Fro-bisher, and other maritime heroes. Elizabeth died at Richmond, March 24, 1603; her health and spirits having never recovered the shock they received by the execution of Essex, two years previously. She was buried in Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster. A fine portrait of Queen Elizabeth, closely resembling that by Mark Garrard at Hampton Court, was presented in 1866 to the National Portrait Gallery, by the 'Mines Royal and Mineral Works Societies.' In the same collection is a miniature of the Queen, by Hilliard.

Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV., was the daughter of Jacquetta, duchess dowager of Bedford, by her second husband, Richard Woodville, afterwards Earl Rivers. She married Sir John Grey of Groby, a warm partizan of the Red Rose, who was killed at the battle of St. Albans in 1455. The youthful widow afterwards made personal suit to Edward IV. for the restoration of her husband's lands, and the king made proposals to her which she firmly rejected. She was soon after privately married to him; the marriage not being avowed till September, 1464. This alliance was offensive to the great Earl of Warwick, and the rapid elevation of the queen's relatives to places and honours excited the resentment of the nobles and contributed to the temporary exclusion of Edward from the throne. In the following reigns several of her kindred were executed, she was driven to take sanctuary at Westmin-

ELIZABETH

ster, and was at last confined by Henry VII. in the convent at Bermondey, where she died in 1492. She was the mother of two sons by Sir John Grey, and of three sons and seven daughters by Edward IV. The eldest son was Edward V., and one daughter, Elizabeth, was married to Henry VII.

Elizabeth of York. [See **Henry VII.** of England.]

Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I. (James VI. of Scotland at the time of her birth), was born in 1596. She was married to the Elector Palatine Frederick V. in 1613; prevailed on him to accept the crown of Bohemia in 1619, reckoning on her father's aid to maintain them in the new kingdom; but at the battle of Prague, in the following year, the Imperialists were victorious, and Frederick lost not only Bohemia, but his hereditary states. Elizabeth bravely followed her husband and shared his hardships, finding refuge at last in Holland. She was left a widow in 1632, saw her son reinstated in part of his father's dominions, came to England with Charles II. in 1660, and died at London two years later. Elizabeth was the mother of 13 children, among whom were the Princess Rupert and Maurice, and Princess Sophia, mother of George I.

Elizabeth Petrovna, Empress of Russia, was the daughter of Peter the Great, and was born in 1709. In 1741 she usurped the imperial throne by dethroning the infant Ivan, a revolution which was effected without the shedding of blood. The war of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years War took place during her reign, and she took part in both of them: the Russians invading Prussia during the latter, defeating Frederick II. at Kunersdorf, and occupying Berlin for a few days. Elizabeth was given up to sensual pleasures, and was for the most part governed by favourites. At her accession she made a vow that no capital punishments should take place in her reign. But her humanity was equivocal, and she inflicted shocking punishment upon the Countess Brestcheff and Madame Lapockin, who were publicly knouted, and had their tongues cut out, for betraying some secrets relating to the amours of the Empress. She died in 1761.

Elizabeth Philippine Marie Edmé (Madame Elizabeth of France), sister of Louis XVI., was born at Versailles, in 1764. When Louis fled from Paris, she accompanied him, and was brought back with him from Varennes. With the royal family she was conducted to the Temple, but was removed from it, May 9, 1794, to the Conciergerie, because it was discovered that she corresponded with the princes, her brothers. The next morning, when carried before the revolutionary tribunal, and asked her name and rank, she replied with dignity, 'I am Elizabeth of France, and the aunt of your king.' Though she was compelled to witness the execution of twenty-four victims who were sentenced with her, she met

ELLESMERE

her fate with heroic calmness, and breathed not a word against her merciless judges, May 10, 1794.

Ellenborough, Edward Law, Lord, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was the son of the Bishop of Carlisle, and was born in 1748 at Great Salkfield, Cumberland. On the trial of Warren Hastings, in 1786, Erskine having refused to undertake the defence, Law served as leading counsel, and succeeded, although his opponents were Fox, Burke, and Sheridan. In 1801 he was made attorney-general, and the next year, on the death of Lord Kenyon, became Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and was created a peer. During a period of great difficulty, Lord Ellenborough filled the arduous office with great ability and profound legal knowledge. It is said that the result of the trials of Home, who was prosecuted for impious parodies and libels (the jury having found verdicts contrary to his lordship's charges), had a great effect on his declining state of health; but he continued to appear in court, and performed his functions with his usual energy. Died, 1818.

Ellesmere, Francis Egerton, Earl of, was born January 1, 1800. His father was George Granville, Marquis of Stafford, who was afterwards raised to the highest rank in the British peerage, as Duke of Sutherland. He received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1832. In the following year Lord Francis Leveson Gower, as he was then styled, was returned to parliament as member for the pocket borough of Bletchingley, and commenced his career as a liberal conservative, and a supporter of Mr. Canning. He had displayed a taste for literature and the fine arts; and he published a translation of 'Faust,' accompanied by spirited versions of popular lyrics from Goethe, Schiller, Bürger, Salis, and Körner, which passed through several editions before he resolved to withdraw it from further circulation. In 1828 he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and not long afterwards accompanied the Marquis of Anglesey to Ireland as chief secretary. From July to November, 1830, he held the office of secretary at war under the Duke of Wellington. From 1836 to the dissolution in 1834 he sat for the county of Sutherland. In December of the latter year he was chosen for the southern division of Lancashire, which he continued to represent down to his elevation to the peerage in 1846. On most important questions he abstained from identifying himself with any party; but twenty years before Sir Robert Peel adopted the policy of free trade, that measure had been advocated by Lord Francis Egerton. In 1839 he visited the Mediterranean and the Holy Land; and the results of his observations he afterwards gave to the world in the form of notes to his poem entitled the 'Pilgrimage.' Lord Ellesmere also published 'Mediterranean Sketches,' and printed for private circulation several poems. He inherited the magnificent

pictures collected by the Duke of Bridgewater, and erected a noble gallery at his town residence in Cleveland Gardens, to which the public have found ready admission. Died, 1857.

Ellesmere, Lord. [*Merton, Thomas.*]

Elley, Sir John, a distinguished English lieutenant-general, who rose from the rank of a private in the Royal Horse Guards Blue. After passing through the inferior grades, and serving with great credit as a quarter-master, he, in 1791, obtained a cornetcy in the Blues. He served in the campaigns of the Low Countries in 1793 and two following years, and was present at nearly every action, including the siege of Valenciennes. By the year 1806 he had fought his way up to a lieutenant-colonelcy; in 1808 and 1809 he served as assistant adjutant-general to the cavalry in Spain, and was present at all the battles of the Peninsular war. He subsequently served in the Netherlands, and distinguished himself at Waterloo. In addition to his high military rank, Sir John was K.C.B., K.C.H., and governor of Galway. Died, 1839.

Ellice, Edward, an English statesman, was born at Montreal, in Canada, in 1781. His father, a Scotchman, was then the managing director of the Hudson's Bay Company, and he sent his son to be educated at Winchester School and the Marischal College, Aberdeen. In 1800 he entered upon a mercantile life; married a sister of Earl Grey, and in 1818 entered parliament as member for Coventry; for which city he continued to sit, with one short interval, all his life. He held the post of secretary to the treasury in 1831-2, and that of secretary of war from April, 1833, to December, 1834. During the latter period he mainly contributed to the establishment of the Reform Club, of which he was first chairman. Though he did not again hold office, his counsel was constantly sought by the leading members of the liberal ministries, and he was the friend of many eminent foreigners. Died at Ardochy, Glengarry, in September, 1863. His portrait was painted for the Reform Club, by D. Macnee, in 1866.

Elliott, Ebenezer, 'The Corn-Law Rhymers,' was born at Masborough, near Rotherham, in 1781, where his father was a commercial clerk in the ironworks. His early years were not marked by the shrewdness or ability for which he was afterwards distinguished; but his love of nature was intense, and his first publication, 'The Vernal Walk,' written in his 17th year, showed to what extent the scenery of his native country had impressed itself on his mind. From this period poem after poem rapidly succeeded each other; and he contributed to the *New Monthly Magazine*, *Tait's Magazine*, and other periodicals. The great object of his political life was the abolition of the corn laws; and his 'Corn-Law Rhymes' were instrumental, especially in the manufacturing districts, in fanning the excitement which ultimately led to the establishment of Free Trade. But while Ebenezer Elliott courted the muses, he did not neglect the practical business of life;

and though at first unsuccessful in the iron trade, his energy and perseverance were ultimately crowned with success. The last edition of his poems appeared in one volume in 1840. Died, 1849. Some posthumous poems have also been published, besides a not very felicitous account of his life.

Ellis, George, a miscellaneous writer of considerable talent, was born in London in 1746, and died in 1816. He commenced his literary career as the author of various political satires and essays; and he subsequently produced 'Specimens of early English Poets,' 'Specimens of early English Metrical Romances,' &c.

Ellis, G. J. W. Agar. [*Dover, Lord.*]

Ellis, Sir Henry, an English diplomatist. He accompanied the Earl of Amherst to China, and wrote a narrative of the embassy. He was clerk of the pells from 1825 till that office was abolished, when he was compensated by a pension. In 1835 he was sent ambassador to Persia, and in 1842 as special envoy to the Brazils. He was nominated K.C.B. in 1848, and the following year attended the conference at Brussels, on the affairs of Italy. Died at Brighton in 1855.

Ellis, John, naturalist, was born in London in 1710, and died in 1776. His principal works are 'An Essay towards a Natural History of British Corallines,' and 'A Natural History of uncommon Zoophytes.'

Elliston, Robert William, an eminent comedian, was born in London in 1774. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and intended for the church; but at the age of 16 he quitted school, without the knowledge of his friends, went to Bath, and there first gratified his ambition for scenic celebrity. With the Bath company he remained one season; he then joined that of York, under Tate Wilkinson, but returned to his former quarters in 1793, where for about four years he continued to play a variety of characters in tragedy, comedy, opera, or pantomime. His first bow to a London audience was made at the Haymarket Theatre, June 24, 1796; but though engaged occasionally for Covent Garden, it was not till 1804 that he became fixed at either of the winter houses. This occurred on Kemble's retirement from Drury Lane; and till the destruction, by fire, of that edifice in 1809, he continued to be one of its most efficient supporters. He then took the Circus, and having given it the name of the Surrey Theatre, he commenced performing the plays of Shakespeare, &c., under new titles, and with such alterations as brought them within the licence granted to the minor theatres. His speculation, however, failing, he relinquished it, and returned to Drury Lane, where for several years he maintained his ground as a public favourite; but becoming the lessee of that theatre in 1819, at an annual rent of 10,200*l.*, was involved in bankruptcy in 1826. After this he was concerned in the Olympic Theatre; and, lastly, he undertook a second time the superintendence of the Surrey, which he retained till his death, in 1831. No man who

ever trod the stage was more at home on it; and while he excelled in a varied range of first-rate characters belonging to genteel comedy, he was more than merely respectable in tragedy.

Ellwood, Thomas, was born at Crowell, in Oxfordshire, in 1639. He was bred in the tenets of the Church of England, but was induced to join the Quakers, through which he lost the favour of his father. He became reader to Milton, and turned to good account the opportunity thus afforded him of making up for the deficiencies of his early education. Ellwood suffered imprisonment for his religion, and wrote a number of books in its defence. He also edited George Fox's Journal, and published a History of the Old and New Testaments; a sacred poem on the life of David, &c. Died, 1713.

Elmes, Harvey Lonsdale, an eminent English architect, was born in Surrey about 1814. He was trained to his profession under his father, James Elmes, known not only as architect but as a writer on art, and became partner with him. His fame rests upon one great work, St. George's Hall, Liverpool, for which he furnished the design in 1841, and in which he worked out with rare success the problem of adapting Greek models in architecture to modern requirements. In 1847 the failure of his health compelled him to relinquish the direction of the work and go to a warmer climate. He died in Jamaica, November, 1847. The completion of St. George's Hall was superintended by Mr. Cockerell.

Elmaley, Peter, D.D., an eminent philologist and classical scholar, was born in 1773, and received his education at Westminster and Oxford. In pursuit of his philological studies he visited the principal libraries on the continent; and in 1819, in conjunction with Sir Humphry Davy, he accepted a commission from government for the deciphering of the Herculean papyri, but their labours proved abortive. On his return he settled at Oxford, where he obtained the Camden professorship of Ancient History, and was elected Principal of St. Alban's Hall. He published editions of various classics, and contributed to the early numbers of the Edinburgh Review, and at a subsequent period to the Quarterly. Died, 1826.

Elphinstone, Arthur, Lord Balmerino, was born in 1688. He had the command of a company of foot in Lord Shannon's regiment in the reign of Queen Anne; but at the accession of George I. resigned that commission, and joined the Earl of Mar, under whom he served at the battle of Sheriffmuir. After that engagement, the Stuarts' affairs being in a desperate situation, Elphinstone found means to escape from Scotland, and to enter into the French service, in which he continued till the death of his brother Alexander in 1733, when he returned home. When the young Pretender arrived in Scotland in 1744, Elphinstone was one of the first that repaired to his standard, and was ap-

pointed colonel and captain of the second troop of Life-guards. At the decisive battle of Culloden, Lord Balmerino (for he had succeeded to the title a few weeks preceding) was taken prisoner by the Duke of Cumberland. Being conducted to London, he was committed to the Tower, and brought to trial in Westminster Hall, July 29, 1746, along with the Earls of Kilmarnock and Cromarty, both of whom pleaded guilty. The Earl of Cromarty obtained a pardon, but the other two suffered decapitation on Tower Hill, August 18, 1746.

Elphinstone, George Keith, Viscount Keith, a distinguished British Admiral, was born in 1746. He was the fifth son of Charles Lord Elphinstone, and his mother was a niece of George Keith, last Earl-Marshall of Scotland, and of Field-Marshal Keith. He entered the service early in life, and arrived at the rank of post-captain in 1775. During the American war he served with great credit at the attack on Mud Island, at Charleston, &c.; he also captured, in 1782, L'Aigle of 40 guns and 600 men; and when the war broke out with France he was among the first who so nobly sustained the credit of the British navy. In 1793 he assisted at the reduction of Toulon; and in 1795 he commanded the fleet destined for the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, in which he not only succeeded, but compelled the Dutch, who advanced to the relief of the colony, to surrender at discretion. He was then raised to the Irish peerage, by the title of Baron Keith of Stonehaven-Marischal: commanded in 1798 in the Mediterranean under Earl St. Vincent, on whose resignation from illness he was named commander-in-chief. His services were numerous and important, and especially memorable is the landing at Aboukir in 1801, effected with extraordinary skill and success. For this he received the thanks of both houses of parliament, and was made a baron of the United Kingdom. Lord Keith was afterwards successively appointed commander-in-chief in the North Sea and of the Channel fleet. In 1814 he was raised to the dignity of a viscount; effected by his judicious arrangements the capture of Napoleon on his flight after Waterloo; and after many peaceful years in his country home, died at Tulliallan House, March 10, 1823.

Elphinstone, Major-General George William Keith, C.B., was born 1782. Early in life this distinguished, but eventually unfortunate, officer entered the service as ensign in the 24th infantry. After serving with much distinction in various parts of the world, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 33rd foot in 1813; and being present with that regiment at Waterloo, his services were rewarded with the distinction of C.B. He was made major-general in 1837, and was commander-in-chief of the Bengal army when our arms received so serious and disgraceful a check in Afghanistan. He was at this period enfeebled by long service and by the climate of India, and was, moreover, almost helpless from the effects of gout, yet he was assailed by calumny, and was to have been

ELPHINSTONE

tried by court-martial, had not his death occurred while the proceedings were pending. Died, April 23, 1842.

Elphinstone, Mountstuart, fourth son of John, eleventh Lord Elphinstone, was born in 1778, and became distinguished alike as a scholar and a statesman. Arriving in India in 1796, he remained there till 1827; and during the whole of that period (in the words of his friend Sir John Malcolm) he performed a distinguished part in every great political event. While an attaché to the presidency at Poona, he was appointed interpreter to General Wellesley, whom he accompanied through a campaign in which the military powers of the future hero of Waterloo were shown to the world, and who said of him emphatically, 'You have mistaken your profession; you ought to have been a soldier.' After a residence at the courts of Berar and of Scindiah, he left Delhi in 1808 as the first British envoy to the king of Cabul. His mission was frustrated by the dethronement of that king, but he published, on his return, an 'Account of the Kingdom of Cabul,' of which a third edition was called for thirty years afterwards, when, owing to the disasters of 1841, that country became a subject of painful interest to Englishmen. Returning to Poona in 1810, he filled the office of political resident with consummate ability for eight years, when the subtle Mahratta chieftain determined to commence a war with the English by the assassination of the resident. Though fully conscious of this design, he remained calmly at Poona, until flight became a necessity. The Peishwa, Bajee Row, was dethroned for this act of treachery; and Elphinstone was appointed to rule over the people whose government he had been the chief instrument in subverting. In this position he had the good fortune, which has fallen to the lot of few, perhaps of none, to acquire at once the respect and the affection of all who were subjected to his government. In 1819 he was appointed governor of Bombay, the chief part of the Peishwa's dominions having been attached to that presidency. In 1827 he quitted India, and, travelling through Upper Egypt, Turkey, and Greece, finally reached England. High and responsible posts were offered to him, but a sojourn of thirty years in an exhausting tropical climate made it necessary to decline them; and his remaining years were spent in a way which will preserve his memory when his career as a statesman may possibly be forgotten. In 1841 he published his 'History of India,' a work of great research and value, on which his reputation will ultimately rest. A fifth edition, with notes and additions by E. B. Cowell, M.A., appeared in 1866. He died Nov. 20, 1859, at the age of 81. A statue, by Noble, has been erected to his memory, in St. Paul's.

Elphinstone, William, bishop of Aberdeen, was born at Glasgow in 1437. After studying at the university of his native town, and entering the church, he went to Paris and

ELZEVIR

became Professor of Law. On his return to Scotland he held successively several church offices, was made privy councillor, and employed in an embassy to France, and in 1484 was appointed bishop of Aberdeen. He was again employed as ambassador on several occasions, and at last was named Lord Privy Seal. Bishop Elphinstone was founder of King's College, Aberdeen, and had the bridge over the Dee there built. He paid much attention to the civil and canon law, and wrote some historical and biographical works. Died, 1514.

Elrington, Dr. Thomas, bishop of Leighlin and Ferns. In 1781 he was elected a fellow of Dublin University, and in 1794 became the first Donnellan lecturer. In 1811 he was appointed provost of Trinity College; and in 1820 was consecrated bishop of Limerick; from which he was translated, in 1822, to the see of Leighlin and Ferns. He distinguished himself by various polemical writings, and published excellent editions of Euclid and Juvenal, which are sufficient to hand down his name as a good scholar. Died at Liverpool, July, 1835.

Elshelmer, or Elzheimer, Adam, German painter, was born at Frankfort in 1574. After acquiring the rudiments of his art there, he went to Rome to study the works of the great masters. He soon acquired a high reputation, especially for his skill in the treatment of light and shade, and for the delicacy and finish of his pictures. High prices were given for them, but he worked slowly, and the wants of a large family involved him in debt and melancholy, and he died prematurely. The year of his death is not known.

Elwes, John, an extraordinary miser. His family name was Meggot, which he altered in pursuance of the will of Sir Harvey Elwes, his uncle, who left him at least £250,000. He was already possessed of nearly as large a fortune. He frequented the most noted gaming houses, and after sitting up a whole night at play for thousands, he would proceed to Smithfield to meet his cattle, and would haggle with a butcher for a shilling. He would sit in wet clothes to save the expense of a fire; eat his provisions in the last stage of putrefaction; and, in short, subject himself to any privation, or be guilty of any beggarly conduct, by which a sixpence might be saved; yet, if by his personal exertions he could assist another, provided it cost him nothing but his labour, he was active and ready. In 1774 he was chosen M.P. for Berkshire, and his conduct in parliament was perfectly independent. He died in 1789, aged about 77, leaving a fortune of £500,000, besides entailed estates.

Elvot, Sir Thomas. [Elvot.]

El Zagal. [See Abu Abdallah Mohammed.]

Elzevir. The name of a celebrated family of printers, residing at Amsterdam and Leyden, whose beautiful editions of the Greek and Roman classics, Greek Testament, &c., were chiefly published between the years 1594 and 1680.—*Louis*, the first of them, began to be

Epée, Charles Michel de l', a French abbé, founder of the institution in Paris for the deaf and dumb, was born at Versailles in 1712. He entered into holy orders, and became a priest; but his great object being to impart instruction to the deaf and dumb, he spent his whole income, besides what was contributed by benevolent patrons, in the education and maintenance of his pupils, for whose wants he provided with such disinterested devotion, that he often deprived himself of the necessities of life, restricting himself to the plainest food, and clothing himself in the coarsest apparel. De l'Epée died in 1789, and was succeeded by the Abbé Sicard.

Epéron, Jean Louis, Duke d', was born in 1554. He was of an ancient family of Languedoc, and became the favourite of Henry III., who loaded him with honours and titles. He reluctantly recognized Henry IV., but served on his side in the civil war, and took several important towns for him. He was present at the assassination of the king, and did not escape suspicion of being privy to it; but the proceedings commenced against him were stopped, the regent, Mary of Medicis, who owed her appointment to him, taking his part and maintaining him in his offices. Louis XIII. made him governor of Guienne, but he carried his insolence and love of display so far that it was necessary to recall him. It was Epéron who assisted Mary of Medicis to escape from her confinement at Blois in 1619. Died, 1642.

Ephialtes. [*See Leonidas.*]

Ephraem, or Ephrem, Syrus, deacon of Edessa, and a celebrated theological writer, lived in the 4th century. He was present at Nisibis, which was probably his birthplace, during its siege by Sapor, king of Persia, A.D. 350. He lived some time at Edessa, held the office of deacon in the church, but feigned madness and ran away when they would have made him bishop. He was distinguished for his oratory, was much resorted to as a religious teacher, wrote a great number of books, both in prose and verse, and was called 'prophet of the Syrians.' He wrote in Syriac, but his writings were translated into Greek while he lived, and are most of them still extant. He was a friend of St. Basil, is still venerated by his countrymen, and ranks as a saint in the Greek church. Died, in 373. A valuable contribution to the history of the early church has been made in the Latin translation of the Syriac Hymns of Ephraem, by G. Bickell, which appeared at Leipzig in 1866.

Epicharmus, of Cos, a celebrated Greek comic poet, flourished about A.C. 480. He was brought up at the Sicilian Megara, and was taught in the schools of the Pythagoreans. He afterwards removed to Syracuse, and joined the band of distinguished literary men that gave a lustre to the court of Hieron. To Epicharmus is attributed the invention of written comedy. Of his voluminous writings, only some two or three hundred scattered lines are preserved. Besides his comedies he is said to

have written a philosophical poem 'On Nature' and other works.

Epictetus, a Stoic philosopher, who lived in the 1st century, was a native of Hierapolis, in Phrygia, and was originally a slave to Epaphroditus, one of Nero's freedmen. Having been emancipated, he gave himself up wholly to the study of philosophy, and his life afforded an example of unblemished virtue. When Domitian banished the philosophers from Rome, Epictetus settled at Nicopolis, and was afterwards in great esteem with Hadrian. He resided in a humble cottage, and such was the esteem in which he was held, that his earthen lamp sold at his death for 3,000 drachmas. Epictetus wrote no book, but the 'Enchiridion' attributed to him was compiled from his lectures by his disciple Arrian. Epictetus, though nominally a Stoic, was not interested in Stoicism as a speculative system: he adopted its terminology and its moral doctrines, and with singular earnestness made it his task to apply these to life and practice. In his discourses he appeared rather as a moral and religious teacher than as a philosopher. The Emperor Marcus Aurelius, and, among modern thinkers, Pascal and Bishop Butler, were greatly influenced by his works. An English translation of the Enchiridion was made by Elizabeth Carter; and a new one, based on that, was published by T. W. Higginson, an American writer, in 1865.

Epicurus, the Greek philosopher, founder of the Epicurean school, was born in Samos, A.C. 342. His father, Neocles, was an Athenian colonist in that island. Epicurus studied philosophy at Athens, taught it at Mitylene and Lampsacus, and about A.C. 306 settled at Athens, and in a garden which he bought there opened his school of philosophy. The fundamental doctrine of Epicurus in morals is that pleasure is the sovereign good. He taught that this must be sought by the aid of reason, that prudence is the first of virtues, and that moral excellence is only of value as conducing to pleasure. He denied the immortality of the soul, and asserted the existence of the gods, their perfect repose, and their indifference to human affairs. In physics he adopted the Atomic theory, applying it to the gods themselves. Although his system too easily lent itself to the justification of a sensual life, Epicurus obtained the praise even of his adversaries for the simple, pure, and manly life he himself led. His works are lost, but some fragments of his book 'On Nature' were discovered at Herculaneum. The great poem of Lucretius, 'De Rerum Natura,' is an exposition of the system of this philosopher. Died, A.C. 270.

Epimenides, a Cretan poet, and one of the most remarkable men of the ancient world. He claimed or at least enjoyed the character and authority of a prophet, and almost all the facts of his life are buried or confused under a mass of wonderful legends. He was believed to be the son of a nymph, and to have passed more than fifty years of his life in a preternatural

slumber. He was an earnest student of nature, and a diligent worshipper of the gods. His manner of life was simple even to austerity, and he inspired in his countrymen the profoundest veneration. In the year 596 B.C. Epimenides was invited to Athens to allay if possible the distractions occasioned by the conspiracy of Cylon, and open the way for a new and better system of legislation. The remedies he applied were chiefly religious rites, among them a human sacrifice of propitiation. His own sense of dignity led him to refuse the gold and honours which the Athenians, out of gratitude, offered him, and he returned with no other gifts than a branch of the sacred olive tree on the Acropolis, and a decree of perpetual alliance between Athens and his own city, Cnossus.

Epinaÿ, Louise, Madame d', born about 1725, and notorious for her connection with Rousseau, was the wife of M. Delalive d'Epinaÿ, who filled the office of farmer-general. It was in 1748, about three years after her marriage, that she formed an acquaintance with the philosopher of Geneva, to whom she gave a cottage in her park of Chevrette (afterwards the well-known Hermitage), where he passed many of his days. She was author of 'Les Conversations d'Emilie,' 'Lettres à mon Fils,' and 'Mes Moments heureux.' Died, 1783.

Epiphanius, a Greek father of the church, who was born in Palestine early in the 4th century, and educated among the Gnostics in Egypt; after which he returned to Palestine and became the disciple of the monk Hilarion. He was chosen bishop of Salamis, in the isle of Cyprus, 367, and died in 403. Epiphanius was a man of some learning, but little judgment, and he was a vehement opponent of Origen. He wrote a book entitled 'Panarium' against all heresies.

Episcopius, Simon, a learned divine, born at Amsterdam, in 1583. In 1612 he was chosen divinity professor at Leyden; was the principal of the Remonstrants, or Arminians, at the famous Synod of Dort, which deposed him and the other deputies from their ministerial functions, and banished them the republic. He then went to France, but in 1626 he returned to Holland, and became minister to the Remonstrants at Rotterdam, where he died, in 1643.

Erasmus, Desiderius, one of the most eminent scholars of the age in which he lived, was born at Rotterdam, in 1467. He was the illegitimate son of one Gerard, by the daughter of a physician; but his father and mother dying when he was only 14 years old, he was left to the care of guardians, who determined on bringing him up to a religious life that they might enjoy his patrimony; for which purpose they removed him from one convent to another, till at last, in 1486, he took the habit among the canons-regular at Stein, near Torgau. The monastic life being disagreeable to him, he accepted an invitation from the archbishop of Cambray to reside with him. During his abode

with this prelate he was ordained priest; but in 1496 he went to Paris, and supported himself by giving private lectures. In 1497 he visited England, and met with a liberal reception from the most eminent scholars. On his return he spent twelve years in France, Italy, and the Netherlands; and during that time he published several works. In 1506 he took his doctor's degree at Turin, and went to Bologna, where he continued some time; thence he removed to Venice, and resided with the famous Aldus Manutius. From Venice he went to Padua and Rome, where many offers were made him to settle; but having received an invitation from Henry VIII. he came to England again in 1510; wrote his 'Praise of Folly,' while residing with Sir Thomas More; and was appointed Margaret Professor of Divinity, and Greek lecturer, at Cambridge. In 1514 he once more returned to the continent, and lived chiefly at Basel, where he vigorously continued his literary labours, and prepared his edition of the New Testament, with a Latin translation; his 'Ciceronianus,' and his celebrated 'Colloquies,' which latter gave such offence to the monks, that they used to say, 'Erasmus laid the egg which Luther hatched.' With Luther, however, whom he had provoked by his treatise on Free Will, he was in open hostility. In 1528 appeared his learned work, 'De recta Latini Græcique Sermonis Pronunciatione,' and his last publication, which was printed the year before his death, was entitled 'Ecclesiastes, or the Manner of Preaching.' He died at Basel, in 1536. Erasmus was a man of great learning, a great wit, and an able critic; but he was a coward. He loved ease and his good name more than he cared for truth and the Reformation; and so, while he saw clearly the need of the work which Luther had set himself to do, and how well he was doing it, he not only held back from taking part openly in it, but shunned and cruelly insulted, in some instances, his personal friends on account of their connection with Luther. His treatment of Ulrich von Hutten was unpardonable.

Erastus, Thomas, an eminent Swiss physician, was born at Baden in 1524. He studied at Basel and Bologna, and became Professor of Medicine at the university of Heidelberg, and physician to the elector palatine Frederick III. He wrote several medical works, but his name has chiefly become known from the part he took in certain ecclesiastical discussions of his time, especially that respecting excommunication. His theses on this subject were published a few years after his death, under the title of 'Explicatio Questionis gravissimæ de Excommunicatione.' He objected to excommunication for vice or immorality, and held that punishment for crimes was the business of the civil magistrate alone. It is curious to see how slight the ground is on which his name was afterwards attached to the theory which asserts the supremacy of the civil power over the church, both in matters of doctrine and discipline. The

brated Spanish Jesuit, born at Valladolid in 1589, and died in 1669. He was a popular preacher, and a voluminous author. His most noted works are his 'Moral Theology,' and his 'Cases of Conscience.' His doctrines were vigorously opposed by Pascal in the celebrated 'Lettres Provinciales.'

Esper, naturalist and astronomer, was born at Drossenfeld, in Bayreuth, in 1732. He published 'A Method of Determining the Orbits of Comets, and other Celestial Bodies, without Astronomical Instruments, or Mathematical Calculations;' and was the first who examined and described the curious fossil remains in the caverns of Bayreuth. Died, 1781.

Espréménil, Jacques Duval d', a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and deputy to the States-general in 1789. He had from his youth entertained the project of restoring to France the States-general, and for the violence of his speeches on that subject he was seized and banished to the isle of St. Margaret; but being recalled to Paris in 1789, he defended the monarchy against innovators as zealously as he had before opposed the despotism of the ministry. He was ultimately condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, and perished on the scaffold in 1793.

Espronceda, José de, a Spanish poet, was born in 1810. He was imprisoned while yet a mere boy as a conspirator, and afterwards sent to England, where he lived for several years, and studied our language and the works of our great poets. He was at Paris in 1830, and took part in the street fighting at the revolution of July. He returned to Spain, led a loose life, and was several times in trouble for his political sentiments, but got, in 1841, the appointment of secretary to the Spanish embassy at the Hague; and soon after was chosen member of the Cortes. Much of his poetry is in the manner of Byron, whose works he admired. Espronceda wrote, besides his poems, 'Sancho Saldana,' a historical novel. Died, 1842.

Essex, Earl of. [**Cromwell, Thomas.**]

Essex, Walter Devereux, first Earl of, was born at Caermarthen Castle, about 1540. As Viscount Hereford, he took a distinguished part in suppressing the insurrection under the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland in favour of the Catholic faith; and in 1572 was made knight of the Garter and Earl of Essex. In the following year he made an unsuccessful attempt to conquer and colonise part of the province of Ulster, and soon after returned to England. He was again sent to Ireland with the title of Earl-marshal, but died, broken down in health and in mind, 1576. His widow was married to Dudley, Earl of Leicester.

Essex, Robert Devereux, Earl of, was son of the preceding, and was born in 1567. He was educated at Cambridge, and accompanied the Earl of Leicester to Holland in 1586, behaved with much bravery at the battle of Zutphen, and on his return to England was made master of the horse. After the death of Leicester, in 1588, Essex became the favourite

of Queen Elizabeth. In 1591 he commanded the forces sent to the assistance of Henry IV. of France; and in 1596, as joint-commander with Lord Howard in an expedition against Spain, he contributed to the capture of Cadiz. In 1597 he was made Earl-marshal of England, and, on the death of Lord Burleigh, Chancellor of the university of Cambridge. About this time he incurred Queen Elizabeth's displeasure, and withdrew from the court. At length a reconciliation was effected; and on the breaking out of the rebellion of Tyrone, Essex was appointed to the government of Ireland; but being unsuccessful there, the queen suspected his fidelity, and sharp letters passed between them. He therefore returned to England, fell into disgrace, and was imprisoned. In 1600 he regained his liberty, and carried on treasonable negotiations with the Scotch king, the Romanists, and the Puritans. He arrested the councillors sent to warn him, and attempted to excite an insurrection in London; but failing he surrendered. He was soon after tried, found guilty, and beheaded, Feb. 25, 1601. Lord Bacon, his former personal friend, appeared against him on his trial.

Essex, Robert Devereux, Earl of, son of the preceding, was born in 1592, and was restored to his family honours by James I. He was educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford, and at the age of 14 was married to Lady Frances Howard; spent four years abroad, his wife remaining in England; and their unhappy union was then terminated by a divorce. His countess the same year (1613) married the worthless favourite of James I., Viscount Rochester. [**See Somerset, Robert Carr**, Earl of.] In 1620 Essex served under Sir Horatio Vere in the Palatinate, and afterwards under Prince Maurice in Holland. On his return to England he appeared as a member of the popular party; and on the breaking out of the civil war in 1642, had the command of the parliamentary army. He gained the battle of Edgehill, after which he took Reading, raised the siege of Gloucester, and fought the first battle of Newbury. By the Self-denying Ordinance in 1645 he was deprived of his command, and died September 14, 1646. He was interred in Westminster Abbey. Essex had married for his second wife a daughter of Sir W. Paulet, and this marriage also ended with a separation.

Essex, James, architect and antiquary, was born at Cambridge in 1723. His course of study and life was determined by his early familiarity with the wonderful chapel of King's College, in his native town. He drew the illustrations for Bentham's History of Ely Cathedral; was employed in that cathedral, in the cathedral of Lincoln, at King's College chapel, and other places; became a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and died in 1784.

Estaing, Prince of. [**Massena.**]

Estaing, Charles Hector, Count, a French commander, was born of a noble family in Auvergne; commenced his career in the East Indies, under Lally, and was taken pri-

soner by the English. In the American war he was employed as vice-admiral and general of the French armies, and took the island of Grenada. In 1787 he became a member of the Assembly of Notables, and commandant of the national guards at Versailles at the commencement of the Revolution; but, like many others who had promoted it, he was accused of counter-revolutionary projects, and died by the guillotine in 1793.

Este, one of the most ancient and illustrious families of Italy, which traces its origin to those petty princes who governed Tuscany in the time of the Carolingians. In later times they received from the Emperor several districts and counties, to be held as fiefs of the Empire, with the title of Marquis. In the 11th century the house of Este became connected by marriage with the German Welfs or Guelphs, one of whom, Welf IV., was created Duke of Bavaria, and was lineal ancestor of the house of Brunswick. The sovereigns (Marquises and Dukes) of Ferrara and Modena were of the house of Este.

Estienne. [**Stephens**.]

Estrées, Gabrielle d'. [**Gabrielle**.]

Ethelbert, king of Kent, succeeded to the throne A.D. 560. About five years later he married Bertha, daughter of Charibert, king of Paris, a Christian princess, who came to Britain accompanied by a Gallic bishop. Ethelbert was acknowledged Bretwalda on the fall of Ceawlin, king of Wessex, about 590. The mission of St. Augustine took place in 597, Ethelbert was baptized, and Augustine was made archbishop of Canterbury. Christianity was soon after established among the East Saxons and in Northumbria. The code of laws which Ethelbert published in English, about 600, is the first of our written laws, and the earliest in any modern language. Ethelbert died in 616, and was afterwards canonized.

Ethelbert, king of England, the second son of Ethelwolf, whose kingdom he shared with his brother Ethelbald in 858, and succeeded to the whole on Ethelbald's death in 860. He was a virtuous prince, and beloved by his subjects. Died, 866.

Ethelburga. [**See Edwin**.]

Ethelred I., king of England, son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother Ethelbert, in 866. The Danes became so formidable in his reign as to threaten the conquest of the whole kingdom. Assisted by his brother Alfred, Ethelred drove them from the centre of Mercia, whither they had penetrated; but the Mercians refusing to act with him, he was obliged to trust to the West Saxons alone, his hereditary subjects. After various successes, the invaders continually increasing in numbers, Ethelred died, in consequence of a wound received in an action with them, in 871.

Ethelred II., king of England, the son of Edgar, succeeded his brother, Edward the Martyr, in 979, and, for his want of vigour and capacity, was surnamed **THE UNREADY**. He paid a tribute to the Danes, raised by a tax

called *Danegelt*, levied on his subjects. To free himself from this oppression, he caused all the Danes in England to be treacherously massacred in one day (Nov. 13, 1002). On this Sweyn, king of Denmark, invaded his kingdom and compelled him to fly to Normandy, but Sweyn dying soon after, Ethelred returned and resumed the government. He died in 1016, while Canute was preparing his great expedition.

Ethelwald the Atheing. [**See Edward the Elder**.]

Ethelwolf, king of England, succeeded his father, Egbert, in 837, and gave to his son, Athelstan, the sovereignty over Essex, Kent, and Sussex. In the year 851 the Danes invaded the kingdom in excessive numbers, and threatened its total subjugation; for though vigorously opposed by Athelstan and others, they fixed their winter quarters in Thanet, and the same year took Canterbury and London. During these troubles, Ethelwolf, accompanied by Alfred, his youngest son, made a pilgrimage to Rome, where he remained a year, and, on his return, found Athelstan dead, and succeeded by his next son, Ethelbald, who had entered into a conspiracy with some of the nobles to prevent his father from again ascending the throne. To avoid a civil war, the king gave up the western division of the kingdom to his son, and soon after, summoning the great council of the kingdom, gave a tenth part of the land to the church. The meaning and effect of this grant has been much discussed, and still remains doubtful. That it formed the foundation of the claim of tithes, as once maintained, is no longer held. Died, 857.

Etherege, Sir **George**, an English dramatist, one of the wits of the court of Charles II., was born about 1636. After he returned from his travels he studied at one of the inns of court, but soon relinquished legal science for a fashionable course of dissipation. He wrote songs, panegyrics, lampoons, and dramas; which, though tinged with licentiousness, possess humour, ease, and spirit. His comedies are entitled, 'The Comical Revenge, or Love in a Tub,' 'She Would if She Could,' and 'The Man of Mode.' Having injured his constitution and his fortune, he sought to marry a rich elderly widow, who made his acquirement of the honour of knighthood the condition of her acceptance. This, on the accession of James II., he obtained, and was appointed envoy to Ratisbon, where he is said to have lost his life, in 1688, by falling downstairs when in a state of intoxication.

Etty, William, R.A., a distinguished painter, was born at York, in 1787. At a very early age he evinced a talent for drawing and colours; and having served his apprenticeship as a printer, he abandoned that vocation for one in which he ultimately attained so eminent a position. On his arrival in London in 1805, he attracted the attention of Opie, Fuseli, and Sir Thomas Lawrence; he studied in the life school of the Royal Academy; worked hard, and offered numerous pictures for exhibition, but had only a disheartening series of failures. In

EUCLID

1822 the death of an uncle, who bequeathed him a considerable fortune, having enabled him to prosecute his studies as he pleased, he proceeded on a tour to Italy, where he applied himself with zeal and perseverance to his profession, and imbibed that taste for Venetian art which he subsequently displayed in his works. He was elected A.R.A. in 1824, and R.A. four years later. Many of his works were of colossal magnitude. A year before his death, a collection of them was exhibited in the rooms of the Society of Arts, under his own superintendence; and their dazzling brilliancy surpassed the expectations of even his most cordial admirers. His 'Judith,' and 'Joan of Arc,' each a series of three large pictures, his 'Combat' and 'Benaiah,' may rank with the best compositions of modern times. Died at York, unmarried, November 13, 1849. The 'Life of William Etty' has been written by Alex. Gilchrist.

Euclid, an eminent Greek philosopher, who flourished about four centuries before the Christian era, and was the founder of the Megaric school. Euclid was a disciple of Socrates, but in his own teaching he only partly adopted the doctrines of his great master, and combined them with those of the Eleatic school. His chief attention was given to the cultivation of logic.

Euclid, the celebrated mathematician, flourished at Alexandria, B.C. 300. He immortalized his name by his books on geometry, in which he digested all the propositions of the eminent geometers who preceded him, Thales, Pythagoras, and others. Ptolemy became his pupil, and his school was so famous, that Alexandria continued for ages the great resort for mathematicians. His 'Elements' have been translated into the languages of England, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Egypt, Turkey, Arabia, Persia, and China. They have held their ground for 2000 years as the basis of geometrical instruction wherever the light of science has reached.

Eudes, Duke of Aquitaine. [*See Abdallahman Ben Abdallah.*]

Eudes. [*Urban II.*]

Eudocia, whose original name was Athenais, was the daughter of Leontius the philosopher. In 421 she was married to the Emperor Theodosius II., who afterwards divorced her in a fit of jealousy. She then went to Jerusalem, where she built churches, and led a life of great devotion. She died in 460. Eudocia wrote several Greek poems, and paraphrases on some of the prophets.

Eudocia. [*See Arcadius.*]

Eudoxus, of Cnidos, a distinguished Greek mathematician and astronomer, who probably lived from 406 to 350 B.C. He became a disciple of Plato and Archytas, is reported to have visited Egypt and received astronomical instruction from the priests, and to have also visited Mausolus, king of Caria, for whom the celebrated mausoleum was built, and Dionysius

EUGENIUS

the Younger, of Syracuse. He chiefly lived at Cysicus. Plato referred the Delians to Eudoxus for a solution of a difficult mathematical problem, as more competent than himself. Eudoxus had an observatory at Cnidos, and was an enthusiastic student of the heavens, of which he wrote a comprehensive description in his two works now lost, the 'Mirror' and the 'Phænomena.' The latter was verified by Aratus, whose poem, translated into Latin verse, was in use till the 6th century of our era. Eudoxus was the first Greek astronomer who attempted to form a theory of the planetary motions, and his theory was substantially identical with the Ptolemaic system. (For fuller details on the life and theories of this eminent astronomer, see Sir G. C. Lewis's 'Astronomy of the Ancients,' chap. iii. s. 2.)

Eugène, François, of Savoy, known as **Prince Eugene**, a distinguished military commander, and a grandson of the Duke of Savoy, was born at Paris, in 1663. He was intended for the church; but his predilection for a military life was so strong, that, on being refused a regiment in the French army, he entered the service of the Emperor, as a volunteer against the Turks; and his bravery attracting notice, he was soon appointed to the command of a regiment of dragoons. He was afterwards placed at the head of the army of Hungary; and so highly did Louis XIV. think of his abilities that he offered him a marshal's staff, a pension, and the government of Champagne; but these he indignantly refused. He was the companion in arms of the great duke of Marlborough, and participated in the victories of Blenheim, Oudenarde, &c. He likewise saved Turin, expelled the French from Italy, reduced Lisle, and, in short, raised his name to the very pinnacle of military renown. He routed the Turks at Peterwaradin in 1716, and compelled Belgrade to surrender, after inflicting on them another ruinous defeat. After the peace in 1718 he retired to private life, and spent his time in cultivating and patronizing the arts, till he was again, in 1733, called into the field as commander on the Rhine: this service, however, was unproductive of any remarkable action. He died, aged 72, in 1736.

Eugenius IV., Pope, was a Venetian by birth, became cardinal-bishop of Sienna, and succeeded Martin V. in 1431. He owed his election to the Orsini family, and immediately espoused their cause in the quarrel with the Colonna family. He had proceedings commenced against the latter on the charge of misappropriation of monies in the papal treasury; arms were resorted to, and the Colonna were defeated. He is said to have put to death above a hundred of their adherents. Eugenius had serious contentions with the Duke of Milan, the king of Aragon, and Count Sforza. But the principal events of his pontificate are those arising from his dispute with the council of Basel, summoned by his predecessor. He attempted in vain to dissolve it; was summoned to attend it and refused; convoked another

council at Ferrara, and was deposed and declared contumacious by the fathers of Basel, who at once elected a new Pope, Amadeus of Savoy, by the title of Felix V. The French refused to recognize Felix, but still adhered to the council of Basel. Meanwhile, at Ferrara, the Emperor of the East, John Palaeologus, and many Eastern bishops were present, and agreed to a decree for the union of the two churches of the East and the West; which was, however, fruitless. One of the worst acts of this Pope was his order to Ladislaus, king of Poland and Hungary, to break the peace which he had sworn with the Turks, on the pretext that it was void without the Pope's confirmation. Eugenius died in 1447, leaving the schism between himself and Felix still unhealed.

Euler, Leonard, a celebrated mathematician, born at Basel, in 1707, was a pupil of John Bernoulli. He was one of the literati invited to St. Petersburg by Catherine I., and for a time sustained the whole weight of the mathematical department in the new university. In 1741 he accepted an invitation from Frederick the Great to settle at Berlin, and he remained there till 1786, when he returned to the Russian capital. Though he was blind for many years before his death, he still continued his literary labours. Among his separate works are—*Introductio in Analysin Infinitorum*, 'Theoria Motus Lunæ,' 'Institutiones Calculi Differentialis,' 'Dioptrica,' &c. He contributed largely to the *Memoirs of the Academies of St. Petersburg and Berlin*, and occasionally to those of the *Paris Academy of Sciences*. Died in 1783.

Euler, Johann Albrecht, Carl, and Christoph, sons of the preceding, were each eminent in their respective walks of life.—The eldest, **Johann Albrecht**, an able mathematician, was born at St. Petersburg, in 1734, and died there in 1800. He was a counsellor of state, and secretary of the Imperial Academy of Sciences; and wrote many memoirs on astronomy, optics, &c.—**Carl**, the second son, born at St. Petersburg, in 1740, was physician to the court, and a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences. He was author of a *Memoir on the motion of the planets*, and died about 1800.—**Christoph**, the youngest son, was born at Berlin, in 1743; became eminent as a mathematician and astronomer, and was one of the persons selected to observe the transit of Venus in 1769. He first held a commission in the Prussian artillery service, and afterwards in that of Russia; but the time and place of his death are unknown.

Mumenes, the Cardian, a celebrated general of Alexander the Great, after whose death, B.C. 323, he became very powerful, the government of Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, and Pontus being assigned to him. He conducted, for Perdiccas, the war against Antipater and Craterus, in Asia Minor, with much success: held his ground with great ability against Antigonus for five years, but was at last conquered by him, and put to death B.C. 316.

Eupolis, a comic poet of Athens, who lived

about 446–411 B.C. Alcibiades is said to have had him thrown into the sea for writing a play against him, but this story is now rejected. Eupolis was the rival of Aristophanes, indulged like him in personal satire, and, like him, attacked Socrates. Some fragments of his plays remain.

Euripides, one of the great Greek tragic poets, was born at Salamis, about B.C. 481. According to a legend, his birth took place on the very day of the battle of Salamis. He was taught rhetoric by Prodicus, excelled in gymnastic exercises, studied painting, and applied himself to physical science and philosophy. He was a disciple of Anaxagoras, and afterwards of Socrates. His first play was exhibited B.C. 455, the year that Æschylus died, and his last in 408. He soon after went to the court of Archelaus, king of Macedonia, and in 406 was killed by the king's hounds, which savagely attacked him in a lonely place. Euripides was of a serious and speculative turn, could not believe in the popular mythology, yet took from it the subjects of his plays, making any changes to adapt them to his purpose, especially stripping the persons of all ideal greatness. He brought tragedy down to the level of every-day life, and painted men as they are, not as they ought to be. He greatly excelled in delineating the characters and habits of women, and the workings of strong passion. His plays abound in neat quotable sayings, applicable to all circumstances of human life. He wrote in all 75, or perhaps 92 plays, of which 18 are still extant: among which the most admired are, the 'Alcestis,' 'Medea,' 'Hecuba,' 'Ion,' 'Iphigenia in Tauris,' and 'Iphigenia in Aulis.' The 'Cyclops' is interesting, as the only specimen left us of what was called the satyric drama. To Euripides chiefly was owing the introduction of the prologue, and the *Deus ex machina*, or the practice of solving the difficulties of the plot by direct visible intervention of a god. Euripides was the contemporary and rival of Sophocles, and was one of the victims of the satire of Aristophanes. An English translation of Euripides, by R. Potter, appeared in 1781. Translations of the 'Medea,' 'Iphigenia in Aulis,' and 'Iphigenia in Tauris' were published by J. Cartwright, M.A., in 1866.

Eusebius Pamphilus, ecclesiastical historian, was born in Palestine about 264. In the persecution by Diocletian, he assisted the suffering Christians by his exhortations, particularly his friend Pamphilus, whose name out of veneration he assumed. Eusebius was chosen bishop of Casarea about 315. He was the friend of Arius, but nevertheless assisted at the council of Nice. He was also at that of Antioch. The Emperor Constantine had a particular esteem for him, and showed him many tokens of favour. He wrote an 'Ecclesiastical History,' the 'Life of Constantine,' the 'Chronicon,' the 'Evangelical Preparation,' &c. He died about 340. An English translation of the Ecclesiastical History forms part of Bohn's Library.

Eustachio, Bartolomeo, an eminent

French physician of the 16th century. He resided at Lyons, where he learned his anatomy and medicine, and made several important discoveries, of which is the passing from the lungs to the interior cavities the *Transpiration*. Deschamps published this and his *Opuscula* illustrated in 1797. He died in 1576.

Eustathius, an eminent critic and architect of Constantinople, was born at Constantinople, and lived in the 12th century. He wrote commentaries on Homer and Demosthenes the geographer, displaying in the former especially profound philological learning.

Eutropius, the eunuque. (See *Acronius*.)

Eutropius, Flavins, a Latin historian of the 4th century. He was secretary to Constantine the Great, and served under him in his Persian expedition. He wrote an epitome of the history of Rome, of which numerous editions have been printed.

Eutyches, an Arrian and philosopher of Constantinople in the 5th century, who, in opposing the doctrine of Eutychius, fell into the opposite extreme, and denied the human nature of Christ. For this he was excommunicated at a Council at Constantinople, held against him by Flavianus, p. 338, but he had many followers, and the sect existed for a long period after his death. (See *Flavianus*.)

Eve de Clare. (See *Combridge*, *Monks of Clare*, &c.)

Evagrius, historian, was born at Byzantium, in Syria, about 466. He became a successful advocate, and held various public offices. He was author of an Ecclesiastical History, extending over about sixty years, and terminating at the year 523. It is still extant and is esteemed for its fidelity and steadiness. The date of the death of Evagrius is not known.

Evans, John, B. poet minister and theologian, was born at Usk, in Monmouthshire. Having completed his studies at the universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh, he became in 1792 pastor of a congregation in Ward Lane St. London, and subsequently opened a school at Hoxton, which he removed to Elephant and finally relinquished it in 1826. He wrote and compiled several works, but is chiefly known as author of 'A Brief Sketch of the several Denominations into which the Christian World is divided.' Died, 1827.

Evelyn, John, was the son of Richard Evelyn, Esq. of Wotton Surrey, where he was born in 1620. Throughout life he evinced a love for the liberal and useful arts; and having been induced to leave England on account of the civil war, he travelled in France and Italy. He returned home in 1661, and enjoyed the favour of Charles II. after his restoration. On the foundation of the Royal Society he was nominated one of the fellows; soon after which he published his most celebrated work, entitled 'Sylva, or a Discourse of Forest Trees,' &c. In 1664, Evelyn was appointed one of the commissioners of sick and wounded soldiers, also a commissioner for rebuilding

St. Paul's cathedral; and he afterwards held a place at the Board of Trade. In the reign of James II. he was made one of the commissioners for executing the office of Lord Privy Seal, and after the Revolution he was appointed treasurer of Greenwich Hospital. Evelyn was one of the first who improved acoustics, and introduced exotics into this country. At his garden at Sayes Court a curious account may be seen in the Philosophical Transactions. Besides his 'Sylva' he wrote 'Terra, or Philosophical Discourse of Earth,' 'Numismata, or a Discourse of Medals,' 'Scriptura, or a Treatise on His 'Memoirs,' comprehending a curious Diary and Correspondence, have been several times re-published, since 1818, when they first appeared. Besides an interesting 'Memor of Mrs. Evelyn' which is left in MS., edited by Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford; and still more recently a 'History of Religion.' (Iracl. Jan. 27, 1706.) A fine portrait of Evelyn, by L. Watkes, was sent to the National Portrait Institution, (1806).

Evelyn, Sir George Augustus, Warriston. (See *Warriston*.)

Evelynson, Edward, an English painter, celebrated both for landscapes and sea-pieces, was born in 1621. Died 1674.

Everett, Edward, an eminent American scholar, statesman, and orator, was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1794. Educated at Harvard University, he held there for a short time the post of classical tutor, and in 1814, adopting his father's profession, became minister of a Unitarian congregation at Boston. But in the following year he was chosen Eliot Professor of Greek in his own university, and in order to recruit his health, and also more fully to fit himself for that post, he visited Europe, and studied two years at Göttingen. After travelling in Greece and Italy and visiting England, where he made the acquaintance of Scott, Mackintosh, and Romilly, he returned to America, and entered on the duties of the professorship. At the same time he was appointed editor of the 'North American Review,' which office he held four years. The first of the elaborate 'Orations,' for which he became so popular, was delivered in 1824. Elected to Congress in 1825, he remained a member for ten years, and was also, during that period, an influential member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was a supporter of the Whig (Conservative) party, advocated protection, and opposed the anti-slavery agitation. Mr. Everett held the office of Governor of Massachusetts from 1836 till 1839, was named minister at the court of St. James's in 1840, and spent four years in this country. After his return home he was appointed President of Harvard University, but after a short time resigned. In 1863 he became Secretary of State to President Fillmore, and on his retirement the next year was elected senator for Massachusetts. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1860. Mr. Everett has left no important literary work, his reputation resting

chiefly on his speeches. One of these, delivered in 1856, on the character and services of Washington, he is said to have repeated about a hundred times, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon fund. 'His rhetoric,' says a writer in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 'although highly finished, was cold and formal, and he made a much slighter impression as a public speaker than many far less able and eloquent men.' He resembled Lord Macaulay in his tenacity of memory and his profuse and skilful use of historical illustrations. His speeches have appeared in a collected edition, and he wrote a 'Life of Washington' for the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' and a memoir of his political master, Daniel Webster, for an edition of his works. The University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.C.L.; Cambridge and Dublin also recognised his scholarship; and he was an honorary fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and a corresponding member of the Institute of France. Died at Boston, U.S., Jan. 15, 1865. He left two sons and a daughter surviving him. His wife died in 1859.

Evesham, Baron. [Somers, Lord.]

Evliya, a Turkish traveller, born at Constantinople in 1611. He received a good education, and spent forty years in visiting the principal countries of Europe, besides Arabia, Syria, and Persia. He saw Mecca, was employed sometimes as a diplomatist, accompanied armies, and was present at many battles. During the last years of his life he wrote an account of his travels, which is especially curious for the vivid and accurate picture it affords of the mind and ways of thinking of a thorough Turk. Part of this work has been translated into English. Evliya died about 1680.

Evremont, St., Charles Marquetel de St. Denis, Lord of, was born in 1613, and became one of the most lively and amusing writers of his time. He studied the law, but subsequently entered the military service, and obtained the rank of general under the Prince of Condé; but he lost his commission for having indulged his propensity for satire at the expense of the Prince. He then got embroiled with Cardinal Mazarin, was imprisoned in the Bastille, and afterwards escaped a second arrest only by flying to England. He was well received at the gay court of Charles II.; and, after indulging in a life of ease and pleasure, died in 1703.

Ewald, Johannes, an eminent Danish poet, was the son of a clergyman, and was born at Copenhagen, in 1743. Having lost his father while young, and disliking the clerical life, he left his home when but 15 years of age, and enlisted in the Prussian army. Deserting to the Austrian service, he was made a sergeant, and not being able to obtain his discharge when he wished, he deserted again and returned to Denmark. He now pursued a literary life, and produced several excellent works; that to which he owed his earliest distinction as a poet was the 'Temple of Fortune.' His masterpiece is the dramatic

poem entitled 'Balder's Death,' published in 1773. His 'Songs of the Scalds,' and other pieces after the manner of Ossian, gained him great reputation; and he may be said to have surpassed all preceding Danish poets in spirit and originality. Died, 1781.

Ewing, John, an eminent American divine, natural philosopher, and mathematician, was born in Maryland, in 1732. He was pastor to the first Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia; and on visiting Great Britain in 1773, he received from the University of Edinburgh the diploma of D.D. In 1776 he returned home; and in a few years afterwards was made provost of the University of Philadelphia. He also became one of the vice-presidents of the American Philosophical Society. Died, 1802.

Exeter, John Holland, Duke of. [See Pole, William de la.]

Exmouth, Edward Pellew, Viscount, was descended from a Cornish family of respectability, and was born at Dover in 1757. At the age of 13 he entered the navy as a midshipman on board the *Juno* frigate; and during the American war served on Lake Champlain, where he attracted notice by his matchless daring. At the commencement of the war with France in 1793, his services were called into immediate action as captain of the *Nymph*, a 36-gun frigate, which he manned chiefly with Cornish miners; and meeting the *Cléopâtre*, of 40 guns, a 'crack ship of France,' he made her his prize, after a gallant fight. This being the first frigate captured after the commencement of hostilities, he had the honour of knighthood conferred on him. He was next appointed to the command of the *Arethusa*, of 44 guns, and performed many gallant exploits while cruising in the Channel with Sir J. B. Warren's squadron. But Sir Edward also distinguished himself by many acts of self-devotion, courage, and presence of mind, for one of which, namely, the preservation of the crew of the *Dutton*, Indianman, which was shipwrecked, he was created a baronet, and received for an honourable augmentation to his arms a stranded ship for a crest. From 1796 to 1798 a series of daring enterprises well sustained his reputation. In 1799 he removed into *L'Impétueux*, of 74 guns, and in 1800 was despatched, with a squadron, to assist General Maitland in co-operating with the French royalists at Quiberon. During the short peace he was elected M.P. for Barnstaple; but on the resumption of hostilities he hoisted his flag on board *Le Tonnant*, of 80 guns. Soon after this he was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral, and proceeded to the East Indies, as commander-in-chief on that station, which he held till 1809. He had not long returned to this country before he received the command of the fleet in the North Sea; and a year afterwards succeeded Sir Charles Cotton in the more important command of the Mediterranean fleet. For a long period he was engaged in upholding the patriot cause on the eastern coast of Spain, and in co-operating with the British forces

he took Porto-Longone and Piombino; and for his services was created in 1654 marshal of France and governor of Sedan. He refused the *cordón bleu*, which was offered to him by Louis XIV., and to which none but those of ancient descent were properly entitled, because, said he, 'I will not have my mantle decorated by a cross, and my name dishonoured by an imposture.' Died, at Sedan, 1662.

Fabian, Robert, an English chronicler of the 15th century. He was a tradesman of London, and served the offices of alderman and sheriff. His 'Chronicle of England and France' was first printed at London in 1516.

Fabius Maximus Gurgus, Q. [See **Pontius, Caius**.]

Fabius Maximus Rullianus, Quintus, Roman general, six times consul, was son of the consul M. Fabius Ambustus. In B.C. 325, he was master of the horse to the dictator, L. Papirius Cursor, and narrowly escaped death for winning a victory over the Samnites against orders. He distinguished himself in the second Samnite war, was dictator in 315, censor in 304, and in his last consulship, 296, won the great victory of Sentinum over the Samnites and their allies.

Fabius Maximus, Quintus, surnamed **Verrucosus** and **Cunctator**, one of the greatest Roman generals, was grandson of Fabius Gurgus and great grandson of the preceding. He was five times consul, the first time in B.C. 233, and twice dictator. He especially distinguished himself when appointed dictator in 217, by his successful cautious policy in opposing Hannibal; which, however, was misunderstood, and the command was divided between him and Minucius. The latter was saved from the consequences of his own rashness by the generous interference of Fabius. In 209 he retook Tarentum by stratagem. In his old age he opposed Scipio's project of invading Africa. Died, A.C. 203.

Fabius Pictor, Quintus, the first writer of Roman history in prose, who flourished A.C. 225. He was the grandson of C. Fabius Pictor, the earliest known Roman painter. His history of Rome, which was written in Greek, has perished.

Fabre d'Eglantine, Philippe François Nazaire, a French dramatist and member of the National Convention, was born at Carcassonne in 1755. His youth was spent in dissipation, and in unsuccessful attempts as actor, painter, engraver, and musician. In pursuit of literary fame he went to Paris, and when the Revolution broke out he allied himself closely with its leaders, and became a member of the Convention, and of the Committee of Public Safety. He contributed to the fall of the Girondists, and supported in general the most violent measures. At last, he became himself suspected of being an accomplice with 'foreign conspirators,' and was condemned to death at the same time with Danton, April, 1794. Fabre d'Eglantine left several comedies, the best of which is 'Le Philinte de Molière.'

Fabretti, Raffaele, an Italian antiquary, was secretary to Pope Alexander VIII., and carried on his researches chiefly in the neighbourhood of Rome. His horse must have acquired some archæological taste and knowledge, for he would stop, it is said, of his own accord, at any ancient inscription. Fabretti's principal works are 'De Aquis et Aqueductibus veteris Romæ,' 'De Columna Trajani,' and 'Inscriptionum Antiquarum Explicatio.' Born at Urbino, 1620; died at Rome, 1700.

Fabri, Honoré, a learned Jesuit, was born in 1607 at Bellay, and died at Rome in 1688. He wrote 'Physica, seu Rerum Corporearum Scientia,' 6 vols. 4to; 'Synopsis Optica,' 4to; 'De Plantis, de Generatione Animalium, et de Homine,' 4to, &c. He is said by some to have discovered the circulation of the blood before Harvey.

Fabrizio, Gentile da, Italian painter, was born at Fabriano, about 1370. He made great advances both in the theory and practice of his art beyond his predecessors, and gained so great a reputation that he was named 'Egregius magister magistrorum.' He painted at Florence, Orvieto, Rome, Venice, and other cities; the senate of Venice gave him the patrician toga and a pension for life for his picture of the victory of the Venetian fleet over Barbarossa, in 1177; and Michael Angelo pronounced his style to be like his name—'Gentile.' Many of Fabrizio's best works have perished; among them the central panel of his famous altar-piece in the church of San Niccolò, Florence. Jacopo Bellini was a pupil of this master, and named his son after him, Gentile. Died at Rome, after 1450.

Fabricius, Caius, surnamed **Luscinus**, a Roman general, who was twice consul, and gained several victories over the Samnites and Lucanians. He was famed for his integrity and contempt of riches. This was remarkably shown on occasion of his embassy to Pyrrhus in 280 B.C., when he firmly withstood all the attempts of Pyrrhus to allure him into his service. When consul, he discovered to Pyrrhus a plot formed by his physician to poison him; and in gratitude for so noble an act, Pyrrhus released the Roman prisoners without ransom. Fabricius was afterwards censor, and endeavoured to check the growing passion for luxury. He lived a simple life, and died poor.

Fabricius, Johann, son of David Fabricius, a German astronomer, and author of a chronicle of Friesland, was also an astronomer, and the first who, by means of refracting telescopes, discovered the spots on the sun's disk, before they were noticed by Galileo. Died, about 1625.

Fabricius, or Fabrizio, Geronimo, an Italian physician, usually called *Acquapendente*, from the place of his birth. He was a pupil of Fallopius, and held the post of Professor of Anatomy at Padua, with extraordinary reputation, for 40 years. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, studied under this great anatomist, and was led towards his dis-

FABRICIUS

covery by some important hints of his master. He died in 1619. His works on anatomy and surgery form 2 vols. folio.

Fabricius, Johann Albrecht, a learned critic and bibliographer, was born at Leipsic, in 1668. He became Professor of Eloquence at Hamburg, where he died in 1736; leaving behind him a justly-acquired fame for profound and comprehensive erudition. He was author of the '*Bibliotheca Græca*,' 14 vols. 4to, his most valuable work, comprising an account of all Greek authors and their works; '*Bibliotheca Latina*,' '*Codex Apocryphus Novi Testamenti*,' 3 vols. 8vo, and many other learned works.

Fabricius, Johann Christian, a distinguished entomologist, and the friend and pupil of Linnaeus, was born at Tundern, in Sleswick, in 1742. He became counsellor to the king of Denmark, and Professor of Rural and Political Economy; on both of which subjects he wrote; but his life was mainly devoted to the pursuit of his favourite science, for the advancement of which he visited most of the museums in Europe. His '*Systema Entomologiæ*,' and other works on entomology, are esteemed. Died at Copenhagen, in 1807.

Fabrizio, Geronimo. [**Fabricius.**]

Fabroni, Angiolo, a learned Italian, was born at Marradi, in Tuscany, in 1732. He is generally known by his biographies of Italian literati of the 17th and 18th centuries, of which work he published 18 volumes, and left another ready for the press. He also wrote the *Lives* of Lorenzo and Cosmo de' Medici, and of Leo X.; besides editing a literary journal, which extended to 110 volumes. Towards the close of his life he retired to Pisa, became curator of the university, and there died in 1808.

Fabrot, Charles Annibal, a learned jurist, was Professor of Jurisprudence at Aix, in Provence, where he was born in 1681. His principal work, entitled '*Basilicon*,' in 7 vols. folio, is a translation of the *basilica* or laws of the Eastern empire; but he wrote several professional works, and edited some of the Byzantine historians. Died, 1659.

Fabyan, Robert. [**Fabian.**]

Facciolati, Jacopo, an Italian philologist, was born at Torreglia, near Padua, in 1682. He devoted himself to the study of ancient literature; and published new editions of several lexicons, Greek, Latin, and polyglot. Forcellini was his pupil and assistant. The latter having conceived the idea of a Latin lexicon, in which every word, with all its significations, should be contained and illustrated by examples from the classical writers, this immense undertaking occupied the two scholars for nearly 40 years. Died, 1769.

Facini, Pietro, a native of Bologna, who was first a pupil, and afterwards the rival, of Annibale Caracci. He was extensively employed in ornamenting churches and mansions; but few of his frescoes are preserved. Born, 1561; died, 1602.

Fagel, Gaspar, an eminent Dutch statesman, born at Haerlem, in 1629, was grand

FAIRFAX

pensionary of Holland, and distinguished himself not more by the firmness with which he opposed Louis XIV. when he invaded his country, than by the activity with which he supported the prince of Orange in his plans for the expulsion of James II. from England. Died, 1688. He was never married; but the name was well kept up by his nephews and great nephews, five of whom filled important offices in the state; and one of them, **Francis Nicholas**, was a renowned military commander. He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Fleurus, 1690; the defence of Mons, 1691; the siege of Namur, and the capture of Bonn, 1703; in Portugal, and at the great battles of Ramillies and Malplaquet. He died in 1718. —**Henry**, the last of the Fagels who has figured as a statesman, signed the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the Netherlands in 1814, and at all times showed a devoted attachment to the house of Orange.

Fagius, the Latin name of **Paul Saccher**, one of the German reformers, and a celebrated Hebrew scholar. He was born in the Palatinate in 1504, studied at Heidelberg and Strasburg, and became Professor of Hebrew at the latter city. He was afterwards pastor at Lany in Suabia, and for a short time director of a printing-office for Oriental literature, in which office he was assisted by the learned rabbi Elias Levita. In 1549, on the invitation of Cranmer, he accompanied Martin Bucer to England, and became Professor of Theology at Cambridge. He died before the end of the same year. In the reign of Queen Mary his remains, with those of Bucer, were exhumed and publicly burnt with his books, and the two reformers were openly condemned. This sentence was repealed in the reign of Elizabeth. The works of Fagius are grammatical and critical, and include some translations from the Hebrew.

Fahrenheit, Gabriel Daniel, an eminent natural philosopher. He was a native of Dantzic; born in 1686, and died in Holland, in 1736. He is principally known as the inventor of the thermometer-scale which bears his name. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London.

Fairfax, Edward, was the son of Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton, in Yorkshire, and is regarded as one of the great improvers of English versification. Settling at Newhall, in Knareborough Forest, he led the life of a retired country gentleman, devoted to literary pursuits. His chief reputation as a poet rests on his translation of Tasso's '*Jerusalem Delivered*,' which is written in the same stanza as the original, and combines fidelity with vigour of style. He also wrote Eclogues, and a prose work on Demonology, in which he was, it seems, a believer. He died about 1632.

Fairfax, Thomas, Lord, a distinguished commander in the civil wars, was the eldest son of Lord Fairfax, to whose titles and estates he succeeded in 1648. When the disputes between Charles I. and the parliament terminated in

FAIRFORD

open rupture, Fairfax warmly espoused the cause of the latter, and joined his father in making active preparations for the approaching contest. In the earlier part of his career he suffered various checks from the royalist forces, but he retrieved his character at Marston Moor, and was appointed general-in-chief when Essex resigned. He was afterwards victorious at Naseby, reduced the West to obedience, and compelled Colchester to surrender. But he was opposed to the execution of the king; and considerable jealousy appears to have been entertained of him by Oliver Cromwell. At length he resigned the command of the army; and retired for a while from public life. At the Restoration he crossed over to Holland for the purpose of congratulating Charles the Second on his accession, and was formally reconciled to that monarch. He devoted his leisure hours to the encouragement and cultivation of letters, and left behind him a volume of poems and miscellanies, including an interesting sketch of his own life. Died, 1671.

Fairford, Viscount. [Hillsborough.]

Fairholt, Frederick William, F.S.A., a distinguished draughtsman, antiquary, and miscellaneous writer, was born in London in 1814. His father was a Prussian who had been long settled in England. The son, youngest of sixteen children, and the only one who survived infancy, found his first employment as an artist in illustrating the various publications of Charles Knight; and from that time (1835) the story of his life is little more than the list of his numerous works. Among those which he illustrated are Chatto's 'Treatise on Wood Engraving;' Hawkins's 'Silver Coinage of England;' S.C. Hall's 'Mansions of England;' Wright's 'Archæological Album;' the same author's 'Celt, Roman, and Saxon;' and 'Wanderings of an Antiquary;' and Lord Londesborough's 'Miscellanea Graphica,' &c. Of his literary works may be named the learned 'History of Costume in England' (1846), 'The House of Shakespeare Illustrated and Described,' a 'Dictionary of Terms in Art,' a 'History of Tobacco,' and a book of travel, entitled 'Up the Nile and back again.' He edited the dramatic works of John Lilly, and several volumes of old English poems and songs, contributed to the 'Art Journal' for more than twenty years, and from 1845 to 1852 held the office of draughtsman to the British Archæological Association. Mr. Fairholt bequeathed his books on Pageants to the Society of Antiquaries; his works on Costume to the British Museum; and his Shakespearian collection to Stratford-upon-Avon. He died at Brompton, April 3, 1866.

Faithorne, William, an English engraver of the 17th century, whose works were very numerous and popular. He chiefly engraved portraits, and among them are those of Queen Henrietta Maria, Cromwell, Milton, Hobbes, Fairfax, &c. He also published a book on the 'Art of Graving and Etching.' Died, 1691.

FALCONER

His son, **William**, was also an engraver, but died young.

Falconer, Hugh, botanist and palæontologist, Vice-President of the Royal Society, was born in Morayshire, in 1808. He was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and at the university of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. He entered the East India Company's service and went to India in 1833, as assistant surgeon, and, before he had been there a year, was chosen, for his love and knowledge of botany, to be superintendent of the botanical gardens at Seharunpoor. Thence he passed to a similar post at Calcutta, where he remained, an ardent and laborious student of nature and science, till about 1854. His services to science were of high importance and in various fields. As palæontologist he explored the lower ranges of the Himalaya, and formed a very large collection of fossil remains, which he also classified and described. The first establishment of tea plantations in Assam, and the introduction of the Peruvian bark-tree into the Himalaya, were owing to his suggestions. After his return to Europe he visited the drift of Amiens, the caves of southern France and Sicily, and the bone-caves of Gibraltar. His published writings are few, and inadequately represent his varied acquirements and his valuable contributions to science. They consist of his 'Fossil Zoology of the Zewalik Hills,' the 'Descriptive Catalogue of the Fossil Remains of Vertebrata in the Museum of Bengal,' and memoirs contributed to the Royal and Geological Society's Transactions. Died at London, 31st January, 1866.

Falconer, Thomas, known as the author of 'Chronological Tables,' &c., was born at Chester, in 1736, and died in 1792.

Falconer, William, an English poet and writer on naval affairs, was born at Edinburgh, about 1730. When very young, he went to sea in the merchant service, and had risen to the situation of second mate, when the vessel to which he belonged was cast away. Thus furnished with the incidents of his 'Shipwreck,' the poem was published in 1762, and dedicated to Edward, Duke of York, by whose patronage the author was appointed a midshipman on board the Royal George, and next a purser in the Glory. In 1769 he was appointed purser of the Aurora, which ship was never heard of after she quitted the Cape of Good Hope, in December, 1769, and was therefore supposed to have foundered at sea and perished with all her crew. Besides 'The Shipwreck,' Falconer wrote some minor poems, and a 'Nautical Dictionary.'

Falconer, William, a distinguished physician, born at Chester, in 1743. He settled at Bath, and became physician to the hospital. He was author of numerous works on medical and other topics, in which he displayed not only extensive knowledge, but philosophic thought and acute discernment. Among them are an 'Essay on the Bath Waters,' 'Remarks on the Influence of Climate, &c. on Man,'

'Influence of the Passions on the Disorders of the Body,' &c. Died at Bath, in 1824.

Falconet, Etienne Maurice, a celebrated French sculptor, was born at Paris, in 1716. He was apprenticed to a cutter of barbers' blocks, became an excellent modeller, and, assisted by Lemoine, the sculptor, rose to eminence. His figure of 'Milo of Crotona' procured him admission to the Academy in 1745. In 1766 he was invited to Russia, to execute the colossal statue of Peter the Great, and there he resided 12 years. His writings on the fine arts form 6 vols. 8vo. Died, 1791.

Falieri, Marino, a Venetian noble, succeeded Andrea Dandolo as Doge of Venice, in 1354. He had previously commanded the troops of the republic at the siege of Zara, in Dalmatia, where he gained a brilliant victory over the king of Hungary; and was afterwards ambassador to Genoa and Rome. When he succeeded to the office of Doge, he was 76 years of age, and had a young and beautiful wife. Jealous of Michael Steno, he quarrelled with and was insulted by him at a masquerade; but Steno being sentenced to no more than a month's imprisonment for his offence, Falieri, burning with revenge, entered into a conspiracy with the plebeians to overturn the government and massacre the patricians. On the night before it was to be carried into effect, the plot was discovered, and Falieri suffered decapitation, April 17, 1355. His character is delineated with historical truth by Lord Byron, in one of his noblest tragedies:

Falk, or Falck, John Peter, a Swedish naturalist and traveller, was a pupil of Linnæus. Having finished his studies at Upsal, he went to St. Petersburg and was engaged by the Imperial Academy of Sciences to assist in exploring the Russian dominions. After some years spent in this employment, he was attacked with hypochondria, and while at Kasan, in 1774, he killed himself with a pistol. His travels were afterwards published in 3 vols.

Falkland, Henry Cary, Viscount, son of Sir Edward Cary, master of the jewel office to Queen Elizabeth and to James I., was made comptroller of the king's household, and elevated to the (Scotch) peerage of Falkland in 1620. Subsequently he was made Lord Deputy of Ireland, but the Catholic party being much opposed to him, he resigned the difficult post in 1629, after having occupied it about seven years. He was a man of considerable literary talent, and published 'Letters to the Duke of Buckingham,' 'A History of that unfortunate Prince, Edward II.,' &c. Died, 1633.

Falkland, Lucius Cary, Viscount, son of the preceding, was born at Burford about 1610. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Cambridge; on inheriting a large fortune, married, and in happy retirement devoted himself to earnest study, enjoying the society of Selden, Chillingworth, and other eminent men. In 1639 he accompanied the expedition to Scotland, and in the follow-

ing year entered parliament. On the trial of Strafford he interposed in behalf of moderation and delay. His purity and sensitiveness of character made him incapable of being a partisan, and also unfitted him for action in such stormy times. In 1641 the king succeeded, through the agency of Clarendon, in attaching Falkland to the royalist cause, and made him secretary of state. But Falkland distrusted the king and despised the court; and the king feared him. Though he thenceforth attended the king, his sympathies were on the side of freedom, and the distractions and calamities of his country broke his heart. He was among the first who fell at the first battle of Newbury, September 20, 1643, according to his presentiment, and his body was found on the following day.

Fallopio, Gabriello (Latin, **Fallopius**), an eminent anatomist and physician, was born at Modena; studied at Ferrara and Padua; was Professor of Anatomy for three years at Pisa; and lastly, filled the chair of Anatomy and Surgery at Padua, where he remained till his death, in 1562. He was the first who accurately described the vessels and bones of the fœtus; and his account of the Fallopian tubes has served to perpetuate his name. His chief work is entitled 'Observationes Anatomice.'

Fallows, Fearon, a distinguished mathematician and astronomer, was born at Cockermouth in 1789. In 1821 he was appointed to the office of Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope. During the two following years, though furnished with but few instruments, he formed a catalogue of 273 stars of the southern hemisphere. His observations were interrupted by the failure of his health, and he died at Simon's Town in 1831.

Fanshawe, Sir Richard, a statesman and poet, was born at Ware Park, Herts, in 1608, and was educated at Cambridge. In 1635 he was sent ambassador to Spain, whence, in 1641, he returned, and acted steadily for the royal cause. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and closely confined for a considerable time; but at last recovered his liberty, and went to Breda, where he was knighted by Charles II., in 1656. At the Restoration he was made master of requests, and sent to Portugal to negotiate the marriage of the king with the Infanta Catherine. In 1664 he was sent ambassador to Spain, and died there in 1666. He translated into English the 'Pastor Fido,' or Faithful Shepherd, of Guarini; also the 'Lusiad' of Camoens. His letters during his embassies in Spain and Portugal were printed in 1702.

Fant, Erik Michael, Professor of History at the university of Upsal, was born in Sweden in 1754, obtained the post of sub-librarian to the university at the age of 25, and became in 1781 Professor of History. He held his professorship for thirty-five years. He is chiefly known as projector and editor of a valuable collection of early Swedish historians, entitled 'Scriptores Rerum Suecicarum Medii

FARE

Aevi,' of which he did not live to see the publication, and which remains unfinished. Died, 1817.

Fare, Anne Louis Henri de la, cardinal, archbishop of Sens, was born in La Vendée in 1752. He early obtained ecclesiastical preferment, was agent-general of the clergy in Burgundy in 1784, and bishop of Nancy four years later. He was chosen deputy to the States-General in 1789, and made the opening speech; emigrated and was agent to the Bourbon princes till the Restoration, when he returned to France with them and became almoner to the duchess of Angoulême. He was subsequently appointed archbishop of Sens, and in 1823 was created cardinal. Died, 1829.

Farel, Guillaume, one of the most celebrated of the French reformers, was born near Gap in 1489. He was early distinguished for his piety and his zeal in all observances of the Catholic Church. He studied at Paris, and was there a disciple of Lefèvre d'Étaples; under whose influence he began to study the Bible, and soon adopted the reformed faith. His fervency and impetuosity of disposition, while it made him an effective preacher, brought him frequently into trouble, and he led a very unsettled life, seldom staying long anywhere. In 1524 he was at Basel, where he was the friend of Zwingle, Myconius, and Haller. Erasmus, reserved and cowardly, got him expelled. At Strasburg he was the associate of Bucer and Capito. We next find him preaching at Montbéliard, Metz, Aigle, and other Swiss towns, with great success though in the face of great dangers. In 1532 he preached at Geneva, but was expelled, and a second mission ended in the same way. In 1534 he went a third time, and reform was established. Two years later he was joined by Calvin, to whom he resigned the conduct of affairs. Again banished in 1538, he undertook to organise the church of Neuchâtel, and afterwards preached at various places, returning, however, to Neuchâtel. He accompanied Beza in 1557 on a mission to seek the aid of the Protestant princes of Germany for the Vaudois, and he went once again to the same princes on behalf of the Protestants of France. Farel married at the age of 69; visited Calvin on his death-bed in 1564; and died at Neuchâtel in 1565. He left numerous writings, chiefly of temporary interest, and no sermons.

Farey, John, an eminent surveyor and geologist, was born at Woburn, Bedfordshire, in 1766. He made a survey of the county of Derby, which was published in 2 vols.; but his great service was a careful examination of the relative position of the strata throughout Great Britain, and a collection of illustrative mineral specimens. Died, 1826.

Faria y Sousa, Manuel de, a Portuguese historian and poet, was born at Souto, in Portugal, about 1590, and was for some time secretary to the Marquis of Castel Rodrigo, ambassador at Rome. He wrote various historical works relative to Portugal and its foreign

FARMER

possessions, several volumes of poems, &c. Died in 1649.

Farinato, Paolo, an eminent painter of Verona, whose numerous works were distinguished by freedom of design, boldness of colouring, and great facility of execution. His principal work is the 'Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes,' painted for the church of St. George, Verona. Born, 1522; died, 1606.

Farinelli, a Neapolitan singer of great eminence, whose real name was **Carlo Broschi**, was born at Naples, in 1705. He studied under Porpora, and went from Rome to Vienna, where the Emperor, Charles VI., loaded him with rich presents. In 1734 he came to London, and, by the magic of his singing, so delighted the public, that Handel was obliged to dismiss a rival company over which he presided. Many extraordinary stories are related of his vocal skill, and of his command over the feelings and sympathies of his audience. Died, 1782.

Farini, Carlo Luigi, a distinguished Italian statesman and historian, was born at Russi, in the States of the Church, in 1822. He studied at Bologna and attained distinction as a physician and medical writer. A political exile in 1843, he returned after the amnesty published by Pius IX., was chosen deputy for Faenza, and appointed Director-general of health and of the prisons. Exiled again in 1848, and a third time after the French occupation of Rome, he was called in 1850 to the office of Minister of the Interior in Piedmont. After nine months he retired; supported liberal measures in the Chamber, and edited the journal 'Il Piemonte.' Farini took a prominent part in the negotiations with the Emperor Napoleon III. preceding the war against Austria in 1859, and was made Dictator of Modena, which, together with Parma, was by his influence annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia. In 1860 he was appointed Commissioner Extraordinary from the Court of Turin to Naples. His principal literary work is the 'Stato Romano dall'anno 1815 all'anno 1850,' which has been translated into English, three volumes by Mr. Gladstone, and the fourth by a lady. Farini wrote also a continuation of 'Botta's History of Italy,' 'Letters on the Italian Question to Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone,' &c. Died at Genoa, August 1, 1866.

Farmer, Anthony. [See Hough, John.]

Farmer, Hugh, a dissenting divine, born near Shrewsbury in 1714; was a pupil of Dr. Doddridge, and held the office of pastor to a congregation at Walthamstow for forty years. He was author of a bold 'Essay on the Demoniacs of the New Testament,' opposing the popular belief, and of several other theological treatises. Died, 1787.

Farmer, Richard, a divine and antiquary, was born at Leicester in 1735, and educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. In 1767 he took the degree of B.A., and became one of the preachers at Whitehall. He subsequently became Vice-Chancellor and Librarian of the uni-

versity; and also obtained prebends at Lichfield and Canterbury, the latter of which he exchanged for a canonry at St. Paul's. In his 'Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare,' a work of no critical value, he maintains that all the knowledge of ancient history and mythology possessed by the poet was drawn from translations. Died, 1797.

Farnaby, or Farnable, Thomas, an eminent schoolmaster, was born in London about 1575, and was admitted a servitor of Merton College, Oxford, in 1590. Hence he was drawn away by a Jesuit, whom he accompanied to Spain; but being disgusted with his new connection, he escaped, and about 1596 accompanied Drake and Hawkins on one of their expeditions; after which he served as a soldier in the Low Countries. On his return to England he kept a school at Martock, in Somersetshire, whence he removed to London, and gained great reputation as a teacher. From London he removed with many of his pupils to Sevenoaks, in Kent; in the neighbourhood of which town he purchased an estate, long in the possession of the family, which was raised to the baronetage in 1726. He wrote various school books; besides Commentaries on Juvenal, Persius, Martial, and other classic authors. Died, 1647.

Farnese, the name of an illustrious Italian family, many of the members of which filled the highest situations in church and state.—**Alessandro**, who became cardinal and pope. [*See Paul III.*]—**Pier Luigi**, his natural son, was the first Duke of Parma and Placentia; a dignity to which he was raised by his father in 1545. By his tyranny and vices he provoked a conspiracy of his subjects, and was assassinated in 1547.—**Alessandro**, son of Pier Luigi, was born in 1520, and created a cardinal by his grandfather, Pope Paul III. He was dean of the sacred College, and distinguished himself highly by his learning and his virtues; while as a statesman his talents were such as to obtain for him the office of nuncio to the courts of Vienna and Paris. Died, 1589.

Farnese, Alessandro, Duke of Parma, one of the greatest generals of his age, was son of Ottavio Farnese, second duke of Parma, and Margaret of Austria, and was born about 1555. He served in the Spanish armies under Don John of Austria, and distinguished himself at the battle of Lepanto. In 1577 he conducted the Spanish forces to Flanders, and under Don John contributed to re-establish the power of Spain. He soon after became governor of the Netherlands, recovered many of the principal towns, and won over the Catholic population; in 1590 invaded France, and without risking a battle, compelled Henry IV. to raise the siege of Paris; had to contend on his return to the Netherlands with Maurice of Nassau; and in 1592 again invaded France and compelled Henry to raise the siege of Rouen. Died at Arras at the close of the same year, of a wound received before Caudebec.

Farquhar, George, dramatist, was born at

Londonderry, in 1678, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, from which he either eloped or was expelled for irregular conduct. He came to London with his friend Wilks the actor, and commenced his career of dramatic authorship. His first production, 'Love and a Bottle,' was performed at Drury Lane Theatre with success in 1698, about which time he attracted the favour of the earl of Orrery, who procured him a lieutenancy in his own regiment. In 1700 he added to his reputation by 'The Constant Couple,' a comedy in which, under the character of Sir Harry Wildair, he exhibited a lively picture of the foppish fine gentleman of the age. He died in 1707, at the premature age of 29, and during the run of his last and best play, 'The Beaux' Stratagem.' Farquhar's wit is genuine and spontaneous, his characters are obviously drawn from nature, and his incidents well arranged. His libertinism of language and sentiment was the vice of the age rather than of the author, whose offence in this respect was less glaring than that of many of his contemporaries.

Farrant, Richard, an English musician. He held situations in the Chapel Royal and St. George's Chapel, Windsor, from 1564 to 1580, and is remarkable for the devout and solemn style of his compositions.

Farrar, Nicholas. [*Ferrar.*]

Farren, Eliza, Countess of Derby, was the daughter of a surgeon at Cork, who failing in his profession, became a provincial actor, and died young, leaving his family in destitute circumstances. Eliza was born in 1759; made her first appearance at Liverpool, when 14 years of age; and in 1777 appeared at the Haymarket Theatre, London, as Miss Hardcastle, in 'She Stoops to Conquer.' She afterwards played at Drury Lane and Covent Garden; and eventually succeeded Mrs. Abingdon in her principal characters, which she played with great éclat. At this period she was much noticed by persons of distinction, and she conducted the private theatricals at the duke of Newcastle's house in Privy Gardens, where Lord Derby, Lord Henry Fitzgerald, Charles Fox, Lord John Townshend, the Hon. Mrs. Damer, and others, assumed the principal characters. An honourable attachment for the accomplished actress was soon after formed by Lord Derby; and, in 1797, on the death of Lady Derby, from whom his lordship had been for some years separated, he raised Miss Farren to the rank of a countess. Died, 1829.

Fastolf, Sir John, a renowned English general, was descended of an ancient and honourable Norfolk family, and was born about 1378. He was left under the guardianship of John, Duke of Bedford, afterwards regent of France; married the wealthy widow of Sir Stephen Scrope, in Ireland, in 1408, and soon after appears to have gone abroad as a soldier, being employed by Henry IV., Henry V., and Henry VI., in the wars in France for upwards of forty years. He served with distinction at the battle of Agincourt and

FAUCHER

at the siege of Rouen, and soon after the latter was knighted. In 1423 he was named lieutenant for the king and regent in Normandy, and governor of Anjou and Maine; and before the battle of Verneuil was created knight-banneret. For other services he was chosen, in 1425, K.C.G. He was charged with the convey of supplies to the besieged in Orleans, defeated the French at the 'battle of herrings,' and succeeded in his undertaking. At the battle of Patay, in 1429, he is said to have saved himself by running away. He was afterwards lieutenant of Caen in Normandy, ambassador to the Council of Basel, and ambassador to conclude peace with France. He returned to England in 1440, and died at his family seat at Caistor, near Yarmouth, in November, 1459.

Faucher, Leon, an eminent writer on political economy and financial questions, was born at Limoges, in France, in 1803. He received his education at the college of Toulouse, where he attained great distinction. He went to Paris in 1825, became tutor to the sons of M. Dailly, 'Maitre de Poste;' and about the same time entered upon a connection with the press. The Revolution of 1830, by promoting many of its leaders to important political employments, opened to him the editorship of the Journal 'Le Temps.' He subsequently became editor of the 'Courrier Français,' and, in 1838, began to contribute to the 'Revue des Deux Mondes' a series of papers on financial questions, which have given him high rank among the political economists of his age. In the last years of Louis Philippe's reign he sat as deputy for Rheims, entered keenly into the political contests of the day, and ardently opposed M. Guizot. When that minister's hostility to reform led to the overthrow of the monarchy in 1848, M. Faucher obtained a seat in the National Assembly, and became, for a short period, minister of the interior during the presidency of Louis Napoleon. After the *coup d'état* of Dec. 1851, he was offered the post of senator; but he refused to serve the despotic government then established, and retired from public life. Died, at Marseilles, in 1854.

Faujas de St. Fond, Barthélemi, an eminent French geologist, was born at Montélimart, in 1741; became professor at the Museum of Natural History; and wrote various works connected with his favourite pursuit; among which are 'The Mineralogy of Volcanoes,' 'A Natural History of Dauphiné,' 'A Journey in England, Scotland, and the Hebrides,' &c. Died, 1819.

Faust or **Fust, Johann**, one of the three artists to whom the invention of printing has been ascribed, was the son of a goldsmith at Mentz. The other two were Gutenberg and Schöffer; to the former of whom the invention of printing with wooden blocks is attributed; and to the latter, who married the daughter of Faust, is allowed the honour of having invented punches and matrices, by means of which the art was carried to perfection. Faust

FAWKES

became the partner of Gutenberg in 1450. [See **Gutenberg**.] It has been related that, when Faust went to Paris to sell a second edition of his Bible of 1462, he was arrested on the suspicion that he produced his volumes by magic; but this story is now admitted to be a fable. It probably arose from the extreme similarity between the earliest printed characters and the writing of the caligraphers. There is reason to believe that Faust died of the plague in 1466.

Faust or **Faustus**, Dr. **Johann**, the famous magician, about whose name and existence so many obscuring legends have grown, lived in the beginning of the 16th century, and was probably born at Knittlingen, in Suabia. After receiving his education at Wittenberg, he went to Ingolstadt, where he studied medicine, astrology, and magic, and occupied himself in alchemical experiments. That he was a man of great scientific acquirements there is little doubt; and, according to legendary tradition, he made use of his power in a manner calculated to inspire his countrymen with a belief that he had familiar dealings with the devil. The story of Dr. Faustus furnished the subject of a remarkable dramatic poem by Christopher Marlowe, and has been immortalized by the genius of Goethe.

Fawcett, John, an eminent actor, was the son of an actor of humble pretensions at Drury Lane Theatre, and was born in London, in 1769. At the age of 15 he was apprenticed to a linen-draper, but clandestinely left the shop for the Margate Theatre, where, under the name of Foote, he made his first appearance. In 1791 he made his bow to a London audience, at Covent Garden, as Caleb, in 'He would be a Soldier.' His reputation was established by his representation of Dr. Pangloss, Ollapod, Caleb Quotem, and Job Thornberry. In 1798 he joined the Haymarket company, and became two years later acting manager of that theatre. In 1813 he appeared at the English Opera, and in 1816 rejoined the Haymarket. He afterwards became manager of Covent Garden Theatre, which situation he held till his retirement from the stage in 1836. Died, 1837.

Fawcett, Sir William, a distinguished military officer, was a native of Yorkshire. Entering young into the army, he served under General Elliot, with reputation, in the Seven Years' War, and was made aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Granby. He was soon after promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Guards, and continued to rise gradually till he became colonel in the army, knight of the Bath, and governor of Chelsea Hospital. Sir William translated the 'Reveries' of Marshal Saxe. Born, 1728; died, 1804.

Fawkes, Guy, one of the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot, was born in Yorkshire, of a respectable family, and enlisted in the Spanish army in the Netherlands. There he was found by Winter, one of the conspirators, and with him returned to England, in 1604,

FAYETTE

agreeing to assist in the plot. He passed under the name of Johnson, as servant to Thomas Percy, another conspirator, and was placed in the house next the parliament house. He collected the necessary materials, and made the preparations in the coal-cellar under the House of Lords; was sent to the Netherlands on a mission to Sir William Stanley and Owen; and was chosen to the dangerous office of firing the mine. The government having learnt the great secret, the house and cellar were searched, and Fawkes was there arrested, Nov. 5, 1605. He made no attempt at concealment, was soon after tried, and on January 31, 1606, was executed at Westminster with several of the other conspirators.

Fayette. [*Lafayette.*]

Fazio, Bartolomeo, an historian and biographer of the 15th century, was by birth a Genoese. He was patronized by Alfonso, king of Naples, at whose instance he translated Arrian's History of Alexander into Latin; but his most important work is entitled 'De Viris Illustribus,' containing brief accounts of the most famous of his contemporaries.

Feckenham, John de, the last Abbot of Westminster, was born in the Worcestershire village from which he took his name. He was early sent to the abbey of Evesham, and thence to Oxford University, after which he took orders, and became chaplain first to the bishop of Worcester, and then to Bonner, bishop of London. When the Reformation commenced, he opposed it with spirit, and was sent to the Tower on the accession of Edward VI., where he remained till the accession of Queen Mary. The queen made him her chaplain, and sent him to Lady Jane Grey, to convert her, if possible, to the Catholic faith. Feckenham became dean of St. Paul's, and in 1556 he was made abbot of Westminster. He remained a firm opponent of the Reformation, refused, it is said, an offer of the archbishopric of Canterbury, was several times imprisoned, and at last in the Isle of Ely, where he died, in 1585.

Federici-Camillo, Italian dramatist, was a native of Piedmont. His real name was **Viasolo**, and he was born in 1751. He became an advocate at Turin, but his passion for the stage led him to quit the law, and join a company of players. He lived afterwards at Venice and at Padua, and composed his plays for the theatres of those cities. He gained a great reputation, but his health failed him, and he died in 1802. His 'Opere Teatrali' are published in 14 vols.

Feth, Rhyvils, a popular Dutch poet, was born at Zwolle in 1753, studied at Leyden, and graduated doctor of laws, married in 1772, and spent a long life, for the most part, in literary retirement. He filled for some time the office of burgomaster of Zwolle. His voluminous writings consist of didactic poems, among which are 'The Grave' and 'Old Age;' spirited patriotic odes and songs; tragedies, the best of which are 'Thirsa' and 'Lady Jane Grey;'

FELLENBERG

novels, an 'Essay on Epic Poetry,' and many religious works, mostly of the prize-essay kind. He lost his wife in 1813, and died in 1824.

Félibien, André, a writer on the fine arts, was born at Chartres, France, in 1619. He studied at Paris; after which he went as secretary to the French embassy at Rome, and there formed an intimacy with the celebrated painter, Nicolas Poussin. On his return to France he was appointed superintendent of the royal buildings, and of arts and manufactures. His principal works are 'Entretiens sur les Vies et sur les Ouvrages des plus excellents Peintres,' and 'Principes de l'Architecture, de la Sculpture, de la Peinture,' &c. Died, 1695.

Félibien, Jean François, eldest son of the foregoing, succeeded to the offices held by his father, and wrote a work on the lives and writings of the most celebrated architects. Died, 1733.

Félibien, Michel, brother of the preceding, was born at Chartres, in 1666, became a Benedictine of the Congregation of St. Maur, and died in 1719. He wrote a 'Histoire de l'Abbaye Royale de Saint-Denis en France,' and projected a History of the City of Paris, which he did not live to complete.

Felicitissimus. [*See Cyprian, St.*]

Felix V. [*See Amadeus VIII.*]

Fell, Samuel, Dean of Christchurch, was born in London, in 1594, and educated at Westminster School, whence he proceeded to Christchurch, Oxford, in 1601. During the civil war he was a staunch adherent of the royal cause, and was ejected in 1647 from the office of Vice-Chancellor of the university; and he died Feb. 1, 1649. The news of the execution of Charles I. is said to have broken his heart.

Fell, Dr. John, Bishop of Oxford, son of the preceding, was born at Longworth, in Berkshire, in 1625, and educated at Christchurch, Oxford, of which his father was dean. In the civil war he was, like his father, ejected from the college for his loyalty. At the Restoration he was made canon and dean of Christchurch; in 1666 he became Chancellor of the university, and ten years later he was raised to the see of Oxford. He was a learned prelate, and a liberal benefactor to his college, the magnificent tower of which, called the 'Tom Gate,' he built. Several valuable works from his pen are extant; among others a Latin translation of Wood's 'History and Antiquities of Oxford University,' in 2 vols. folio; a 'Paraphrase on St. Paul's Epistles,' &c. Died, 1686.

Fellenberg, Emanuel de, whose labours in the cause of education have earned for him a world-wide reputation, was born at Berne in Switzerland, in 1771. His father was of patrician rank, and a member of the government of Berne; his mother was a great-granddaughter of the celebrated Dutch admiral Van Tromp. He went to the university of Tübingen in 1790, to complete his studies in civil law; but these he soon abandoned for the more congenial

pursuit of politics and philosophy. In order to acquaint himself with the moral state of his countrymen, he spent much time in travelling through Switzerland, usually on foot, with his knapsack at his back. Immediately after the fall of Robespierre in 1794, he visited Paris. During his sojourn there he perceived the storm which was impending over Switzerland, and hastened back to warn his countrymen. But his predictions were disbelieved, and his warnings disregarded. Berne was taken, and the cause lost before any efficient force could be organized; and Fellenberg was proscribed, a price was set upon his head, and he was compelled to fly into Germany. He was, however, soon recalled, and sent to Paris, to remonstrate against the oppressive conduct of the agents of the French republic; but the want of good faith and public spirit on the part of his own government confirmed his disgust with public life, and he resolved to change a political career for the more peaceful pursuits of agriculture and education. To promote the object so dear to his heart, he became a member of the Council of Education at Berne; but convinced that nothing adequate could be accomplished by legislative commissions, he resolved to form on his own estate a model institution, in which it should be proved what education could accomplish for the benefit of humanity. In pursuance of his great design, he purchased in 1799 the estate called Hofwyl, two leagues from Berne; and his life forms, thenceforward, an important page in the records of benevolent enterprise. But it would be impossible within our limits to give even an outline of the various schemes for the improvement and diffusion of education that emanated from M. de Fellenberg during the long period of forty-five years that followed: of the skill and tact with which he defeated the combinations of interested and jealous opponents; and the success which ultimately crowned his labours. Died, Nov. 21st, 1844.

Fellowes, Robert, LL.D., a writer chiefly on religious and political subjects, was born in Norfolk in 1770. He was educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1801; and was ordained in 1795; but he gradually relinquished the doctrines of the Church of England, and adopted the opinions maintained in the work which he published in 1836, under the title of 'The Religion of the Universe.' He was the intimate friend of Dr. Parr and the Baron Maseres; the former presented him to Queen Caroline, whose cause he espoused with great zeal; and the latter left him nearly £200,000, which enabled him at once to gratify his own tastes for literature and to benefit his fellow-creatures. He entered with much spirit into the project of establishing a university in London, supporting it both by his counsel and his purse; and on recovering from a tedious illness, to express his gratitude to Dr. Elliottson, he founded two annual gold medals, called the Fellowes medals, for the greatest proficients in clinical science. Died, 1847.

Fellows, Sir Charles, traveller, discoverer of the Xanthian marbles, was born at Nottingham, in 1799. He first explored the valley of the Xanthus, in Lycia, in 1838, and discovered the remains of the two cities of Xanthus, the old capital, and Tlos. Under the auspices of the trustees of the British Museum he made further explorations in Lycia in 1839 and 1841, and on the latter occasion succeeded in obtaining and shipping for England the valuable marbles now occupying the Lycian saloon at the Museum. He was knighted by the Queen in 1845. Sir Charles Fellows wrote 'Travels and Researches in Asia Minor,' a volume which comprises the separate Journals of his first two explorations; 'Coins of Ancient Lycia before the Reign of Alexander,' &c. Died, November, 1860.

Feltham, Owen, was born early in the 17th century, in Suffolk. Little more is known of him than that he resided many years in the family of the Earl of Thomond, during which period he published, in 1628, a work of great merit, entitled 'Resolves, Divine, Political, and Moral,' which passed through 12 editions before the year 1709. Died, probably about 1678.

Felton, John. [See Buckingham, Duke of, and Pius V.]

Feltre, Henri Jacques Guillaume Clarke, Duke of, was born in 1765, at Landrecies, where his father was a keeper of the public stores. In 1781 he entered the military school at Paris; in 1790 he came to London with the French embassy, and afterwards served in the infantry and cavalry, until he was suspended, and imprisoned as a noble. He was subsequently employed by Carnot; and the Directory, in 1795, created him general of division. In 1807 he was made minister of war, and shortly after created Duke of Feltre. Though indebted to Buonaparte for his dukedom, he contributed towards the restoration of the Bourbons, and held office under the government at his death, which took place in 1818.

Fénélon, François de Salignac de la Motte, Archbishop of Cambray, was born in 1651, at the Château de Fénélon, in Périgord, of a family illustrious in church and state. He studied at Cahors and Paris, and made such progress in his studies, that, in his 15th year, he preached with great applause. At the age of 24 Fénélon took holy orders, and commenced his regular ministerial functions in the parish of St. Sulpice. He was afterwards appointed chief of a mission for the conversion of 'heretics' in Saintonge and Aunis; and on his return he became known to the public as a writer, by a work 'Sur le Ministère des Pasteurs,' and a treatise 'De l'Education des Filles.' In 1689 Louis XIV. intrusted to him the education of his grandsons, the Dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri. Fénélon was successful in forming the mind of the young Duke of Burgundy, heir presumptive to the throne of France, and sowed the seeds of every princely virtue in his heart; but his premature

FENN

death blasted the pleasing anticipations entertained respecting him. In 1694 Fénelon was created Archbishop of Cambray; soon after which a theological dispute with Bossuet, his former instructor, respecting the devotional mysticism of the celebrated Madame Guyon, whose opinions Fénelon defended in his book entitled 'Explication des Maximes des Saints,' terminated in his condemnation by Pope Innocent XII., and his banishment to his diocese by Louis XIV. From this time he lived in his diocese, sustaining the venerable character of a Christian philosopher, and scrupulously performing his sacred duties. His works in the departments of philosophy, theology, and the belles lettres, have immortalized his name. He was familiar with the best models of ancient and modern times, and in his life was animated by a gentle spirit of benevolence. In person and manners Fénelon was one of the most attractive of men. He wrote many excellent works; among the chief of which may be reckoned his 'Dialogues of the Dead,' 'Dialogues on Eloquence,' &c. But his most celebrated production is his romance entitled 'The Adventures of Telemachus,' in which he endeavoured to exhibit a model for the education of a prince. It was first published without his consent, and several passages being offensive to the king, it was suppressed. It became afterwards widely popular, and was translated into all the languages of Europe. Fénelon's death was accelerated by the overturning of his carriage, which brought on a fever, of which he died in Jan. 1716.

Fenn, Sir John, antiquary, was born in 1739, at Norwich, and was educated at Caius College, Cambridge. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and selected and published the well-known collection of letters, in 5 vols., written by members of the Paston family. The authenticity of these famous Paston Letters having been impugned by Mr. Hermann Merivale, was discussed by the Society of Antiquaries. The question was set at rest by the production (Nov. 1865) of the original MSS. of the fifth volume, and by the subsequent report of the committee appointed to collate the fifth volume with the manuscripts. These are pronounced genuine, and the printed book a substantially faithful reproduction of them. The MSS. of the first four volumes were given by Sir John Fenn to George III., and it is hoped they may yet be found in the Royal Collections. Died in 1794.

Fenton, Elijah, an English poet, was born at Shelton, near Newcastle, in Staffordshire, in 1683. Having received a classical education, the Earl of Orrery, in 1710, made him his private secretary, and placed his eldest son under his care. Fenton afterwards lived with Lady Trumbull as tutor to her son, and died at her seat in Berkshire, in 1730. He became acquainted with most of the wits of the age; assisted Pope in his translation of the *Odyssey*; and published 'Mariamne,' a tragedy, and the *Lives of Milton and Waller*.

Ferdinand V., the Catholic, King of

FERDINAND

Spain, son of John II., king of Navarre and Aragon, was born in 1452. He married, in 1469, the Princess Isabella of Castile, in whose right he succeeded, on the death of her brother, Henry IV., to the throne of Castile. A rival claimant, Joanna, was supported by Alfonso, king of Portugal, who invaded Leon and was defeated by Ferdinand at Toro, in 1476. Three years later Ferdinand succeeded his father in the kingdom of Aragon, thus reuniting the two crowns of Castile and Aragon. He applied himself to the reform of the great abuses in the administration, and in 1480, at the instigation of Torquemada, established the Inquisition at Seville, and, after courageous resistance on the part of the people, at Saragossa also. One of the greatest events of this reign was the conquest of Granada. The war with the Moors began in 1483; victory after victory attended the arms of Ferdinand, and in 1492 the capital city was taken after a siege of eight months. The 'two kings,' as Ferdinand and Isabella were called, made their entrance in January, 1493. The dominion of the Moors in Spain had lasted 800 years. By a cruel edict of the same year, 1493, the Jews in Spain were commanded to receive baptism or quit the country in four months. Multitudes of them, counted at from 30,000 to 170,000, became exiles, and the prisons were filled with those who remained. It was at this period that Columbus, with vessels furnished by Ferdinand and Isabella, made his memorable voyages and discovered America; which the Pope, Alexander VI., assumed authority to give to those sovereigns. The great Cardinal Ximenes was then confessor to Isabella, and in 1495 was made archbishop of Toledo. In 1500 Gonsalvo was sent to make the conquest of Naples, which, partly by the sword, and partly by the most unscrupulous perfidy, he effected. On the death of Isabella, in 1504, the kingdom of Castile passed to Philip, son-in-law of Ferdinand. But on Philip's death, two years later, Ferdinand again assumed the government. In 1507 Ximenes became first minister, laboured successfully for the conversion of the Moors, and achieved the conquest of Oran. The infamous *League of Cambray* was concluded in 1508. Soon after, Navarre was conquered and united to Castile and Aragon. Ferdinand died in 1516, and was interred in the Cathedral of Granada with his Queen Isabella. Of Ferdinand's four daughters, one was married to the Arch-duke Philip, two in succession to Emmanuel, king of Portugal, and the fourth, Catherine, first to Prince Arthur of England, and afterwards to his brother, Henry VIII. The brilliant 'History of the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella,' by Prescott, the American historian, is well known.

Ferdinand I., Emperor of the West, younger brother of Charles V., was born at Alcalá in 1503. He married in 1521 Anna, daughter of Ladislaus, king of Hungary and Bohemia, became king of Bohemia in 1527, and at the same time contended with John Zapolski for the crown of Hungary. The war lasted

FERDINAND

many years, and was terminated by an unsatisfactory treaty. Ferdinand was elected king of the Romans in 1531, took the title of Emperor on the abdication of his brother Charles V., and was recognized by the electors in 1558. As the Pope, Paul IV., refused to acknowledge his title, it was resolved that the Pope's consent should be thenceforth dispensed with in the election of the Emperor. Ferdinand was a moderate and just ruler, and especially aimed at reconciling the conflicting religious parties in the Empire. He sent ambassadors to the Council of Trent, which he saw closed the year before his death. Died at Vienna, 1564.

Ferdinand II., Emperor of the West, grandson of Ferdinand I., was born in 1578. He was crowned king of Bohemia in 1617, king of Hungary in the next year, and was elected Emperor on the death of his cousin Matthias in 1619. His Bohemian subjects revolted and chose for their king Frederick V., Elector Palatine, who reluctantly accepted the crown, and lost it by his defeat at the battle of Prague in 1620. Thus began the famous Thirty Years' War, Catholics and Protestants contending for the supremacy; Tilly and Wallenstein distinguishing themselves at the head of the Imperial armies; Gustavus Adolphus, Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, Generals Horn and Bannier, at the head of the Protestants. The bigotry and intolerance of Ferdinand led him, at the beginning of the war, to take the most violent measures against the Bohemian Protestants, and 30,000 families quitted the country. Died at Vienna, 1637.

Ferdinand III., Emperor, was the son of the preceding, and was born in 1608. He was made king of Hungary in 1625, of Bohemia in 1627, and succeeded his father in the Empire in 1637. Died in 1657.

Ferdinand I., King of Naples and of Sicily, succeeded Alfonso V. in 1458. His false and cruel character provoked a civil war, in which John of Anjou took part with the barons, and the king was aided by the Pope, Sforza, Duke of Milan, and Scanderbeg. The king defeated his rival in 1462, and made peace. But breaking his word, war broke out again. Again the king was victorious, and established order by terror. He afterwards joined with the Pope against the Florentines, but Lorenzo de Medici, by the bold step of a personal visit to Naples, succeeded in detaching him from that alliance and negotiated a treaty of peace. He died in 1494, aged 70, detested for his debaucheries and cruelties, at the very time that Charles VIII. of France was setting out on his celebrated expedition for the conquest of Naples.

Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies, was born in 1751, and succeeded his father Charles III., on the throne of Naples, in 1759, on the accession of the latter to that of Spain. During his minority, the government was conducted by a Council of Regency; and at that time Ferdinand was a great favourite with the people. In 1768 he married Maria Caroline, daughter of the Empress Maria Theresa, who

soon acquired the ascendancy over him. His faithful minister, Tanucci, who had been President of the Council of Regency, having lost the favour of Charles III. of Spain, gave in his resignation in 1777, and was succeeded by the Marquis Sambuca. This minister attempted to alienate the king from his wife, by means of a beautiful English woman, who had married a Frenchman named Goudar, at Naples; but the Queen discovered the plot; M. and Mme. Goudar were banished from Naples, and Sambuca thought it prudent to retire. Acton, his successor, followed implicitly the wishes of the Queen; and the cabinet of Madrid now lost all influence in that of Naples, which became more closely united with those of Austria and Great Britain. But a new era was approaching. The French revolutionary government demanded that Naples should renounce all connection with Great Britain, and enforced its demand by sending a fleet into the bay of Naples. On the death of Louis XVI., however, Ferdinand joined the coalition against France, and took part in the general war from 1793 to 1796. After two years of peace, the victory of Nelson at Aboukir again engaged Ferdinand to join against the French, who, on the defeat of the Neapolitans under General Mack, took possession of the whole kingdom, and proclaimed the Parthenopean republic, in 1799. But during the same year the capital again fell into the hands of the royalist army under Cardinal Ruffo, and many adherents of the republic were executed. In this way, under the imbecile rule of Ferdinand, Naples continued to change sides, according to the power and influence of the two great belligerent nations, until the Congress of Vienna, in 1814, finally re-established him in his rights as King of the Two Sicilies. He died Jan. 4, 1825.

Ferdinand VII., King of Spain, son of Charles IV. and Maria Louisa of Parma, was born at St. Ildefonso, in 1784. In 1801 he married Maria Antonia, a princess of Naples, who was highly accomplished and possessed great independence of character. The envy of the queen-mother was excited, and the princess, it is alleged, was despatched by poison in 1806. The designs of Napoleon on Spain soon began to appear. When the French army had crossed the frontiers and was marching on Madrid, Charles, alarmed at the popular tumults, abdicated, and Ferdinand was proclaimed his successor. Having consented to an interview with Napoleon at Bayonne, he was treated as a prisoner, and made a public resignation of the crown to his father. Meanwhile the Spaniards were rising in arms, and Napoleon induced the whole of the royal family to go to Bordeaux, and there make a formal cession of the crown. He immediately proclaimed his brother Joseph king, and placed Ferdinand in confinement at Valençay, where he remained till December, 1813; when a treaty of peace was signed, and Ferdinand was restored to the throne. On arriving at Madrid he dissolved the Cortes, and assumed absolute power. The

FERDINAND

old institutions were restored, and the Inquisition was re-established. In 1820 a successful popular movement took place, headed by Riego, the Constitution of 1812 was proclaimed, and Ferdinand swore to maintain it. A period of anarchy followed, and in 1823 the French, under the Duke of Angoulême, invaded Spain, and Ferdinand was restored to the exercise of arbitrary power, which he indulged in till his death. In 1816, Ferdinand married Maria Theresa, a princess of Portugal, for his second wife; in 1819, Maria Josepha Amelia, a princess of Saxony, for his third. She died in 1828, and in 1829 he married Maria Christina, the daughter of Francis I. king of Naples, mother of the present queen of Spain. Died, 1833.

Ferdinand of Cordova, a celebrated Spanish scholar and accomplished cavalier of the 15th century, whose attainments at a very early age made him a prodigy. That he was possessed of great and versatile abilities may fairly be supposed; but the accounts of him are so extravagant as to stagger the belief of the most credulous. He served with distinction in the wars with the Moors, and visited the Papal Court in 1469. Died, about 1480.

Ferdusi, or **Firdusi**, a celebrated Persian poet, born in 916. His talents having attracted the notice of the Sultan Mahmoud, he gave him a distinguished reception at his court, and employed him to write a metrical history of the Persian sovereigns. This work, which is called the *Schahnameh*, contained 60,000 couplets and occupied him 30 years. During this period the enemies of Ferdusi succeeded in prejudicing Mahmoud against him, and instead of being rewarded, according to promise, with 60,000 pieces of gold, the same number of the smallest silver coin were sent to him. The poet indignantly distributed them among the menials, wrote a severe satire on the Sultan, and fled to Baghdad. Ferdusi is one of the greatest of Oriental poets; and although the '*Schahnameh*' has little historical value, it is much read by his countrymen for its poetic beauties, and the excellence of its language and style. The extant MSS. vary in quantity to a surprising extent. A complete edition was published at Calcutta by Turner Macan in 1829. Portions only of the poem have been translated into English. Died, 1020.

Ferguson, Adam, an eminent historian and moral philosopher, was born in 1724, at Logierait, Perthshire, of which parish his father was minister. He was educated at St. Andrews and Edinburgh; was chaplain to the 42nd regiment, in Flanders, till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; and, on his return to Edinburgh, was chosen Professor of Natural Philosophy, which chair he subsequently resigned for that of Moral Philosophy. In 1767 appeared his '*Essay on Civil Society*,' which procured him the degree of LL.D. In 1773 he accompanied the Earl of Chesterfield on his travels; and, in 1776, having replied to Dr. Price's work on Civil Liberty, he was appointed to the secretaryship of

FERMOR

a conciliatory mission to America in 1778. On his return he resumed his professorial duties, and composed his '*History of the Roman Republic*,' 3 vols. 4to. Several years after this appeared his '*Treatise on Moral and Political Science*,' 2 vols. 4to; and '*Institutes of Moral Philosophy*.' Died, 1816.

Ferguson, James, astronomer and mechanician, was the son of a labourer, and was born in 1710, at Keith, in Banffshire, Scotland. His genius quickly displayed itself: he learned to read in infancy by hearing his father teach one of his brothers; and when eight years of age he constructed a wooden clock. While employed in keeping sheep he acquired a considerable knowledge of the stars; and with a little friendly help learnt decimal arithmetic and the rudiments of algebra and geometry. From a description of the globes in Gordon's Grammar, he made one in three weeks sufficiently accurate to enable him to work problems; and, having a taste for drawing, began to draw portraits with Indian ink, by which he supported himself creditably some years. In 1743 he came to London, where he published some astronomical tables and calculations, and gave lectures in experimental philosophy, which he repeated with success throughout the kingdom. His chief work is his '*Astronomy explained upon Sir Isaac Newton's Principles*,' and made easy to those who have not studied Mathematics. On the accession of George III., who had attended his lectures, he received a pension of 50*l.* a year; and he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He published numerous works on astronomy, mechanics, drawing, electricity, &c., and died possessed of considerable property, in 1776.

Ferishta, Mohammed Casem, a Persian historian, who flourished in the 16th and 17th centuries, was born at Astrabad in Persia, but went early to India, and lived at Ahmednagar, in the Deccan. He was liberally patronised by the sovereign of Visapour, under whose auspices he published his '*History of India under the Mussulmans*,' a work of acknowledged impartiality and truth. No complete English translation of Ferishta's work appeared previously to that of Colonel Briggs in 1829.

Fermat, Pierre de, an eminent mathematician, civilian, and poet, was born at Toulouse in 1608, and died in 1664. He was a great scholar, and wrote poems in the Latin, French, and Spanish languages. His prose works were collected and published under the title of '*Opera Varia Mathematica*.'

Fermor, William, Count, a Russian general, was born at Pleskow in 1704. He first distinguished himself under Marshal Münnich in the campaigns against the Turks, and in 1758, during the Seven Years' War, was appointed by the Czarina Elizabeth, on the dismissal of General Apraxin, commander-in-chief of the Russian army. Ordered to occupy East Prussia, he entered Königsberg, took Thorn and Elbing and besieged Cüstrin. Towards the last-named town he displayed the most savage

FERNANDEZ

cruelty, throwing in shells and grenades, and reducing the whole to ashes, except the citadel and a few buildings of stone. While still attempting to take the castle, the Prussians, under Frederick II., attacked him, and the bloody battle of Zorndorf was fought. Fermor at first reported it a Russian victory, and was created a Count; but he had to retire towards Poland, and the chief command was given to Soltikof. In 1760 Fermor was again called to the chief command, and in October of that year invaded Prussia and occupied Berlin. The occupation lasted only a few days, the Russians retreating on the approach of Frederick. Count Fermor died in 1771.

Fernandez, Juan, a Spanish pilot and navigator, who, in 1572, discovered the island which bears his name.

Fernandez Jimenes de Navarete, Juan, a celebrated Spanish painter, was born at Logroño, in 1526. He was surnamed *El Mudo*, in consequence of being deaf and dumb. He became a pupil of Titian; was appointed painter to Philip II.; and died in 1579.

Fernandez de Navarrete, [Navarrete.]

Ferracino, Bartolomeo, a self-taught mechanic of Padua. He was born in 1695, and was bred a sawyer. His first invention was a saw worked by the wind. He made ingenious clocks and hydraulic engines, but his greatest work is the bridge over the Brenta, which is remarkable for boldness of design and for strength. He died about 1764.

Ferrar, Nicholas, church of England divine, and founder of the semi-monastic establishment at Little Gidding, was born at London in 1593. He was remarkable, even in his childhood, for his devotional tendencies, and acquired the designation of St. Nicholas. After studying at Cambridge he went abroad for the benefit of his health, returning in 1618. He engaged for a time in commercial affairs, and was even elected member of parliament; but in 1625 he carried out the design he had long cherished of retiring from the active life of the world. He settled with his mother and family at Little Gidding, a village in Huntingdonshire, where at that time the church was used as a barn. He had it cleaned and restored to its proper uses, and established in his house a round of prayers, watchings, repetition of Scripture, &c., for every hour of the day and night. The young women were trained for household duties, acquired some medical knowledge for common cases, and spent much time in helping and nursing the poor. This 'nunnery,' as it was called, attracted many visitors; even the king, Charles I., visited it twice, in 1633 and 1642. It was broken up during the civil war. In his last illness, Nicholas Ferrar had a spot marked out for his grave, and upon it had hundreds of books, plays, romances, &c., which he had learnt to despise, burnt. He died in December, 1637, about three years after his mother. This remarkable man was the intimate and beloved friend of George Herbert. His

FERRARS

Life was written by Dr. Peckard, dean of Peterborough. Two other memoirs, by his brother John and Dr. Jebb, were edited with notes and illustrations by the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, M.A., in 1855. The church of Little Gidding was, in 1853, restored and adorned with painted glass, by William Hopkinson, F.S.A., lord of the manor; who in his boyhood was deeply impressed by a perusal of Ferrar's Life, and in 1848 bought the estate. An interesting memoir of Mr. Hopkinson is given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, October, 1865.

Ferrar, Robert, an English prelate of the 16th century, was born at Halifax, Yorkshire. He became prior of the monastery of St. Oswald, but on the dissolution of the monasteries in 1540, he embraced the principles of the Reformation, and was made bishop of St. David's by Edward VI. But, neglecting some form admissible of the king's supremacy, he was fined beyond his ability to pay, and imprisoned. On the accession of Mary he was tried before Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, declared guilty of heresy, and burnt at Caermarthen, March 30, 1555.

Ferrari, Francisco Bernardino, born in 1585, was a doctor of the Ambrosian college of Milan, and celebrated throughout Europe for his intimate acquaintance with ecclesiastical history and general literature. His collection of rare books formed the foundation of the celebrated Ambrosian library; and his own writings display great erudition. Died, 1669.

Ferrari, Ottavio, born in 1607, was Professor of Rhetoric and historiographer at Milan. He afterwards settled at Padua, where the fame of his learning brought him numerous scholars, and the patronage of crowned heads. Among these were Christina of Sweden, and Louis XIV., from the latter of whom he enjoyed a pension of 500 crowns. Distinguished as he was by his great talents, he was not less remarkable for suavity of manners and disposition, acquiring thereby the appellation of Pacificator. He followed Scaliger in an able work, entitled 'Origines Linguae Italicae,' and wrote various treatises on ancient manners, customs, &c. Died, 1682.

Ferrari, Gaudenzio, an eminent painter, was born at Valdugia, in 1484, studied under Luini, and assisted Raffaele in the Vatican. Died at Milan in 1549.

Ferrari, Ludovico, an Italian mathematician, was born in 1522, at Bologna, where he became a professor. He was a pupil of Cardan, and the discoverer of the method of resolving biquadratic equations. Died, about 1553.

Ferrars, George, a lawyer and poet, was born near St. Albans, in 1512; was educated at Oxford; and studied law at Lincoln's Inn. He was in great esteem with Henry VIII., who gave him a large grant of lands in Hertfordshire. He wrote some pieces inserted in the 'Mirror for Magistrates,' published in 1559, and the 'History of Queen Mary,' in 'Grafton's Chronicle.' One event of his political life is, however, more memorable than his personal history,

FINDEN

affairs, and soon after was made President of the Council; but in 1716 he was dismissed, on account of a speech which he made in behalf of the Scottish lords condemned for high treason. He spent his remaining years in retirement and literary leisure, the fruits of which appeared in an eloquent reply to Whiston, on the subject of the Trinity. Died, 1730.

Finden, William, a distinguished engraver, was born in 1787. He was a pupil of Charles Warren—known to collectors by his exquisite engraving after 'The Broken Jar,' by Wilkie—and of James Heath; and many of his early works show how carefully he had studied Heath's engravings. Finden's larger works are not numerous; among them are his full-length portrait of George IV. seated on a sofa, from the picture painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence; the 'Highlander's Return,' and 'The Village Festival,' after Wilkie; and 'The Naughty Boy,' after Sir Edwin Landseer. In conjunction with his brother, Edward, he produced the 'Byron Illustrations.' Buoyed up by the success of his speculation, Finden launched into other expensive undertakings: of which the most important was 'The Gallery of British Art,' containing a well-selected collection of examples of the *living* English School. But this undertaking proved unsuccessful as a commercial speculation. The last work on which he was employed was an engraving for the Art-Union of London, after Hilton's large picture of 'The Crucifixion.' Died, 1852.

Fingal (Fioun-ghal), the celebrated hero of Gaelic legends and of the poems attributed to Ossian, is described as king of Morven, a district perhaps of the Western Highlands, and is said to have lived in the 3rd century. The traditions represent him as the father of Ossian and as the leader of the Fiona or Fingalians; and his exploits are those of a Hercules. He is said to have commanded the Caledonians at the time of the invasion of their country by Severus, and to have won a victory over Caracul, son of the king of the world: Caracul being identified by some critics with Caracalla, son of Severus. Ossian, on the other hand, is represented as a contemporary of St. Patrick, who lived two centuries later. The fame of Fingal and his brother heroes rests entirely upon legend and tradition, and has no historical reality. His name is common to the Irish annalists and the Highland traditions, and it is impossible to say whether he was a Highlander or an Irish hero, or at what period he lived, or whether in fact he ever lived at all. But the controversy originated by the publication of Ossian's poems by Macpherson in 1760 has not come to an end, and fresh interest in it has been excited by several recent publications. [See *Ossian*.]

Finiguerra, Tommaso, a celebrated sculptor and goldsmith, to whom is ascribed the invention of copperplate printing. He lived at Florence, about the middle of the 15th century, and was especially distinguished for his skill in *niello* work, which consisted in

FISHER

enchasing dark metallic substances into cavities worked on gold and silver, and fixing them by fusion. Died, 1476.

Firdusi. [Ferdusi.]

Pirenzuola, Agnolo, a distinguished Italian littérateur, was born at Florence in 1493. He studied law, but afterwards entered the church and was made an abbot. He wrote 'Discorsi degli Animalì,' 'Tales,' an imitation of the 'Golden Ass' of Apuleius, a Dialogue on the Beauty of Ladies, and some poems. The purity of his language and the grace of his style have made his works not only admired, but authorities on questions of words and idiom. They have been very frequently reprinted. Died, before 1548.

Firmin, Thomas, a distinguished philanthropist, was born at Ipswich, in 1632, and brought up to business in London, as a linen-draper. He adopted the opinions of his friend John Biddle, the persecuted Socinian, whose necessities he relieved; and his upright conduct, piety, and liberality were so conspicuous, that Archbishop Tillotson and other prelates were proud of his friendship. Having established a linen manufactory for the purpose of giving employment to those who would otherwise have been vagrants, he published, in 1678, 'Some Proposals for the Employment of the Poor, and especially in and about the City of London, and for the Prevention of Begging,' &c. His charity was extended to all sects and parties, and his useful life terminated in 1697.

Fischer, Johann Bernhard, an eminent German architect, born at Vienna or Prague, in 1650. He erected the palace of Schoenbrunn, the church of St. Charles Borromeo, and a number of other fine buildings at Vienna; and was appointed chief architect to Joseph I., who created him Baron von Erlach. Died, 1724.

Fischer, Karl von, German architect, was born at Mannheim in 1782. He spent several years at Vienna in the study of his art, visited France and Italy, and in 1809 was appointed to the chair of Architecture at the Academy of Munich, a post which he filled till his death. His masterpiece is the 'Hof Theater' at Munich, which was commenced in 1811, and occupied him for seven years. It was burnt down after his death, but was rebuilt after the first design. Fischer built many private mansions, and in a better style than was previously usual. Died, 1820.

Fisher, John, Bishop of Rochester, was born at Beverley, in Yorkshire, in 1459. He became Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, and was appointed confessor to Margaret, Countess of Richmond. Through his influence she was led to found St. John's and Christ's colleges. In 1504, he was unexpectedly promoted to the see of Rochester, and subsequently declined translation to a more valuable bishopric; styling his church his wife, and declaring that he would never exchange her for one that was richer. Deeply prepossessed in favour of the ancient faith, he opposed with zeal and perseverance the principles of Luther and his fol-

lowers; and having refused to acknowledge the supremacy of Henry VIII. as head of the church, and lent his sanction to the declarations of the Maid of Kent, he was convicted of high treason, was imprisoned and treated with extreme rigour, and beheaded on Tower Hill, June 22, 1535. During Bishop Fisher's imprisonment the Pope had sent him a cardinal's hat, which increased the anger of the king.

Fitzclarence, Viscount. [Munster, Earl of.]

Fitzgerald, Edward, Lord, a misguided and unfortunate political partisan, was the son of the duke of Leinster, and was born October 15, 1763. At a time when the revolutionary spirit was at its height in Ireland, he joined the malcontents, became the object of proscription, and met with his death in the following manner. Having disguised himself as a countryman, and taken refuge in a house in Thomas Street, Dublin, a party commissioned to apprehend him arrived, headed by the two town majors, Sirr and Swan, and a Captain Ryan. Swan and Ryan entered the room together, and summoned Lord Edward to surrender; but he made a bold attempt to escape, and closing with Captain Ryan, killed him with a dagger on the spot. Before, however, he could well disengage himself from the dying man, Swan threw himself upon him, and pinioned him round the body; and Sirr, who had been standing at the door during the conflict, shot him through the body with a pistol. He was instantly removed to a place of security, where, after lingering for a day or two in extreme agony, he died, 1798. He had before attracted considerable notoriety, not merely from the rashness of his political conduct, but from having married the celebrated Pamela, the *protégée* and supposed natural daughter of the Duke of Orleans and Madame de Genlis.

Fitzgerald, Lady Edward (commonly called **Pamela**), wife of the preceding, was supposed to be the daughter of Madame de Genlis, by the Duke of Orleans (*Égalité*). But according to the statement of Madame de Genlis, she was the daughter of a man of high birth, named Seymour, who married a young woman of the lowest class, and went with her to Newfoundland, where Pamela was born. Her father died, and the mother returned to England with her child, then 18 months old. Introduced at an early age into the family of the Duke of Orleans, the child was educated with the princes and princesses as a companion and friend; she had the same masters, was taken equal care of, shared their sports; and her resemblance to the duke's children was striking. Soon after the commencement of the Revolution, Madame de Genlis proceeded to England with Mademoiselle d'Orléans and Pamela, and attended by two deputies, Pétion and Voidel. It was then Lord Edward Fitzgerald first saw Pamela. The brilliancy of her beauty, the graces of her mind, and the free expression of her passion for liberty, made a deep impression

on the young Irishman; and when Madame de Genlis retired with her pupils to Tournay, where the presence of Dumouriez and the duke assured them a safe asylum, Lord Fitzgerald accompanied them, and soon became the husband of Pamela. A few years after his death she married a Mr. Pitcairn, American consul at Hamburg; from whom she was subsequently divorced. She then resumed the name of Fitzgerald, and lived in retirement until the Revolution of 1830 placed the associate of her childhood upon a throne. Lady Fitzgerald was, in consequence of this event, tempted to visit Paris; but she received little notice from Louis Philippe or any of his family. She died in indigence, at Paris, Nov. 1831.

Fitzgerald, Lord Thomas, eldest son of Gerald, ninth Earl of Kildare, and Lord Deputy of Ireland in the reign of Henry VIII., accompanied his father to London early in 1534, and on his father's committal to the Tower was sent back to Ireland as vice-deputy. He was then about 21 years of age, of a fiery temper, and prepared for any enterprise to which circumstances might call him. In pursuance of his father's secret instructions, or incited by the false report of his execution, and of the king's intention to put him and his uncles to death, he gave up his office and called on the country to rise in rebellion. He got possession of Dublin city and laid siege to the castle in July, 1534: seized Archbishop Allen, who was attempting to pass into England, and murdered him at the village of Artayne near Dublin: sought the sanction of the Pope and the aid of the Emperor, Charles V.: and in August was compelled to retire from Dublin to defend his own territory which the Earl of Ormond had overrun. He attempted in vain to seduce Ormond into rebellion, and besieged Dublin a second time. Skeffington, who had been named Lord Deputy, had not arrived, and the city was again saved by Ormond's energy. On the arrival of the English army at Dublin, Fitzgerald retired into the country: and though he soon reappeared and burnt villages near Dublin, the army lay inactive for several months. Meanwhile the Earl died in the Tower. In March 1535 Skeffington laid siege to Maynooth, the strongest castle of the Geraldines. Its bombardment and storming, and the capture and hanging of the garrison, disheartened the Irish, and the Rebellion was at an end. Lord Fitzgerald fled into Thomond, purposing to go to Spain, but he was persuaded to remain, and long wandered about confiding in the fidelity of his adherents. At length, in August, he had an interview with Leonard, Lord Grey (afterwards Deputy, and beheaded for treason in 1541), and without any definite conditions surrendered to him. He was hanged, with his five uncles, at Tyburn, February 2, 1536. In May following an Act of Attainder was passed against the Earl, his son Thomas, and others.

Fitzgibbon, John, first Earl of Clare, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was born in 1749; and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin,

FITZHERBERT

and at Oxford. He rapidly rose in the legal profession, till he became Chancellor, in 1789, with the title of Baron Fitzgibbon; and in 1795 was raised to the peerage as Earl of Clare. He was an eminent lawyer, and a decided promoter of the Union. Died, 1802.

Fitzherbert, Sir Anthony, an able and learned judge in the reign of Henry VIII., was born at Norkbury, in Derbyshire, and educated at Oxford, whence he removed to one of the Inns of Court. In 1523 he was made a judge in the Court of Common Pleas, and died in 1538. He wrote 'The Grand Abridgment,' a 'Collection of Law Cases,' 'The Office and Authority of Justices of the Peace,' 'The Office of Sheriffs,' 'Natura Brevium,' &c. He is also supposed to have written a book on the Surveying of Lands, and another on Husbandry, though some have ascribed these to his brother, John Fitzherbert.

Fitzherbert, Maria Anne, born in 1756, was the sister of Walter Smythe, Esq., of Brambridge, near Winchester, and was married in 1775 to Edward Weld, of Lulworth Castle, uncle to Cardinal Weld. Her husband died soon after their marriage, and she became the wife of Thomas Fitzherbert, who also died, leaving no offspring, in 1781. Four years later she was privately married to the Prince of Wales. [See **George IV.**] From this period she naturally became the object of great public interest; her influence was always exercised for the honour of her husband; and she found, after her retirement, ample employment for her mind in acts of unostentatious benevolence. Died, at Brighton, March 29, 1837.

Fitzjames, Edward, Duke of, was the great-grandson of the Duke of Berwick, who was natural son of James II. of England, by a sister of the Duke of Marlborough. He was born at Versailles in 1776, and at the time of the French revolution his name was placed on the proscription list, in consequence of his having emigrated; but, at the restoration of the Bourbons, he returned to France, and became aide-de-camp and first gentleman of the chamber to the Count of Artois, afterwards Charles X. In the Chamber of Peers he was remarkable for the constancy yet moderation with which he upheld the royal authority. After the Revolution of 1830 he was no less a favoured person than before it, having readily sworn allegiance to the new state of things. He is chiefly noticeable as a member of the Stuart family. Died, 1838.

Fitzjames, James. [See **Berwick**, Duke of.]

Fitzosborn, William. [See **Ode** of Bayeux.]

Fitzroy, Henry. [See **Richmond**, Duke of.]

Fitzroy, Admiral Robert, Superintendent of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade, was born in 1805. He entered the navy at the age of 14, was made lieutenant in 1824, served on the Mediterranean and South American stations, and at the close of 1828 was appointed to take part,

FITZWILLIAM

as commander of the 'Beagle,' in the Government expedition for the survey of the coasts of South America. In 1831 he was charged with the conduct of a second scientific expedition to South America, in command of the 'Beagle,' Mr. Darwin accompanying the expedition as naturalist. The valuable scientific results of this voyage, which occupied five years, were published in Darwin's well-known 'Journal of a Voyage round the World,' and in a separate narrative by Admiral Fitzroy. In 1841 Admiral Fitzroy entered parliament as member for Durham, and two years later he was appointed governor of New Zealand, a post which he held till 1846. In the subsequent portion of his life he was greatly distinguished for his patient researches in meteorology, and his admirable practical application of the new science to navigation. As Superintendent of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade he rendered important services by the establishment of his system of 'storm warnings,' and forecasts, communicated to the principal ports of Great Britain; which, though of so recent date, no doubt contributed to the acknowledged decrease in the rate of deaths of our sailors. His latest publication was 'The Weather Book,' containing the explanation of his method of forecasts and the chief results of his studies and observations. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Royal Geographical Society, and a correspondent of the French Academy of Sciences. At the time of his death he was engaged with Le Verrier and other foreign men of science in establishing a European system of storm signals. Mental over-work and excessive wear and tear of brain and nerves undermined his health, and destroyed his powers, and in a state of extreme depression or derangement he committed suicide by cutting his throat, at his residence, Upper Norwood, 30th April, 1865.

Fitzstephen, William, a learned English monk of the 12th century, and the friend of Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose Life he wrote. Prefixed to this Life is a 'Description of the City of London, and of the Manners and Customs of its Inhabitants,' which is the earliest account of London extant. A translation of it was printed at the end of Stowe's Survey. Died, 1191.

Fitzurse, Reginald. [See **Becket**.]

Fitzwilliam, the Right Hon. William Wentworth Fitzwilliam, Earl, was born in 1748; commenced his education at Eton, finished it at Oxford, and took his seat in the House of Peers in 1769. Inheriting a good fortune from his father, and coming into possession, on the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, of the fine domain of Wentworth and other large estates, his lordship was naturally looked up to as a nobleman of influence and high connections, which his marriage with Lady Charlotte Ponsonby had of course extended. Up to the period of the French Revolution, Earl Fitzwilliam acted with the Whigs; but when Mr. Fox held up the French system

FLACCUS

of liberty and equality as a model for imitation, the warning voice of Edmund Burke was not lost upon him; and sacrificing the attachments of party to the general good, he joined the Duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt, thus giving strength to the ministry and confidence to the nation. At this critical juncture Earl Fitzwilliam was appointed to the government of Ireland. Finding that the Catholic party there was all-powerful, and dreading the propagation of revolutionary principles at the very time that the French fleet was hovering near the island, his lordship favoured those who were seeking 'emancipation,' and endeavoured to conciliate, rather than punish, the disaffected; but his measures were not approved by the ministry, and he was recalled, to make room for Earl Camden. In 1798 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire; and on Mr. Pitt's death, in 1806, he became President of the Council, which office he retained until the fall of the Grenville administration in the following year. After this he gradually retired from public life; and died on the 8th of February, 1833.

Flaccus, Caius Valerius, a Roman poet of the first century, who lived at Padua, and died young. He wrote an epic poem, entitled 'Argonautica,' of which seven books, and part of the eighth, were completed. In subject and in plan this poem is an imitation of the work of Apollonius Rhodius.

Flambeard, Ranulph, Bishop of Durham and chief minister to William Rufus, was a Norman of low origin, who followed the Conqueror to England (1066). Having entered the church, he received various preferments, and was made chaplain to the Bishop of London, whose service he quitted on being refused the deanery of St. Paul's. He was afterwards chaplain to William Rufus, whose avarice and extravagance he pandered to in the most unscrupulous ways, enriching himself enormously at the same time. He held high office in the state during the last years of Rufus, and was so hated by the clergy and the people, that an attempt was made to murder him at sea, but he managed to escape. In 1099 he was made Bishop of Durham, and was compelled to pay for the dignity as he had made others pay. Imprisoned by Henry I., in 1100, he again effected his escape; went to Normandy; and was even restored to his see. Among the great undertakings of this prelate were the completion of his cathedral, the fortifying of Durham, and building of Norham Castle. He also endowed the College of Christchurch, and founded Mottisford Priory. Died, 1128.

Flaminius, T. Quintus, a distinguished Roman general, made consul B.C. 198. He was sent to Macedonia, and had the honour of terminating the Macedonian war by the defeat of Philip at Cynoscephale, B.C. 197. At the Isthmian Games of the following year he had formal proclamation made of the restoration of Greece to independence. He remained in Greece till 194, to organize the new adminis-

FLANDRIN

tration of the cities, and by his wisdom, forbearance, and humanity won the general esteem and gratitude of the people. Before he returned to Rome, he made war on Nabis, tyrant of Sparta, and compelled him to make peace with the Romans. Flaminius had a triumph for three days on his return, was sent again to Greece in 192, and in 183 was ambassador to Prusias, king of Bithynia, to demand the surrender of Hannibal, who had taken refuge at his court. Died about 175.

Flaminius, Caius, Roman general and twice consul, first distinguished himself by proposing, while tribune of the people, B.C. 233, the distribution of Picene and Gallic territory. He was afterwards pretor in Sicily, and in 223 consul; when against the command of the senate he fought and conquered the Insubres. Three years later he was named censor, and during his term of office he constructed the famous military road named after him *Via Flaminia*, and built a circus. In his second consulship, 217, he was sent into Etruria to oppose Hannibal, and was defeated and killed at the great battle on Lake Trasimenus.

Flamsteed, John, the eminent astronomer, was born at Denby, in Derbyshire, in 1646, and received his education at the free-school of Derby. He was led to the study of astronomy by perusing Sacroboscus's work 'De Sphæra;' and he prosecuted his studies with so much assiduity as to be appointed first Astronomer-Royal. The Observatory at Greenwich was erected for him in 1676, where, during the remainder of his life, he laboured assiduously. His principal work is entitled 'Historia Cælestis Britannicæ.' This work contains his famous Catalogue of the fixed stars, the first trustworthy one made; the immense mass of celestial observations of which the Catalogue was the fruit, or rather the first fruit; and a full account of his methods of observation and his instruments. Flamsteed was a friend of Sir Isaac Newton, whose lunar theory rested on Flamsteed's observations. But a coolness grew up between these two great workers, which ended in open and painful dissension, the details of which we have no space for. The story is involved in much obscurity. Died, Dec. 31, 1719. He was buried at Burstow, but no monument has been erected to his memory. From a correspondence in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1866, it appears that the portrait of Flamsteed is also a striking likeness of Francis Blomefield, author of the 'History of Norfolk,' and was copied for that work.

Flandrin, Jean Hippolyte, a distinguished French painter, was born at Lyons in 1809. He became a pupil of Ingres, at Paris, and in 1832, having obtained the grand prize of the Academy, went to study at Rome, where he was subsequently made director of the Academy of Painting. On his return to France he settled at Paris, and devoted himself to historical painting, and especially of sacred subjects. Among his chief works are 'Dante and Virgil,' 'Saint-Louis dictant ses

Engravements; for the Cathedral of Lyons, 'Maison Dieu'; for Saint Louis, taking the Cross the sword; and the five series of figures in the Churches of St. Germain des Pres and St. Vincent de Paul, which are reckoned among the masterpieces of engraving. He was an officer of the Legion of Honour, an incumbent of the Archbishopric of Lyons, and died in March, 1841. — His son, brother, **Auguste**, also an engraver, died in 1842. — The younger brother, **Jean Paul**, the great marble sculptor, was his constant companion and assistant.

Flavel, John, a Nonconformist divine, was born in Worcester, and educated at University College, Oxford. In 1650 he settled at Lichfield in Devonshire, where he wrote his *Natural Theology*. He was elected to the living in 1660, but continued to preach privately. At the accession of James II. he returned to the ministry. He died suddenly at Exeter, in 1681. He was a man of exemplary piety and courage, and his works were long highly esteemed by all who held Calvinistic sentiments.

Flavianus, Archbishop of Constantinople, was appointed to that see on the death of Proclus, A.D. 447. About this time Eutyches, head of a powerful monkish party, began to propagate his opinions respecting the nature of Christ, a *monophysite* doctrine; and the emperor issued a synod at Constantinople in 448, at which Eutyches was condemned. The cause of the latter, however, was warmly supported by Chrysostom, the reigning favourite of the Emperor. Theodosius the younger, and on the appeal of Eutyches a general council was convoked at Ephesus. Flavian called upon Leo, Bishop of Rome, to prevent its meeting, but in vain. The council met on the 8th of August, 449, under the presidency of Dioscorus, Bishop of Alexandria, the ally of Eutyches; and in the midst of the most disgraceful disorders and violence, which justly procured for this assembly the name of 'Robber-synod,' Flavian was condemned, deposed, and sentenced to exile; but he was so brutally treated by the furious monks and the soldiers who were admitted, that he died three days afterwards.

Flaxman, John, one of the greatest English sculptors, was born at York in 1755. His father, who settled in London about the end of that year, was a figure-moulder, and worked for Ronchini and Scheemakers. The son, from his earliest years, exhibited and cultivated his talent for designing, and was also attracted by the picturesque conceptions of Greek mythology. He began to study at the Royal Academy in 1770, earning for some time a living by making designs for Wedgwood, the famous potter and other persons. He went to Italy, in 1787, and during the seven years he spent there, his wife accompanying him, he acquired the highest reputation by his three series of designs, the illustrations to Homer, Æschylus, and Dante. He was chosen A.R.A. in 1797, and was appointed Professor of Sculpture in

1810. The monument to Lord Nelson, Westminster Abbey, the group of the Virgin and Aurora, 'Psyche,' the group of the angel Michael and Satan, are among his works. He executed many exquisite and original compositions from Scripture, and marked by some special religious sentiment. The monuments to Nelson, Howe, and in St. Paul's are by his hand. One of his finest productions is the 'Shroud.' He mourned the loss of his wife, which died at the close of the year 1826. His portraits and sketches of Flaxman deposited and exhibited in a hall in Flaxman Hall, at University College. His 'Lectures on Sculpture' were revised and a new edition appeared in 1838. A splendid edition of the 'Illustrations' reprinted from the original plates, appeared in 1866. There is a portrait of Flaxman in the National Portrait Gallery. A portrait of him, exhibited at the International Exhibition in 1862, is one of the finest of the English school.

Floëcher, Esprit, a famous French writer, was born in 1632, at Pernes, in the department of Avignon. He became a celebrated man in Paris, and his funeral orations were level with Bossuet. In 1673 he was elected to the French Academy, on the seat of Racine, and in 1685 he was made a Knight of the Order of St. Louis. Shortly after he was promoted to the see of Nismes; and died in 1710. His works were published after his death, 8vo. Among them are *Lives of Julius the Great and Cardinal Ximenes*.

Fleeknee, Richard, an English satirical and dramatic writer, whose name is now remembered on account of its having been taken up to ridicule by Dryden, in his line against Shadwell, than for the value of his compositions. He is said to have been an Irishman and a Papist. He deserved to be as a playwright for the purity of his sentiments in an age when obscenity was much indulged in. Died, 1678.

Fleetwood, Charles, a Parliamentary General in the civil war, was the son of William Fleetwood, who belonged to the household of Charles I. He entered the army on the breaking out of the civil war, distinguished himself against the king; commanded a regiment of cavalry in 1644, and at the battle of Marston bore the rank of Lieutenant-General. Being allied to the family of the Percies, by marrying his daughter, Bridget, on the death of her first husband, Ireton, he was appointed in 1651 as Lord-Deputy to Ireland; held the office three years; and, on the death of Ireton, joined in inducing his son Richard to abdicate. Fleetwood favoured the return of Charles II., but was excepted from the pardon and indemnity. Died, 1692. A portrait of Fleetwood is in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries.

Fleming, or Flemmyng, Richard, Bishop of Lincoln, was born at Crofton, in Yorkshire.

FLEMMING

He received his education at University College, Oxford, and in 1408 obtained a prebend in the cathedral of York. He became a follower of Wycliffe, but afterwards distinguished himself by his bitter hostility to the great reformer. Flemmyng attended the famous Council of Constance, and to him was entrusted the task of burning the bones of Wycliffe. The Pope would have rewarded him with the archbishopric of York, but the project was opposed by the Royal Council. Flemmyng founded Lincoln College, Oxford, and died in 1431.

Flemming, Paul. [See *Olearius*.]

Fletcher, Andrew, a Scottish political writer, was the son of Sir Robert Fletcher, of Saltoun, and was born in 1653. When a child, he was placed under the tuition of Dr. Gilbert Burnet, and he acquired from him that attachment to free principles of government which distinguished him through life. Having given offence to the Scottish parliament, of which he was a member, he was outlawed; but in 1683 he came over to England to concert measures with others who were opposed to the designs of James II.; and in 1685 joined the enterprise of the Duke of Monmouth. While on this expedition, having killed in a quarrel another partisan of the same cause, the Duke dismissed him. He then repaired to Spain, and afterwards to Hungary, where he distinguished himself in a war against the Turks. When the Revolution took place, he resumed possession of his estate, and opposed the union with Scotland. As a political writer he possessed great power; and he wrote with boldness on the popular side. Died, 1716.

Fletcher, John, an eminent English dramatic poet, was the son of Richard Fletcher, Bishop of London, and was born at Rye in Sussex in 1579. He received his education at Cambridge, and wrote plays in conjunction with Beaumont. The two poets are said to have lived together and had all things in common. It is not known how or when they became friends. Fletcher died of the plague at London in 1625, and was buried in St. Saviour's church, Southwark. The principal piece of his own writing is a dramatic pastoral, entitled 'The Faithful Shepherdess,' which was perhaps suggested by Spenser's 'Shepherd's Calendar,' and there is no doubt that it suggested the idea of Milton's 'Comus.' Edward Phillips, the nephew of Milton, classes Fletcher with Shakspeare and Ben Jonson, as one of the 'happy triumvirate' of the age. There is an edition, in 2 vols., of the works of Beaumont and Fletcher, with an introduction by George Darley, published in 1839; and another in 11 vols., with critical notes and a biographical memoir by A. Dyce, published in 1843-46.

Fletcher, Giles, son of Giles Fletcher, who was sent ambassador to Russia by Queen Elizabeth in 1588, and whose account of his mission was suppressed; was born in 1588; was educated at Cambridge; and died at his parsonage, Alderton, Suffolk, in 1623. He was the author of a fine poem, entitled 'Christ's Victory

FLINDERS

and Triumph in Heaven and Earth, over and after Death.'

Fletcher, Phineas, brother of the foregoing, was born about 1582, and educated at Eton and Cambridge. In 1621 he obtained the living of Hilgay, in Norfolk, where he died in 1650. He is known by a poem, entitled 'The Purple Island,' which is an allegorical description of man, in 12 books, written in Spenserian verse.

Fleurieu, Charles Pierre Claret, Count de, a French naval officer, and one of the most learned hydrographers of modern times, was born at Lyons, in 1738. Having turned his attention to nautical studies, he invented the sea chronometer. In 1790 he was made Minister of the Marine; but the Revolution obliged him to discontinue his public occupations, and he was committed to prison in 1793. Having, however, survived the Reign of Terror, he was nominated by Buonaparte, in 1799, a member of the Council of State; and he was also made intendant of cavalry and Governor of the Tuileries, which office he resigned in 1805, and died in 1810.

Fleury, André Hercule de, Cardinal and Prime Minister of France, under Louis XV., was born at Lodève, in Languedoc, in 1653. Introduced at court, he won general favour by his pleasing manners and fine understanding; became bishop of Fréjus; and, through the interest of Madame de Maintenon, was appointed instructor to Louis XV. In 1726 he was created Cardinal, placed at the head of the ministry, and from his 73rd to his 90th year he administered the affairs of his country with great honour and success. He was a member of the French Academy and of the Academies of Science and of Inscriptions. Died, 1743.

Fleury, Claude, a French historian and divine, was born in 1640. He was educated as an advocate, and became a counsellor of the parliament of Paris in 1658; but subsequently took orders, and acquiring a great reputation for learning, was appointed preceptor to the princes of Conti, and afterwards associated with Fénelon in the task of educating the young Dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri. He subsequently obtained the priory of Argenteuil, where he resided till 1716, when he left it to become confessor to Louis XV. His most important works are his 'Ecclesiastical History,' 'Manners of the Israelites,' and 'Manners of the Christians.' He was a member of the French Academy. Died, 1723.

Flinders, Matthew, an eminent English navigator, was born at Donnington, Lincolnshire, and entered early into the merchant service, from which he removed into the royal navy, as a midshipman, in 1795. In 1801 he was appointed to the command of an expedition of discovery to New Holland, having previously distinguished himself by the discovery of Bass's Straits; and after exploring a considerable part of the coast, his vessel was wrecked on a coral reef, and he was obliged to return to Port Jackson. On his passage homeward, in 1803, having touched at the Mauritius, he was detained

FLINK

by General Decaen, the governor, who, although he had passports from the French government, kept him prisoner till 1806, when, through the intercession of the Royal Society of London and the Institute of France, he was set at liberty and had his vessel restored. He died in 1814, having prepared an account of his researches, under the title of 'A Voyage to the Terra Australis,' &c., which was subsequently published.

Flink, Govaert, Dutch painter, was born at Cleves, in 1616. He studied painting first under Lambert Jacobsen and then under Rembrandt, whose style he succeeded in acquiring. He painted many historical and portrait pieces, and had the patronage of the Elector of Brandenburg and the Duke of Cleves. His chef-d'œuvre is said to be the picture of 'Solemon asking for Wisdom,' in the council hall of Amsterdam. Died, 1660.

Florentius. [See **Menedict, St.**]

Florez, Enrique, Spanish historian, was born at Valladolid, in 1701, entered the order of St. Augustine at the age of 14, and taught theology at the university of Alcalá. The greater part of his life was, however, spent in the compilation of various historical works, among which are—'Clave Historial,' 'España Sagrada,' in 27 volumes, to which 20 more have since been added; 'Memorias de las Reynas Catolicas,' &c. Died at Madrid, 1773.

Florian, Jean Pierre Claris de, a popular French novelist, was born in 1755. He was recommended by Voltaire as page to the Duke of Penthièvre, who gave him a company in his own regiment, and on discovering his talents and literary tastes, ultimately treated him as a confidential friend, and afforded him the means of pursuing a literary career. Among his earliest works were 'Galatea,' 'Estelle,' and 'Numa Pompilius.' He also produced some admirable 'Fables,' and various dramatic pieces. During the tyranny of Robespierre he was arrested and imprisoned for having affixed to his 'Numa' some verses in praise of Marie Antoinette; and while in confinement he composed the first book of his 'Guillaume Tell.' Died, 1794.

Florida Blanca, Francisco Antonio Monina, Count of, a Spanish statesman, distinguished as an opponent of the French revolution, became minister to Charles IV. in 1788; but, becoming unpopular, was dismissed from office in 1792, and subsequently committed to the castle of Pampeluna. He was, however, speedily released; and after several years of seclusion was chosen President of the Cortes in 1808, in which year he died, aged 80.

Floris, Frans, a Flemish painter, who acquired the title of the Raphael of Flanders, was born at Antwerp, in 1520, studied for some time at Rome, and died at Antwerp in 1570. His picture of the 'Nativity,' in Antwerp cathedral, is one of his principal works.

Florus, Lucius Annæus, a Latin historian, said to be of the same family as Seneca and Lucan. He is the author of a concise and elegant 'Compendium of Roman History,' in

FOLARD

four books. He lived in the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian.

Floyer, Sir John, an eminent physician, was born at Hinters, in Staffordshire, in 1649; settled at Lichfield; was knighted; and died in 1734. His works are, 'The Touchstone of Medicines,' 2 vols., 'The Virtues of Cold Water,' 2 vols., 'The Physician's Pulse Watch,' 2 vols., 'The Galenic Art of Preserving Old Men's Health,' &c.

Fludd, Robert, an English physician and philosopher, was the son of Sir Thomas Fludd, and was born at Milgate, in Kent, in 1574. He was fascinated by the system of Paracelsus, and endeavoured to find a sanction in the sacred records for his fanciful speculations. In this respect he resembled his contemporary, the 'Teutonic Philosopher,' Jacob Boehmen, who died a few years before him. His works fill 6 vols. folio. Died, 1637.

Foix, Gaston III., Count of, Viscount of Béarn, was born in 1331, and acquired the surname of *Phœbus*. He was handsome, accomplished, and brave, and spent his life in war and the chase. His first service in arms was against the English in 1345. During the revolt known as *la Jacquerie* he contributed to the rescue of the Dauphin at Meaux. He made war on the Count of Armagnac, and took him prisoner; was for a short time governor of Languedoc; and in 1390 magnificently entertained Charles VI. at his château of Mazères. Gaston was of excessively violent temper, and probably was guilty of the murder of his own son. He wrote a book on the pleasures of the chase, of which several editions were published. Died, 1390.

Foix, Gaston de, Duke of Nemours, nephew of Louis XII. of France, was born in 1489. He had the command of the army of Italy in 1512, and on account of his daring exploits was denominated the 'Thunderbolt of Italy.' After performing prodigies of valour, he was killed at the battle of Ravenna, April 11, 1512. [For an account of a magnificent monument to this young hero, see **Susti, Agostino.**]

Foix, Odet de. [**Lautrec.**]

Folard, Jean Charles, an eminent military tactician, was born at Avignon, in 1669, and entered the army early in life. He served with distinguished reputation under Vendôme, in Italy, during the war of the Spanish Succession. He served next in Flanders, was severely wounded at the battle of Malplaquet, and was taken prisoner by the Imperialists at Aire. In 1714, he volunteered his services, and assisted in the defence of Malta against the Turks; and fought under Charles XII. of Sweden till the death of that prince, when he returned to France and obtained the command of a regiment. His system of tactics was allowed to be very judicious, and the works he published were held in considerable repute. His most celebrated work is his edition of Polybius, with voluminous commentaries. The Chevalier Folard was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died, 1762.

Folcz (Fols), Hans, a barber of Nürnberg, born at Ulm, in the 15th century, was a celebrated German poet, belonging to the class called *Mastersingers*,—a class which sprang up in Germany in the 14th century, after the extinction of the *Minnesingers*, or *Suabian bards*. These *Mastersingers* belonged to the humbler sort of artisans, who met at taverns, where they established clubs for the cultivation of this branch of literature. Their great merit was that of being able to invent some new and difficult species of metre, subject to certain rhythmical laws; and Folcz distinguished himself by the invention of a number of them. The earliest of his pieces was printed at Nürnberg, in 1474.

Foley, Sir Thomas, British admiral, was descended from a respectable family in Wales, and served as lieutenant in the Prince George, 98 guns, at the time when the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., was a midshipman in that ship. In 1790 he was promoted to post rank; and, at the commencement of the war, in 1793, he had the command of the St. George, and assisted in the recapture of the St. Jago, a Spanish ship of immense value. He also took part in capturing the *Ça Ira*, of 80 guns, and the *Censeur* of 74, when engaged, under Admiral Hotham, with the Toulon fleet. At the memorable battle off Cape St. Vincent, as well as at the Nile, Captain Foley displayed great skill, having, on the latter occasion, the honour to lead the British fleet into action; and again, with his friend, the gallant Nelson, he shared in the danger and glory of the conflict before Copenhagen. In 1812 he was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral; and in 1830 received the appointment of commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, in which station he died, January, 1833.

Follet, Gilbert. [Gilbert Follet.]

Folke, Martin, an English natural philosopher and antiquary, was born at Westminster in 1690, and educated at Clare Hall. At the age of 23 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, in 1741 succeeded Sir Hans Sloane as President of that learned body, and was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. Mr. Folke was also a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He wrote, besides a number of papers in the *'Philosophical Transactions,'* a *'Table of English Silver Coins from the Norman Conquest to the Present Time.'* Died, 1754.

Follett, Sir William Webb, an eminent lawyer, was born at Topsham, Devon, in 1798. His education commenced under Dr. Lempriere, at the Exeter Grammar School, and was completed at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1818 he became a member of the Inner Temple, commenced practice as a special pleader in 1823, and in the following year he was called to the bar. His legal abilities were of the first order, and his rise to eminence was rapid, his superiority as an advocate on the Western Circuit being universally admitted. Sir William aspired to parliamentary honours in 1832, but

he did not succeed till three years later, when he was returned for the city of Exeter. On Sir R. Peel's accession to office as Prime Minister, in 1834, Sir W. Follett was appointed solicitor-general; and upon Sir Robert's resignation in 1835, he also quitted office, and was knighted. At the general election of 1837, and again in 1841, he was re-elected member for Exeter. On Sir Robert Peel's return to power, Follett was once more appointed solicitor-general. On Sir F. Pollock's elevation to the judicial bench in 1844, he succeeded him as attorney-general. The health of Sir W. Follett was not robust in his youth, and it was unequal to the arduous duties of his extensive practice. After repeated attacks of illness in previous years, and occasional relaxation from his professional labours, he sought to recruit his health by a residence on the Continent; but he died soon after his return to England, June 28, 1845. There is a noble statue of this great lawyer, by Behnes, in St. Paul's.

Fonblanque, John de Grenier, an eminent barrister, was descended from a noble family in the south of France, some of whom, on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, came to England, and founded the celebrated house of agency, into which they subsequently admitted Mr. Thellusson, first as their bookkeeper, and then as a partner. John Fonblanque, the subject of this article, was born in 1759; received his education at Harrow and Oxford; and in 1783 was called to the bar. In 1790 he acted as leading counsel for the London merchants, in opposition to the Quebec bill, at the bar of the House of Commons. In 1793 appeared his celebrated *'Treatise on Equity,'* which went through several editions, and was recognized by the courts as an authority. In 1802 he was elected M.P. for Camelford, and continued a member until the dissolution in 1806. In 1804 he obtained a silk gown with a patent of precedence, and for many years enjoyed an extensive Equity practice. He was an able advocate of the Whig party, and a personal friend of the Prince of Wales, for whom he is supposed to have written the celebrated letters to the King, on the subject of his royal highness's exclusion from the army, which were generally attributed to Lord Moira. He died Jan. 4, 1837.

Fonseca, Juan Rodriguez de, Bishop of Burgos, and a member of the council of Isabella, Queen of Castile, was born about 1452. He is remembered as one of the most determined opponents of the great project of Columbus, and was afterwards as resolute in opposition to the philanthropic proposals of Las Casas for the improvement of the condition of the South American Indians. Died, 1530.

Fontaine, Jean de la, the inimitable fabulist, was born in 1621, at Château Thierry, where his father was overseer of the forests. His taste for poetry was first aroused by hearing one of Malherbe's odes recited; but to the patronage of the Duchess of Bouillon, who invited him to Paris, and encouraged him to

write his tales, he owed much of the distinction in literature he afterwards acquired. For thirty-five years he lived in Paris, residing successively with the Duchesses of Bouillon and Orléans, Madame de Sablière, and Madame d'Hervart; and was the intimate friend of Molière, Boileau, Racine, and all the first wits of the French capital, by whom he was beloved for the candour and simplicity of his character. Yet, with this simplicity, which amounted almost to stupidity, he united the talent of making severe, shrewd, and sensible observations on human life, and decorating his verse with touches of exquisite grace and delicacy. Besides his 'Tales' and 'Fables,' La Fontaine was author of 'Les Amours de Psyche,' 'Anacréontiques,' two comedies, &c. Died, 1695.

Fontaine, Pierre François Léonard, French architect, was born at Pontoise in 1762. He was at first a pupil of Peyre the younger, gained the second grand prize of the Academy, and was sent to Rome. The first stormy years of the Revolution drove him to England, and on his return to his native country he was employed with his friend Percier to restore the palace of Malmaison. He was named architect to Napoleon I., and held the same office under Louis XVIII., Charles X., and Louis Philippe. Among his works are the arch of the Carrousel, the new wing connecting the Louvre and the Tuileries, the grand staircase of the Louvre, and the restoration of the Palais Royal. Fontaine was received at the Institute in 1811. He was joint author with Percier of a 'Recueil de Décorations Intérieures,' and other architectural works. Died, 1853.

Fontana, Domenico, an eminent Italian architect, was born in 1543, at Mili, on the lake of Como. He was employed by Pope Sixtus V., and afterwards appointed first architect to the Viceroy of the Two Sicilies. He obtained great repute for his successful accomplishment of the very difficult mechanical operation of removing and re-erecting the great obelisk now standing in front of St. Peter's at Rome. Died at Naples, 1607.

Fontana, Felix, an eminent natural philosopher and naturalist, was born in the Tyrol, in 1730. He was appointed Professor of Philosophy at Piss, by the Grand-Duke of Tuscany; and afterwards invited to Florence by Leopold II., who made him his physician, and employed him to form a cabinet of natural history. To this he added a variety of anatomical figures in coloured wax, exquisitely finished, which, with other objects of interest and curiosity, together formed one of the attractions of the Florentine capital. He was the author of works on chemistry, physics, and physiology. He died in 1805.

Fontana, Prospero, Italian painter, was born at Bologna in 1512. He studied under Innocenzio da Imola, and attained great celebrity, especially in portrait painting. He worked with great rapidity, once painting a large hall in fresco in a few weeks. Fontana was the master of the Caracci, and was in the

service of Julius III. and several succeeding Popes. Died at Rome, 1597.—His daughter, **Lavinia**, was a skilful portrait-painter. She is sometimes called Zappi, the name of her husband. She died at Rome in 1614, at the age of 62.

Fontanes, Louis de, an eminent French writer, was born in 1761. At the commencement of the Revolution he edited a journal called 'The Moderator,' and after the fall of Robespierre joined La Harpe and others in the publication of another, called 'The Memorial,' which with others was suppressed by the National Convention in 1797, and the proprietors, editors, &c., included in one common sentence of banishment and confiscation of property. When the amnesty was granted on the elevation of Buonaparte to the consulship, Fontanes took a share in the management of the 'Mercure de France,' and soon after obtained a seat in the Legislative Assembly, of which he became the President. He afterwards attained the rank of senator, and was one of the first, in 1814, to propose the recall of Louis XVIII., who made him a peer and a privy-councillor. He died in 1821, having acquired the reputation of a good orator and political writer, and a poet of no mean rank.

Fontenay, Thérèse de Cabarrus. [See Tallien.]

Fontenelle, Bernard le Bovier de, a nephew of the great Corneille, and an author of great and varied talents, was born at Rouen, in 1657. He studied the law at the request of his father, who was an advocate; but soon devoted himself exclusively to literature. At the outset of his career he wrote poems and dramas, which met with little encouragement; but the appearance of his 'Dialogues of the Dead' (1683), and his 'Conversations on the Plurality of Worlds' (1685), at once established his fame. In 1699 he was made Secretary to the Academy of Sciences, which post he held forty-two years, and of the proceedings of that body he published a volume annually. He continued to write on general subjects, combining a taste for the belles lettres with more abstruse studies, till he had almost reached the patriarchal age of 100. He died at Paris, Jan. 9, 1757.

Foots, Sir Edward James, British admiral, was the son of a clergyman in Kent, and entered the naval service when a boy. In 1799 he took charge of the blockade of the Bay of Naples, by order of Lord Nelson; and whilst engaged on that service, in conjunction with Cardinal Ruffo, he signed a treaty with the insurgents. This was disapproved and annulled by Nelson, and the circumstance gave rise to much animadversion; some considering that Captain Foote had been the dupe of the cardinal, and others blaming the British admiral for having greatly exceeded his authority. Foote was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral in 1812, and vice-admiral in 1821. Died at his residence, Hightfield House, near Southampton, 1833, aged 66.

Foote, Samuel, comic writer and actor, was born, in 1721, at Truro, Cornwall; was educated at Worcester College, Oxford; and intended for the bar. After a course of dissipation, to which his small fortune fell a sacrifice, he turned his attention to the stage, and appeared in 'Othello,' but having little success, he struck out a path for himself in the double character of dramatist and performer. In 1747 he opened the Haymarket Theatre with some humorous imitations of well-known persons; and, having discovered where his strength lay, he wrote several two-act farces, and continued to perform at one of the winter theatres every season. In 1766 he was thrown from his horse, and fractured his leg, so that amputation was necessary. He soon, however, recovered his health, and this accident proved of service to him, as it induced the duke of York to procure for him a patent for life of the Haymarket Theatre. In 1777, having been charged with an infamous crime by a discarded manservant, he was tried, and, though fully acquitted, it preyed upon his mind and health, and he died a few months later. He wrote twenty-six dramatic pieces, all replete with wit, humour, and satire; but they have not kept possession of the stage.

Forbes, Duncan, an eminent Scottish judge, was born at Culloden, in 1685; studied at Paris, Utrecht, and Edinburgh; and rose, in 1737, to the rank of President of the Court of Session, discharging the functions of his high office with zeal, ability, and patriotism. It was mainly owing to his exertions that the rebellion of 1745 was prevented from spreading more widely among the clans; but so ungratefully was he treated by the government, that he was never able to obtain repayment of the sums he had expended to uphold it. He was the author of 'Thoughts on Religion,' the 'Culloden Papers,' consisting of his political correspondence, &c. Died, 1747. There is a portrait of President Duncan Forbes in the National Portrait Gallery.

Forbes, Professor Edward, F.R.S., &c., one of the most eminent naturalists of his age, was born in 1815, in the Isle of Man, where his father was a banker. His love of natural history dated from his earliest childhood, and he had accumulated a large stock of knowledge when, in 1832, he went to the university of Edinburgh, to attend the lectures of Professor Jameson, at that time reputed the first naturalist in the kingdom. There he gained great distinction, and the qualities which he displayed predicted for him a brilliant career. After visiting Norway, Sweden, France, Germany, and other countries, in order to extend his knowledge of natural history, he delivered a course of lectures on his favourite science at Edinburgh in 1839, and in 1840-1 appeared his 'History of British Star-fishes,' which at once gave him high rank as a naturalist. In 1841 he was attached to a scientific expedition sent to Asia Minor under the auspices of government. During his absence of two years he made important

observations and discoveries in the botany, zoology, and geology of the Mediterranean, its islands and coasts, many of which are embodied in the remarkable account of his voyages which he published in conjunction with Lieutenant Spratt. During his absence he was appointed to the professorship of Botany in King's College, London. His vast knowledge was soon appreciated, and he became secretary and curator to the Geological Society of London, and was afterwards placed at the head of the palæontological department of the Museum of Economic Geology, where he laboured for some years with zeal and assiduity. Besides the works already mentioned, he contributed a variety of papers and memoirs to scientific journals; he also constructed the Geological and Palæontological Map of the British Isles; and a World Map of great interest, entitled 'Distribution of Marine Life, &c.,' embodying the results of his original researches. On the death of Jameson, Professor of Natural History in the university of Edinburgh, in 1853, Professor Forbes was nominated his successor; he was chosen President of the Geological Society in the following year; and he seemed marked out for a long career of glory and usefulness, when he was cut off, November 18, 1854. A selection of his 'Literary Papers,' and his 'Life,' by Professor George Wilson, have been published since his death.

Forbes, Sir John, a distinguished physician and miscellaneous writer, was born in Banffshire in 1787. He was educated at the Marischal College, Aberdeen, and the university of Edinburgh, serving for some years as surgeon in the navy. After attaining considerable reputation both as physician and author during his residence at Penzance and at Chichester, he settled in London in 1840. He became physician extraordinary to the Prince Consort, and subsequently physician to the royal household. He devoted himself zealously to the duties of his profession, took a warm interest in science, in literature, and in all benevolent institutions, and rendered great services as a medical reformer. He was knighted in 1853. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of many other scientific bodies, and D.C.L. of Oxford. Among his literary works are—translations of the treatises of Lænnec and Auenbrugger; the 'Physician's Holiday'; 'Sight-seeing in Germany and the Tyrol in 1860'; 'Nature and Art in the Cure of Disease,' and numerous contributions to the 'Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine,' and the 'British and Foreign Medical Review,' of the latter of which he was founder and editor. Died at Whitchurch, Oxfordshire, in November, 1862.

Forbes, Patrick, Bishop of Aberdeen, was descended of a noble family, and was born in 1564, took orders in 1592, and was raised to the episcopal bench by James I. in 1618. He was a munificent patron to the university of Aberdeen, which owed to him the revival of the dormant professorships of Theology, Medicine, and Civil Law. He was author of an elaborate

FORBES

'Commentary on the Apocalypse.' Died, 1635.

Forbes, Alexander, Lord Forbes of Pitaligo, commanded a troop of horse in the rebellion of 1745; fled to France after the battle of Culloden, but returned to Scotland in 1749, and died in 1762. He was author of 'Moral and Philosophical Essays,' and is said to have been the prototype of the Baron of Bradwardine in the novel of 'Waverley.'

Forbes, Sir William, born at Pitaligo, in 1739, was the founder, in conjunction with Sir James Hunter Blair, of the first banking establishment in Edinburgh. Although born to an ample fortune, he devoted himself to business, without neglecting the study of elegant literature. He was an early member of the celebrated literary club which numbered amongst its illustrious associates Johnson, Reynolds, Garrick, and Burke. Some time previous to his death, he published an account of the life and writings of Dr. Beattie. Died, 1806.

Forbin, Claude, Chevalier de, a distinguished French naval commander, born in 1656. In 1685 he accompanied the French ambassador to Siam, where he gained the favour of the king, then desirous of introducing into his kingdom the Christian religion and the civilization of the West. Forbin remained two years, as high admiral, general, &c., to his Siamese majesty; and on his return to Europe he signalized himself on several occasions. In 1708 he was entrusted with the command of the squadron which was to convey the Pretender to Scotland, but owing to the vigilance of Admiral Byng he could not effect a landing. Died, 1733.

Forcellini, Egidio, an eminent critic and lexicographer, was born at Treviso, in the Venetian States, in 1688, and died there in 1768. He was associated in his literary labours with Facciolati; and the great 'Lexicon totius Latinitatis,' projected by Forcellini, was the fruit of their co-operative researches and labour.

Forchhammer, Johann Georg, an eminent Danish chemist and geologist, was born at Husom, in Schleswig, in 1794. He completed his studies at the university of Kiel, and became secretary and assistant to Oersted. After making several scientific tours at the expense of the state, he was appointed in 1823 reader in Mineralogy at the university of Copenhagen. Two years later he was received at the Academy of Sciences, of which he became secretary on the death of Oersted in 1861. In the preceding year he became titular Professor of Mineralogy at the university. He was author of works on the Geognostic Condition of Denmark, the Nature of the Soil of Scandinavia, Chemistry of Simple Bodies, &c.; and was a correspondent of the Geological Society of London and other foreign societies. Died, at Copenhagen, in the spring of 1866.

Ford, John, an English dramatic author of the 17th century, was born, in 1586, at Ilington, in Devonshire, where his father was a justice of the peace. He became a member of the

FORDYCE

Middle Temple in 1602. His first tragedy, 'The Lover's Melancholy,' was printed in 1629; and he was the author of many other plays, besides some which he wrote in conjunction with Drayton and Decker.

Ford, Sir John, was born at Harting, Sussex, in 1606; was educated at Oxford; and knighted by Charles I., after having served the office of sheriff for his native county. During the civil war he commanded a regiment of horse, and was imprisoned on suspicion of aiding the king's escape from Hampton Court; but owing to the interest of Ireton, whose sister he had married, he obtained his release. He was a man of considerable mechanical ingenuity; and at the request of the citizens of London he devised machinery for raising the Thames water into all the high streets, which machinery was afterwards used to drain mines and lands in other parts of the country. He projected various other improvements, and died in 1670.

Ford, Richard, a distinguished author and connoisseur, was born in London in 1796, was educated at Winchester, graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, and was called to the bar in Lincoln's Inn in 1819, but he never practised his profession. After several years spent in foreign travel, and a lengthened sojourn in Spain, he settled at Heavitree, near Exeter, and there, amidst his celebrated collection of pictures, rare books, and articles of *virtù*, gathered from every region and in every art, he gave himself up to his literary tastes, contributing, chiefly to the 'Quarterly Review,' brilliant essays on politics, literature, and art, and gathering around him a host of friends, who were attracted not less by his *bonhomie* than by the treasures of art and knowledge he could place before them. His 'Handbook of Spain,' first published in 1845, has taken its place among the best books of travel, humour, and history, social, literary, political, and artistic, in the English language. His 'Gatherings in Spain,' a kind of popular abridgment of the larger work, was published in 1848, and, like its predecessor, attained great success. Died, 1858.

Fordun, John de, a Scotch historian of the 14th century; author of a history of Scotland, entitled 'Scotichronicon,' which contains much valuable information, mingled with much that is absurd and fabulous. A good edition was published by W. Goodall in 1769.

Fordwich, Viscount. [Cawper, Earl.]

Fordyce, George, an eminent physician, was born in 1736. He was a nephew of James Fordyce, D.D., a celebrated Scottish preacher, who enjoyed a long run of popularity in London, and died at Bath in 1796. George Fordyce was educated at the university of Aberdeen, and obtained the degree of M.A. at the age of 14. The year following he was placed with his uncle, a surgeon and apothecary at Uppingham, in Rutlandshire. He went thence to Edinburgh, and next to Leyden, where, in 1758, he took his doctor's degree. In 1759 he settled in London, and commenced

FOREST

lecturer on the *Materia Medica* and Practice of Physic, in which he acquired an unrivalled reputation. In 1770 he was chosen physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and in 1776 a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1787 he was elected, *specialis gratia*, a Fellow of the College of Physicians. Dr. Fordyce is known by his 'Dissertations on Fever,' a 'Treatise on Digestion,' 'Elements of the Practice of Physic,' &c. He was also an excellent experimental chemist, and published 'Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation.' He died in 1802.

Forest, Pierre de la, Cardinal, Archbishop of Rouen, was born in 1314. He acquired much reputation as a teacher of law in the schools of Orleans and Angers, and next practised as an advocate at Paris. After holding various offices he was made Chancellor of France by Philip of Valois, and in that capacity took a prominent part in state affairs. He assisted on two occasions in negotiating a truce between France and England; was made archbishop of Rouen in 1352; opened the States-General in 1355 and 1356; was deprived for a time of the chancellorship because he was obnoxious to the States; and was created cardinal and legate in Sicily by Innocent VI. Died at Ville-neuve, near Avignon, 1361.

Forkel, Johann Nicholas, an eminent writer on the history and theory of music, and director of music in the university of Göttingen, was born in 1749, and died in 1819. His 'General History of Music,' 2 vols. 4to, is reckoned the most valuable of his numerous works. He was also a composer and a good pianist, and a man of general and extensive knowledge.

Forli, Melozzo da. [*Melozzo.*]

Forskäl, Peter, a young Swedish naturalist, born 1736, was the scholar and friend of Linnæus, and, after completing his studies at Upsal, travelled into the East with Niebuhr, but died at Djerim, in Arabia, during the second year of his travels, July, 1763. Niebuhr, on his return, published, in 3 vols. 4to, Forskal's observations on the productions of the countries through which he had passed. Linnæus, in honour of his friend, gave the name *Forskalea* to a genus of exotic plants of the nettle family.

Forster, George, an English traveller, was in 1782 engaged in the civil service of the East India Company. He was well acquainted with the Oriental languages, which qualified him to undertake a journey from Bengal to Persia, and thence through Russia to England. A full narrative of this journey was published in 1798, in 2 vols. 4to. Died in India, in 1792.

Forster, Johann Reinhold, an eminent naturalist and traveller, was born, in 1729, at Dirschau, in Polish Prussia; was educated at Berlin and Halle; and officiated as minister of Dantzic, and afterwards at Vassenhoff. He then came to England, and settled as teacher of the French and German languages, and natural history, at the dissenting academy at Warrington. In 1772 he accompanied Captain Cook in his second voyage round the world, as

FORSYTH

naturalist to the expedition, and took his son with him. On his return, in 1775, the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of LL.D., and he seemed on the high road to preferment; but a quarrel arising respecting the publication of the narrative of the voyage by his son, Forster quitted England, and was appointed Professor of Natural History, &c., at Halle, in Saxony. Besides his 'History of Voyages and Discoveries in the North,' he wrote several other works, and translated many into German. He spoke or wrote seventeen languages, and was well acquainted with literature; while in history, botany, and zoology, he stands among the first investigators of his age. Died in 1798.

Forster, Johann George Adam, son of the preceding, was born in 1754; accompanied his father in the voyage round the world; and became Professor of Natural History in Hesse Cassel, and afterwards at Wilna. He subsequently settled at Mentz as a bookseller, and entering warmly into the revolutionary principles of France, was nominated a deputy to Paris to arrange the reunion of Mentz with the French republic; but Mentz being besieged and taken by the Prussians, Forster was obliged to remain at Paris, where he died in 1794, while preparing for a voyage to Hindostan and Thibet. He was the author of several works on geography, natural history, philosophy, and politics. 'Through him,' says his pupil and friend, Humboldt, 'began a new era of scientific voyages, the aim of which was to arrive at the knowledge of the comparative history and geography of different countries. . . . All that can give truth, individuality, and distinctiveness to the delineation of exotic nature is united in his works.'

Forsyth, Alexander John, A.M., LL.D., the discoverer of the percussion principle, was born January 1, 1769. He was the son of the Rev. James Forsyth, minister of Belhelvie, near Aberdeen. He completed his education at King's College, Aberdeen, where he took the degree of A.M. He succeeded his father in the pastoral charge of the parish of Belhelvie in 1791. Soon after his settlement he commenced a series of chemical experiments, principally on fulminating powders, and other explosive compounds. In the year 1805 he was called to London, to make experiments for the government on the percussion principle, which he had about two years previously discovered. His stay in London was prolonged to nearly a twelvemonth, and he had all but succeeded in convincing the officials at the Ordnance Office of the propriety of adopting the percussion lock, when a change of ministry, and the bustle of new appointments, or the contempt for everything done or proposed by predecessors, led to an order to him to remove from the Tower, where he had been experimenting, and take his 'rubbish' with him. That 'rubbish' consisted of beautiful and ingenious applications of the percussion principle; a principle which after half a century was generally

FORTESCUE

adopted. About a year previous to his death his claims were acknowledged by a government grant of an annuity of 200*l*. He died suddenly, June 11, 1843.

Fortescue, Sir John, an eminent judge and writer on law, was a son of Sir Henry Fortescue, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. He studied at Lincoln's Inn, was called to the bar, and in 1442 was made Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench. He was one of the principal advisers of Henry VI., and was attainted by the parliament under Edward IV. In 1463 he fled, with Queen Margaret and her suite, to Flanders, where he remained in exile several years; and during this time he wrote his well-known work, '*De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*.' It is in the form of a dialogue, has been annotated by Selden, and several times translated into English. Returning to England, to join in the struggle for the restoration of the house of Lancaster, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury; but obtained his pardon from Edward, and was allowed to retire to his seat in Gloucestershire, where he died in his 80th year.

Fortescue, Alasd.

Fortiguerra, Niccolò, an Italian poet and poet, was born at Padova in 1574, and died in 1634. He was the author of a *poesie pastorali*, entitled '*Raccontamenti*,' a long and elegant production, in which the styles of Ariosto and Plaut are by turns very happily mixed.

Fortreche, Thomas Dalley, F.S.A., a learned and industrious antiquary and archaeologist, was born in 1774, and received his education at St. Paul's School, London, and Pembroke College, Oxford. Mr. Fortreche commenced his literary career in 1796 with a poem entitled '*The Economy of Ninus's Life*,' and in 1798 he produced his '*British Monarchism*.' It was well having previously applied himself to the study of the Saxon language. His next work was a collection of materials for the '*History of Gloucestershire*,' in 2 vols. 8vo, and in 1814 appeared his '*History of the City of Gloucester*.' These were followed by the '*Via Sacra Antiquities*,' and the '*Jersey Monuments*.' In 1825 he published his most important work, the '*Antiquities of Antiquities*,' and '*Excavations at Stonehenge*.' In 1828, a kind of sequel to it, called '*English Cartography*.' The author's fame was not confined to his works, but he was for many years a prolific contributor to the '*Illustrated Magazine*.' Mr. Fortreche's chief treatment was as secretary to the literary institute was given for several years to different societies of literature, in Gloucestershire, during the last twenty years of his career at Vinton on the banks of the Vron, and for the last twelve years of his life to the work of the journal. Died at Newmarket, May 1842.

Fortreche, William, Doctor of Venice, and the historian of Venetian literature, was born in 1698. He was distinguished chiefly in the

FOSSOMBRONI

public service, and was successively ambassador to Vienna, Rome, and Turin, maintaining for his country a strict neutrality in the wars between France and Austria, and writing valuable accounts of his diplomatic proceedings, and of other matters which fell under his observation. For some time he was at the head of the university of Padua, and he was elected Doge of Venice in 1762. His great literary work is entitled '*Della Letteratura Veneziana libri otto*.' He left other works unpublished, some of which were, after his death, given to the world. Died, 1763. Foscarini's collection of manuscripts now forms part of the Imperial Library, Vienna.

Foscolo, Ugo, a distinguished Italian writer, was born at sea, in 1776, in a Venetian frigate lying near Zante, of which island his father was governor. He was educated at Padua, and produced his tragedy of '*Thyestes*' before he was 20 years of age. He was soon after employed as secretary to Battoglin, who was sent ambassador to Bonaparte, to endeavour to preserve the independence of the Venetian Republic. The embassy was unsuccessful, and Foscolo retired into Lombardy, where he joined the revolutionary '*Lettere di Ugo*,' who established his fame. Having engaged in the first Italian legion that was formed, he was sent to Genoa during the famous siege of 1794 with General Massena, and while there he composed two of his finest poems. He remained in the Italian army in 1800, when he was sent to Milan with the troops pressed to descend for the invasion of England. But he soon after quitted the service. He was appointed Professor of Literature at Pavia in 1804, but the bad language of his introductory lecture offended Bonaparte, and the professorship was soon after suppressed. In 1805 he produced his tragedy of '*Edipo*,' which was represented at the theatre della Scala at Milan, but as it was supposed to contain a satire on the character of Bonaparte, he found it necessary to withdraw it from the stage. He is said to have subsequently engaged in a conspiracy to expel the Austrians from Italy, but being suspected by his own government, he was obliged to leave his country, and at last to England, where he was well received by the literary and political circles. Justice notwithstanding his losses at '*Thyestes*,' '*Edipo*,' and '*Edipo*,' he continued to contribute to the '*Edinburgh Quarterly*,' and did a great deal to improve himself in technical difficulties in his introduction, and during his exile in England. Died, Oct. 11, 1827. The grave of Foscolo in England was visited by Macaulay in 1841, 1845.

Fossombroni, Giovanni, Italian statesman and natural philosopher, was born at Grosseto in 1754. He was educated at the university of Pisa, and in 1782 obtained a professorship in Philosophy. He afterwards succeeded to the chair of natural philosophy at Pisa, which he held until 1804, and died in 1805.

FOSTER

became minister for Foreign Affairs to the Grand Duke of Tuscany; held high offices in the new kingdom of Etruria and under the French Empire; and on the restoration of the Grand Duke became again chief minister, and remained so, with the greatest advantage to Tuscany, till his death. Fossombroni was author of many works on mathematics and natural philosophy, especially on hydraulics. Died, 1844.

Foster, James, D.D., dissenting minister, was born at Exeter, in 1697; and commenced preaching there in 1718. He afterwards removed to Trowbridge, in Wiltshire, where he joined the Baptists; and in 1724 was chosen successor to Dr. John Gale, of the chapel in Barbican, London, where he officiated nearly twenty years, and was also lecturer at a meetinghouse in the Old Jewry. Pope has made honourable mention of him in his Satires. In 1746 he attended Lord Kilmarnock to the scaffold. This is said to have affected him with a settled melancholy, from which he never entirely recovered. He wrote a 'Defence of Revelation,' in reply to Tindal; 'Tracts on Heresy,' 'Discourses on Natural Religion and Social Virtue,' &c. Died, 1753.

Foster, John, one of the most able writers and original thinkers of his age, was born near Halifax, in Yorkshire, in 1770. At an early age he entered the Baptist college at Bristol, and on the completion of his theological studies was successively settled as a preacher at various places, the last of which was Down-end, near Bristol; but he soon relinquished his pastoral duties there, and the last twenty years of his life were chiefly devoted to literary pursuits. He was a frequent contributor to the 'Eclectic Review;' but his chief reputation is founded on his 'Essays,' which have gone through numerous editions, and which, although no longer perhaps to be called 'popular,' have too much solid worth, wealth of manly thought, and charm of poetic imagination, to be forgotten or neglected by thoughtful readers. Died, at Stapleton, near Bristol, Oct. 15, 1843. His 'Life and Correspondence,' edited by J. E. Ryland, appeared in 2 vols. 8vo, in 1846, and has passed through several editions. This work, with the 'Essays on Decision of Character, &c.,' 'Essay on the Evils of Popular Ignorance,' 'Critical Essays,' and 'Fosteriana,' the last-named edited by Mr. Bohn, are included in Bohn's Standard Library.

Foster, John, an English architect, was born at Liverpool, about 1786. He travelled for some years in Greece and Asia Minor, accompanying Mr. Cockerell to Ægina and Phigaleia, and settled at Liverpool, as a builder, about 1817. In 1824 he succeeded his father as architect and surveyor to the corporation, an office which he resigned in 1835. Among his works at Liverpool are St. Michael's Church, Pitt Street, the Custom House, the screen of the Railway Station, Lime Street, and the chapel in the cemetery of St. James. Foster

FOUCHE

worked after Greek models, but showed little of the creative power of the true artist. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died, 1846.

Foster, Sir Michael, an eminent lawyer, was born at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, in 1689, entered the Middle Temple, and in regular course was called to the bar. In 1735 he was chosen recorder of Bristol; and, in 1745, appointed one of the Justices of the King's Bench, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He published a tract against Bishop Gibson's Codex of Church Law, and a Report of the Trials of the Rebels in the year 1746. He was an independent and fearless asserter of civil liberty. Died, 1763. His Life was written by Dodson.

Fothergill, John, an eminent physician, was born at Carr End, in Yorkshire, in 1712. His parents were members of the Society of Friends. He served his time to an apothecary, after which he went to Edinburgh, where, in 1736, he took his doctor's degree. In the same year he became a pupil at St. Thomas's Hospital, and in 1740 made a tour of the Continent. On his return he settled in London; and in 1748 acquired much reputation by a tract entitled 'An Account of the Sore Throat attended with Ulcers.' In 1754 he became a member of the Edinburgh College of Physicians, and in 1763 a Fellow of the Royal Society. For thirty years he stood at the head of his profession, distinguishing himself also by his extraordinary beneficence, and died in 1780. His works, chiefly medical, were printed in 3 vols. 8vo, with his Life prefixed. They passed through several editions, and were translated into German.

Fouché, Joseph, Duke of Otranto, was the son of a captain of a merchant ship, and was born at Nantes in 1763. It was intended he should follow the same profession as his father, but he adopted that of the law, and the events of the Revolution soon brought him into notice. He headed a popular society at Nantes, by which he was sent, in 1792, as deputy to the National Convention; and on the trial of Louis XVI. he voted for his death. In 1793 he was sent to Lyons with Collot d'Herbois, and the cold-blooded cruelties he there committed are recorded in his own letters and reports. Returning to Paris, he joined in the destruction of Robespierre, from the fear of becoming one of his victims. He, however, had several narrow escapes during the turbulent times that followed; but circumstances at length placed him at the head of the French police, in which office he was a useful instrument in the hands of Buonaparte. To the superintendence of police Buonaparte added the ministry of the interior, and in 1809 he made Fouché Duke of Otranto. He then opened his drawing-room to the ancient nobility, many of whom he employed as spies; but the Emperor grew suspicious of his minister, and after his second marriage he resolved on dismissing him, for which an opportunity soon offered. As they felt no confidence in each other, both employed secret agents at the English court; which agents, not

came a profligate and a gambler; thus presenting a strange contrast to his future rival, William Pitt. He obtained a seat in parliament for the borough of Midhurst when he was only 19, supported the ministry in their worst measures, and was rewarded with the office of a Lord of the Admiralty; but he resigned in 1772; and, in 1773, was nominated a Commissioner of the Treasury. He was suddenly dismissed, in 1774, in consequence of his disagreement with Lord North on the Boston Port Bill. Fox now joined the Opposition, and throughout the whole of the American war proved a most powerful antagonist to the ministry. On the fall of Lord North, in 1782, he was appointed one of the secretaries of state, but resigned on the death of the Marquis of Rockingham; and the Earl of Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne, was appointed to succeed him. On the dissolution of that short-lived administration, Fox formed the unprincipled coalition with Lord North and resumed his former office. He now brought in his India Bill, which, after having passed the House of Commons, was unexpectedly thrown out by the House of Lords, and occasioned the resignation of the ministry. Mr. Pitt then came into power; while Fox placed himself again at the head of the Opposition, and a long contest took place between these illustrious rivals. Worn out, and perhaps disgusted, with public business, he repaired, in 1788, to the Continent, in company with Mrs. Fox, and after spending a few days with Gibbon, the historian, at Lausanne, entered the classic regions of Italy. In consequence, however, of the sudden illness of the king, and the probable necessity of constituting a regency, he was soon recalled. The Regency Bill, the trial of Warren Hastings, and, above all, the French Revolution and its effects on this country, gave ample scope for his talents and eloquence, which he continued to exert against the administration of Pitt; inveighing against the war with France, and other measures of his great rival. On the death of Mr. Pitt, in January, 1806, he was again recalled to power, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and set on foot a negotiation for peace with France, but did not live to see the issue of it. During the same period he worked zealously for the abolition of the slave trade. He died, in the 57th year of his age, on the 13th of September, 1806, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. A marble statue, by Baily, R.A., is placed in St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster; and a bust, by Nollekens, in the National Portrait Gallery. Fox has left no literary works but his eloquent speeches, and an unfinished 'History of the Reign of James II.' 'Memorials of Charles James Fox,' 4 vols. 8vo, were edited by Earl Russell; who has also written 'The Life and Times of C. J. Fox,' 3 vols. 8vo, the last of which appeared in 1866.

Fox, John, a celebrated church historian and divine, was born, in 1517, at Boston, Lincolnshire, and was educated at Oxford. Apply-

ing himself closely to the study of theology, he became a convert to the principles of the Reformation, was expelled his college on a charge of heresy, and suffered great privation. A short time before the death of Henry VIII., he was employed as tutor in the family of the Duchess of Richmond, to educate the children of her brother, the Earl of Surrey, then a state prisoner. In the reign of Edward VI. he was restored to his fellowship; but when Mary ascended the throne he found it prudent to retire to the Continent, where he gained a livelihood as corrector of the press for an eminent printer at Basel. On Elizabeth's accession he returned to his native country, and settled in the family of his former pupil, the Duke of Norfolk, where he remained till his death; and he also received a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Salisbury. He was the author of many controversial and other works; but the only one now read is his 'History of the Acts and Monuments of the Church,' commonly called 'Fox's Book of Martyrs.' After having been subjected to severe attacks on the part of those whose interest it was to put such a witness as Fox out of court, it is not longer to be questioned that this remarkable work is substantially accurate and trustworthy, and that the appalling picture it presents of a persecuting church and its martyr-victims is not overdrawn nor false in colouring. Fox died in 1587.

Fox, Richard, an English prelate and statesman, was born about 1466, at Ropesley, near Grantham, and educated at Oxford, Cambridge, and Paris. He was in high favour with Henry VII., who employed him on various missions; and successively made him Bishop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Winchester. But in the following reign he found himself supplanted by Wolsey, whom he had introduced at Court; he therefore retired to his diocese, and passed the remainder of his days in acts of charity and munificence. He was a patron of learning, and the founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and of the free-schools of Taunton and Grantham. Died, Sept. 14, 1528. His portrait, by Johannes Corvus, is in Corpus Christi College.

Foy, Maximilien Sébastien, French General, was a native of Ham, in Picardy, where he was born in 1775. He entered the army at 15 years of age, and made his first campaign under Dumouriez in 1792. He distinguished himself in Italy, Germany, and Portugal; and succeeded Marmont as commander-in-chief after the battle of Salamanca; when he conducted a skilful retreat to the Douro. He received his 15th wound on the field of Waterloo, but refused to quit his post until the close of the battle. He was afterwards employed as inspector-general of infantry; and in 1819 was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies; when he distinguished himself as an orator, and was a great public favourite. He died in 1825; and having left his widow and family in destitute circumstances, a subscription was immediately entered into, to provide for

them, and to erect a monument to his memory. From his MSS. a 'History of the Peninsular War' was published by his widow.

Fra Diavolo, a Neapolitan robber, whose real name was Michel Pozzo, was born about 1769. He was at first a stocking-maker, afterwards a friar, and in the latter capacity united himself as leader to a gang of outlawed banditti in Calabria. In his double character of robber and priest, he offered his services, in 1799, to Cardinal Ruffo, who headed the counter-revolutionary party in favour of the Bourbons of Naples. For his services, although a price had been previously set on his head, he obtained pardon, distinction, and a pension of 3600 ducats, with which he retired to an estate which he purchased. On Joseph Napoleon becoming king, the expelled government again employed him. He made a descent in 1806, with a large body of banditti and recruits, at Sperlonga, threw open the prisons, and was joined by the lazzaroni; but, after a severe action, he was defeated and taken prisoner, condemned by a special commission, and executed. He died with disdainful indifference. Like Robin Hood, he often restored their liberty and property to captives who interested him, especially women, even making them presents, and affecting to protect the poor.

Fra Giovanni da Piesole. [*Angelico.*]

Francesca, Piero della, Italian painter, was born at Borgo San Sepolcro, whence he is called **Piero Morghese**. The chronology of his life is involved in obscurity, but it appears probable that he was born soon after 1410. He at first applied himself to mathematical studies, which were of great service to him as a painter, especially in rendering the effects of light and perspective. In 1439 he was assistant to Domenico Veneziano at Florence, and afterwards at Loreto. He executed many works in his native town, at Urbino, Ferrara, Rome, and Arezzo. Pietro Perugino, Luca Signorelli, and Luca Pacioli were pupils of this master. He became blind in his old age, and died after 1493. Two of his works are in the National Gallery, a portrait, and the 'Baptism of Christ,' an altar-piece from the priory of Borgo San Sepolcro.

Francesco da Bologna. [*Francis.*]

Francis, an eminent painter, whose real name was **Francesco Raibolini**, was born at Bologna in 1450. It is now known that **Francesco da Bologna**, celebrated as a type-founder, is the same person as Francis the painter. In his youth he was a goldsmith and an engraver of medals, but afterwards applied wholly to painting. Being employed by Raphael, in 1517, to place his picture of St. Cecilia in a church at Bologna, it is said that he was so struck with its beauty, and convinced of his own inferiority to Raphael, that he fell into a desponding state, which hastened his end. He had, however, nearly lived his threescore years and ten. Three works of this artist are in the National Gallery, one of which, the 'Virgin and Two Angels weeping over the dead body of Christ,'

infinitely attractive and impressive, is one of the most precious pictures in the Gallery. Died, 1518.

Francis, Dr. José Gaspar Rodriguez, the celebrated Dictator of Paraguay, was the son of a small French proprietor in that country, and born at Assumption, in 1757. His mother was a Creole. Arrived at the proper age, he was sent to the university of Cordova, with a view to entering the church; but his plans underwent a change while he was still a student, and on his return to his native town with the degree of Doctor of Laws, he began his public career as a barrister. His high reputation for learning, but still more for honesty and independence, procured him an extensive practice; and he devoted himself to legal pursuits for thirty years, varying his professional avocations with a perusal of the French *Encyclopedian* writers, and with the study of mathematics and mechanical philosophy, to which he remained addicted throughout his life. In 1811, soon after the revolution in the Spanish possessions of South America became general, Dr. Francis, then in his 54th year, was appointed secretary to the independent junta of Paraguay; and such was the ability he displayed in this capacity, that on the formation of a new congress, called in 1813, he was appointed consul of the republic, with Yegros for his colleague. From this moment the affairs of his country underwent a favourable change; the finances were husbanded; peace was obtained in Paraguay, while the rest of the South American continent was a prey to anarchy; and the people's gratitude to their deliverer was characteristically exhibited in conferring upon him, in 1817, unlimited despotic authority, which he exercised during the remainder of his life. Died, 1840. Dr. Francis's life and character is the subject of one of Carlyle's 'Miscellaneous Essays.'

Francis I., King of France, succeeded to the throne in 1515, at the age of 21. He was the son of Charles of Orleans, and of Louisa of Savoy, grand-daughter to Valentine, Duke of Milan, in right of whom he laid claim to that duchy. The Swiss opposed his passage through their territories, and were defeated at the battle of Marignano. Francis then entered the Milanese, and forced Maximilian Sforza to relinquish the sovereignty. On the death of the Emperor Maximilian, Francis I. and Charles, King of Spain, were rival candidates for the Empire, and the latter was elected. In 1520 took place the famous interview between Henry VIII. and Francis I., which from the splendour of the display on both sides is known as the interview of the 'Field of the Cloth of Gold.' A war afterwards broke out between Francis and Charles V., in which Francis lost a considerable part of his territories, was made prisoner at the battle of Pavia, and conveyed to Madrid. In 1526 he regained his liberty, after renouncing his claim to Naples, the Milanese, Burgundy, Flanders, and Artois. In 1536 he marched again into Italy, and possessed himself of Savoy, a peace was hastily made up

FRANCIS

which was soon after broken, and Francis was again engaged in war with Spain and England. Peace with the Emperor was signed at Crespi in 1544. Francis I. was the patron and friend of literature and art, and possessed a generous and chivalric spirit. He founded the Royal College of Paris, and furnished a magnificent library at Fontainebleau, besides building several palaces, which he decorated with pictures and statues. He is frequently termed 'the Great,' and 'the Restorer of Learning;' and though not entitled to these appellations in their fullest sense, he was one of the most distinguished sovereigns of France. In his relation to the great religious movements of his age, Francis I. showed himself entirely without principle or earnest belief. In his support of the Protestants in Germany, in his sanction of the revolt of Geneva, and in his cruel persecution of the Protestants in his own dominions, he was evidently guided by nothing higher or better than selfish policy. Francis I. was twice married; first, in 1514, to Claude, eldest daughter of Louis XII., by whom he had three sons and four daughters; and secondly, to Eleanor of Austria; Claude died in 1524, and Eleanor in 1558. He died March 31, 1547.

Francis II., King of France, was the eldest son of Henry II., and his queen, Catherine de' Medici, and was born at Fontainebleau in 1544. He succeeded his father in 1559, having in the preceding year married Mary Stuart, daughter of James V., of Scotland. He made the Cardinal of Lorraine first minister, and his brother, the Duke of Guise, commander-in-chief. The insolence and cruelty of their rule produced profound discontent, and led to the conspiracy of Amboise, and the beginning of the civil war between Catholics and Protestants. The States-general were convoked at Orleans in 1560; the Prince of Condé, who had joined the Protestants, was there arrested, and sentenced to death; but the sentence was not executed in consequence of the death of the king soon after, December 5, 1560.

Francis I., of Lorraine, Emperor of the West, was born in 1708, and married in 1736 Maria Theresa, daughter of Charles VI. On the death of her father in 1740, Maria Theresa appointed her husband co-regent with herself, and on the death of Charles VII., in 1745, he was elected Emperor. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle was concluded in 1748, but in 1756 war again broke out (the Seven Years' War), and was only terminated by the peace of Hubertsburg. Died, 1765.

Francis II., Joseph Charles, Emperor of the West, and I. of Austria, King of Lombardy, &c., was born in 1768, and succeeded his father, Leopold II., in 1792. It was in 1804, when France had been declared an Empire, that he assumed the title of hereditary Emperor of Austria; and, on the establishment of the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806, he renounced the title of Roman Emperor and King of Germany. At the age of 20 he

accompanied his uncle, the Emperor Joseph II., on a campaign against the Turks. France declared war against him in 1792; and Prussia, though at first his ally, concluded a separate peace with the republic; but the Emperor Francis continued the war with energy. In 1794 he put himself at the head of the army of the Netherlands, and defeated the French at Cateau, Landrecies, and Tournay. In 1797 he procured a temporary repose by the peace of Campo Formio; but in 1799 he entered into a new coalition with Russia and England against France, which was dissolved by the peace of Luneville in 1801. War again broke out between France and Austria in 1805; but after the battle of Austerlitz, the terms of an armistice and basis of a treaty were settled in a personal interview between Francis and Napoleon, at the bivouac of the latter. This peace lasted till 1809, when the restless ambition of the French Emperor induced Francis to declare war against him once more. The disastrous campaign of Wagram followed; but a favourable peace was obtained, and, by the marriage of the Archduchess, Maria Louisa, to Napoleon, a strong tie seemed to be formed between the two imperial houses. This family tie, however, was not sufficient to appease the ambition of the son-in-law. In 1813 Francis found himself again compelled to enter into an alliance with Russia and Prussia against France; and, to the close of the contest, he was present with the allied armies. He died, March 3, 1835, leaving a more extensive empire to his successor than any of his ancestors ever possessed.

Francis, St., or Francis of Assisi, the founder of the order of Franciscan Friars, was born at Assisi, in Umbria, in 1182. He was the son of a merchant, and was said to be of dissolute habits; but on recovering from a dangerous illness he became enthusiastically devout, and devoted himself to solitude, joyfully undergoing every species of penance and mortification. Thinking his extravagance proceeded from insanity, his father had him closely confined; and at length, being taken before the bishop of Assisi, in order formally to resign all claim to his paternal estate, he not only assented to it, but literally stripped himself. He was now looked upon as a saint; and great numbers joining him in his vow of poverty, he drew up rules for their use, which being sanctioned by Pope Innocent III., the order of Franciscans was established. So rapidly did they increase, that in 1219 he held a chapter, which was attended by 5000 friars. After having made a fruitless effort to convert the Sultan Meleddin, he returned to Assisi, where he died in 1226, and was canonized by Pope Gregory IX. in 1230.

Francis of Morgia, St. [Morgia.]

Francis of Paulo, St., born at Paulo, in Calabria, in 1416. He was brought up in a Franciscan convent; and retired to a cell on the desert part of the coast, where he soon obtained followers, built a monastery, and thus commenced a new order, called *Minims*. He

FRANCIS

enjoined on his disciples a total abstinence from wine, flesh, and fish; besides which they were always to go barefoot, and never sleep on a bed. He died in France, aged 91, in 1507, and was canonized by Leo X.

Francis de Sales, St., Bishop of Geneva, founder of the order of the Visitation, was born of a noble Savoyard family, at the château of Sales, near Geneva, in 1567. He was educated by the Jesuits at Paris, studied law at Padua, and having a strong bent to theology and a religious life, entered the church. Earnest and successful as a preacher, he was sent, in 1594, with his kinsman, Louis de Sales, to preach in the duchy of Chablais, and bring back, if possible, to the Catholic church, the followers of Calvin. He had a large measure of success. His conferences with Théodore de Bèze, Calvin's successor at Geneva, were, however, without result. He went to Paris in 1602, preached there with great success, and steadily refused the offers of dignities made by the king. The same year he was appointed bishop of Geneva, and, taking St. Charles Borromeo as his model, applied himself zealously to the reform of the diocese and its monasteries. He was disinterested and free from worldly ambition, declined the offer of a cardinal's hat and the renewed invitations of the King of France. In 1610 he founded the order of the Visitation, of which the first directress was his friend Madame de Chantal. He was sent again to Paris in 1618, and died in 1622. His best known works are the 'Introduction de la Vie Dévote,' 'Philothée, ou Traité de l'Amour de Dieu,' and his 'Lettres Spirituelles.' He was canonized by Pope Alexander VII. in 1665.

Francis Xavier. [Xavier.]

Francis, Philip, son of the Dean of Lismore, was a poet and dramatic writer, more celebrated for his translations of Horace and other classic authors than for his original compositions. He was educated at Dublin; and having taken orders, first settled at Esher, Surrey, where he kept an academy, and had Gibbon the historian among his pupils. He afterwards held the living of Barrow, Suffolk, and was chaplain to Chelsea Hospital. He wrote two tragedies, 'Eugenia,' and 'Constantine,' some controversial tracts, &c. Died, 1773.

Francis, Sir Philip, a political character of some distinction, and a son of the preceding, was born at Dublin in 1740, and received his education at St. Paul's School. He entered into public life as a clerk in the Secretary of State's office; after which he went out as secretary to the embassy to Portugal; and, in 1773, he became a member of the council of Bengal. He remained in India till 1780, during which time he was the strenuous opponent of the measures of Governor Hastings; and his opposition savouring too much of personal hostility, a duel was the result. On his return to England he was elected M.P. for the borough of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight; and joining the opposition, he took a prominent part in most of their measures, particularly in the impeachment of

FRANK

Warren Hastings. He published many political pamphlets and speeches, full of spirit and party feeling. The celebrated 'Letters of Junius' have been attributed to him, and many circumstantial proofs brought forward to support the opinion; but he always disavowed the authorship. The supposition therefore rests only on strong conjecture, founded on certain events of his life and a supposed similarity of style between the Letters and his acknowledged productions. He died in 1818.

Francis, John, an eminent portrait-sculptor, was born at Lincoln in 1780. He became a farmer in his native county, but on the death of Lord Nelson, a relative of his wife, he carved in jet a funeral car, which procured him the patronage of Mr. Coke, of Holkham, afterwards Earl of Leicester, and by his advice he went to London, and studied sculpture under Chantrey. Francis soon had a large connection, and became a favourite at court. His portrait-busts, which would form a large gallery, include those of her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Prince Consort, and many of the most distinguished statesmen of the time. Among his pupils were his daughter, Mrs. Thorneycroft, Matthew Noble, and Joseph Durham. Died at London, in August, 1861.

Franklin, Dr. Thomas, was the son of the printer of the celebrated anti-ministerial paper called 'The Craftsman,' and was born in 1721. He was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge; became Greek Professor at Cambridge; obtained successively the livings of Ware, Thundridge, and Brasted, and was made king's chaplain. He translated Sophocles, Lucian, and other classic authors; wrote a 'Dissertation on Ancient Tragedy,' four volumes of Sermons, 'The Earl of Warwick,' and various other dramas; and left behind him the character of a learned but eccentric man. Died in 1784.

Frangipani, Cencio, Consul of Rome, and a member of a powerful Roman family, is noted for his violence at the election of Pope Gelasius II., January 25, 1118. He burst into the church in which it took place, seized the Pope, dragged him away by the hair of his head, and put him in chains in his own house. The people rose and effected the liberation of the Pope, who shortly after fled to Gaeta. Returning again to Rome, after an interval in which a rival Pope, under the name of Gregory VIII., had been set up by the Emperor Henry V., Gelasius was again driven away by the Frangipani, and took refuge in France, where he died a few months later.

Frank, Peter, a German physician, born in 1735; became director-general of the hospitals of Lombardy; but quitted Italy in 1795, to become Clinical Professor at Vienna. He afterwards went to Russia as first physician to the Emperor, but ill health compelled him to return; and after having refused to visit France, whither he was invited by Napoleon, he died in 1821. Professor Frank's most important works are, 'Système de Police Médicale,' 11 vols. 8vo.;

FRANKE

'Choix d'Opuscules appartenant à la Médecine,' 12 vols. 8vo.; and 'De l'Art de traiter les Maladies,' 9 vols. 8vo.

Franke, August Hermann, a German philanthropist, was born at Lübeck in 1663. He became Professor of Theology at Halle in 1692, and at the same time pastor of Glaucha, in the suburbs of that city. He founded, with the aid of wealthy friends, the great Orphan Asylum at Halle, the Pedagogium and other schools, and a Bible Society. He was one of the earliest promoters of what is called 'Pietism,' and was author of several works, chiefly theological. Shortly before his death he was at Berlin, and the king, Frederick William, then in a low, melancholy state, listened to his grave discourses with much relish. Died, 1727.

Franklin, Benjamin, an eminent natural philosopher and politician, was born at Boston, in the United States, in 1706. His father, who had emigrated from England, was a tallow-chandler; and Benjamin, the fifteenth of seventeen children, was apprenticed to his elder brother, a printer and publisher of a newspaper at Boston. His early passion for reading was now gratified; and he was able also, through the medium of the newspaper, to try his hand at literary composition. Some political articles in this journal having offended the general court of the colony, the publisher was imprisoned, and forbidden to continue it. To elude this prohibition, young Franklin was made the nominal editor, and his indentures were ostensibly cancelled. After the release of his brother, he took advantage of this act to assert his freedom, and to escape from a severity of treatment which he thought savoured more of the rigorous master than the kind relation. He secretly embarked on board a small vessel bound to New York, without means or recommendations; and not finding employment there, he set out for Philadelphia, where he arrived on foot with a penny roll in his hand, and one dollar in his purse. There he obtained employment as a compositor, and having attracted the notice of Sir William Keith, governor of Pennsylvania, was induced by his promises to visit England, for the purpose of purchasing types, &c. to establish himself in business. Upon reaching London, in 1725, he found himself entirely deceived in his promised letters of credit and recommendation from Governor Keith; and being, as before, in a strange place, without credit or acquaintance, he went to work once more as a compositor. While he was in London (a period of about eighteen months) he became a convert to deistical opinions, and wrote a 'Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain;' wherein he endeavoured to show that there was no difference between virtue and vice. This he afterwards regarded as one of the grand errors of his life. In 1726 he returned to Philadelphia; entered soon after into business as a printer and stationer; and in 1728 established a newspaper. His habitual prudence, combined with activity and talents, soon raised him to the

FRANKLIN

rank of a highly respectable tradesman, and, chiefly by his exertions, a public library, an insurance company, and other useful institutions were established in Philadelphia. In 1732 he published his 'Poor Richard's Almanack;' noted for its concise and useful maxims on industry and economy. In 1736 he was appointed clerk to the General Assembly at Pennsylvania, and, the year following, postmaster of Philadelphia. In the French war, in 1744, he proposed and carried into effect a plan of association for the defence of that province, which served to unfold to America the secret of her own strength. About the same time he commenced his electrical experiments, making several discoveries in that branch of philosophy, the principal of which was the identity of the electric fluid and lightning; and, as practical utility was, in his opinion, the ultimate object of all scientific investigation, he immediately applied his discoveries to the invention of iron conductors for the protection of buildings from lightning. In 1747 he was chosen member of the general assembly, in which position he distinguished himself by several acts of public utility. By his influence a militia bill was passed, and he was appointed colonel of the Philadelphia regiment. In 1757 he was sent to England as agent for Pennsylvania. At this time he was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society, and honoured with the degree of Doctor of Laws by the universities of St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, and Oxford. In 1762 he returned to America; but two years afterwards he again visited England, in his former capacity, as agent; and was examined before the House of Commons concerning the Stamp Act. In 1775 he returned home, and was elected a delegate to the Congress. He was very active in the contest between England and the colonies; and was sent to France, where, in 1778, he signed the treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, which produced a war between France and England. In 1783 he signed the definite treaty of peace, and in 1785 returned to America, where he was chosen President of the Supreme Council. Besides his political, miscellaneous, and philosophical pieces, Franklin wrote several papers in the American Transactions, and two volumes of Essays, with his own Life. He was a man of much practical wisdom, possessing a cool temper and sound judgment; and though never inattentive to his own interest, he united with it a zealous solicitude for the advancement of the general interests of mankind. There are Lives of Franklin by his grandson, W. T. Franklin, by Jared Sparks, and by James Parton. He died in 1790.

Franklin, Sir John, the celebrated Arctic voyager, was born at Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, in 1786. He entered the navy in 1800, and was present at the battle of Copenhagen; then accompanied Flinders in his expedition to Australia; distinguished himself at Trafalgar; and in 1814 at the attack on New Orleans. Four years later he was joint-commander, with Captain Buchan, of an expedition to the Polar Sea, which failed in consequence of injuries to

FRANZEN

one of the vessels. In 1819 he conducted the overland expedition to explore the northern coast of North America, and, accompanied by Richardson, travelled more than 5000 miles, bravely enduring the greatest hardships and privations. He undertook a similar journey in 1825, and on his return was knighted, made D.C.L. Oxford, and a correspondent of the French Institute. He soon after served in the Mediterranean, and was next appointed governor of Van Diemen's Land, a post which he honourably occupied for seven years. In 1845 he undertook the command of an expedition for the discovery of a North-west passage, and sailed, with the *Erebus* and *Terror*, in May of that year. The ships were seen by a whaler in the following July, and from that time nothing was heard of them. Numerous expeditions were sent out, the first in 1848, to discover the fate of Sir John Franklin, but all in vain till 1857. In that year the steam yacht '*Fox*,' Captain M'Clintock, was sent out by Lady Franklin, and the painful mystery was solved by Lieutenant Hobson's discovery at Point Victory of various relics and a written record, placed in a cairn, from which it appeared that the *Erebus* and *Terror* were ice-bound off Point Felix, in September, 1846, that the heroic commander died on board his ship 11th June, 1847, and that the officers and crews abandoned the ships in the following spring. Accounts of the expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin have been published by John Brown, Capt. M'Clintock, and Sir John Richardson. There is an account of his last voyage by Sherard Osborn. A bronze statue, executed by Noble, has been erected at the national expense, in Waterloo Place, London. The granite pedestal is adorned with a bas-relief of his funeral ceremony.

Franzen, Frans Michael, Swedish poet and theologian, was born in Finland, in 1772, studied at the university of Abo, of which he became librarian, and in 1809 settled in Sweden. He became secretary to the Swedish Academy, and was appointed bishop of Hernosand in 1834. He left, besides his poems, narrative and lyrical, a series of short biographies, some sermons, and other theological writings. He also assisted in the preparation of the new Swedish metrical translation of the Psalms. Died, 1847.

Fraser, James Baillie, a distinguished traveller and novelist, was born in Inverness-shire in June, 1783. After finishing his education he went to the West Indies to push his fortune, but soon resolved to proceed to the East, where he entered the Civil Service of the Company and rose to some distinction. On his return from India he settled in his native county, and devoted himself to the production of his numerous works. In 1820 he published '*A Tour through the Snowy Range of the Himalaya Mountains*;' in 1825, '*A Narrative of a Journey into Khorasan*, in the years 1821 and 1822, including an Account of the Countries to the North-east of Persia;' and, in 1826, '*Travels and Ad-*

FREDERICK

ventures in the Persian Provinces.' In 1828, like his contemporary, Mr. Morier, he described the life and manners of the Persians in a fictitious narrative, '*The Kussilbash, a tale of Khorasan.*' In 1838 appeared his work '*A Winter Journey from Constantinople to Teheran, with Travels through various parts of Persia.*' He wrote, also, a history of Persia for the Cabinet Library of Oliver and Boyd, contributed to the *Annals*, and published a Scottish story, '*The Highland Smugglers.*' His last work was a military memoir of Colonel Skinner—a distinguished Indian officer, who died at Delhi in 1841. Died, 1856.

Frauenhofer, Joseph von, Professor of Philosophy in the Royal Bavarian Academy, was the son of a glazier at Straubing, and was apprenticed to a glass-cutter. After struggling with many difficulties, he acquired a knowledge of the theory of optics and mathematics, constructed a glass-cutting machine, and ground optical glasses. His subsequent discoveries and inventions in optics, the excellence of the telescopes which he manufactured, and his '*Researches concerning the Laws of Light*,' printed in Gilbert's *Annals of Physics*, all contributed to establish his fame, and raised him to celebrity as a man of science. The great equatorial at Dorpat Observatory is one of the most celebrated works of Frauenhofer. Died in 1826.

Fredogonda. [See *Chilperic I.*]

Frederick I., surnamed **Barbarossa**, Emperor of the West, son of Frederick, Duke of Suabia, was born in 1121, and was chosen to succeed his uncle Conrad III. in 1152. He had accompanied Conrad to Palestine five years previously, and his great qualities had already appeared. He was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle a few days after his election. His great ambition was to secure the independence of the Empire, and above all to be master of Italy. His first expedition to Italy was made in 1154, when, after subduing several towns in Lombardy, he went to Rome, and, after some delays, had himself crowned Emperor by Adrian IV. He marched a second time into Italy, in 1158, took Brescia and Milan, and at the celebrated Diet at Roncaglia assumed the sovereignty of the towns, and received the homage of the lords. On his return to Germany he triumphed over Bohemia, and made Poland tributary to the Empire. After the death of Pope Adrian, Frederick had three antipopes in succession elected in opposition to Alexander III., who excommunicated him and his Pope Victor. The same year, 1160, he besieged and took Crema, after a most courageous defence. In 1162 he conquered Milan, and had the fortifications partly destroyed and many of the public buildings; after which the other towns of Lombardy submitted to him. Fresh revolts, excited by the tyrannical measures of his officers, recalled him to Italy in 1164; but he retired without engaging the army of the league. Again there in 1166, he traversed the Romagna, levied contributions on the towns, besieged

FREDERICK

foreign enemies. Secret information of an alliance between France, Austria, Russia, and Saxony gave him reason to fear an attack, which he hastened to anticipate by the invasion of Saxony, in 1756. This commenced the Seven Years' War, in which he contended single-handed against the united force of Russia, Saxony, Sweden, France, Austria, and the great majority of the other German states; till at length, after various changes of fortune, he was left, in 1763, in the peaceful possession of his hereditary and acquired dominions. He afterwards entered into a league with his former enemies, which in 1772 was cemented by the partition of Poland, an act which was then, as it is now, denounced by every lover of freedom. The remainder of his life, with the exception of a short demonstration of hostility towards Austria, which was terminated by the mediation of Russia, was passed in the tranquillity of literary leisure, and in an unreserved intercourse with learned men; among whom Voltaire and Maupertuis were for a long time his especial favourites. His own literary attainments were far above mediocrity, as may be seen by his 'History of his own Times,' 'The History of the Seven Years' War,' 'Considerations on the State of Europe,' 'Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg,' poems, &c. Frederick, on ascending the throne, found in his states a population of only two millions and a quarter, and left them with six millions, a result to which his genius as a general and a legislator chiefly contributed. His habits were singularly simple and unostentatious; he rose constantly at five, when he employed himself in reading despatches and reports, all of which were addressed to himself in person, and to each of which he marked an answer in the margin, consisting generally of no more than a single word; at eleven he reviewed his regiment, and dined at twelve; the remainder of the day was passed in literary pursuits, and in the enjoyment of musical performances; and at ten he invariably retired to rest. He was an avowed sceptic in matters of religion, yet he encouraged the observance of it among his subjects; and though he is justly chargeable with ambition, his vigorous understanding and undaunted courage rendered him equal to his position; while the splendour of his reign endeared him to the people, and they willingly accorded to him the epithet of 'The Great.' He died at Sans-Souci, August 17, 1786, aged 75. An English 'History' of this 'Last of the Kings' has been written by Thomas Carlyle, whose great work forms 6 vols. 8vo.

Frederick William II., king of Prussia, was nephew to Frederick the Great, and was born in 1744. He succeeded his uncle in 1786, and gave himself up, as he had long done, to low pleasures, wasting his resources on his mistresses and favourites. He entered into the Triple Alliance in 1788; made an alliance with the Porte; sent an army under the Duke of Brunswick to invade France, in 1792; took part in the second partition of Poland; and

made peace with France in 1795. Died, November 16, 1797.

Frederick William III., king of Prussia, son of Frederick William II., and grand-nephew of Frederick II., was born in 1770. He entered the army, and served in the first campaigns of the war with France; married, in 1794, the Princess Louisa Augusta of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, and succeeded his father in 1797. His first aim was to improve the financial state of his kingdom, seriously damaged by the reckless expenditure of his father. He professed to maintain the neutrality of Prussia in the great war then going on; secretly purposing to extend his dominions by foreign aid, if it should be possible. He hastened to recognize Napoleon as Emperor, and was deceived by his professions of good-will; till, in 1805, he hopelessly offended him by granting Russian troops a passage through Prussia. In the following year the victory of Jena made Napoleon master of Prussia, and Frederick William by the treaty of Tilsit, 1807, lost the greater part of his dominions. His noble and beautiful queen, Louisa, was present at Tilsit, vainly sought to modify the humiliating conditions of peace, and was insolently treated by Napoleon. Berlin was occupied by the French for three years, the king and his family retiring first to St. Petersburg, afterwards to Memel and Königsberg, and returning to their capital in December, 1809. In the following year he lost his queen. Important reforms were effected in the administration: the university of Berlin was founded; and, in 1813, began the great war which ended with the liberation of Prussia and the overthrow of Napoleon. In 1814 Frederick William, with the Emperor of Russia, visited England, and then attended the Congress of Vienna. After Waterloo he accompanied the allies to Paris, and signed the treaty of peace. Throughout the remainder of his reign he was chiefly occupied with internal improvements; the promotion of trade, agriculture, and manufactures; founded the 'Zollverein'; quarrelled with his subjects about the 'constitution,' which he solemnly promised and would not give them; opposed liberal principles wherever he could; and especially interfered in a despotic manner in religious affairs. Died, June 7, 1840.

Frederick William IV., king of Prussia, was the eldest son of Frederick William III. and his queen, Louisa, and was born in 1795. He received a liberal education, and early showed that love for the fine arts which characterized him through life. He served in the army in the war of liberation of 1813, and was head of the commission for forming a constitution for Prussia. He succeeded his father in 1840, and by the measures he adopted excited hopes in the liberal party which his afterwards disappointed. He was more a generous dreamer than a man of action and energy. The greatest desire of his life was German unity, but indecision, timidity, and vacillation marred all the fair hopes and promises of its realiza-

FREDERICK

tion. He was ambitious for Germany, not for Prussia, nor for himself. In 1847 he convoked by patent the Provincial States at Berlin, and created a House of Lords. But the people were dissatisfied, insurrection broke out at Berlin in 1848, and tranquillity was only restored by calling to power the popular leaders and publishing an amnesty. From that time he became more conservative and unpopular. He took no part in the Crimean War, and by his vacillation pleased neither Russia nor the allies. In consequence of an affection of the brain, followed by apoplexy, a regency was established in 1858, Prince Frederick William Louis, the king's brother, being appointed to that office. Died at Sans Souci, January 2, 1861. The 'Diaries' of Varnhagen von Ense abound in graphic, minute, and faithful delineations of the condition of Prussia under the rule of this sovereign. So true are they that the successive volumes have been seized in Prussia as they appeared.

Frederick III., the Wise, Elector of Saxony, born in 1463, succeeded his father, Ernest, in 1486. He is known chiefly as founder of the university of Wittenberg, and as the friend and very cautious protector of Luther, who was one of the first professors at the new university. It was by his arrangement that Luther, after the Diet of Worms, was seized and carried off to the Wartburg. He had not courage to establish in his dominions the reformed faith and worship. He became administrator of the Empire in 1519, and was offered the Imperial crown, but declined it. Died, 1525.

Frederick Augustus I., Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, born in 1670, succeeded his brother in the Electorate in 1694. He carried on war with the Turks in Hungary, and in 1697 was elected King of Poland, abjuring Protestantism. He joined with Peter the Great in the war against Charles XII. of Sweden, invaded Livonia, but was defeated by Charles near Riga; and again at Clissau; in 1704 was deposed, and two years later formally resigned his crown to Stanislaus I. He recovered it after the victory of the Russians at Pultawa, in 1709, but had no peace while Charles lived. The remaining fifteen years of his reign were not marked by any important events. Died, at Warsaw, 1733. The celebrated Prince Maurice of Saxony was a natural son of Frederick Augustus.

Frederick William Charles, known as **Frederick II.**, and also as **Frederick I.**, King of Württemberg, was son of Duke Frederick Eugene, and was born in 1754. He entered the Prussian army, and afterwards took service in Russia, and was made Governor of Finland. He was in France at the outbreak of the Revolution; succeeded his father in 1797, and joined the second coalition against France; having the same year married the Princess Royal of England. On the occupation of his duchy by the French, in 1800, he fled to Vienna, and in 1803 obtained the title of Elector, with nine

FREIND

imperial towns. Two years later he had an interview with Napoleon, and furnished him with a large auxiliary force, Napoleon soon after giving him the title of King. He joined the Confederation of the Rhine, took part in the Congress of Erfurt, furnished a contingent for the Russian expedition, and in 1813 went over to the allies. He attended the Congress of Vienna, offered a new constitution to the states of Württemberg, which they rejected, and was preparing another, when he died suddenly, in 1816.

Frederick V., Elector-palatine and King of Bohemia, succeeded his father, Frederick IV., in 1610. In 1618 he married the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England, and in the following year accepted the crown of Bohemia. He had a triumphal entry into Prague, but it was followed in 1620 by his total defeat by the Imperial forces at the battle of Prague, and the loss of his kingdom and hereditary states. He took refuge in Holland, and died in 1631.

Freeling, Sir **Francis**, Bart., Secretary to the General Post-office, was born at Bristol, in 1764, and commenced his official career in the post-office of that city. On the establishment of the system of mail-coaches by Mr. Palmer, in 1785, he was selected to assist him in carrying his improvements into effect, and received an appointment in the General Post-office, in 1787, where he successively filled the offices of surveyor, joint-secretary, and sole secretary, for nearly half a century. The honour of a baronetcy was conferred upon him in 1828 by George IV., from whom, as well as from his royal father, he received many flattering testimonials of approval. Sir Francis was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and one of the original members of the Roxburghe Club. He died, July 10, 1836.

Freind, John, a learned physician and writer on medical science, was born in 1675, at Crofton, in Northamptonshire. In 1703 he distinguished himself by an able work on the diseases peculiar to females, which raised him to eminence as a physiologist. The next year he was appointed Chemical Professor at Oxford; and in 1706 he accompanied the Earl of Peterborough in his expedition to Spain, as physician to the army. On his return in 1707 he published a vindication of the Earl's conduct in Spain, which gained him considerable reputation. He then obtained his diploma of M.D., and in 1709 published his 'Lectures on Chemistry.' In 1711 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, and the same year he accompanied the Duke of Ormond in his expedition to Flanders. In 1716 he was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and in 1722 he entered parliament as member for Launceston. The year following he was sent to the Tower on suspicion of being concerned in Atterbury's plot, but was soon released on bail. While in confinement, he wrote an epistle to his friend Dr. Mead, 'De quibusdam Variolarum Generibus.' He also formed the plan of his greatest

FREINSHEIM

literary undertaking, which he afterwards published, under the title of 'The History of Physic,' &c. At the accession of George II. he was appointed Physician to the Queen. Died, 1728.—**Dr. Robert Freind**, his brother, was master of Westminster School, and died in 1754, aged 83.

Freinsheim, or **Freinshemius, Johann**, a learned German, was born at Ulm, in 1608, and became Professor of Rhetoric in the university of Upsal, and librarian to Queen Christina of Sweden; but returned to Germany in consequence of ill-health, and died at Heidelberg, in 1660. He showed himself a profound scholar, particularly by his celebrated supplements to fill the place of the lost books and passages of Quintus Curtius and of Livy.

Fréret, Nicolas, a French historical writer, was born at Paris, in 1688, and abandoned his profession of law to devote himself to the study of history and chronology. His first work, 'On the Origin of the French,' wounded the national vanity so deeply, that it occasioned his imprisonment in the Bastille. He was early received at the Academy of Inscriptions, and was made perpetual secretary. His immense learning gained him a great reputation in Europe, and he rendered great service by his industrious researches in the field of history. He contributed many valuable memoirs to the Academy, and also wrote a 'Défense de la Chronologie fondée sur les Monumens de l'Histoire Ancienne contre le Système de M. Newton,' 'Recherches Historiques sur les Anciens Peuples de l'Asie,' &c. Died, 1749.

Fréron, Elie Catherine, a French critic, was born at Quimper, in 1719, and became a Jesuit, but quitted the Society at the age of 20. In 1749 he commenced his 'Letters on certain Writings of the Times,' which extended to 13 vols.; and his free criticisms made him some powerful enemies, among whom was Voltaire. He next began his 'Année Littéraire,' which he continued till his death, in 1776. Besides the above works, he wrote 'Opusculs,' &c.

Fréron, Louis Stanislaus, son of the preceding, was one of the most violent of the French revolutionists. In 1789 he commenced an incendiary journal, called 'L'Orateur du Peuple,' associated himself with Marat, and was guilty of many enormities at Toulon and elsewhere. Born, 1757; died, 1802.

Frescobaldi, Girolamo, an eminent musician and composer of the 17th century, born at Ferrara, and appointed organist at St. Peter's at Rome. He was the first Italian who composed in fugue for the organ; and is considered as the father of that species of organ-music known in England by the name of 'voluntaries.'

Fresnel, Augustin Jean, an eminent French natural philosopher, born at Broglie, near Bernay, in 1788, and educated at the Ecole Polytechnique. After serving as engineer in the provinces he was called to Paris, became

FRITH

the friend and associate of Arago, and distinguished himself by his researches and discoveries on the diffraction and polarisation of light. He was received at the Academy of Sciences in 1823, soon after became a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and obtained the Rumford medal. Died, near Paris, 1827.

Fresnoy. [**Dufresnoy** and **Zenglet**.]

Frey, Johann Jacob, a celebrated engraver, born at Lucerne in 1681. He settled early in Italy, where he was a pupil of Westerhout, and by his engravings, after some of the greatest Italian masters, acquired the highest reputation. Died at Rome, 1762.

Friedland, Duke of. [**Wallenstein**.]

Friend, Sir **John**, was a wealthy London brewer of the 17th century, who took a prominent part in promoting the plots of the Jacobites against William III. He was made a colonel by the deposed king, James II., and assisted in the preparations for an insurrection intended to be made with French aid. He was also made acquainted with the Assassination Plot of 1696, the execution of which was entrusted by James to Sir G. Barclay, but refused to join in it. He did not, however, reveal it. The plot was detected, the country was in a state of intense agitation, and most of the conspirators were arrested, Friend among them. He was refused the aid of counsel on his trial, and had small knowledge or wit for defending himself. He was convicted of treason and executed with his comrade, Sir William Parkyns (Perkins), at Tyburn, April 3, 1696. They were attended in their last moments by three nonjuring clergymen, the celebrated Jeremy Collier, and two others named Cook and Snatt, who gave them absolution with imposition of hands. For this act, an open insult to the government, the three clergymen were indicted; Collier made his escape, but his companions were committed to Newgate.

Frisch, Johann Leonhard, a German naturalist and philologist, was born at Sulzbach, in 1666. He was the founder of the silk manufactory in Brandenburg, and was the first who cultivated mulberry-trees in that country. He was author of a German and Latin Dictionary, a Description of German Insects, &c. Died, 1743.

Fristi, Paolo, Italian mathematician and natural philosopher, was born at Milan, in 1728. He entered the order of the Barnabites, but when about forty years of age he obtained a dispensation from his monastic vows. Having obtained much reputation by his dissertation on the figure of the earth, written after the principles of Newton, he was appointed, in 1756, Professor of Mathematics at Pisa, a post which he held eight years, and then settled at Milan. He visited the principal capitals of Europe, and became a member of almost all the European Academies of Science. His scientific works are very numerous, written mostly in Italian, but some of them in Latin and French. Died at Milan, 1784.

Frith, John. [**Fryth**.]

Fritigern, leader of the Visigoths after their settlement within the Roman Empire, A.D. 370. Alarivus was at first associated with him, but he soon assumed the sole command. The Goths, impatient of oppression and exasperated by distress, revolted in Lower Mœsia, and Fritigern narrowly escaped death at the hands of Lupicinus, the Roman governor of Thrace. He soon after defeated Lupicinus, near Marcianopolis; led his forces into Thrace; unsuccessfully besieged Hadrianople, and fought a bloody but indecisive battle with the Romans under Richomer, Count of the Domestics, at Salices, in 377. He gained auxiliaries from the Ostrogoths, the Huns, and other tribes; negotiated artfully with Valens, who marched against him, and then totally defeated him at the battle of Hadrianople, in August, 378. Valens was killed, and two-thirds of the Imperial army were destroyed. The genius of Fritigern maintained the union and strength of the Gothic tribes till his death. He was the predecessor and master of Alaric.

Frison, Pierre. [See *Spondanus*.]

Fröben, Johann, or **Fröbenius**, a learned printer, was born at Hammelburg, in Franconia, in 1460. He established a press at Basel, at which Erasmus, who was his intimate friend, and lodged in his house, had all his works printed. Died, 1527.

Frobisher, Sir Martin, a celebrated English navigator, was born near Doncaster, Yorkshire, and brought up to a maritime life. The discovery of a north-west passage to the Indies excited his ambition; and, after many fruitless attempts to induce merchants to favour his project, he was enabled, by the ministers and courtiers of Queen Elizabeth, to fit out a private adventure, consisting only of two small barks and a pinnace. In the course of his enterprise he explored various parts of the Arctic coast, and entering the strait which has since been called by his name, returned to England. He brought some black ore, which being supposed to contain gold, Queen Elizabeth was induced to patronize a second, and even a third voyage, but all of them proved fruitless. In 1585 Frobisher accompanied Drake to the West Indies; and, after the defeat of the Spanish Armada, was honoured with knighthood. In 1590 and 1592 he commanded squadrons successfully against the Spaniards; and in 1594, being sent with four ships of war to the assistance of Henry IV. of France, he was wounded in attacking Fort Croyzan, near Brest, and died on his return home. Some relics of his Arctic expedition were discovered by the American captain, C. F. Hall, during explorations made in 1860-62, and narrated in his fascinating story of 'Life with the Esquimaux.'

Froissart, Jean, an early French chronicler and poet, was born at Valenciennes, about 1337. He was originally destined for the church; but his indulgence in habits of conviviality and gallantry were incompatible with that vocation. The wish to divert his mind from the chagrin of an unsuccessful love-

suit, or, what is more likely, a desire to learn from their own mouths the achievements of contemporary warriors, and to see the theatre of their exploits, induced him to travel; and having already begun to write, he visited England, and was kindly patronized by Philippa of Hainault, queen of Edward III., whose court was always open to the gay poet and narrator of chivalric deeds. In 1366 he accompanied Edward the Black Prince to Aquitaine and Bordeaux. On the death of his protectress, Philippa, Froissart gave up his connection with England; and, after various adventures as a diplomatist and soldier, he became domestic chaplain to the Duke of Brabant, a poet like himself, and of whose verses, with some of his own, he formed a kind of romance, entitled 'Meliador.' On the Duke's death, in 1384, he entered the service of Guy, Count of Blois, who induced him to continue his chronicles. He paid another visit to England in 1395, and was introduced to Richard II., on whose dethronement he returned to Flanders, and died there, in 1401. His historical writings strikingly exhibit the character and manners of his age, and are highly valued for their graphic simplicity and minute details. They embrace a period of nearly 80 years, terminating at the year 1400.

Frölich, Erasmus, numismatist, was born at Gratz, in Styria, in 1700. He became Professor of History and Archæology, and librarian of the Theresian College at Vienna, and was author of many important works, besides numerous dissertations on the Greek, Roman, and Asiatic coins and medals. Died at Vienna, 1758.

Frontinus, Sextus Julius, a Roman author, of a patrician family. He was thrice consul, and commanded the Roman army in Britain as pro-prætor. Frontinus was author of a work entitled 'Strategemata,' on the art of war, and a work on the Roman Aqueducts. He died in the reign of Trajan, early in the 2nd century.

Frugoni, Carlo Innocenzio, a celebrated Italian poet, born at Genoa, in 1692. He originally belonged to one of the monastic orders, but obtained leave to quit it, settled at Parma, and was appointed court poet. He was a fertile and elegant writer, and his works include almost every variety of poetical composition. Died, 1768.

Fry, Elizabeth, the prison philanthropist and preacher among the Friends, was born at Bramerton near Norwich in 1780. She was a daughter of John Gurney of Earlham, and sister to Joseph John Gurney and Lady Buxton. She was not trained after the strictest manner of the Society of Friends, and through her earlier years entered with relish into the usual gaieties and amusements of fashionable life. The preaching of an American Quaker produced a deep impression on her mind, and from the time of her marriage with Joseph Fry, in 1800, she led a more serious life in accordance with the views of the stricter party in the Society. She began to preach in 1810,

and three years later, incited by what she saw on a visit to Newgate, she began the course of philanthropic activity as a prison reformer, in which she so zealously and successfully persevered throughout her life. After effecting great improvements in the condition of the prisoners in Newgate, she extended her efforts to other prisons in all parts of the United Kingdom; and in 1837 undertook a mission for the same purpose on the continent, which occupied her several years. She thus well merited the title which was given her of 'the female Howard.' Mrs. Fry was the mother of a large family, and died at Ramsgate, October 12, 1845. She was buried at Barking in Essex. A Memoir of her Life was published by two of her daughters.

Frye, Thomas, an artist, born in Ireland, in 1710. He is said to have been the first manufacturer of porcelain in England, but the heat of the furnaces having injured his health, he adopted the profession of a portrait painter and mezzotint engraver. Died, 1762.

Fryth, John, a Protestant martyr, in the reign of Henry VIII. He was the son of an inn-keeper at Sevenoaks, in Kent, and was educated at King's College, Cambridge. Thence he removed to Oxford, where he became acquainted with William Tyndale, the translator of the Bible, who converted him to Lutheranism. Avowing his opinions publicly, he was apprehended, examined, and confined to his college. After undergoing various hardships, he was again apprehended for making proselytes, and sent to the Tower. Refusing to recant, he was burnt in Smithfield, July 4, 1533.

Fuca, Juan de, whose real name was **Apostolos Valerianos**, was a native of Cephalonia. For upwards of forty years he acted as a pilot in the Spanish American possessions; and, in 1592, he was sent by the Viceroy of Mexico to explore the west coast of North America for an inlet which might form a communication with the Atlantic. But the account of his discovery was mingled with such romantic tales, that it was disbelieved, until at last the vessels engaged in the fur trade, having approached the shore from which Captain Cook had been driven by contrary winds, discovered the inlet mentioned by De Fuca, between the 48th and 49th parallels. This strait was thoroughly explored by Vancouver, in 1792. Died at Zante, in 1602.

Fuchs, or Fuchsius, Leonard, a Bavarian physician and botanist, was born in 1501, and was educated at Ingolstadt. He settled at Tübingen, where he was appointed to a professorship in the university, which he held for thirty-five years. Besides works on medicine and anatomy, he was author of a work on the History of Plants, and his name has been given to a genus of plants, of which the scarlet *fuchsia* is a well-known species. Died, 1566.

Fuentes, Don Pedro Henriquez d'Azavedo, Count of, a Spanish general and statesman, born at Valladolid, in 1560. He served his first campaign in Portugal, under the Duke

of Alva, and greatly distinguished himself; as he also did in the Low Countries, under Alexander Farnese. He was afterwards sent on important embassies to foreign courts. In the reign of Philip III. he was made governor of Milan, and rendered himself formidable to the Italian states, by causing them to feel the superiority of the Spanish power. In 1643, when Spain wished to take advantage of the death of Louis XIII. and the minority of his successor, Fuentes, then 82 years of age, was sent with an army into Champagne. He laid siege to Rocroy; but the young and brave Duke d'Enghien (afterwards the great Condé) attacked the besiegers with inferior forces, and, falling with his cavalry upon the Spanish infantry, destroyed nearly the whole army. The old general, who at the time was severely afflicted with the gout, caused himself to be carried, in a chair, into the midst of the fight, and there perished by the sword, March 9, 1643.

Fuessli, Johann Caspar, a Swiss artist, born at Zurich, in 1707; author of a 'History of the best Painters of Switzerland,' in 5 vols., &c. He died in 1782, leaving three sons:—**Rudolph**, afterwards librarian to the Emperor; **Henry**, the eminent painter, better known by the name of **Fuseli** [which see]; and **Caspar**, a skilful entomologist, who resided at Leipsic, and published several works on his favourite science.

Füger, Friedrich Heinrich, an eminent painter, Director of the Imperial picture-gallery of the Belvidere, at Vienna, was born at Heilbronn, in 1751. He began by painting miniatures while a mere child; but as he grew up, his passion for historical subjects led him to emulate the great masters in that branch of the art. In 1774 he went to Vienna, and was sent as a pensioner to Rome by the Empress Maria Theresa. After diligently studying for seven years there, he went to Naples, and resided two years in the house of the Imperial ambassador, Count Von Lamberg. On his return to Vienna, in 1784, he was appointed Vice-Director of the School of Painting and Sculpture. He painted portraits, miniatures, and historical pieces; some of which are highly esteemed. His 'St. John in the Wilderness,' painted for the Imperial chapel, in 1804, is a masterpiece. Died 1818.

Fugger. The name of a rich and noble family, whose founder was John Fugger, a weaver, residing in a small village near Augsburg. His eldest son, John, likewise a weaver, obtained, by marriage, the rights of a citizen of Augsburg, and carried on a linen trade in that city, then an important commercial place. He died in 1409. His eldest son, Andrew, acquired such great wealth, that he was called the *rich Fugger*. He died without issue; and his three nephews, Ulrich, George, and James, married ladies of noble families, and were raised to the rank of nobles by the Emperor Maximilian. Under the Emperor Charles V. this family rose to its highest splendour. When Charles held the memorable diet at Augsburg,

FULBERT

in 1680, he lived for a year and a day in Anthony Fugger's splendid house near the wine-market. The Emperor received considerable pecuniary aid from him, and in return raised him and his brother Raimond to the dignity of counts and bannerets, invested them with the estates of Kirchberg and Weissenhorn, and granted them princely privileges, and the right of coining money. Anthony left at his death 6,000,000 gold crowns besides jewels and other valuable property, and possessions in all parts of Europe and the Indies. When Charles V. returned from Tunis, and paid Anthony a visit, the latter produced the Emperor's bond for an immense sum of money with which he had supplied him; and on a fire made of cinnamon wood which had been lighted in the hall, he made a burnt-offering of it to his Imperial visitor. 'This noble family,' says the *Mirror of Honour*, 'contained in five branches (1619), 47 Counts and Countesses, and, including the other members, young and old, about as many persons as the year has days.' Even while Counts, they continued to pursue commerce, and their wealth became such, that, in 94 years, they bought real estate to the amount of 941,000 florins, and in 1762 owned 2 counties, 6 lordships, and 57 other estates, besides their houses and lands in and around Augsburg. They had collections of rich treasures of art and rare books. Painters and musicians were supported, and the arts and sciences were liberally patronized by them. In acts of private benevolence, and in the foundation of hospitals, schools, and charitable institutions, they were unrivalled.

Fulbert. [See **Abelard.**]

Fulgentius, St. (Fabius Claudius Gordianus Fulgentius), Bishop of Ruspe, one of the Latin Fathers and an illustrious opponent of Arianism, was born at Leptis in North Africa, about A.D. 468. He was of a good family, and losing his father at an early age was brought up carefully by his mother. In due time he was appointed procurator of his native town; but growing sick of the world he became a monk, was driven from place to place by the persecutions of the Arians, visited Rome and the tombs of the apostles and martyrs in 500, and then returned to Africa. He founded a monastery in his native province (Byzacene), of which he refused to be abbot, and in 508 was against his will appointed bishop of Ruspe. He was soon after banished with many other orthodox bishops by Thrasimond, the Arian king of the Vandals, to the island of Sardinia, where he spent fourteen years. He was recalled by Hilderic, the gentle son of Hunneric and the successor of Thrasimond, and resumed his duties as bishop. The writings of Fulgentius were very numerous, and many of them are still extant. In doctrine and in style he was a disciple of Augustine, and one of his most important works, the treatise 'De Fide,' was generally ascribed through the middle ages to that Father. It was a book of high authority, and is of great

FULLER

value as one of the best summaries of the Patristic doctrine. Fulgentius died, January 1, 533. A collected edition of his works was published at Mentz in 1616, and they have been many times republished.

Fulk, Count of Anjou, and King of Jerusalem, succeeded his brother in the county of Anjou in 1109. He soon after seized Maine, was involved in war with Henry I. of England, and was aided by the king of France. In 1119 his daughter Maud was married to Henry's son William, who, however, died soon after. He went to the Holy Land in 1129, married the daughter of Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem, and succeeded him in 1131. He was almost constantly at war with the Saracens, and he defended Antioch against the Emperor John Comnenus. Died, 1144.

Fulk, of Neuilly, a French priest of the 12th century, who became celebrated for his piety, miracles, and powerful preaching, and who, on the proclamation of the fourth crusade by Innocent III., in 1189, distinguished himself as the boldest and most successful of its promoters. Died at Neuilly, 1201.

Fulk, of Marseilles, Bishop of Toulouse early in the 13th century, was the son of a Genoese who had settled at Marseilles. In his youth he was a troubadour, and wandered about from court to court, devoted to gallantry and song. He was at the courts of Richard Cœur de Lion at Poitiers, of Raymond of Toulouse, and Alfonso of Aragon. He afterwards became a monk, and trained himself to a capacity of cruelty and treachery without restraint of conscience or humanity. Appointed Bishop of Toulouse, he became the bitter enemy of the Count Raymond VI., and the relentless supporter of the crusade against the Albigenses. He took part in the famous Lateran Council, in 1216, which deprived Raymond of his dominions and gave them to Simon de Montfort. In the following year he joined De Montfort in plundering the city of Toulouse, and was driven out by the people. Through his treacherous counsel and promise the citizens were induced to submit and give up their arms to De Montfort, who immediately demanded an immense contribution in money, destroyed the walls, and robbed the people of all they possessed. Fulk was afterwards virtually joint sovereign of the country, and with the Inquisition for his council he carried out the persecution of the 'heretics' with remorseless cruelty. Died, 1231.

Fuller, Andrew, an eminent Baptist minister, and secretary to the Baptist Missionary Society, was born at Wicken, in Cambridgeshire, in 1754. His father was a small farmer, who gave his son the rudiments of education at the free school of Soham. Though principally engaged in the labours of husbandry till he was of age, he studied so diligently, that in 1775 he became the pastor of a congregation, first at Soham, and afterwards at Kettering. In the establishment of the Baptist Missionary Society, by Dr. Carey and others, Fuller exerted

FULLER

himself with great energy, and the whole of his future life was identified with its labours. He was also an able controversialist. His principal works are, a treatise 'On the Calvinistic and Socinian Systems compared as to their Moral Tendency,' 'Socinianism Indefensible,' 'The Gospel its own Witness,' 'Discourses on the Book of Genesis,' &c. Died, 1815. There are several Lives of Andrew Fuller, and a complete edition of his Writings was published in 1845, in one large volume, with a Memoir by his son.

Fuller, Margaret. [Ossoli, Countess of.]

Fuller, Thomas, an eminent historian and divine of the Church of England, was born at Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, in 1608, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. His first clerical appointment was that of minister of St. Benet's parish, Cambridge, where he acquired great popularity as a preacher. He was afterwards collated to a prebend in Salisbury Cathedral, and obtained the rectory of Broad Winsor, Dorsetshire. His first literary production was a poem entitled 'David's Hainous Sin, Heartie Repentance, and Heave Punishment.' In 1640 he published his 'History of the Holy War;' soon after which he removed to London, and was chosen lecturer at the Savoy church, in the Strand. On the departure of Charles I. from London, previously to the commencement of hostilities, Fuller delivered a sermon at Westminster Abbey, on the anniversary of his Majesty's inauguration in 1642, from 2 Samuel xix. 30—'Yea, let them take all, so that my lord the king return in peace,' which greatly offended the popular leaders, and endangered the safety of the preacher. About this time he published his 'Holy and Profane State.' In 1643 he went to Oxford, and joined the king; but having lost his living by sequestration, and also all his books, he became chaplain to Sir Ralph Hopton, and employed his leisure in making collections relative to English history and antiquities. He was present at the sieges of Basing House and Exeter. About 1648 he was appointed rector of Waltham. In 1650 appeared his 'Pisgah Sight of Palestine,' and his 'Abel Redivivus;' and six years later, his 'Church History of Great Britain;' but it was not till after his death that his principal literary work was published, entitled 'The Worthies of England'—a production valuable alike for the information it affords relative to the provincial history of the country, and for the profusion of biographical anecdote and acute observation on men and manners. Like the 'Church History,' it is written in a loose, immethodical style, and facts are oddly mingled with mere gossip and rubbish. In 1668 Fuller quitted the living of Waltham for that of Cranford, in Middlesex; and at the Restoration he was reinstated in his prebend of Salisbury, of which he had been deprived by the parliamentarians. He was also made D.D. and chaplain to the King. Dr. Fuller's writings possess much learning, wit, and humour, with an elaborate display of quaint conceit—a quality highly esteemed at

FULVIA

the time he wrote, and one which appears quite natural to him. Many extraordinary stories are told respecting his prodigiously retentive memory. Died, Aug. 18, 1661. The fullest account of this remarkable man is to be found in 'Memorials of the Life and Works of Thomas Fuller,' by the Rev. A. T. Russell. An interesting Essay on his Life and Genius, by Henry Rogers, appeared in the Edinburgh Review, Jan., 1842, and was reprinted, with a Selection from his Writings, in the 'Travellers' Library' of Messrs. Longman, in 1866.

Fulman, William, a learned antiquary of the 17th century, born at Penshurst, in Kent, in 1632. Through the friendly offices of Dr. Hammond, then rector of that parish, he was sent to study at Oxford, graduated M.A., and was chosen a fellow of Corpus Christi College. He was presented to the rectory of Meysey Hampton, in Gloucestershire, and there spent the rest of his life. He was author of 'Academice Oxoniensis Notitia,' and left some manuscript collections. But he is chiefly remembered as editor of the works of his patron and friend Dr. Hammond. These he collected and published in 4 vols. folio, in 1684. Died in 1688; or perhaps in 1697.

Fulton, Robert, an American engineer and projector, of considerable celebrity, was born in Little Britain, Pennsylvania, in 1765. Having acquired some knowledge of portrait and landscape painting, he came to England, and studied under his distinguished countryman, West, with whom he lived several years; and, after quitting him, he made painting his chief employment for some time. He afterwards formed an acquaintance with another fellow-countryman, named Rumsey, who was well-skilled in mechanics, and hence he ultimately adopted the profession of a civil engineer. He also became acquainted with the Duke of Bridgewater, famous for his canals, and with Earl Stanhope, celebrated for his attachment to the mechanical arts. In 1796 he published a treatise on 'Inland Navigation;' and after making public some clever inventions and useful contrivances, in spinning, sawing, &c., Fulton went, in 1797, to Paris, where he lived seven years, and studied the higher mathematics, physics, chemistry, and perspective. It was there that he perfected the plan for his submarine boat, or torpedo. Returning to America in 1806, he immediately engaged in building a steam-boat, of what was then deemed very considerable dimensions, and which was tried on the Hudson, river in 1807, its progress through the water being at the rate of five miles an hour. He had meditated on this experiment since 1793, and was the first who applied water-wheels to the purpose of steam-navigation: but though he claimed the invention, the credit of it was due to Mr. Miller, of Daleswinton, Dumfriesshire. [See the 'Scots Magazine' for Nov., 1788.] It is said that vexation at being denied the merit of this discovery preyed on his mind, and hastened his death. Died, 1815.

Fulvia. [See Antonius, Marcus.]

FÜRST

Fürst Walther. [See Tell, William.]

Fürstenberg, Ferdinand von, an eminent prelate, born at Bilstein, in Westphalia, in 1626. He was raised to the bishopric of Paderborn in 1661, by Pope Alexander VII., who afterwards made him apostolical vicar for all the north of Europe. He collected a number of MSS. and other monuments of antiquity, and published them under the title of 'Monumenta Paderbornensia.' he also published a valuable collection of Latin poems. Died, 1683.

Fuseli, Henry, or Fueseli, the more correct way of spelling the family name, was the second son of Johann Caspar Fueseli, and was born at Zurich, in 1741. He was originally intended for the church; but he had employed himself, while under his father's roof, in making copies from engravings of the works of Michael Angelo and Raphael, and this had inspired him with an irresistible desire to devote himself to art. While at the Caroline College, in Zurich, he formed an intimate friendship with the celebrated Lavater, and became enamoured of literature. He studied English, read the best authors in that language, and translated the tragedy of Macbeth into German. In 1763 Fuseli came to England; and after several years of literary drudgery for bread, he was introduced in 1767 to Sir Joshua Reynolds, who expressed himself in terms of high commendation of his designs, and advised him to go to Rome. He arrived at Rome in 1770; and after eight years spent in studying the Italian masters, especially the works of Michael Angelo, he returned to England. Fuseli entered zealously into Alderman Boydell's scheme of a 'Shakespeare Gallery,' for which he painted eight of his pictures. In 1790 Fuseli became a Royal Academician; and during the next nine years he painted a series of forty-six pictures, afterwards exhibited as the 'Milton Gallery.' The exhibition was a commercial failure. In 1799 he was appointed Professor of Painting, and, in 1804, Keeper of the Royal Academy. Fuseli was an excellent scholar, and enjoyed the friendship of his most eminent literary contemporaries. His imagination was lofty

GABRIELLE

and exuberant; but, in aspiring to the sublime, he frequently fell into extravagance and distortion. His anatomical knowledge was extensive; and so predominant is the display of it in some of his paintings, that the thoughts of the spectator are carried to the dissecting-room. The works of Fuseli, once popular enough, are now willingly forgotten, and his name has become a mere shadow. Fuseli experienced the unchanged attachment of Mr. Coutts, the banker, who was on all occasions his sincere and generous friend. He was on a visit to Lady Guildford when he was seized with his short, but fatal illness; and died at her house, Putney Hill, on the 16th of April, 1825, in the 84th year of his age.

Fuss, Nicholas von, a distinguished mathematician and natural philosopher, born at Basel, in 1755. He first studied under Bernoulli, then Professor of Mathematics at the university of that city, who procured him a situation, when he was 17, as assistant to his friend the celebrated Euler, at St. Petersburg. Here he soon obtained distinction and preferment. In 1776 he was appointed adjunct of the Academy of Sciences for the higher mathematics. In 1784 Catherine II. gave him a professorship in the corps of noble land cadets; and in 1792 he was appointed secretary to the Free Economical Society. In 1800 he was raised to the dignity of a Councillor of State; in 1805 he was constituted one of the council for the organization of military schools; and, continuing to advance the interests of science in the various honourable stations to which he was promoted, he was rewarded with the order of Vladimir and a pension. He was a regular contributor to the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg* during a period of 50 years, and published various works, chiefly on mathematics and astronomy. Died, 1826.

Fust, Johann. [Fasnet.]

Fyt, Jan, Dutch painter, born at Antwerp, in 1625. His subjects are chiefly game, beasts, birds, fruit, and flowers; and they are remarkable for fidelity to nature in the drawing, and for their rich and glowing colours. Died, 1671.

G

Gabbiani, Antonio Domenico, Italian painter; born at Florence in 1652, and accidentally killed by falling from a scaffold, while employed in painting the large cupola of Castello, in 1726. Gabbiani especially excelled in painting children.

Gabriel Sionita, a learned Maronite, and Professor of the Oriental Languages at Rome and at Paris, where he died in 1648. He assisted Le Jay in his Polyglot Bible, and published an Arabic Grammar, a translation of

the Arabic Geography of Edrisi, with the title of 'Geographia Nubiensis,' &c.

Gabrielle d'Estrées, born 1571, was the daughter of Antoine d'Estrées, forty years grand master of artillery in France. Henry IV., visiting her father's château in 1590, fell in love with her, and she became his mistress, retaining his affection for many years, and enjoying the honours though not the title of queen. She received the title of Duchess of Beaufort. Anxious to legitimate the children she had

GADDESSEN

borne to the king, she pressed for a marriage. But Margaret of Valois had not yet consented to a divorce, and Sully, the chief minister, opposed the marriage of Gabrielle from reasons of state. At Easter, 1599, Gabrielle was sent to Paris, the king observing the Easter ceremonies at Fontainebleau. She was there seized with a fit of apoplexy or paralysis, and before the king could arrive she was dead. Whether she was poisoned is a question which remains unanswered. Negotiations for the king's marriage with Marie de Medicis quickly followed the death of Gabrielle.

Gaddesden, John of, an English physician of high repute in the 14th century. He was appointed physician to Edward III., and was the first Englishman that held such an office. He compiled, chiefly from the Arabian medical writers, a work on the practice of physic, entitled '*Rosa Anglica*,' which is full of absurdities and superstitious ceremonies. Among the very few remarkable facts to be learnt from it is this; that he was acquainted with the mode of procuring fresh water from salt water by distillation; a process supposed to have been a modern discovery.

Gaddi, Gaddo, an early Italian painter and worker in mosaic, was born at Florence in 1239. He was the intimate friend of Cimabue, and perhaps assisted him in his works at Assisi. He was also a friend of Giotto, who became godfather to his son Taddeo. He is said to have executed mosaics in the Duomo of Florence, at Rome, and other cities, but not a single work can now be authoritatively assigned to him. Died, 1312.

Gaddi, Taddeo, a distinguished early Italian painter and architect, son of the preceding, was born at Florence, probably about 1300. He had Giotto for his godfather, lived and worked with him for twenty-four years, and was the greatest of his scholars. He painted some frescoes in the Baroncelli chapel in Santa Croce, in 1330, still preserved, several altar-pieces now in the Berlin Gallery, and a grand fresco of the Last Supper in the refectory of Santa Croce. Many of his frescoes have perished, and some works are attributed to him on doubtful authority. As an architect he distinguished himself by erecting the two bridges at Florence named the Ponte Vecchio and Ponte à Santa Trinità. He also completed the beautiful Campanile designed by his master. The time of his death is not known, but he was living in 1366, and was in that year admitted to the painters' guild at Florence.

Gaddi, Agnolo, early Italian painter, was son and scholar of the preceding, on whose death he was instructed by Giovanni di Milano and Jacopo di Casentino, scholars of Taddeo. He was occupied with the pursuits of commerce as well as those of art, and, like his father, grew rich by both. Many of his paintings are no longer extant, but of those preserved the best are his frescoes in the chapel of the Sacred Girdle at Prato, near Florence, and those representing the legend of the Cross in the choir of

GAINSBOROUGH

Santa Croce. He was admitted to the guild of painters at Florence in 1387, and died in 1396. Antonio of Ferrara, Stefano of Verona, and Cennino Cennini were pupils of this master. —There are several works of the Gaddi school in the National Gallery.

Gaelen, Alexander van, a Dutch painter, was born in 1670, and died in 1728. He settled in London, and painted some portraits and battle-pieces, particularly one of the battle of the Boyne, by command of Queen Anne.

Gaertner, Joseph, an eminent German naturalist, was born at Caln, in Suabia, in 1732. Having graduated in the university of Göttingen, he travelled through a great part of Europe in the pursuit of his botanical studies. In 1759 he went to Leyden, where he attended the botanical lectures, and applied himself to vegetable anatomy. He visited England, and communicated some interesting papers to the *Philosophical Transactions*. In 1768 he went to Petersburg, and was appointed Professor of Botany and Natural History. After filling that place with great credit, and exploring the Ukraine for the purpose of botanical discoveries, he returned to his native place in 1770. Died, 1791.

Gaertner, Friedrich von, German architect, born at Coblenz in 1792. He studied his art at Munich and Paris and in Italy, and became Professor of Architecture at Munich in 1820. Among his numerous works there are the Ludwigs-Kirche, the Library, and the University. Visiting Athens with King Louis in 1836, he re-opened the long-disused quarries of Pentellic marble. In 1841 he was chosen director of the Munich Academy of Art. Died, 1847.

Gaspari, Franchino, an eminent Italian composer and professor of music, was born at Lodi in 1451. He took holy orders, and afterwards became head of the choir in the cathedral of Milan, where also he was appointed musical professor. His works are, '*Theoricum Opus Musicæ Disciplinæ*,' '*Practica Musicæ utriusque Cantus*,' his most important work, and the first treatise on music ever printed, '*Angelicum et Divinum Opus Musicæ*,' &c. His works were highly esteemed at the time, and his rules generally adopted. He died about 1520.

Gaillard de Longjumeau. [See *Moréri*.]

Gaillard, Gabriel Henri, a French historian, born at Ostel, near Soissons, in 1728, and died in 1806. He was a member of the French Academy, and the Academy of Inscriptions. His best work is the '*Histoire de la Rivalité de la France et de l'Angleterre*.' Among his other works are, '*Histoire de Charlemagne*,' '*Histoire de François I.*' &c.

Gains. [See *Arcadins*.]

Gainsborough, Thomas, one of the greatest English landscape and portrait painters, was born at Sudbury, in Suffolk, in 1727. He grew up a lover of nature, and began early to draw and paint. About 1741 he went to London, received some instruction

GAIUS

from Gravelot, an engraver, and Hayman, the painter; and after four years, married and settled at Ipswich. In 1760 he removed to Bath, and in 1774 to London, where he rose to the highest reputation as a portrait painter, and was the friend and rival of Sir Joshua Reynolds. He was one of the first members of the Royal Academy, and after his death his character was the subject of a eulogistic discourse of the President. He was often careless in his drawing, and produced some of his finest effects in landscape by rough scratches and suggestions which look like chance-work. But his pieces charm by their truth to nature, their simplicity, and purity. In his portraits he distinguished himself by a singular delicacy and airy grace, and especially excelled in depicting childhood and maidenhood. Among his most pleasing landscapes are, the 'Cottage Door,' 'Market Cart,' 'Two Boys and Fighting Dogs,' and the 'Woodman.' Among the best of his portraits are those of Mrs. Siddons, the Hon. Mrs. Graham, the 'Blue Boy,' 'Nancy Parsons,' the Duchess of Devonshire, Charlotte Lady Sheffield, &c. The National Gallery possesses nine of his works. Died at London, August 2, 1788, and was buried at Kew, by the side of his friend Kirby, also a Suffolk artist. The inscription on his gravestone being obliterated by the footsteps of visitors, was renewed, and a simple memorial tablet placed in the church, by Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., in 1865.

Gaius. [Caius.]

Gala. [See Masinissa.]

Galas, Matthias, field-marshal in the Imperial army, was born at Trent in 1589. He served in Italy and Germany, and rendered eminent services to the Emperor Ferdinand II. and Philip IV., king of Spain. He was deprived of the command, after being defeated by the Swedes near Magdeburg, and died at Vienna in 1647.

Galba, Servius Sulpicius, Roman Emperor, was descended from the ancient family of the Sulpicii. He was successively prætor, proconsul of Africa, and general of the Roman armies in Germany and Spain. He retired to avoid the jealousy of Nero; but the tyrant having issued an order for his death, Galba revolted against the Emperor A.D. 68, and Gaul declaring for him, Nero killed himself. Galba gave himself up to the government of favourites, and he was slain by the prætorian band, who proclaimed Otho in his stead, A.D. 69.

Gale, Theophilus, a Nonconformist divine, was born, in 1628, at King's Teington, in Devonshire, and in 1647 entered Magdalen College, Oxford. He commenced as a preacher at Winchester to a congregation of Independents, from which he was ejected in consequence of the Act of Uniformity, in 1662. He then became tutor to the sons of Lord Wharton, with whom he went to Caen, in Normandy. In 1665 he returned to England, and was pastor of a dissenting congregation, and master of a seminary at Newington. He wrote many works,

GALEN

the principal of which is his 'Court of the Gentiles,' 3 vols. 4to; in which he attempts to prove that the theology and philosophy of the pagans were borrowed from the Scriptures. Died in 1678.

Gale, Thomas, a learned English divine, was born in 1636 at Scruton, in Yorkshire. He was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1666 he was appointed Greek Professor, and in 1672 Master of St. Paul's School. He was chosen F.R.S. in 1677. In 1697 he was promoted to the deanery of York. He published a collection of the Greek Mythologists, 'Historiæ Poeticæ antiqui Scriptores Græce et Latine,' 'Herodoti Halicarnassensis Historiarum, libri x.,' 'Historiæ Britannicæ, Saxonicæ, Anglo-Danicæ Scriptores,' &c. Dr. Gale corresponded with some of the most eminent scholars on the continent. Died at York, in 1702.

Galen, Claudius, one of the most celebrated physicians of ancient times, was born at Pergamum, in Asia, A.D. 131. After studying philosophy and general literature, he travelled through Egypt and other countries of the East for the purpose of acquiring medical and anatomical knowledge. On his return, he practised four years in his native city, and then went to Rome, but was driven from thence by the intrigues of his jealous rivals, who attributed his success to magic. From Rome he returned to Pergamum; but was recalled by the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, who, on quitting Rome to make war on the Germans, confided to Galen the care of the health of his son Commodus. A part only of his very numerous writings has been preserved; but even that part forms five folio volumes, and affords undoubted proofs of his practical and theoretical skill. The system of Galen, which was the first theoretical system of medicine, was based on the physical doctrines of Aristotle; it admitted no chemical preparations as medicines, but only organic substances. 'The views of Galen,' says Liebig, 'in regard to the cause of disease and the action of remedies, were regarded during thirteen centuries as impregnable truths, and had acquired the entire infallibility of the articles of a religious creed.' Their authority only ceased when chemical science advancing made them no longer tenable. Soon after Luther burnt the papal bulls, Paracelsus burnt at Basel the works of Galen. The place and time of his death are uncertain; but he is supposed to have died at Rome, in about the 70th year of his age.

Galen, Christoph Bernhard van, the warlike Bishop of Munster, was born in Westphalia, about 1607. Notwithstanding his decided bent to a soldier's life, he was compelled to enter the church. In 1650 he was chosen Prince-Bishop of Munster, but was obliged to besiege the city on account of the opposition of the citizens; he conquered it, and built a citadel to secure his power. In 1664 he was appointed one of the leaders of the Imperial army

against the Turks in Hungary. He afterwards fought against the Dutch, first in alliance with England and then with France, taking from them several cities and fortresses. After this he joined the Danes against the Swedes, and made new conquests; and in 1674 he formed an alliance with Spain, and again gave battle to his old enemies, the Dutch. He was a man of extraordinary enterprise, one of the greatest generals of his time, and an adroit diplomatist. Died, 1678.

Galerius. [Maximianus, Cæsar Valerianus.]

Galgano. [See Agricola, Cn. Julius.]
Gallani, Ferdinand, an Italian abbé, was born at Chieti, in the province of Abruzzo, Naples, in 1728. He made rapid progress in his studies, and was no less remarkable for wit than for solid acquirements. Having made a collection of specimens of the volcanic products of Vesuvius, he sent them to the Pope in a box, thus labelled, 'Beatissime Pater, fac ut lapides isti panes fiant'—'Holy Father, command that these stones be made bread,' in answer to which the Pope gave him the canonry of Amalfi, worth 400 ducats per annum. In 1759 he was appointed secretary to the French embassy, and soon took a lead among the wits and literati of Paris. He wrote a 'Treatise on Money,' 'Annotations upon Horace,' 'Dialogues on the Corn Trade,' 'On the Reciprocal Duties of Neutral and Belligerent Princes,' &c. He held several important offices under the Neapolitan government, and died, greatly esteemed, in 1787.

Galilei, Galileo, the illustrious astronomer, mathematician, and philosopher, was the son of a Florentine nobleman, and was born at Pisa, in 1564. He was intended by his father for the medical profession; but his love for mathematical studies was so decided, and his aversion for medical studies so strong, that he was allowed to pursue the former, and at the age of 24 he was appointed Mathematical Professor at Pisa. There his bold assertion of the laws of nature against the scholastic philosophy raised up such a host of enemies against him, that, in 1592, he was obliged to resign his professorship. He then went to Padua, where he lectured with unparalleled success, and students flocked to hear him from all parts of Europe. After remaining there eighteen years, Cosmo III. invited him back to Pisa, and soon after called him to Florence, with the title of principal mathematician and philosopher to the Grand Duke. Galileo heard in 1609 of the invention of the telescope by some Dutchman: whether it were Zacharias Jansen, or Hans Lippershey (both spectacle makers at Middelburg), or Metius (Jacob Metzu) of Alkmar, it seems impossible to determine: but he immediately constructed one for himself, and a series of most important astronomical discoveries followed. He found that the moon, like the earth, has an uneven surface; and he taught his scholars to measure the height of its mountains by their shadow. A particular nebula he resolved into individual

stars; but his most remarkable discoveries were those of Jupiter's satellites, Saturn's ring, the sun's spots, and the starry nature of the Milky Way. The result of his discoveries was a conviction of the truth of the Copernican system; though the monks charged him with heresy, and he was twice persecuted by the Inquisition, first in 1615, and again in 1633. On both occasions he was compelled to abjure the system of Copernicus; but it is said, that on the last occasion, when he had repeated the abjuration, he stamped his foot on the earth, indignantly muttering, 'yet it moves!' In the following year, when he was 70 years old, and his health was declining, a very heavy blow fell upon him by the death of his beloved daughter, Maria, who would have sweetly soothed him in his enforced retirement. Two years later he became blind. He bore this affliction, to him of unusual severity, with great patience. The latter years of his life were spent at his own country-house near Florence, where he devoted himself to the perfecting of his telescope; and he died, at the age of 78, in 1642, the year in which Newton was born. The greatest work of Galileo is the 'Dialogue on the Copernican and Ptolemaic Systems.' Among his others are 'Dialogues on Motion,' 'Sydereus Nuncius,' 'Treatise on the Sphere,' &c. One great and valuable monument of the labours of Galileo, the whole series of his observations of the satellites of Jupiter, after being lost to the world for two centuries, have been discovered in the library of the Pitti Palace, and are published in the recent edition of his works. The original record of the process against him is still extant in the archives of the Vatican, but has not been published. There is a good English Life of Galileo by Drinkwater. An important French work, entitled 'Galilée: sa Vie, ses Découvertes et ses Travaux,' by Dr. Max. Parchappe, the eminent physician, appeared in 1866.

Gall, St., an Irish monk of the 6th and 7th centuries, born of a noble family, and educated at the monastery of Banchor, accompanied St. Columban to France about 585, and took part with him in all his missionary labours. Banished from France, they went together into the wilder regions of Switzerland, and at Arbon, on the lake of Constance, they founded the monastery which bore the name of St. Gall, and gave name to the town which grew around it, and also to the canton. After a few years Columban retired to Italy, leaving his companion abbot of the new house. St. Gall died about 646. The monastery was burnt by the Hungarians in the 10th century.

Gall, Franz Joseph, the celebrated phrenologist, was born, in 1758, at Tiefenbrunn, Württemberg. He studied medicine under Professor Shermann, and settled in Vienna, where his 'Anatomical and Physiological Inquiries respecting the Brain and Nerves' attracted much attention, on account of the principles it contained, that certain talents and tendencies depend on the formation of certain parts

of the head,—that, in fact, each faculty of the mind has a separate organ in the brain, and that those organs are marked externally by protuberances on the cranium. He afterwards travelled through the north of Germany, Sweden, and Denmark, delivering lectures; and, in 1807, established himself in Paris. Prince Metternich consulted him as his physician, and, in 1810, guaranteed the expense of publishing the work of Gall and Spurzheim on Phrenology. Dr. Gall died at Paris in 1828. He directed that no clergyman should attend his funeral, and that his head should be dissected and placed in the museum he had formed.

Galland, Antoine, an able orientalist and numismatist, was born, in 1646, at Rollot in Picardy. He was employed by the French Government to travel in search of coins and medals; and on his return he published several treatises. He is now principally known by his 'Mille-et-une-Nuits,' a curious collection of Eastern romances, translated into all the languages of Europe, and known to us as the 'Arabian Nights' Entertainments.' Galland was Arabic professor at the College of France, and antiquary to the king. Died, 1715.

Gallaudet, Thomas Hopkins, American teacher of deaf mutes, was born at Philadelphia in 1787. He successively pursued and abandoned law, trade, and divinity, and in 1815 visited Europe to learn from the Abbé Sicard his method of instructing the deaf and dumb. He was Principal of the American asylum, at Harford, from 1817 till 1830, and devoted himself with great zeal and success to his duties. Gallaudet was author of 'The Child's Book of the Soul,' which had a large circulation in England. Died, 1851.

Gallienus, Publius Licinius, Roman Emperor, who reigned in conjunction with Valerianus, his father, for seven years, and became sole ruler A.D. 260. In his youth he gave fair promise to become an excellent sovereign, but he grew indolent and sensual; and was at length assassinated, at Milan, in 268.

Gallus, Caius Vibius Trebonianus, Roman Emperor, was an African by birth; but holding a command in Messia, under Decius, at the time that monarch was slain in a battle with the Goths, he was proclaimed Emperor by the army, A.D. 251. He proved unworthy of his station, and he was assassinated in 253.

Gallus, Sulpicius. [**Sulpicius Gallus**.]

Galt, John, a voluminous Scotch writer, chiefly known as a novelist, was born in Ayrshire in 1779. The scene of his novels is in general laid in Scotland, and his intimate acquaintance with every light and shadow of Scottish life makes them interesting to all who would know Scotland—especially the Scotland of middle and lower life—as it really is. Perhaps the best of his works are, 'The Entail,' 'The Annals of the Parish,' 'The Ayrshire Legatees,' and 'Ringan Gilhaize.' Besides novels, he published tragedies, poems, voyages and travels, and several biographies; and was for some time editor of the 'Courier' news-

paper. For several years previous to his death he suffered from paralysis. Died, 1839.

Galuppi, Baldassare, a distinguished composer, was born near Venice, in 1703. His operas, about 50 in number, are almost all of the comic kind, and had, at one time, the chief run throughout Italy. He died in 1785.

Galvani, Aloysius, an Italian physiologist, celebrated as the discoverer of galvanism, was born at Bologna, in 1737. He studied medicine under Galeazzi, whose daughter he married. In 1762 he became lecturer on Anatomy at Bologna, and obtained a considerable reputation. By experiments on frogs he discovered that all animals are endowed with a peculiar kind of electricity; and he followed up this discovery with so much perseverance and success as to give his name to a system of physiology which excited universal attention. His first publication on this subject appeared in 1791, and was entitled, 'Aloysii Galvani de Viribus Electricitatis in Motu Musculari Commentarius.' The researches of the famous Volta resulted in a great extension of this branch of science. Galvani, on the death of his wife, in 1790, fell into a state of melancholy; and died in 1798. Besides the above work, he wrote several memoirs upon professional subjects.

Gama, Vasco or Vasquez de, an illustrious navigator, was born at Sines, in Portugal, of a noble family; and to him belongs the merit of having discovered the route to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. Having under his command three vessels, manned with 160 marines and sailors, Gama set sail, July 9, 1497; in the beginning of the next year reached the eastern coast of Africa, and holding his course straight towards the coast of Malabar, arrived in May at Calicut, a city inhabited by Hindoos, where the ruler, called the *zamorin*, had his residence. He returned to Lisbon in two years and two months from the time of his setting out. In 1502 he went out again with twenty ships; was attacked by the fleet of the *zamorin*, which he defeated, and returned the following year with thirteen rich vessels, captured in the Indian Seas. John III. of Portugal appointed him viceroy of India on the death of Albuquerque in 1524; on which he went there a third time, and established his government at Cochin, where he died in 1525. The 'Lusiad' of Camoens, who accompanied Gama, is founded on the adventures of his first voyage.

Gambier, James, Lord, British admiral, was born, in 1756, at the Bahama Islands, his father being at that time the Lieutenant-governor. He entered the naval service at an early age, was actively engaged on various occasions, and reached the rank of post-captain, with the command of the *Raleigh*, of 39 guns, in 1788. In this frigate he was engaged in repelling the French in their attempt upon Jersey, in 1791; he afterwards served on the American coast, was present at the reduction of Charleston, and captured the *Mifflin*, an

GANDOLPHY

American ship of war, mounting twenty guns. When hostilities commenced with France in 1793, Captain Gambier was appointed to the *Defence*, of 74 guns, and had the merit of sharing in Earl Howe's celebrated victory. On the first anniversary of that battle (June 1, 1795) he was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral. Passing over minor events, we find him, in 1807, intrusted with the command of the fleet sent to Copenhagen to co-operate with Lord Cathcart in demanding possession of the Danish navy; which, though at first resisted, ended in the surrender of nineteen sail of the line, twenty-three frigates, sloops, &c. For his share in this important service his lordship was created a Baron of the United Kingdom, and offered a pension of 2,000*l.*, which he declined. He was next appointed to the command of the Channel fleet; and in 1809, in conjunction with Lord Cochrane, who commanded the fire-ships, an attack was made on a French squadron in the Aix Roads, which, though successful to a considerable extent, was considered by Lord Cochrane as inefficiently performed, and caused a serious misunderstanding between them. A court-martial on Lord Gambier, and his honourable acquittal, were the results of this disagreement. His lordship occupied a seat at the Admiralty for many years, and on the accession of William IV. he was advanced to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet. He was a pious and benevolent man; and zealously inculcated moral and religious principles among the seamen. Died, April, 1833.

Gandolphy, Peter, an English Catholic priest, greatly distinguished as a preacher, was born about 1760. He was a controversialist, and published 'A Defence of the Ancient Faith,' in 1811; and 'A Full Exposition of the Christian Religion,' in 1813; but a sermon on the Relations between Spiritual and Temporal Authority exposed him to the censure of his diocesan, in 1816. He appealed to Rome, and made an able defence of his opinions; but the affair caused him to quit his situation as missionary at the Catholic chapel in Lincoln's Inn Fields. He died at East Sheen, Surrey, in 1821.

Gandon, James, an eminent English architect, and the first who received the architectural gold medal of the Royal Academy. His reputation was much enhanced by his editorial labours in continuing the 'Vitruvius Britannicus;' after which he went to Ireland, and remained there till he died, in 1824, aged 84. He designed the Custom-house, the Four Courts, and many other elegant structures in Dublin.

Ganganelli. [Clement XIV.]

Gans, Edward, one of the most distinguished German jurists, was born of a Jewish family at Berlin, in 1798. He studied at the universities of Berlin, Göttingen, and Heidelberg, and was appointed lecturer on law at Berlin in 1820. He took a leading part in the controversy between the historical and philosophical schools of jurists, visited France and England in 1830, and was persecuted by the

GARCIAS

government of Prussia for his free speaking on history and politics. His principal works are — 'Smolita to Gains,' 'The Law of Succession in its Historical Development,' 'System of the Roman Civil Law,' and 'The Basis of Possession.' He also edited the works of Hegel, whose disciple he was, and founded the review entitled 'Annuaire for Scientific Criticism.' Died suddenly in 1839.

Garamond, Claude, a celebrated French engraver and type-founder, was born at Paris towards the close of the 15th century. He brought the art of type-founding to such perfection, that all parts of Europe were supplied with his types. Among his works are some beautiful specimens of Greek, and it was he who brought the Roman character to perfection. Died, 1661.

Garay, Juan de, a brave Spanish officer, born at Badajoz, in 1541. He went to America, as secretary to the governor of Paraguay; where he displayed so much enterprise and talent, that he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general and governor of Assumption. He founded Santa Fé, rebuilt and fortified Buenos Ayres, and endeavoured by kindness to civilize the Indians. He was killed on the banks of the Parana, about 1592.

Garcas, Pedro Antonio Correa, the Portuguese lyric poet, was born at Lisbon about 1735. His ambition was to effect a reformation in the literary taste and style of his countrymen, and he succeeded at least in setting them a better example. Died in prison, about 1775.

Garcia, Manuel, a distinguished musical performer and composer, was born at Seville, in Spain, in 1782. He showed great proficiency at an early age, and appeared as a public singer at the opera-houses of Madrid, Paris, Rome, Naples, Turin, and London. He was engaged as principal male singer at the King's Theatre, London, in 1824; and his abilities attracted much attention, both as a vocalist and as an actor. His dramatic compositions are too numerous for mention here, and many of them possess great merit. Madame Malibran de Boriot was his daughter. Garcia died in 1832.

Garcia de Mascarenhas, Blaise, a Portuguese soldier and poet, was born in 1596, at Avo. In 1614 he entered into the military service, and went to Brazil, where he remained twenty-six years, and on his return to Lisbon was appointed governor of Alfayates. Having been falsely charged with treason and imprisoned, and being denied the use of pens and ink, he composed a letter in verse to the king, in the following manner:—he procured a printed book, cut out the words he wanted, and pasted them on a blank leaf; this he threw from his window to a friend, who delivered it, and thus procured his liberation. Died, 1656.

Garcias Lasso, or Carolaseo de la Vega, called the prince of Spanish poets, was born at Toledo, in 1503. He was early distinguished for his wit and fancy, wrote several pathetic pastorals and sonnets, and did much towards uprooting that taste for bombast,

which, at the period in which he flourished, disfigured the productions of his countrymen. Garcilaso followed the profession of arms, attended Charles V. in many of his expeditions, and fell in battle, in 1536.

Garcilaso de la Vega, surnamed the *Inca*, because by his mother's side he was descended from the royal family of Peru, was born at Cuzco, in that country, in 1530. Philip II. dreading the influence of Garcilaso among the natives, summoned him to Spain, where he died. He wrote a History of Peru, and also a History of Florida.

Garden, Alexander, an eminent botanist and zoologist, was born in Scotland, in 1730, and educated at the university of Edinburgh. He went to America, and settled as a physician at Charleston, South Carolina, where he engaged in botanical researches, and was very successful in the discovery and verification of new species among the animal and vegetable tribes of North America. He carried on a correspondence with Linnaeus, which was attended with many reciprocal advantages. After a residence of 20 years in America, he returned to England, where he died in 1791. Garden was a fellow of the Royal Society, to which he was elected in 1753.

Gardiner, James, a Scotch military officer in the reign of George II., distinguished for his bravery and his piety. He was born, in 1688, at Carriden, Linlithgowshire; entered the army when only 14, and obtained a commission in the Dutch service. He afterwards distinguished himself at the battle of Ramilies; and at the breaking out of the rebellion he commanded a regiment of dragoons, and fell at the battle of Preston Pans, being cut down by a blow from a Lochaber axe, in sight of his own house, Sept. 21, 1745. Dr. Doddridge, his biographer, says that in his youth he was very gay and licentious, but the accidental perusal of a book, entitled 'Heaven taken by Storm,' made him serious, and from that time he became as distinguished for his piety as he had before been for irreligion and vice. It is also said that he received a supernatural intimation of his own approaching death. There is a passage in Dr. Alexander Carlyle's Autobiography, respecting Colonel Gardiner and Dr. Doddridge's narrative of his conversion, which excited an interesting discussion, and throws doubt on the popular narrative.

Gardiner, Stephen, a celebrated prelate and statesman, was born at Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk, in 1483. He was the illegitimate son of Dr. Woodville, Bishop of Salisbury, and brother of Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge; whence he entered into the family of the Duke of Norfolk, and afterwards into that of Cardinal Wolsey, who made him his secretary. In this situation he acquired the confidence of Henry VIII., to whom he was serviceable in the affair of his divorce from Queen Catherine; he also defended the King's supremacy, and for these services was appointed

Secretary of State, and soon after promoted to the see of Winchester. Gardiner drew up articles accusing Henry's last queen, Catherine Parr, of heresy; but the Queen avoided the storm, and he fell into disgrace. At the accession of Edward VI. he opposed the Reformation, and was committed first to the Fleet, and afterwards to the Tower, where he was a prisoner during the remainder of Edward's reign. He was also deprived of his bishopric; but on the accession of Mary he was restored, and appointed Chancellor of England. His conduct towards the Protestants was cruel and sanguinary. He died in 1555. He was a learned man, but artful, ambitious, and proud.

Gardiner, William, a distinguished musical amateur and writer, was born at Leicester in 1770. He inherited his love of music from his father. When very young he was a performer on the viola and the piano; and it is worthy of record, as a proof of his musical foresight, that he was the first in England to appreciate the genius of Beethoven. Meanwhile he carried on business as a stocking merchant, and having to visit different parts of the country, made many acquaintances and friends, among others Hummel, Von Winter, Godwin (the political writer), Perry (of the 'Morning Chronicle'), Robert Hall, Hone, Jenner, and Dr. Parr. But the most gratifying of Mr. Gardiner's literary acquaintanceships was that with the poet Moore, whom he met at Langley Priory, in 1812; and two years subsequently visited in Derbyshire. Mr. Gardiner's literary labours began with his publication of the 'Sacred Melodies,' in the year 1812, when the author was presented at Court to the Regent. His 'Lives of Haydn and Mozart,' 'Oratorio of Judah,' 'Music of Nature,' 'Music and Friends,' and 'Sights in Italy,' followed each other at intervals between the years 1812 and 1853; and all his works, which are full of interesting matter about music and musicians, prove him to have been as amiable as a man as he was enthusiastic in the culture of his art. Died, 1853.

Gardiner, William, an Irish engraver, of considerable talent, born in 1760; who, after a life of great vicissitude and distress, during which he was alternately jockey, bookseller, painter, priest, and actor, wrote a paper on the miseries of life, and destroyed himself in 1814.

Gardner, Alan, Lord, an English naval officer. At the age of 13 he became a midshipman, and, having passed through various promotions, was made post-captain in the Preston, of 60 guns, in 1766. In the action with the French fleet on April 12, 1782, he commanded the Duke, of 98 guns, in which ship he first broke the French line. In 1793 he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral, and appointed commander-in-chief on the Leeward Islands station; and in the action of June 1, 1794, he so ably supported Lord Howe, that he was rewarded with a baronetcy and further promotion. During the mutiny of the fleet at Portsmouth, it was with difficulty that he escaped

GARNERIN

with his life, in consequence of his endeavours to quell it by severe measures. In 1800 he was created an Irish peer, and in 1807 succeeded Earl St. Vincent in the command of the Channel fleet. He sat in three successive parliaments, was finally raised to the English peerage, and died in 1809.

Garnerin, Jacques André, a celebrated French aeronaut, who first made the daring experiment of descending in a parachute. His first attempt was made at St. Petersburg, in 1800; and he successfully repeated it in England, September 2 or 21, 1802. Died at Paris, 1823.

Garnet, Henry, an English Jesuit, memorable for being concerned in the Gunpowder Plot. He was executed May 3, 1606.

Garnier, Jean Jacques, historiographer of France, was born in 1729. at Goron-sur-Maine. He went to Paris in 1747 and obtained a post in the Collège d'Harcourt; and having earned a reputation for learning was appointed in 1760 Professor of Hebrew in the Collège Royal, a post which he held for thirty years. A member of the Academy of Inscriptions from 1762, he was admitted to the Institute on its formation. He was author of a treatise on 'The Origin of the Government of France,' a 'Continuation of Velly and Villaret's History of France,' a treatise on 'Civil Education,' &c. Died, 1806.

Garofalo, whose real name was **Benvenuto Tisio**, an artist of Ferrara, born in 1481. During his stay in Rome he formed an intimacy with Raphael, and assisted him. His works unite the grace and clearness of Raphael with the rich colouring of the Lombard school, and his Madonnas and angels are full of beauty and expression. He painted in fresco and in oil, and some of his finest frescoes are still preserved at Ferrara. Died, 1559.

Garrard, Mark, (whose name is also written **Gerard**, **Geerarts**, **Garrats**, &c.) an eminent Flemish painter and engraver, born at Bruges, probably about 1550. He came to England about 1580, was employed by Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards by Anne, queen of James I., and painted the portraits of many eminent persons. Among his best works are portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Prince Henry, and Prince Charles, William Cecil, Lord Burghley, Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, and William Camden. The remarkable picture usually supposed to represent the visit of Queen Elizabeth to Hunsdon House, in 1576, and attributed to Garrard, is now considered more probably to represent her visit to Blackfriars, in 1600, on occasion of the marriage of Anne Russell to Lord Hertford, and to be the work of Isaac Oliver. Garrard painted also some landscapes and historical pieces: etched some designs illustrative of Æsop's Fables and a beautiful plan of Bruges. He was author of an Introduction to Drawing, which was translated into English. Died in England, 1635.

Garrick, David, the most celebrated actor that ever appeared on the English stage, was

GARRICK

descended from a French family, who, being Protestants, fled to England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His father, Peter Garrick, was a captain in the army, and generally resided at Lichfield; but being on a recruiting party at Hereford, David was born there in 1716. He received his education partly at the grammar school of Lichfield, and partly under Dr. Johnson, with whom he first came to London, in 1736, and prepared himself for the study of the law. The death of his father, however, disturbed this arrangement; and his uncle having left him 1,000*l.*, he went into partnership with his brother in the wine trade. A love for the stage had long been deeply rooted in his mind, and, abandoning the wine trade, he resolved on being an actor. His first attempt was made at Ipswich in 1741, under the assumed name of Lyddal; and the applause he met with induced him to make his appearance at the theatre, Goodman's Fields, in the character of Richard III. The effect of this was immediate and decisive. The other theatres were quickly deserted, and Goodman's Fields became the resort of people of fashion, till that theatre was shut up. Garrick then formed an engagement with Fleetwood, the patentee of Drury Lane, where his reception was equally flattering. In the summer of 1743 he visited Dublin; and in 1747 he became joint patentee of Drury Lane Theatre. In 1749 he married Mademoiselle Violette, the subject of the following notice. After a long and prosperous career he retired in 1776, when he sold his moiety of the concern for 37,000*l.* The last part which he performed was Don Felix, in 'The Wonder,' for the benefit of the Theatrical Fund. At the conclusion of the play he addressed a brief and impressive farewell to the audience. In 1769 he projected and carried into effect the famous Stratford Jubilee, in honour of Shakspeare. It occupied three days, and its representation at the theatre lasted for 92 nights. As an actor, Garrick seems never to have been equalled for truth, nature, variety, and facility of expression, though perhaps surpassed by some of his contemporaries in the enunciation of calm, sentimental eloquence. He wrote or adapted for the stage nearly forty pieces, besides producing a great number of prologues and epilogues. The style of acting introduced by Garrick was the very opposite of that formal declamation practised before his time; it was natural, vigorous, and impassioned; the plays of Shakspeare grew into greater repute; and a reform both in the conduct and licence of the drama, honourable to his taste and genius, was effected by his example. He died, Jan. 20, 1779, and his remains were interred, with great pomp, in Westminster Abbey. There is a portrait of Garrick, painted by Pine, in the National Portrait Gallery. His Correspondence was published with a Memoir in 1831.

Garrick, Eva Maria, wife of the preceding, was born at Vienna, in 1725. Her maiden name was Veigel, which she changed

to that of Violette, by command of the Empress Maria Theresa, whose notice she had attracted as an opera dancer. In 1744 she arrived in England, bringing with her a recommendation from the Countess of Stahremberg to the Countess of Burlington, who received her, on her obtaining an engagement at the opera-house, as an inmate of Burlington House, and ever after treated her with maternal affection. A mutual attachment having been formed between her and Garrick, their nuptials were celebrated June 22, 1749, and the Earl of Burlington gave the bride a marriage portion of 6,000*l*. From this circumstance a notion prevailed that she was the Earl's natural daughter; such, however, was not the fact. Died, 1822, aged 97.

Garth, Sir Samuel, physician and poet, was a native of Yorkshire, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where, in 1691, he took his degree. He was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians in the following year, and soon attained the first rank in his profession. His taste for general literature, his companionable talents, and his attachment to the principles of the house of Hanover, acquired him patrons of rank and influence; and on the accession of George I. he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed physician-in-ordinary to the king, and physician-general to the army. His principal poem is 'The Dispensary,' which treats of a matter of merely temporary interest in the mock-heroic style, and contains much lively and polished satire. Died, 1718.

Garzi, Lodovico, Italian painter, was born at Rome in 1640. He was a disciple of Andrea Sacchi, and considered by many the equal of Carlo Maratti. Died, 1721.

Gascoigne, George, a poet of the Elizabethan age, was the son of Sir John Gascoigne, of Walthamstow, Essex, and is said to have been disinherited by his father. He studied at Cambridge, and at Gray's Inn, served for a short time in the army in Holland, where the prince of Orange gave him a captain's commission; but having a quarrel with his colonel, he resigned it soon afterwards. On his return to England he became an attendant at court, accompanied the Queen in one of her progresses, and wrote masques for her entertainment. Besides his original and translated dramas, he wrote 'The Steel Glass,' a satire, and other poems. Died, 1577.

Gascoigne, Sir William, an eminent judge in the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V. He was born at Gawthorpe, in Yorkshire, in 1360; became serjeant-at-law in 1398; and on the accession of Henry IV. was appointed one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, and afterwards made Chief Justice of the King's Bench. In this high office he distinguished himself on many occasions, particularly by refusing to pass sentence upon Archbishop Scroop as a traitor, by the king's commandment, as being contrary to law; and still more by committing the Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V.,

to prison, for striking him when on the bench. This story furnished Shakspeare with materials for a most effective scene. Sir William died in 1413.

Gascoigne, William, a natural philosopher of the 17th century, was born in 1621, and is distinguished as the inventor of the micrometer, though the merit of that invention was claimed long after his time by M. Azout. Gascoigne was killed while fighting in the royalist army at Marston Moor, July 2, 1644.

Gaskell, Elizabeth Cleghorn, the popular novelist and biographer, was born at Chelsea, about 1810. She was the daughter of the Rev. William Stevenson, but was brought up by an aunt at Knutsford, in Cheshire. In 1832 she married the Rev. William Gaskell, who had then recently been appointed one of the ministers of the Unitarian congregation, at Cross Street Chapel, Manchester. The first fifteen years of her married life were passed in quiet devotion to domestic duties, the education of her four daughters, and visiting the poor in Manchester. She took much interest in Sunday schools, and was a warm friend and helper of the prison philanthropist, Thomas Wright. It was not till 1848 that she entered upon a career of authorship. Her first work, which appeared anonymously in that year, was the now well-known 'Mary Barton,' a most graphic and pathetic portraiture of life in the great centre of the cotton manufacture, and it was at once received with general interest. Some of its discussions on the relations of employer and employed, however, excited much irritation in Lancashire. The composition of this story was undertaken to relieve the mind of the authoress from the pressure of a domestic sorrow. It was soon followed by 'The Moorland Cottage,' a simple tale of country life; 'Ruth,' in 1852; 'North and South,' written like her first work, for a social purpose; 'Cranford,' generally admitted to be the most perfect of her creations, and fully worthy to be ranked with Miss Austen's stories; 'Sylvia's Lovers,' a powerful tragic story on a theme similar to that of Tennyson's 'Enoch Arden'; and several collections of shorter tales, many of which were contributed to 'Household Words.' Mrs. Gaskell was also author of the well-known 'Life of Charlotte Brontë,' published in 1857. Some personal references in this biography caused considerable irritation, and the authoress, who could only be unintentionally and for a moment unjust or intolerant, omitted the obnoxious passages in the subsequent editions. A new tale from her pen, entitled 'Wives and Daughters,' was appearing at the time of her death, in the 'Cornhill Magazine.' Among the distinguished persons whose friendship her writings procured her was the Duke of Devonshire, and she was an honoured guest at Chatsworth. During the two years of the 'Cotton Famine,' Mrs. Gaskell was an active assistant in the sewing-schools opened in Manchester for the poor factory women. She died very suddenly while reading to her daughters, at Alton, in

GASPARINI

Hampshire, November 12, 1865. Her remains were removed to Knutsford, and interred in the graveyard of the Presbyterian Meeting-house.

Gasparini, Francesco, one of the ablest musical composers of the last century, was a native of Lucca, and was born in 1665. Died at Rome, 1737.

Gassendi, Pierre, a celebrated French philosopher and mathematician, was born, in 1592, at Chantersier, in Provence. Before he was 20 years of age he became Professor of Philosophy at Aix; but he soon resigned the chair, and gave himself up wholly to his scientific pursuits. In 1645 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the Collège Royal, Paris, and his lectures were exceedingly popular. He was distinguished as an astronomer, naturalist, theologian, and mathematician. Gassendi combated the metaphysics of Descartes, and divided with that great man the philosophers of his time, almost all of whom were Cartesians or Gassendians. Gibbon calls him the most philosophic among the learned, and the most learned among the philosophic of his age. Gassendi's most important works are his 'De Vita et Moribus Epicuri,' 'Syntagma Philosophiæ Epicuri,' and 'Syntagma Philosophicum.' In the first two he gives an account of the life and doctrines of Epicurus, with great learning, clearing them of misrepresentation, and while controverting some of the speculative notions of Epicurus, vindicates and extols his moral teaching. In the last he expounds his own system. Among his other works are several astronomical treatises and *Livés* of Tycho Brahe and Copernicus. He died in 1655.

Gassiecourt, Charles Louis Cadet de, a French miscellaneous writer, was the son of an apothecary at Paris, and first attracted notice by his essays on political subjects. On the death of his father, who was himself a man of scientific pursuits, and the personal friend of Buffon, Lalande, and Condorcet, he turned his attention to chemistry and physics; and in 1803 appeared his 'Dictionary of Chemistry,' afterwards introduced into the Polytechnic School. He followed the French army into Austria in 1809, and wrote a history of the campaign. The modern plan for the organization of the French board of health owed its origin to him, and he had not only the satisfaction of seeing it adopted, but of obtaining the appointment of reporting secretary, which situation he held till his death, in 1823. Besides many other productions not here enumerated, he was author of a series of epistles on London and the English nation; and of a treatise 'On the Application of Physical Science to Military Purposes.'

Gaston de Foix. [Foix.]

Gataker, Thomas, an English divine, was born in 1574, in London, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He became preacher to the society of Lincoln's Inn, and in 1611 obtained the rectory of Rotherhithe. In 1619

GAUBIUS

he published a curious treatise on the 'Nature and Use of Lots,' which occasioned considerable controversy. In 1620 he made a tour through the Low Countries; and, in 1624, published in London a work entitled 'Transubstantiation, declared by the confession of the Popish writers to have no necessary foundation in God's Word.' He wrote also a defence of this discourse. In 1642 he was chosen one of the famous Assembly of Divines at Westminster; but he disapproved of the introduction of the Covenant, and declared in favour of episcopacy. He zealously opposed the trial of Charles I. His 'Opera Critica' were published long after his death, and included his Latin translation of the 'Thoughts' of Marcus Aurelius, and various pieces of Biblical criticism and philology. Died, 1654.

Gates, Moratio, an American officer who greatly distinguished himself in the war of independence, was born in England, in 1728. After serving in the army, and obtaining considerable promotion, he purchased an estate in Virginia, and resided on it until the commencement of the revolutionary war in 1775, when Congress appointed him adjutant-general; and during the struggle which followed, he rendered many brilliant services to his adopted country. On October 8th, 1777, he totally defeated General Burgoyne, who, on the 16th, was compelled to surrender his whole army, which was considered the most important achievement of the war, and contributed to the decisive result. He was, however, unfortunate after he had obtained the chief command of the southern districts, being signally defeated at Camden, by Lord Cornwallis. Died, 1806, aged 77.

Gattinara, Mercurino Arborio, Count di, Chancellor to the Emperor Charles V., was born of a noble family at Vercelli, in Piedmont, in 1465. He first distinguished himself as an advocate, became in 1507 president of the parliament of Burgundy under the Duchess Margaret, and in 1520 Chancellor of the Empire, a post which he worthily filled till his death. He was a lover of justice, and advocated moderation towards the Protestants; was the friend of Erasmus, tried to induce the Pope to call a general council and make necessary reforms in the church, assisted in 1529 in negotiating the treaty of Cambray, and received a cardinal's hat from Clement VII. Died, at Innsbrück, on his way to attend the diet of Augsburg, in 1530.

Gaubil, Antoine, a learned French missionary in China, was born at Caillac, in 1689, and died at Pekin in 1769, where he was for thirty years interpreter to the court. He wrote the History of Genghis Khan, and an 'Historical and Critical Treatise on Chinese Astronomy.' He also translated the book called the 'Choo-King,' containing the most ancient traditions of China and its sovereigns.

Gaubius, Jerome David, a celebrated physician, was born at Heidelberg in 1705. After studying medicine under his uncle, a

physician at Amsterdam, he went to Harderwyck, and from thence to Leyden, where he contracted an intimate friendship with Boerhaave, whom he succeeded as lecturer in Botany and Chemistry; and in 1734 he obtained the Medical professorship. His treatise on the 'Method of Prescribing, or of Writing Receipts,' is one of his most important works, and has been frequently reprinted. Died, 1780.

Gauden, John, Bishop of Worcester, born at Mayland, in Essex, in 1605: studied at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was made chaplain to the Earl of Warwick. He at first leaned to the side of the parliament in the civil war, and was presented to a living. He was nominated one of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, but was, it is said, excluded. As soon as he saw the king was in personal danger, he changed sides, and protested against his trial. He published, soon after the king's execution, the book entitled 'Eikon Basilike, or the Portraiture of his Sacred Majesty in his Solitude and Sufferings.' This he afterwards asserted to be entirely his own writing, and thereby gave occasion for the curious controversy respecting the authorship of the 'Eikon,' which is still unsettled. This book was answered by Milton in his famous 'Eikonoclastes.' In 1659 Gauden became preacher at the Temple; when Charles II. was restored he was preferred to the see of Exeter, and in 1662 to that of Worcester, where he died soon after.

Gaultier, Aloisius Edouard Camille, a French abbé, celebrated as the promoter of the system of mutual instruction, was born about 1745. He endeavoured to smooth the rugged path of education by inventing various games which should combine amusement with instruction. The horrors of the Revolution drove him from France; and he retired to the Hague, where he became tutor to the children of the British ambassador, whom he afterwards accompanied to England. After the peace of Amiens he returned to France, and continued to teach and propagate his system until his death, which took place in 1818.

Gaunt, Elizabeth, one of the victims of the pitiless tyranny of James II., was an elderly woman belonging to the sect of Baptists. She spent her life in charitable labours, and was a constant visitor of the prisons. Through her promptitude and energy, James Burton, who was concerned in the Rye House Plot, was saved from arrest and made his escape to Holland. He returned and fought under Monmouth at Sedgemoor; was sheltered by a poor barber, John Fernley, in London; and then gave himself up to the government, and betrayed his generous protectors, who, on his testimony, were convicted of hiding traitors and sentenced to death. Fernley was hung, and Elizabeth Gaunt, with touching tranquil heroism, died at the stake, Oct. 20, 1685, in the midst of a great storm such as had not been seen for years. No woman has since been executed in England for a political offence.

Gaunt, John of. [John of Gaunt.]

Gauss, Carl Friedrich, a distinguished mathematician and astronomer, was born at Brunswick in 1777. While attending the public school of his native city, his extraordinary intelligence attracted the notice of his teacher, on whose representation the Duke of Brunswick furnished the boy with the means of pursuing his studies, first at the college at Brunswick and subsequently at Göttingen. Here he made several of his greatest discoveries in analysis, which induced him to make the cultivation of science the chief object of his life. His first great work, the 'Disquisitiones Arithmetice,' published in 1801, attracted the attention of all the scientific world, and stamped its author as one of the most profound and original mathematicians of the age. In 1807 he received the appointment of Ordinary Professor and Director of the Observatory at Göttingen, which situation he held for nearly forty-eight years, in spite of many tempting and flattering invitations from other German and foreign universities. During this long period he gave to the world a host of treatises on pure mathematics, geodesy, astronomy, and the cognate sciences, which all bear the impress of original genius, besides contributing largely to scientific journals, and making observations on terrestrial magnetism which have proved of great utility to the cultivation of science. In fact there are hardly any of the scientific men of Europe or America at the present time who have not, directly or indirectly, derived great advantage from his labours. Died, 1855.

Gavard, Hyacinthe, one of the most able anatomists of the 18th century, was born at Montmélan, in 1753, and was a pupil of Desault. He published treatises on osteology, myology, and splanchnology, the latter of which especially has been highly praised. Died, 1802.

Gavarni, whose real name was **Sulpice Paul Chevalier**, the celebrated French caricaturist, was born at Paris in 1801. After following for some years the occupation of a working engineer, he became a student at a School of Design, and about 1835 began his artistic career by preparing designs of costumes for the theatres and for the journals of fashion. He established the periodical entitled 'Les Gens du Monde,' and the series of pleasant satirical lithographs of certain classes of Parisian society which first appeared in it made his reputation and his fortune. He continued the series in the 'Charivari,' the success of which was in great part due to his talents. Graver themes engaged his pencil at a later period. From the 'Lorettes,' 'Actrices,' 'Fashionables,' 'Artistes,' 'Bals Masqués,' &c. he passed on to the 'Enfants Terribles,' 'Parents Terribles,' 'Politique des Femmes,' 'Rêves,' 'Marie Vengée,' and the like. In all his designs, and in the 'legends' attached to them, he displayed rare accuracy of observation, philosophic insight to human nature, and genuine wit. In 1849 Gavarni visited England, and the spec-

GAVESTON

tacle of the destitution and squalor of the lowest classes of the poor of London is said to have had a permanent saddening influence upon his serious and sensitive nature. For some time after the subjects of his pencil were the wretched frequenters of London gin-shops, the thieves, the street-boys, the Irish, and the dwellers in St. Giles's and Whitechapel. Gavarni designed illustrations for Eugène Sue's 'Wandering Jew,' Balzac's Works, and other popular books. In his latter years he gave a good deal of attention to aërostation. He was admitted to the Legion of Honour in 1852. Died at Auteuil, Nov. 23, 1866. His pseudonym originated in a mistake of the compiler of the Catalogue of the Salon, who inserted, as the artist's name, 'Gavarnie,' the name of the place where he then lived.

Gaveston, Piers, favourite of Edward II., was a Gascon by birth, and on account of his father's services to Edward I., was chosen companion to the Prince of Wales. He acquired a complete and very mischievous ascendancy over the Prince, corrupting his morals, wasting his resources, and breeding dissension between him and his father. Edward I. banished him in 1307, but dying the same year, Edward II. at once recalled him, made him Earl of Cornwall, and gave him in marriage his niece, Margaret de Clare. Intoxicated with his elevation and honours, he became intolerably insolent, and the nobles were exasperated. He was again banished, again recalled, and in 1312, the barons having declared war, Gaveston was besieged in Scarborough castle, captured, and executed near Warwick, June 19.

Gay, John, an eminent English poet, was born at Barnstaple, Devon, in 1688, and was apprenticed to a silk-mercier in London; but, showing a marked aversion to trade, his indentures were cancelled by mutual agreement, and he devoted himself to literature. In 1711 he published his 'Rural Sports,' which he dedicated to Pope, then a young poet like himself; a compliment that introduced them to each other, and proved the foundation of a friendship which lasted for life. The year following he was appointed secretary to the Duchess of Monmouth. About this time came out his burlesque poem, entitled 'Trivia, or the Art of Walking the Streets of London;' which was succeeded, in 1714, by the 'Shepherd's Week, a series of Pastorals,' in ridicule of Philips. The same year he went to Hanover with the Earl of Clarendon, as secretary to the embassy; but though he had great expectations from the court they were never realized. In 1720 he published his poems, in 2 vols. 4to, by subscription, and realized a considerable sum, but he lost it all in the South Sea Scheme. His well-known 'Fables,' written professedly for the instruction of the Duke of Cumberland, were published with a dedication to that prince in 1726; but they failed to serve him at court. He thereupon wrote 'The Beggar's Opera,' which was first acted in 1727, and ran for 63 successive nights; but it was so offensive to

GEBER

persons in power, that the Lord Chamberlain refused to license for performance a second part of it entitled 'Polly.' This induced Gay's friends to come forward on its publication with so handsome a subscription, that his profits amounted to 1,200*l*. The cause of Gay was taken up by the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry, who gave him a residence in their house, where he died, Dec. 11, 1732. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, and a monument was erected to his memory.

Gay-Lussac, Nicolas François, a distinguished French chemist, was born in 1778. He studied at the École Polytechnique, applied himself to the investigation of the expansion of gases, and in August, 1804, made, with Biot, a balloon ascent to the height of above 13,000 feet, furnished with instruments for making experiments and observations. He made a second ascent in the following month, and attained the much greater elevation of four miles and a half. He subsequently devoted much attention to Voltaic electricity, and with Thénard conducted some important experiments by means of a colossal pile furnished by the Government. He was the friend of Laplace, Arago, Alexander von Humboldt, Berthollet, and other eminent men; became, in 1816, Professor of Chemistry at the École Polytechnique, and subsequently at the Jardin du Roi; was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and held various offices under the Government. After the accession of Louis Philippe he was chosen member of the Chamber of Deputies, and made a peer of France. Died, at Paris, 1850.

Gaza, Theodore, one of the chief revivers of the study of Greek literature in the 16th century, was born at Thessalonica about 1405. On the invasion of his country by the Turks, in 1430, he went to Italy, where he obtained the patronage of Cardinal Bessarion, to whom he presented a manuscript of the Iliad. He was afterwards employed at Rome in translating Greek authors into Latin; but, on presenting one of his works to Sixtus IV., who gave him a trifling sum for it, it is said that he threw the money into the Tiber, exclaiming, 'It's time to return home, since these asses have no relish for anything but thistles.' Died, at Rome, in 1478.

Geber, a great Arabian chemist of the 8th century, of whose history little is known, but whose writings contain notices of so many important chemical facts, not found in any previous writer, that he is considered entitled to the designation of the father and founder of chemistry. He was acquainted with nearly all the chemical processes in use down to the 18th century; with the sulphuric and nitric acids, corrosive sublimate, saltpetre, potash, and soda. But he did not, as a philosopher, rise above the level of his age and countrymen; explaining phenomena by 'occult causes,' and firmly believing in and seeking the 'philosopher's stone.' Geber's work was translated from Arabic into Latin, by Golius, of Leyden, who entitled it 'Lapis Philosophorum.' In 1678 an English

translation by Richard Russell appeared. It is the oldest chemical treatise known.

Ged, William, the inventor of the art of stereotyping, which he practised in 1725, was a goldsmith of Edinburgh. In 1729 he entered into partnership with Fenner, a stationer of London, but not succeeding in his attempt to introduce his new method, he returned to Scotland. Died, 1749.

Geddes, Dr. Alexander, a Roman Catholic priest, born in Ruthven, Banffshire, in 1737. He had the charge of a congregation at Auchinhalrig, where he remained ten years; and in 1779 the university of Aberdeen granted him the degree of LL.D., being the first Catholic since the Reformation to whom it had been given. About this time he removed to London, and began to devote himself to a new translation of the Bible into English. In 1786 he published his prospectus of that work; and in its progress he was liberally supported by Lord Petre. The first volume, comprising the Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua, appeared in 1792, and the second in 1797; after which he published 'Critical Remarks,' in vindication of his work, and an 'Apology for the Roman Catholics of Great Britain.' Dr. Geddes was a man of learning; but his novel views in respect to the inspiration and authority of the Bible, miracles, and other difficult matters, were offensive and alarming to his countrymen, and he was regarded with suspicion by orthodox Christians. His opinions were to a great extent identical with those which public discussion has now made us familiar with, and which we summarily describe as 'rationalistic.' He died in 1802.

Geddes, Dr. Michael, an English divine of the 17th century. He was chaplain to the factory at Lisbon, where he was apprehended by the Inquisition in 1686, and interdicted from officiating; on which he returned to England, and was made chancellor of Salisbury. He wrote the 'History of the Church of Malabar,' and the 'Church History of Ethiopia.' Died before 1741.

Geo, Joshua, a merchant of London, in the 18th century, who wrote 'The Trade and Navigation of Great Britain considered,' published about 1730, and assisted in the earlier work entitled 'The British Merchant,' which appeared as a periodical in 1713. Nothing is known of his life.

Geer, Carl de, a celebrated Swedish naturalist, was born in 1720. He studied at Utrecht and Upsal, and at the latter place had Linnæus for his master. He possessed a share in the iron-works at Dannemora, which he improved by the application of new machinery. He also invented an apparatus for drying corn by the heat of the smelting-houses. By these means he gained great wealth, which he applied to the noblest purposes, feeding the poor, repairing churches, and establishing schools. He was appointed Marshal of the Court, and knight of the Polar Star, and created a Baron. He wrote in French,

'Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Insectes,' &c., 7 vols. Died, 1778.

Geeraerts. [Garrard, Mark.]

Geijer, Erik Gustav, Swedish historian and poet, was born in 1783. He studied at the university of Upsal, and first attracted notice by a eulogy of Sten Sture, administrator of the kingdom, which gained the prize of the Academy. He visited England in 1809, and after making himself known by various literary undertakings, was appointed Professor of History at Upsal, in 1817. He was deputy to the Diet on two occasions, and twice declined the offer of a bishopric. He enjoyed the friendship of Tegner, Frederika Bremer, Jenny Lind, and other distinguished Swedes, and was for some time president of the Swedish Academy. Among his works are a 'Complete History of Sweden,' an 'Introduction' to a more extensive History, 'Reminiscences,' a work on the Poor Laws, &c. Died, 1847.

Gelasius II., Pope. [See Frangipani, Cencio.]

Gelée, Claude. [Claude Lorraine.]

Gellmer. [See Bellisarius.]

Gell, Sir William, a celebrated antiquarian and classical scholar, was born in 1777, and graduated at Cambridge, where he became a fellow of Emanuel College. For many years Sir William resided in Italy; first at Rome, and afterwards at Naples. In 1814 the Princess of Wales, afterwards Queen Caroline, appointed him one of her chamberlains, and he accompanied her in her travels for several years. He settled afterwards at Naples, and there devoted his time to literary pursuits. He published 'The Topography of Troy,' 'The Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca,' 'The Itinerary of Greece,' 'The Itinerary of the Mores,' 'The Topography of Rome,' and, lastly, the interesting and beautiful work entitled 'Pompeiana, or Observations upon the Topography, Edifices, and Ornaments of Pompeii.' Died, 1836.

Gellert, Christian Fürchtegott, a German poet and writer on morals, was born at Haynichen, in Saxony, in 1715. He received his education at Leipsic, and acquired great celebrity by his tales, fables, and essays. He was appointed Extraordinary Professor of Philosophy at Leipsic, where he read lectures on poetry and eloquence, which were received with great applause. His complete works were published in 10 vols. Died, 1769.

Gellert, Christlieb Ehregott, brother of the preceding, was a celebrated metallurgist. He was Professor of Metallurgy at St. Petersburg, and afterwards administrator of the foundries at Freyberg in Saxony. He introduced important improvements in the method of separating metallic substances by amalgamation, and wrote on chemistry and metallurgy. Born, 1713; died, 1795.

Gelli, Giambattista, an Italian littérateur, born at Florence, in 1498. He followed his father's trade, that of hosier and tailor, but attained great distinction by his literary talent, and became a member of the Academy of

GEOFFROY

had imbibed from the instructions of Brissou, at the College of Navarre, and in the company of Haüy, his colleague, at the College of Cardinal Lemoine. During the massacres of September, 1792, he saved, at the risk of his life, several priests, and among others Haüy, who had been imprisoned for recusancy. This act of devotion so endeared him to his teachers, especially Daubenton, that he was, through their instrumentality, in 1793, appointed to an office in the Jardin des Plantes, where he founded the vast zoological collections which are one of the glories of Paris. In 1798 he accompanied the great scientific expedition to Egypt, explored all the conquered countries, and was one of the founders and most active members of the Institute, at which he afterwards became a professor. In 1808 he went on a scientific mission to Portugal; in 1815 he was a member of the Chamber during the Hundred Days; but, on the return of the Bourbons, he retired from political life, and thenceforward devoted himself solely to study. The great merit of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire as a naturalist consists in his discovery of the law of unity that pervades the organic composition of all animal bodies—a theory glanced at by Buffon and Goethe; and in his having founded the theory of 'Analogues,' or the method by which the identity of organic materials is determined in the midst of all their transformations. With him, too, originated the doctrine of 'development,' which found a supporter in England in the author of the 'Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation.' His chief works are 'Histoire Naturelle des Mammifères,' 'Philosophie Anatomique,' 'Principes de la Philosophie Zoologique,' 'Études Progressives,' &c. Died, 1844. His 'Life, Works, and Theories' has since been published by his son, the subject of the following notice.

Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Isidore, a distinguished French zoologist, son of the preceding, was born at Paris, in 1805. He was appointed, at the age of nineteen, assistant-naturalist to his father, and five years later graduated M.D. In 1830 he commenced his career as lecturer by a course on ornithology: taught, for several years, zoology at the Royal Atheneum, and was received at the Academy of Sciences in 1833. He became inspector of the Academy of Paris in 1840; soon after succeeded his father in his chair at the Museum; was named successively inspector-general of the university of Paris, member of the council of Public Instruction, and, in 1850, Professor of Zoology. Among his later labours was the establishment of the Acclimatization Society. His principal works are 'Histoire générale et particulière des Anomalies de l'Organisation chez l'Homme et les Animaux;' 'Essais de Zoologie générale;' 'Vie, Travaux, et Doctrine Scientifique d'Etienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire;' 'Histoire Naturelle générale des Règnes Organiques;' and 'Acclimatation et Domestication des Animaux utiles.' He also wrote a large number of Memoirs on zoology, anatomy, &c.,

GEORGE

for the principal scientific journals of France. Died, November, 1861.

George (Lewis) I., King of Great Britain, was the son of Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Frederick, Elector-Palatine, and granddaughter of James I. He was born in 1660; was trained to arms under his father; married his cousin, Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the Duke of Zell, in 1682; served in three campaigns with the Imperial army against the Turks in Hungary; and succeeded to the electorate in 1700. In 1706 he was created Duke of Cambridge, and succeeded to the throne of England on the death of Queen Anne, in 1714. The next year a rebellion broke out in Scotland, in favour of the Pretender, but this was soon entirely quelled, and several of the leaders lost their lives on the scaffold. The new family, however, was by no means popular; and the Whigs, with a view to support it, introduced septennial parliaments; while the king, who probably considered the British crown precarious, endeavoured to increase his continental power by the purchase of Bremen and Verden. This involved him in a quarrel with Charles XII. of Sweden, who, in conjunction with the Czar Peter, meditated an invasion of Scotland in favour of the Pretender; but the death of Charles XII., in 1717, put an end to this alarm. The same project was afterwards supported by Spain, whose minister, Cardinal Alberoni, had formed the celebrated quadruple alliance to carry it into effect. This was met on the part of England by the sailing of a naval expedition under Sir George Byng, who nearly destroyed the Spanish fleet, and recovered Sicily and Sardinia, which the Spaniards had seized. In 1720 the famous 'South-Sea Bubble' was the source of great calamity to thousands of families, and produced such disturbances, that the king, who had gone to visit his German possessions, was suddenly recalled. In 1722 a new conspiracy against the government was discovered, but no serious result followed. In 1725 a treaty between Spain and the Emperor excited the jealousy of the king, who deemed it necessary to counteract it by another between Great Britain and most of the other European powers. The Spaniards then commenced the siege of Gibraltar; but the disputes being arranged by negotiation, the British monarch set out on a journey to the continent, where he was seized with a paralytic attack, and died at Osnaburg, June 11th, 1727, in the 68th year of his age, and the 13th of his reign. George I. was plain and simple in his tastes and appearance; though grave and sedate in public, he was gay and familiar with his intimates; combining a good share of sense with natural prudence, and showing much skill in the management of his hereditary dominions. His marriage was an unhappy one, and he had repudiated his wife many years before his death.

George (Augustus) II., son of George I., was born in 1683; married, in 1705, the Princess Caroline, of Brandenburg-Anspach, who

died in 1737; came to England with his father at the accession of the latter; was created Prince of Wales; and in 1727 succeeded to the throne. The country was at this time in the most flourishing condition both at home and abroad, and had a powerful influence in all the courts of Europe, Spain excepted, with which country we were at war; but peace was restored in 1729. At length, owing to an infraction of the treaty of Seville by the Spaniards, and their repeated encroachments on our foreign trade and settlements, war was again declared against Spain in October, 1739; and Admiral Vernon was sent with a squadron to the West Indies, where he demolished Porto Bello, but failed in his attempt on Carthagena. In 1743 the king headed his army on the continent, and gained the battle of Dettingen against the French, Lord Stair commanding under him. No English sovereign has since led an army in person in the field. In 1745 the Pretender's eldest son, Charles Edward Stuart, called the Young Pretender, landed in the Highlands, and was joined by several clans. After obtaining various successes, the rebels were finally defeated by the Duke of Cumberland, at Culloden, in 1746. During these events the king received numerous demonstrations of attachment to his person and family; and it was obvious that the majority of the nation were satisfied that, by supporting the House of Hanover, they, in fact, maintained the interests of civil liberty. In 1748, the war, which had produced no good to England, was concluded by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1751 died Frederick, Prince of Wales, between whom and his father there never was any cordiality. In 1755 war broke out between England and France, the course of which was at first very unpromising; but soon after Mr. Pitt (first Earl of Chatham) took the helm of state, affairs wore a different aspect. In 1758 two treaties were entered into between England and Prussia, for granting subsidies to Frederick the Great, then engaged in the Seven Years' War. A similar treaty was concluded in 1759. The French power was nearly destroyed in the East Indies. In America Louisburg was taken; and the capture of Quebec was followed by the conquest of Canada. The island of Guadaloupe and the settlement of Senegal were taken by the English. Admiral Hawke defeated the French fleet under Conflans, and the British flag waved triumphant in every part of the world. Amid these successes George II. died suddenly, Oct. 25, 1760, in the 77th year of his age, and the 33rd of his reign. He was a plain, blunt man; of an ingenuous disposition, but hasty, obstinate, and parsimonious; and wholly regardless of science or literature. Still he was not unpopular; and dying in the midst of a successful war, the blaze of national glory would have been strong enough to eclipse his personal defects, had they even been more glaring. The history of this reign is included in Lord Mahon's (Earl Stanhope's) 'History of England from the Peace of Utrecht.' A portrait of George II.,

by Michael Dahl, is in the National Collection.

George (William Frederick) III., King of Great Britain, eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and grandson of George II., was born June 4, 1738, being the first sovereign of the Hanoverian line that could boast of England as the place of his birth. On the death of his father, in 1751, his education was intrusted to the Earl of Harcourt and the Bishop of Norwich; but he was wretchedly trained, was made unhappy by the violence of his grandfather, and the heartless selfishness of the Princess-dowager, his mother, and at 11 years of age could not read English. He ascended the throne on the death of his grandfather, in 1760; his reputation was unspotted, and the first speeches he delivered to his council and parliament were hailed as signs of a patriotic regard for the liberties of the people over whom he was destined to rule. A prosperous war had made the existing administration popular, and no change was thought necessary; but when Mr. Pitt resigned, the Earl of Bute, who had long maintained confidential relations with the Princess-dowager, and possessed great influence with the king, was made Prime Minister. On the 8th of September, 1761, the king married the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The new administration having entered into negotiations with France and Spain, preliminaries of peace were signed Nov. 3, 1762, at Fontainebleau. In 1763 the country was kept in continual agitation by political pamphlets and libels of various kinds, foremost among which was the memorable 'No. XLV. of the North Briton,' by Wilkes. In 1764 Lord Bute retired, and George Grenville, the new Premier, began those measures in relation to the American colonies, the consequences of which proved so momentous, and the American Stamp Act was passed the following year. Early in this year the king was attacked by an illness of six weeks' duration, probably similar in its nature to the malady which obscured his latter days. Soon after his recovery he went down to the House of Peers, and proposed a legislative enactment, by which he might be enabled to appoint the queen, or some other member of the royal family, guardian to the heir apparent, and regent of the kingdom. The bill was passed, although it met with so much opposition in its progress, that another change in the administration ensued, and the Marquis of Rockingham was placed at the head of the Treasury. The Rockingham party repealed the obnoxious Stamp Act; yet, notwithstanding this and other popular measures, the new cabinet was dissolved in July, 1766. The Duke of Grafton succeeded the Marquis of Rockingham as First Lord of the Treasury, and Mr. Pitt once more took office, being raised to the peerage by the title of Earl of Chatham; but in 1768, being disgusted with the conduct of his colleagues, he resigned the Privy Seal, and was succeeded by Lord Bristol. The same year was distinguished by the return of Wilkes

for Middlesex, and the popular tumults attending upon his imprisonment and outlawry. The aspect of affairs in America grew more serious every day, and public discontent was at its height, when, at the close of the year 1769, Junius published his famous Letter to the King. At the beginning of 1770 Lord North succeeded the Duke of Grafton, and increased rather than alleviated the national calamities. Popular clamour kept pace with ministerial folly; blood had been already spilled in America; and the city of London delivered a bold and spirited address and remonstrance to the king, which the king replied to in terms expressive of his displeasure. In 1772 the Royal Marriage Act was passed, whereby all members of the royal family are prevented from marrying before the age of 25, without the king's approbation; as also subsequently, if disapproved by both houses of parliament. After a long war, during which France, Spain, and Holland interfered in behalf of America, the independence of the United States was acknowledged. In 1782 Lord North resigned, and the Rockingham party came into office; but the new administration soon afterwards broke up, on account of the sudden death of the premier, and Lord Shelburne was placed at the head of the government, with Mr. Pitt, son of the Earl of Chatham, as Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1783 the memorable Coalition ministry between Mr. Fox and Lord North was formed. To this the king was decidedly hostile; and as soon as Mr. Fox's India bill had been rejected by the Lords, he sent a message to him and Lord North, commanding them immediately to return him their seals of office, by a messenger, as a personal interview with them would be disagreeable to him. On the following day Mr. Pitt became Prime Minister; and the firmness which the king had displayed in the affair, and the intrepidity with which he opposed the Coalition, gained him considerable popularity. On the 2nd of August, 1786, a woman, named Margaret Nicholson, attempted to assassinate his Majesty at the garden entrance of St. James's Palace. She was mad, and was at once consigned to Bedlam. Similar attempts on the king's life were made in October, 1795, and in May, 1798: on the last occasion, in Drury Lane Theatre. The king displayed great self-possession, and the audience, roused to enthusiasm, sang three times the National Anthem, with the following stanza, supplied impromptu by Sheridan:—

'From every latent foe,
From the assassin's blow,
God save the king!
O'er him thine arm extend,
For Britain's sake defend
Our father, prince, and friend;
God save the king!'

In 1800 the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland was passed; and in order to bring those over who opposed the measure, the ministers allowed a tacit understanding to prevail, that it would be followed by certain political

concessions. George III., however, could never be persuaded that he could admit the Catholics to political power without violating the spirit of his coronation oath; the consequence of which was, the retirement from office of Mr. Pitt and his colleagues in 1801, and the formation of a new ministry, headed by Mr. Addington. Negotiations were now speedily entered into, which led to the treaty of Amiens. The king consented to it with great reluctance. It was, in fact, very unpopular; and when the resumption of hostilities took place in 1803, there was an evident demonstration of public satisfaction. The Addington administration proved incompetent to their task, and Mr. Pitt, in 1804, again took the helm of state; but he died in 1806, and the Grenville party, which Fox had joined, went into office. In 1807 Lord Grenville and his colleagues attempted to change the king's opinions with regard to Catholic emancipation; but his Majesty was inflexible, and declared, that 'although he had firmness sufficient to quit his throne and retire to a cottage, or place his neck on a block, if his people required it, yet he had not resolution to break the oath which he had taken in the most solemn manner at his coronation!' This led to the ejection of the Fox and Grenville party, and the Perceval administration succeeded them. On the 25th of October, 1809, the king commenced the 50th year of his reign, and a jubilee took place on the occasion. The rapid decay of the king's sight at this period was very apparent, and considerably affected his spirits; and the death of his youngest and darling child, the Princess Amelia, which happened towards the close of 1810, gave him a shock from which he never recovered. His insanity returned, and, early in December, it assumed so violent a character, that but slight hopes were entertained of his recovery. A regency bill was therefore passed, similar to that proposed by Mr. Pitt in 1788. The remaining years of the king's life are little more than a blank in biography, for his lucid moments were 'short, and far between;' but it is said that in 1814, when the allied sovereigns visited England, he evinced indications of returning reason, and even expressed a wish to see the royal visitors—a wish which it was not deemed proper to indulge. At length deafness was added to his other calamities, and his manner and appearance are described as pitiable in the extreme. On the 17th of November, 1818, the queen died; but the king never became acquainted with her death, or with the subsequent appointment of the Duke of York to the office of Custos of his person. At the latter end of 1819 his appetite began to fail, his weakness rapidly increased, and on the 29th of January, 1820, he breathed his last, in the 82nd year of his age, and the 60th of his reign. George III. was religious, temperate, and sincere; and, in all his tastes and amusements, plain and practical. He was particularly fond of music, and afforded encouragement to its professors. He granted a charter

to the Royal Academy, knighted its first President, Reynolds, and patronized his successor. West, who, in the course of thirty years, painted sixty-four pictures for the king, and received for them £34,187. He also aided the cause of science by the encouragement he gave to Cook, Byron, and Wallis, the circumnavigators; Herschel, and other eminent men. There is a 'History of England during the Reign of George III.,' by W. Massey, in 4 vols. 8vo., and a work entitled 'The Court and Cabinets of George III.,' edited by the Duke of Buckingham. The 'Constitutional History of England, since the Accession of George III.,' by T. E. May, C.B., is in course of publication; 'Memoirs of the Life and Reign of King George III.,' by J. H. Jesse, appeared in 1866; and the 'Correspondence of George III. with Lord North' (1769-82), from the Royal Library at Windsor, edited, with Notes and Introduction, by W. B. Donne, appeared early in 1867.

George (Augustus Frederic) IV., King of Great Britain, &c., the eldest son of George III. by Queen Charlotte, was born Aug. 12, 1762. His education, together with that of his brother Frederic, was intrusted to Dr. Markham, subsequently Archbishop of York, with the assistance of Dr. Cyril Jackson as sub-preceptor; and after 1776, to Dr. Hurd, Bishop of Worcester, and Mr. Arnold, of St. John's College, Cambridge. The prince was by no means deficient in natural abilities; and under his tutors he acquired a competent knowledge of literature and science. Up to his eighteenth year, the prince had been restricted as much as possible to the society of his relatives and tutors; but he then began to associate with the Whig nobility, and formed political connections with Lord Moira, Fox, Sheridan, &c., while he figured in the annals of intrigue as the protector of the beautiful and accomplished Mrs. Robinson. This lady, three years older than the prince, had first attracted his notice when performing Perdita, in the Winter's Tale. Other illicit loves succeeded, and were followed by a more permanent connection with Mrs. Fitzherbert, a widow lady of good family, and a professed Catholic. A private marriage took place, which not only seriously displeased the king, but also became the subject of public animadversion; such a contract being a violation of the Act of Settlement, and of the more recent Royal Marriage Act. His dissipated mode of life, and the building of Carlton House, had loaded the prince with a debt of more than £250,000 sterling, his annual income being at this time £50,000. The king refused to afford him any aid. He therefore sold off his stud of racing horses, discharged many of his servants, and resolved to live in retirement, that he might be enabled to liquidate his debts. In 1787 his case was brought before parliament; and the king having announced his intention of adding £10,000 per annum to his son's income out of the civil list, the house voted £161,000 to satisfy the prince's creditors, and £20,000 for the completion of Carlton House.

This for a time patched up his credit; but his habits of expense frustrated all hopes of his living within his income. A sumptuous residence had been prepared for Mrs. Fitzherbert at Brighton, which he had previously raised into fashionable importance by making it his usual place of abode during the summer. Many demireps of fashion fluttered round him, and shared his attentions, the most notorious of whom was the Countess of Jersey. At length, being encumbered with debts, the prince was induced by the conditional promise of their liquidation, together with an increase of his income, to consent to a match with his cousin, the Princess Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick. She arrived in this country April 6, 1795; their marriage was celebrated on the 8th, and on the following day they proceeded to Windsor, whither they were accompanied by Lady Jersey, for whose establishment in his household the prince had peremptorily provided. The Princess of Wales, who discovered by degrees the whole of the mortifying circumstances, gave birth to a daughter (the Princess Charlotte) in January 1796; and the prince, shortly after, sent her proposals for a separation, to which she promptly acceded. Little else occurred to disclose to the public their mutual aversion till the year 1804, when the right to the guardianship and charge of their daughter was maintained on both sides with much acrimony. The result was that George the Third undertook the care of the young princess, and her mother retired to a private residence at Blackheath, where she remained subject to many indignities and suspicions, till she quitted the country in 1814. In consequence of George III.'s mental derangement, the prince was appointed regent, in February, 1811. The state of public affairs had long been critical; but our repeated victories in the Peninsula had rendered the prospect more cheering; and, at length, its final abandonment by the French, and the failure of Napoleon's invasion of Russia, made way for the restoration of Louis XVIII., who declared himself indebted for his crown, under God, to the Prince Regent of England. Soon after (in 1814), the prince received a visit from the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and other foreign princes, heroes, and statesmen, whom he entertained with dignified hospitality. In May, 1816, his daughter, the Princess Charlotte, was united to Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg (late King of Belgium); and when, in the following year, she died, it threw her father into such a paroxysm of grief as to bring on a serious illness. Although the war had been splendidly terminated, peace did not bring with it its usual attendant, plenty; a spirit of discontent, for several years, pervaded a large mass of the people; and an unsuccessful attempt was made on the life of the Prince Regent, as he was going to Westminster, January 28, 1817, to open the session of parliament. In 1819 and 1820 very serious riots occurred in the large manufacturing towns; and in the metropolis a

GEORGE

few desperate men, known afterwards as the Cato Street conspirators, were tried and executed for plotting to assassinate the prince and the leading members of the administration. On the 29th of January, 1820, George IV. succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, and was crowned in Westminster Abbey, with great pomp, July 19, 1821. Previous to this, a process was instituted in the House of Lords against the queen, for the purpose of depriving her of her rights and privileges as Queen of England. [See **Caroline**.] In the August of 1821 the king visited Ireland; in September he went to Hanover; and in 1822 he paid a similar visit to Scotland. On his return he sent the Duke of Wellington to the Congress of Verona; and, at the earnest solicitation of Lord Liverpool, he appointed Mr. Canning to succeed Lord Londonderry as secretary of foreign affairs, although Canning's opposition to the proceedings against the queen had greatly offended him. Lord Liverpool still continued premier, but the new secretary introduced more liberal measures, and effected the secession of England from the Holy Alliance. In April, 1827, the Earl of Liverpool became incapacitated for office, and Mr. Canning was appointed premier: but in less than four months this enlightened and popular minister died. Lord Goderich succeeded him; but he retained office only till the following January, when most of the leading Tories, with the Duke of Wellington at their head, returned to power. The most remarkable event in the latter part of the reign of George IV. was the Bill for abolishing the political disabilities of the Roman Catholics, passed in April, 1829. During the latter period of his life the king suffered much from the gout and other infirmities of age: he was seldom seen out of his own circle; till at last he held his courts entirely at Windsor, and passed nearly the whole of his time in comparative seclusion at the royal cottage. He lingered for a long time, and suffered greatly; at length, on the 26th of June, 1830, a blood-vessel burst in his stomach, and he almost instantly expired, faintly exclaiming, 'This is death.' As regent and sovereign, George IV. held the sceptre of Great Britain twenty years. Notwithstanding the dissipated and extravagant habits of the king's early manhood, he had many redeeming qualities: he was naturally kind and generous, and did many acts of private benevolence; he encouraged the literature of his country; and was the munificent patron of our public institutions, whether for charitable objects or for the advancement of science. There is a 'History of the Reign of George IV.,' by the Duke of Buckingham.

George, Prince, of Denmark, consort of Queen Anne, was born in 1653. He was one of the sons of Frederick III. of Denmark, and married the Princess Anne, at London, in 1683. At the Revolution he went over to the Prince of Orange, and was soon after naturalised and made an English peer. When Anne succeeded to the throne, Prince George was named gene-

GERANDO

ralissimo and lord high admiral, but his indolence and incapacity left him without any influence on affairs. He died at Kensington, in 1708.

George Cadoudal. [Cadoudal.]

George, St., of Cappadocia, bishop of Alexandria, was a native of Epiphania in Cilicia. Of low origin and ignoble ambition, he rose by degrees to wealth and high position by means of the basest practices. To escape the hands of justice he at last fled to Alexandria, where he adopted the opinions of Arius, and on the third expulsion of Athanasius in A.D. 356, he was consecrated by an Arian synod and thrust upon the community as their bishop by an armed force. He displayed in his office the most headstrong temper, insatiable avarice and pitiless cruelty, persecuting all who were not of his opinion in religion, pillaging the temples of the Pagans, and thus making himself hateful to all classes. He played the spy and informer to the Emperor Constantius, who supported him in all his violent proceedings. As soon as the accession of Julian was known at Alexandria (end of Nov. 361) he was seized by the populace, and with two of his ministers, Count Diodorus and Dracontius, master of the mint, cast into prison. After twenty-four days the people forced the prison open and massacred the hated tyrant and his instruments, dragged his lifeless body through the streets, burnt it and threw the ashes into the sea. George had collected a valuable library, and after his death Julian obtained possession of it. The death of George made his memory dear to the Arian party, and in process of time his name obtained honour also among the Catholics. He was recognised as a saint and martyr by Pope Gelasius, in 494; was revered in the sixth century in Palestine, in Armenia, at Rome, and at Treves; became known as a warrior-saint to the Crusaders at the end of the 11th century, and was through them made famous in Europe. His legend, which connects itself with those of Greek gods and heroes, Apollo and the Python, Bellerophon and the Sea Monster, &c., was popular in England before the Conquest, and is simply a reproduction of the old Aryan myth of Indra and Vritra, the latter being the snake or dragon slain by the spear of the sun-god. In 1222 his feast was ordered by a great council at Oxford to be kept as a holiday; and about a century later St. George was named by Edward III. patron of the Order of the Garter, from which time may be dated his recognition as the patron saint of England. It is necessary to add that the identity of St. George with the tyrannical bishop of Alexandria is denied by some learned Roman Catholic writers; and Gibbon is careful to speak of it as not absolutely certain, but only extremely probable.

Gerando, Baron de, a distinguished writer on philosophical subjects, was born at Lyons, in 1772; was educated by the Oratorians, took part in 1793 in the defence of his native city against the troops of the Convention, was forced to flee in consequence, returned in 1796, and was present at the battle of Zurich, 1799. But

GÉRARD

in the camp he found time to cultivate literature; and his 'Comparative History of the Systems of Philosophy' (first published as a small tract, and gradually augmented till, in 1847, it extended to eight volumes) attracted the notice of Lucien Buonaparte, who made the author in 1804 secretary-general to the Minister of the Interior. In 1805 he accompanied Napoleon to Italy, where he remained for some years endeavouring to introduce the French system of administration. The rest of his life was spent chiefly in promoting schemes for the moral and physical improvement of the people. In 1837 he was raised to the peerage. Died, 1842.

Gérard, Bishop of Cahors. [See **John XXII.**]

Gérard, François, a French historical painter, was born in 1770. He became, at the age of 14, a pupil of the celebrated David, and is thought by many to have equalled if not surpassed his master. His first, and also one of his most celebrated works was the picture of 'Belisarius.' His 'Entrance of Henry IV. into Paris' is probably his masterpiece. Among his other works are the 'Battle of Austerlitz,' 'Psyche,' 'Thetis,' and a large number of portraits of distinguished men. Gérard was the greatest portrait-painter of his time in France. His studio was visited in 1814 by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the king of Prussia. He was first painter to Louis XVIII., member of the Institute, and of the Legion of Honour, &c. Died, 1837.

Gérard, Louis, an eminent French physician and botanist, born in 1733. He was distinguished for his researches in various branches of natural science; and he first proved the natural affinities of plants, in his 'Gerardi Flora Gallo-Provincialis.' Died, 1819.

Gérard, Maurice Etienne, Count, marshal of France, was born in 1773. He entered the army at the age of 18, and soon after was made aide-de-camp to Bernadotte. He served at the battles of Austerlitz and Wagram, in the Peninsula, and in the expedition to Russia, in which he greatly distinguished himself. He took part in the campaigns of 1813, 1814, and 1815, and was severely wounded at Leipsic. He was created marshal in 1830, and held for a short time the portfolio of war. Two years later he besieged and took the citadel of Antwerp; held the office of first minister in 1834, and died in 1852. He had been a member of the Legion of Honour since 1805, and was made Grand Chancellor four years before his death.

Gérard, Jean Ignace Isidore, best known by his assumed name **Granville**, a celebrated French caricaturist and book illustrator, was born at Nancy about 1803. He first made himself known by the publication of his 'Métamorphoses du Jour,' in 1828. Compelled by the censorship to abandon the field of political caricature, he applied himself with great success to designing for the illustration of books; and among those to which he gave fresh charms are Robinson Crusoe, Gulliver's Travels,

GERLE

Fontaine's Fables, &c. The loss of several of his children in rapid succession deprived him of health and reason, and he died in 1847.

Gerard Douw. [Douw.]

Gerard Thom, or Tenque, founder of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, was born at Amalfi, about the year 1040. He first visited Jerusalem for commercial objects; but about 1100 he assumed the religious habit, and associated with others, who took the vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience; the object of their institution being to defend Christian pilgrims in their journey to and from the Holy Land. Thus arose the powerful order of knights hospitallers of St. John, who afterwards became the knights of Malta, and acquired such distinguished fame. Died, about 1120.

Gerarde, John, an English botanist and surgeon, born at Nantwich in Cheshire, in 1545, was author of 'Catalogus Arborum, Fruticum, et Plantarum,' and of the 'Herbal, or General History of Plants,' a work which contributed to diffuse a taste for botany. Died in 1607.

Gerards. [Garrard, Mark.]

Gerbart, Martin, a celebrated writer on music, born in the Austrian states in 1720. He was Prince-Abbot of St. Blaise, a Benedictine abbey, in the Black Forest; and was eminent for his knowledge of, and taste for, the fine arts, particularly music. He travelled throughout the continent for the materials of a work on the history of church music, which appeared in 1774 under the title of 'De Cantu et Musicâ Sacrâ a primâ Ecclesiâ Ætate usque ad præsens Tempus.' A still more valuable work, now very scarce, appeared in 1784, entitled 'Scriptores Ecclesiastici de Musicâ Sacrâ potissimum.' Died, 1793.

Gerbart. [Sylvester II.]

Gerbier, Sir Balthasar, portrait painter and architect, was born at Antwerp in 1592. He came to England with Rubens, and was knighted by Charles I., who made him his agent at Brussels, and employed him in various negotiations. At the Restoration he designed the triumphal arches for the reception of the king. Died, 1667.

Gerbillion, Jean François, a Jesuit missionary in China, born in 1654. He wrote 'Observations on Great Tartary,' and an account of his travels is inserted in Du Halde's History of China. He was in great favour with the Chinese Emperor, for whom he composed the 'Elements of Geometry,' and whom he instructed in mathematics and philosophy. He was also allowed to preach the Christian religion, and finally became superior-general of the Jesuit mission in China. He died at Pekin in 1707.

Gerle, Christophe Antoine, a French ecclesiastic, born in 1740, who in the States-general of 1789 warmly adopted the popular cause. He subsequently advocated the pretensions of a would-be prophetess, named Suzanne, who proclaimed a political millennium; and in 1793 he was imprisoned as an accomplice of the pretended prophetess, Catherine Theos, who

called herself the Mother of God, and was believed in and protected by Robespierre. Dom Gerle lived to be employed in the office of the minister of the interior under the Empire.

Germaine, Lord George. [Sackville.]

Germanicus Cæsar, the son of Claudius Drusus Nero, and the younger Antonia, a niece of Augustus, was adopted by Tiberius, his paternal uncle. He was at the head of the Roman armies in Germany when Augustus died; and after gaining many great victories there, Tiberius, jealous of his nephew's glory, called him home under pretence of granting him a triumph. In order, however, to get rid of a man whose popularity appeared dangerous, he sent him, invested with almost absolute power, into the East, where he died, under strong suspicion of being poisoned, A.D. 19, aged 34. His death was regarded at Rome as a public loss, and all the houses were closed on the day of his funeral.

Germanus, St., Bishop of Auxerre, was a native of that city. Visiting Rome he obtained by his talents and eloquence the favour of the Emperor Honorius, who appointed him governor of Auxerre. In 418 he was chosen to succeed Amator as Bishop of Auxerre, and filled that see with distinction for thirty years. Germanus was twice called to Britain to give his aid against the spread of the Pelagian doctrines, first about 429-30, and again about 446. The monkish accounts of his missions are decorated and obscured by marvels and miracles of various kinds. He is said to have given the Britons military assistance against the Saxons and Picts in 430, leading a body of newly-baptized converts and routing the enemy by the mere force of reiterated shouts of 'Alleluia.' The scene of this '*Victoria Alleluatica*' is said to be Mold, in Flintshire, where a tract of ground has long been called *Maes Garmon* (Plain of Germanus). A monument has been erected on the spot. Germanus died at Ravenna in 448.

Gerson, Jean Charlier de, Chancellor of the University of Paris, was born at Gerson, near Rhétel, in 1365. He was educated at Paris, distinguished himself not only by his acquirements, but by his piety, honesty and fearlessness, and suffered much persecution from the party of the Burgundians during the civil war. He became Chancellor of the university and canon of Notre Dame. He took a leading part at the Councils of Pisa and Constance; contributed to the deposition of Pope John XXIII.; maintained the superiority of the church over the Pope, and the necessity of reforms; and zealously opposed John Huss. After the Council of Constance he was obliged to live some years in Germany. His writings are numerous, and have frequently been reprinted. The '*Imitation of Jesus Christ*' was long attributed to Gerson, but erroneously, and the real author is still unknown. Died at Lyons, 1429.

Gesenius, Friedrich Heinrich Wilhelm, one of the most distinguished Oriental-

ists of modern times, was born at Nordhausen, in 1786. He became Professor of Theology at Halle; and during the thirty years that he lectured in that university he published numerous works, which made a new era in Oriental literature. His '*Hebrew Grammar*' and many analogous productions enjoy a universal reputation, and some of them are translated into most European languages. Died, 1842.

Gesner, Conrad, an eminent physician and naturalist, was born at Zurich in Switzerland in 1516, and was Professor of Natural History there for 24 years. His fame as a botanist was spread over Europe, and he maintained a correspondence with learned men of all countries. He wrote numerous able works on different branches of natural history; his '*Historiæ Animalium*,' reckoned his greatest performance, procured him the appellation of *the Pliny of Germany*. His '*Bibliotheca Universalis*,' a full catalogue of all writers extant in the three languages, Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, is a monument of immense learning and industry. For his various and great services to science, he was ennobled. Died, 1565.

Gesner, Solomon, poet and painter, was born at Zurich in 1730. He was placed under a bookseller at Berlin, but soon ran away from his master, and employed his time in painting and writing poetry. On his return to Zurich he published his *Idylls* and *Pastorals*. He added to his reputation by '*The Death of Abel*,' which appeared in 1758, and made his name known throughout Europe. He then published his '*First Navigator*,' '*Moral Tales*,' '*Dramas*,' &c.; and afterwards turned his attention more particularly to painting and engraving, and produced and engraved several landscapes. Died, 1788.

Gessner, Johann Mathias, a profound scholar and critic, was born at Roth, in Anspach, in 1691. His most esteemed works are, editions of some of the classics, and an excellent Latin *Thesaurus*, 4 vols. folio. Died, 1761.

Geta, Septimus, second son of the Emperor Severus, and brother of the infamous Caracalla, with whom he was associated in the Empire on the death of his father. Caracalla, who envied his brother's virtues and was jealous of his popularity, after having endeavoured to effect his death by poison, murdered him, and wounded their mother, who was attempting to save him. Geta was born A.D. 189, and had not reached his 23rd year when he was murdered.

Gesellius, George, a Swedish divine, author of a '*Biographical Dictionary of Illustrious Swedes*.' Born, 1736; died, 1789.

Gherardesca, Ugolino della, immortalized in the '*Inferno*' of Dante, under the appellation of **Count Ugolino**, was a Neapolitan, who in the 13th century endeavoured to usurp the government of Pisa, and found a new principality, after the example of Della Scala at Verona. After a time he succeeded, but governed his countrymen with great rigour; and Roger de' Ubaldini, the Archbishop of Pisa,

GHIBERTI

who was as cruel and ambitious as himself, formed a conspiracy against him; the result of which was, that Count Ugolino was attacked in his palace, July 1, 1288, and, after a brave resistance, taken prisoner, with three of his sons and one of his grandsons; all of whom were imprisoned, and left to die of starvation.

Ghiberti, Lorenzo, a distinguished Italian sculptor, was born at Florence, in 1381. He learnt the goldsmith's art from his step-father, and applied himself also to the study of painting, so successfully that at the age of 18 he assisted in painting some frescoes in the palace of the Malatesta at Rimini. In 1401 he was the successful competitor for the execution of the bronze gate of the Baptistery at Florence, Brunelleschi, his only real rival, generously withdrawing from the contest. The gate, in twenty-eight panels, was not completed till 1424, and the same year Ghiberti undertook to make a second gate. This was finished and set up in 1452. The marvellous beauty of the reliefs on these famous gates drew from Michael Angelo the assertion that they were worthy to be the gates of Paradise. During the progress of this, his chef-d'œuvre, Ghiberti executed many statues, bas-reliefs, and pieces of goldsmith's work: a mitre and cope button for Pope Martin V., a 'cassa,' or reliquary of St. Zenobius, for the Duomo of Florence, &c. He was for several years joint architect with Brunelleschi of the Duomo, but the engagement only showed his incapacity as architect, and his mercenary disposition. Died at Florence, 1455, and was buried in Santa Croce. Among the scholars and assistants of Ghiberti were his two sons, Vittorio and Tommaso, Michelozzi and Antonio Pollajuolo. A copy of the Baptistery Gates is among the attractions of the Renaissance Court of the Crystal Palace.

Ghirlandajo, Domenico, one of the greatest Italian painters, was born at Florence in 1449. His family name was **Bigordi**, and his father, it is said, was a jeweller, who had acquired the surname of **Ghirlandajo**, or Garland-maker. He was probably taught the goldsmith's art, but little is known of his early life. He is said to have been the pupil of Alesso Baldovinetti, who was a celebrated mosaicist as well as painter. The life and works of Ghirlandajo form one of the great landmarks in the history of Italian art. A mind of great creative power and large aims, he gathered up by patient study and thought the various lessons and essential elements of art, and presented them in a unity such as had only been seen previously in Giotto; whose works with those of Masaccio he carefully studied. He was a great master of composition, of form, proportion, and light and shade, and contributed greatly to the perfection of Florentine art in Raphael and Michael Angelo. Among the finest works of Ghirlandajo are the frescoes in the public palace of Florence; the 'Calling of Peter and Andrew,' in the Sistine Chapel; frescoes of the Sassetti Chapel, in Santa Trinità at Florence, representing scenes from the life

GIARDINI

of St. Francis; the great series in the choir of Santa Maria Novella, completed in 1490; the Apotheosis of Christ in the Badia of Volterra, and the Adoration of the Magi in the church of the Innocenti. Ghirlandajo was the master of Michael Angelo. Died about 1498. His brothers, David and Benedetto, assisted him in some of his works, and his son, Ridolfo, became an eminent painter, studying under Fra Bartolomeo, and enjoying the friendship of Raphael.

Ghisi, Giovanni Battista, also called **Bortano**, and more frequently **Mantuan**, from his birth-place, was born about 1600, and distinguished himself as painter, sculptor, architect, and engraver. He was a scholar of Giulio Romano, and head of a family of artists, like him called Mantuano. He was living in 1658.

Ghisi, Giorgio, called **Il Mantuano**, a distinguished Italian engraver, was born at Mantua in 1524. He was son of the preceding, studied under him, and engraved many of the works of Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Giulio Romano; among them the 'Last Judgment,' and the 'School of Athens.' Living at Rome in 1678.—Other engravers of this family were **Adamo** and **Diana**, brother and sister of Giorgio.

Ghislieri. [Pius V.]

Giamberti, Francesco, a Florentine architect of the 15th century, who made the designs for many buildings in Florence and Rome, and published a work containing drawings of ancient monuments of Greece and Rome.—His son, **Giuliano**, was architect, sculptor, and engineer to the house of Medici; built a magnificent palace for the Grand-duke Lorenzo, besides many other palaces, churches, and fortresses, and was appointed, in 1514, architect of St. Peter's at Rome. Born, 1443; died, 1517.

Giannone, Pietro, an Italian historian, was born at Ischitella, in Apulia, in 1676, and became an advocate at Naples. He wrote a 'History of Naples,' in 4 vols. 4to, which, by its bold exposure of papal usurpation, gave great offence to the court of Rome, and exposed him to its resentment. His book was prohibited, himself excommunicated, and, after having been driven into exile, he died at Turin, in 1748.

Giardini, Felice, a celebrated violinist, was born at Turin, in Piedmont, in 1716. Trained as a chorister in the cathedral of Milan, he was also instructed in violin-playing by Gomis, and in a short time attained a high reputation in Italy and Germany. In 1750 he came to England, where he was warmly received and remained for above thirty years. His attempts, however, as theatrical manager were unsuccessful. After spending several years at Naples, where he lived with the English ambassador, Sir W. Hamilton, he came again to England; but failing in his schemes, went, in 1793, to Russia. Giardini composed an oratorio, 'Ruth,' an opera, and a variety of music for the violin. Died at St. Petersburg, in 1796.

Gibbon, Edward, the celebrated historian, was born at Putney in 1737; sent to Westminster School, but soon transferred to a private tutor; then to Magdalen College, Oxford (where he became a convert to the Romish Church), and finally to Lausanne, where he renounced the Catholic faith without embracing any other, and became a confirmed sceptic. On returning to England, he entered upon the duties of active life, but read much, and prepared himself for authorship. In 1763 he went to Italy; and while sitting amidst the ruins of the Capitol at Rome, he conceived the idea of his history of the decline and fall of that city. In the meantime, he joined M. Deyverdun, a Swiss scholar, in publishing a journal called '*Mémoires Littéraires de la Grande Bretagne*,' which met with no success. In 1770 he began to write his celebrated history of the '*Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*;' the first volume of which, in 4to, appeared in 1776; the second and third in 1781; and the concluding three volumes in 1788. Previous to this undertaking Mr. Gibbon was elected member of parliament for Liskeard; and when hostilities commenced between this country and France, in 1778, he was employed to draw up the '*Mémoire Justificatif*,' in answer to the French manifesto. For this service he was made a commissioner of the Board of Trade, but lost the place on the change of administration in 1783. He then went to reside at Lausanne, where he completed his great work, and remained till May, 1793, when the French Revolution obliged him to return to England. Mr. Gibbon's great history abounds with proofs of immense learning, of a mind penetrating and sagacious, and of almost unrivalled talents for ridicule. His cold, unsympathetic, sarcastic manner of treating Christianity and the history of the Church excited, not without reason, both anger and regret among religious men, and many passionate attacks were made on him. But Christianity and the Church survive his ridicule, and the history outlives the invectives of its fierce critics. No other proof of the substantial trustworthiness of the '*Decline and Fall*' is needed than the fact, perhaps unparalleled, that notwithstanding the very great advance made in historical studies and criticism during the present century, it still holds its place as *the* history of the period it embraces. It has been frequently reprinted, and is almost as well known in other European countries as in England. It has been edited and annotated by Guizot, Weack, Dean Milman, and Dr. William Smith. Gibbon was author of various other works, but they need not be here particularized. Died at London, Jan. 15, 1794.

Gibbons, Ormeling, an eminent sculptor and wood-carver, was born in London about the middle of the 17th century. His flowers and foliage carved in wood have almost the lightness of nature; and he executed several fine pieces also in marble and bronze. He was employed by Charles II. to execute some ornamental work in St. George's Chapel, Windsor,

and in St. Paul's Cathedral. He was similarly employed at the palace at Chatsworth. Among his other works are the wooden throne at Canterbury, the monument of Viscount Camden at Exton, in Rutlandshire, the font in St. James's Church, the statue of Charles II. at Chelsea Hospital, and the statue of James II. in Privy Gardens. He died in 1721.

Gibbons, Orlando, an eminent musician, was born at Cambridge, in 1583. He became organist of the Chapel Royal at the age of 21, and in 1622 was created Doctor of Music. He was the best church composer of his time; and he also published some charming madrigals. Died, 1625. His two brothers and son were likewise good musicians; the latter, Dr. Christopher Gibbons, was organist of Westminster Abbey.

Gibbs, James, architect, was born at Aberdeen, in 1683. He designed the churches of St. Martin's and St. Mary-le-Strand, London; the senate-house, and the new buildings of King's College, Cambridge; the Radcliffe Library, Oxford, &c. Died, 1754.

Gibbs, Sir Vicary, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was born in 1752, at Exeter, in which city his father was a surgeon. He was educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge; entered at Lincoln's Inn; and, through the friendship of Mr. Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton, he obtained briefs in abundance. On the death of Mr. Richard Burke, he was appointed Recorder of Bristol, and was soon distinguished as an able advocate. The trials of Horne Tooke, Hardy, and others, for high treason, brought the talents of Mr. Gibbs still more conspicuously before the public; and soon after he became king's counsel. He was also elected member of parliament for the university of Cambridge; made Chief Justice of Chester; next Solicitor, and afterwards Attorney-General, with the honour of knighthood. In 1813 he was appointed a puisne judge of the Common Pleas; and, the year following, Lord Chief Justice. After discharging the duties of this office about four years, he resigned it, at the end of 1818, on account of his infirmities, and died in 1820.

Gibson, Edmund, a learned prelate and antiquary, was born at Knipe, Westmoreland, in 1669. After receiving a grammatical education at a free school in his native county, he was sent to Queen's College, Oxford, where he applied particularly to the study of the Northern languages. In 1692 he translated the Saxon Chronicle and published a new edition of Camden's Britannia; of his original works, the principal was his '*Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani*,' in 2 vols. folio. In 1715 he was made Bishop of Lincoln; was transferred to London in 1723, and died in 1748. For some years, Bishop Gibson, in consequence of the ill-health of the Primate, Wake, took a very prominent part in Church affairs, and showed himself a zealous upholder of clerical authority.

Gibson, John, R.A., the distinguished sculptor, was born at Conway, in North Wales, about 1790. His father, a gardener, removed

a few years later to Liverpool, purposing to emigrate to America, but this project was abandoned. The boy showed remarkable skill in drawing, and used to study the pictures at the print-shops, and then make copies of them. Apprenticed first to a carpenter and then to a firm of wood-carvers, his talent was soon recognised; he was introduced to William Roscoe, and through the generosity of a group of friends was sent to study at Rome. He arrived there in 1817, and at once became a pupil of Canova, to whom he had an introduction from Flaxman. His first important work was the group of 'Mars and Cupid,' for which the Duke of Devonshire gave him a commission, in 1821. Soon after, he executed for Sir George Beaumont the group of 'Psyche and the Zephyrs.' After Canova's death, Gibson studied for a time under Thorwaldsen. His life thenceforth was spent at Rome, in faithful labour in his chosen vocation, and in the enjoyment of steadily growing reputation and success as an artist, and the highest esteem and affection as a man. He paid short occasional visits to England, was chosen A.R.A. in 1833, and R.A. three years later. He was honoured with many commissions from the Queen; and when the Prince of Wales visited Rome in 1857, Gibson was a frequent guest at his table. He was a member of the Legion of Honour, and of many art-societies; and a statue was erected to him at Munich by command of King Ludwig. Among his numerous works are statues of the Queen in Buckingham Palace and in the Palace of Westminster; of Huskisson at Liverpool and at Lloyd's Rooms, London; of Sir R. Peel, in Westminster Abbey, and of George Stephenson; a group of 'Hylas and the Nymphs,' in the National Gallery; the 'Tinted Venus,' one of the attractions of the International Exhibition of 1862; and a great number of classical and mythological subjects. There are casts of some of his best groups in the Crystal Palace. Gibson was an imitator of the antique, and the critical estimates of his genius and productions vary according to the school the critic belongs to. That he excelled in the style he adopted, and was a highly-cultivated and accomplished artist, is generally acknowledged. He died at Rome, Jan. 27, 1866, and was buried in the English Protestant grave-yard; his funeral being attended by many artists, the members of the various embassies, and a large number both of English and foreign residents and visitors.

Gibson, Richard, the dwarf, an English miniature painter, was born in 1616. In his youth he was servant to a lady at Mortlake, who perceiving his taste for painting, put him under De Cleyn, for instruction. He became page to Charles I., and when he married Ann Shepherd, who was also a dwarf, and in the service of the Queen, the King honoured the wedding with his presence, and gave away the bride. Waller wrote some verses on the marriage, and Sir Peter Lely painted a portrait-group of the pair. They were of equal stature, each measuring 3 ft. 10 in. They had nine children, five of

whom arrived at years of maturity, and were of the usual stature. Gibson died in 1690, and his wife in 1709, at the age of 89.

Gifford, William, editor of the 'Quarterly Review,' was born at Ashburton, Devon. Left an orphan at the age of 13, he was at first sent to sea in a coasting vessel, but shortly after apprenticed to a shoemaker in his native town. There he remained till he was in his 20th year; but being disgusted with his employment, and evincing talents of a superior order, Mr. Cookesley, a surgeon of the town, assisted by other friends, procured his discharge and sent him first to school and afterwards to Oxford. While at the university, he was fortunately introduced to Lord Grosvenor, who engaged him to accompany his son, Lord Belgrave, to the continent. On his return to England, he settled in London, devoting his time to literature; and thenceforward fortune smiled on his career. In 1791, he published 'The Baviad,' a poetical satire, in which he severely lashed the poets and poetasters of the day; and, in 1794, 'The Mæviad,' a satire on the degraded state of the drama. In 1797, Mr. Gifford became editor of the Anti-Jacobin, a weekly paper, established by Mr. Canning, in which a corner was reserved for a critical notice of misrepresentations by contemporary editors—which it was Gifford's province to detect and expose. This publication, which continued only one year, involved him in a quarrel with Dr. Wolcot, against whom he published a poetical squib, entitled 'An Epistle to Peter Pindar.' In 1802, appeared his translation of Juvenal; in 1805, an edition of Massinger's Plays; and, subsequently, the works of Ben Jonson, Ford, and Shirley; but it was in his capacity of editor of the 'Quarterly Review' (which he conducted from its commencement in 1809 till 1824) that he was most generally known. Mr. Gifford held the office of paymaster of the band of gentlemen pensioners, with a salary of £300 a year; and for a time he was comptroller of the lottery, with £600 a year. He also enjoyed an annuity from Lord Grosvenor. His poetical satires are caustic and powerful; his prose writings vigorous and correct; and his criticisms are generally distinguished by sound judgment and good taste. He died in 1826; and his remains were interred in Westminster Abbey.

Gil, Father, a Spaniard, born in 1748, who took an active part in the insurrection of 1808; greatly contributed to the surrender of Baylen; and is generally supposed to have originated, or powerfully promoted, the guerilla warfare carried on by order of the juntas of Seville and Cadiz, of which he was a member.

Gilbert, James William, the eminent writer on Banking, was born in London, in 1794. He was of a Cornish family, became clerk in a London bank at the age of 19, cashier in a Birmingham bank in 1825, and about two years later, manager of a branch of the Provincial Bank of Ireland. This post he quitted on being appointed manager of the

London and Westminster Bank. On his retirement from that office, in 1859, he was chosen a director of the company. During his clerkship, Mr. Gilbert was an active member of the Athenian Debating Society and the Union Society, and was thus brought into association with John Stuart Mill, Lord Macaulay, Edward Baines, and other eminent men. His principal works are, 'A Practical Treatise on Banking,' first published in 1827; the 'History and Principles of Banking,' 'The Logic of Banking,' and 'Logic for the Million.' These works have attained a high place in their class, have passed through several editions, and were in 1865 republished in a complete and uniform edition. Mr. Gilbert was a fellow of the Royal Society. Died at London, August 8, 1863.

Gilbert de Clare. [*See Pembroke, E. de Clare*, Earl of.]

Gilbert, Ann, better known by her maiden name of **Ann Taylor**, joint authoress with her sister Jane of 'Original Poems for Infant Minds,' was the daughter of the Rev. Isaac Taylor, of Ongar, and was born in 1782. She married, in 1813, the Rev. Joseph Gilbert, long pastor of a congregational church at Nottingham, and author of 'The Christian Atonement.' She survived him a short time and died at Nottingham, December 20, 1866.—One of her sons, **Josiah Gilbert**, is known as joint author with W. Churchill of a work on the Dolomite mountains; and another son, **Dr. Henry Gilbert**, is an eminent Agricultural Chemist.

Gilbert, Davies, Vice-President of the Royal Society, and member of numerous other learned and scientific societies, was born at St. Erth, in Cornwall, 1767. His family name was Giddy, but having, in 1808, married the daughter of a wealthy Sussex gentleman named Gilbert, he assumed his name and arms in 1817. Endowed with large wealth, Mr. Davies Gilbert did not content himself with aiding the advance of science by his own exertions, but took every opportunity of bringing forward talent from obscurity, and of affording its possessor those advantages which poverty might otherwise have denied him. He it was to whom Sir Humphry Davy mainly owed it that his great talents were not lost to society in the obscurity of a Cornish apothecary's shop; and several less distinguished, but able and useful, men were equally indebted to him. He contributed several papers to the Transactions of scientific societies, and published 'A Plain Statement of the Bullion Question;' but he seems to have been far less ambitious of displaying his own abilities before the public than of indirectly exerting them for the public good. He represented the borough of Bodmin in parliament from 1806 to 1832. Died, 1840.

Gilbert, Sir Humphrey, an enterprising English navigator in the reign of Elizabeth, was born at Dartmouth, in 1539. He lost his father at an early age, and his mother married Mr. Raleigh, by whom she became the mother

of the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh. Humphrey received his education at Eton and Oxford; after which he went, in a military character, to Ireland, where, for his services, he was knighted in 1570. He returned soon after to England, and married a rich heiress, but lost great part of his property in a joint speculation with Sir Thomas Smith, for converting iron into copper. He published, in 1576, a discourse to prove the practicability of a north-west passage to China; and in 1578 he himself sailed on a voyage of discovery to the coast of America. In a second voyage, in 1583, he took possession of Newfoundland; but his ship foundered on her return to England, and all on board perished.

Gilbert, William, an eminent English physician and natural philosopher, author of the first classical treatise on magnetism, was born at Colchester, in 1640. He studied at the English universities, graduated M.D. at a foreign university, and settled at London, where he attained considerable reputation, and was appointed physician to Queen Elizabeth and afterwards to James I. His fame rests on his great and original work, entitled 'New Physiology of the Magnet, and Magnetic Bodies, and the Earth as a great Magnet,' which appeared in 1600. It was the fruit of thirty years' labour, and excited the highest admiration among his contemporaries. It is very frequently referred to by Humboldt in his 'Kosmos,' and is acknowledged to have a character of cosmical grandeur. It is asserted to contain all the fundamental facts of the science, so fully examined that little has been added to them. Galileo and Erasmus gave the highest praise to Gilbert, while his great countryman, Bacon, was unjust to him. Gilbert was a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and died unmarried in 1603.

Gilbert of Sempringham, founder of the order of Gilbertines, also called the order of Sempringham, was born in Lincolnshire, about 1084. He was of an illustrious family, and of a noble character. He entered the church, and was ordained priest; founded the order at Sempringham about 1148 or a little earlier; drew the statutes of his order partly from the rule of St. Augustine and partly from that of St. Benedict; was head of the monastery for some years, but resigned the government to one of his disciples, and died in 1189. He founded in his life-time twelve monasteries, besides that of Sempringham.

Gilbert Foliot, Bishop of London in the latter half of the 12th century, distinguished himself as the dauntless antagonist of Becket. He was a good scholar, an ambitious churchman, and a man of pure, even austere morals. After holding the office of Abbot of Gloucester, he was named Bishop of Hereford, which see he held at the time of Becket's advancement to the primacy. He was soon after (1162) made Bishop of London. When Becket entered the king's hall bearing the cross, Foliot remonstrated with him, and even strove with the aid

of the Bishop of Hereford to take it from him. Foliot was one of the ambassadors sent by Henry II. to Pope Alexander at Sens. He was twice excommunicated, as one of the King's councillors, by Becket, but made light of it, and even asserted that the primacy belonged of right to the see of London. On occasion of the King's doing penance at the tomb of the murdered primate at Canterbury, in July, 1174, Bishop Foliot preached to the people, vindicating the King's innocence. He wrote a Commentary on the Song of Solomon, and died in 1187. A complete collection of his letters was published in 2 vols. in 1845, edited by Dr. Giles; forming part of the Oxford series, entitled '*Patres Ecclesiae Anglicanae*.'

Gilchrist, John Northwick, a distinguished Orientalist, was born at Edinburgh, 1759. He was for many years Professor of Hindoostanee and Persian at the college of Calcutta, whence he returned to England with a large fortune, and he subsequently taught those languages in Edinburgh and London. His works gave a great impetus to the study of Eastern languages. Died at Paris, where he had long resided, 1841.

Gildas, the reputed author of an early treatise entitled '*De Excidio Britanniae*,' containing a history of Britain from the Incarnation to A.D. 560. He is usually supposed to have lived in the 6th century, but the accounts of him are mainly legendary, and nothing is certainly known of his country, parentage, period, or works. The work has been several times republished, and there are several English translations.

Gill, John, a divine of the Baptist persuasion, was born at Kettering, in Northamptonshire, in 1697. His education was limited, owing to the humble circumstances of his parents; but, by application, he became a good classical and Oriental scholar. He commenced as a preacher at Higham Ferrers about 1716, whence he removed to a congregation at Horse-lydown, Southwark, in connection with which he remained till his death. He wrote many theological works, chiefly in defence of the Calvinistic system of doctrines, but his principal works were an '*Exposition of the Bible*,' 10 vols. 4to, and a '*Body of Divinity*,' in 3 vols. 4to. These books long held a high place in the school of theologians to which the author belonged; but they are not likely to escape the oblivion into which so many weighty tomes of the same class have fallen.

Gillies, John, LL.D., F.R.S., historian, was born at Brechin, Forfarshire, January 18, 1747, and received his education at the university of Glasgow. When a young man he went to London, with the view of making literature his pursuit, and was engaged as travelling tutor by the Earl of Hopetown. He was appointed historiographer for Scotland on the death of Dr. Robertson; and he continued his literary labours to a late period of his life. His chief works are, '*A History of Ancient Greece*,' 4 vols. 8vo; '*View of the Reign of Frederic II.*;

'*History of the World, from Alexander to Augustus*,' translations from Aristotle, Isocrates, &c. Died, February 15, 1836, aged 90.

Gillray, James, the celebrated caricaturist, was born about 1745. At an early age he joined a company of strolling players, but soon left them and applied himself to art studies in London, finally adopting caricature as his field. He started with republican sentiments, and mercilessly ridiculed George III. and his ministers; but accepted an offer which was made to him to cease his attacks on the King, the court and Pitt, and thenceforth directed his satire against Fox and the Opposition, and especially against Napoleon. Gillray engraved all his own plates; and for about 30 years stood at the head of his profession as political caricaturist. Collections of his designs have been several times published, and a descriptive account of them, by Wright and Evans, appeared in 1851. Gillray led an irregular life, became insane, and died in 1815.

Gilpin, Bernard, one of the English Protestant reformers, was born at Kentmire in Westmoreland, in 1517, and was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, of which he became fellow. But he afterwards removed to Christchurch, where, by the preaching of Peter Martyr, he was led to embrace the principles of the Reformation. In 1556 he was presented by his uncle to the archdeaconry of Durham, and the rectory of Easington, where he laboured with truly apostolical zeal; and, in his capacity of archdeacon, made strict visitations, being a great enemy to non-residence and pluralities. He was next presented to the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, where his labours in promoting the Protestant faith were so remarkable, that the sanguinary Bishop Bonner threatened to bring him to the stake in a fortnight, and sent a messenger into the north for that purpose. On the road, however, Mr. Gilpin broke his leg, and, while he lay in the hands of the surgeon, Queen Mary died; so that, instead of being carried to London, he returned to his parishioners. In the reign of Elizabeth he was offered the bishopric of Carlisle, and the provostship of Queen's College; but refused both, contenting himself with Houghton, where he died, deeply lamented by his parishioners, in 1583. His piety, unwearied exertions, and benevolence earned him the glorious titles of the Apostle of the North, and the Father of the Poor.

Gilpin, William, a divine of the Church of England, and an elegant writer, was born in 1724, at Carlisle, and received his education at Queen's College, Oxford. For many years he kept a school at Cheam, in Surrey, and afterwards became vicar of Boldre, in the New Forest, and prebendary of Salisbury. Mr. Gilpin published the '*Life of Bernard Gilpin*,' his ancestor, above noticed; '*Lives of Latimer, Wickliff, Huss, and Archbishop Cramer*;' an '*Exposition of the New Testament*,' '*Observations relative to Picturesque Beauty*,' '*Remarks on Forest Scenery*,' &c. He left the profits of

his publications for the endowment of a school at Boldre. He died in 1804, aged 80.

Gilpin, Sawrey, painter, brother of the preceding, was born at Carlisle, in 1733. He was placed with a ship-painter, and his first works which attracted notice were some market groups, which he sketched from his window. But it was principally as an animal painter that he acquired his reputation. Died, 1807.

Gil-Polo, Caspar, a Spanish poet and advocate, was born at Valencia in 1516, and died there in 1572. He was author of the 'Diana Enamorada,' so highly extolled by Cervantes for its elegance, sweetness, and purity.

Gil Vicente, a Portuguese dramatist of the 16th century, who wrote nearly fifty plays, and excelled in elegance of style and fertility of invention. He was called the Portuguese Plautus, and, as the earliest model, followed by Lope de Vega and Calderon, may be considered the founder of Spanish dramatic literature. He was born at Barcellos, in 1486, and died at Evora, in 1557.

Ginguené, Pierre Louis, a French historical and miscellaneous writer, born in 1748, at Rennes, in Brittany, was descended from an ancient but impoverished family, and obtained a small government office. At the Revolution, in which he took an active part, he associated himself with the more moderate writers upon the affairs of the times, and narrowly escaped the scaffold during the Reign of Terror. The Directory appointed him ambassador at Turin, and Buonaparte gave him a seat in the tribunate. Upon being removed from this, he applied himself wholly to literature. The work to which he is chiefly indebted for his fame is his 'Histoire Littéraire d'Italie,' in 9 vols. He died in 1816.

Ginkell, Godart de. [**Athlone**, Earl of.]

Gioberti, Vincenzo, a distinguished Italian writer and statesman, was born at Turin, in 1801. After a brilliant educational career, he was ordained priest in 1825, and soon afterwards was appointed court chaplain at Turin. Banished in 1833, without any formal process, on account of his liberal tendencies, the rest of his life was spent chiefly in exile. After remaining a few years in France, he began to teach philosophy in a public school at Brussels. His first writings were philosophical, viz., 'La Teoria del Sovrannaturale,' published in 1837; the 'Introduzione allo Studio della Filosofia,' in 1840, following out the subject of the former treatise, and combating the principles of Kant and Victor Cousin in favour of the doctrines of St. Thomas Aquinas and St. Buonaventura; three volumes more in 1842, entitled 'Errori Filosofici di Antonio Rassinini;' and then the treatises, 'Del Bello,' and 'Del Buono,' on the principles, respectively, of Taste and Morals. In 1843 appeared the most celebrated of his works, 'Primate Morale e Civile degli Italiani,' in which the moral and civil pre-eminence of Italy over all the nations of the earth is set forth; and the success of which was exemplified in the Italian frenzy for the reforms of Pius IX. and the enthusiasm

that led to the revolution of 1848. In that year Gioberti was recalled to his native country amid popular acclamation. On the proclamation of the Sardinian constitution, he was elected deputy for Turin, took an active part in all the great political questions then agitating Europe, and finally became prime minister of Sardinia. But his hopes for Italy were soon blighted. In 1849 he returned into voluntary exile, and spent his last years in Paris, where he wrote his 'Rinnovamento Civile d'Italia'—the final manifesto of the great statesman and philosopher. Died, at Paris, 1852. His country gave him an honoured sepulchre, and he rests among his own people in the city which had excluded him during fifteen years of his laborious life.

Giocondo, Fra Giovanni, in Latin, **Jocundus**, an Italian architect and antiquarian, born at Verona about 1435. He built the bridge of Nôtre Dame at Paris, and various other edifices both there and in Italy; fortified the city of Treviso; and was summoned to Rome by Leo X. after the death of Bramante, to assist in the building of St. Peter's. Fra Giocondo was also a skilful engineer, and distinguished himself by great works in the lagoons of Venice. He belonged to the Dominican order, according to some authorities; but according to others, to the Franciscan. Died, after 1520.

Gioja, Flavio, an Italian mathematician of the 14th century. He was a native of Pasitiano, near Amalfi, and was long considered the inventor of the mariner's compass; but that valuable instrument seems to have been known in Europe before his time. It is said that Gioja first conceived the idea of placing the needle on a pivot for free rotation.

Gioja, Melchiorre, an Italian political economist and miscellaneous writer, was born at Piacenza, in 1767. He first made himself known by some political pamphlets, and for his republican opinions suffered a short imprisonment. His principal work is the 'Nuovo Prospetto delle Scienze Economiche,' in 6 vols. 4to., which appeared in 1815-17, and was followed by 'Del Merito e delle Ricompense.' Among his other writings are 'Filosofia della Statistica,' 'Nuovo Galateo,' which had a great run for a time, and a treatise on penal legislation. Died at Milan, in 1829.

Giordano, Luca, a Neapolitan painter, the pupil of Spagnoletto and Pietro of Cortona. He imitated the styles of the great masters he studied so well, that his pictures are not easily distinguished from their own. He was employed for some years in the Escorial. His principal works are at Naples, Madrid, Florence, and Rome. This painter was surnamed **Fa Presto**; but whether it was on account of his rapidity in working, which was extraordinary, is uncertain. Born, 1632; died, 1704.

Giorgione, or **Giorgio Barbarelli**, was an eminent painter of the Venetian school, born in 1477, at Castelfranco. He received his first instruction from Giovanni Bellini; but study-

ing afterwards the works of Leonardo da Vinci, he soon became as a colourist unrivalled, except by his fellow-student, Titian. The frescoes of this master have perished, and he is now known chiefly by his fine portraits. He died of the plague in 1511. Giorgione excelled in fresco painting, and was very skilful in the treatment of light and shade.

Giotto, the great Italian painter, was born at Vespignano, in 1276. He was the son of a peasant, Bondone, and at ten years of age, while keeping sheep and drawing pictures of them with coal on stone, was discovered by Cimabue, who took him to Florence and gave him instruction. His earliest known works are the frescoes of the life of St. Francis in the Upper Church, and the allegories of the monastic virtues on the ceiling of the Lower Church, of Assisi. Soon after, about 1299, he was at Rome, where he painted a *ciborium* for Cardinal Stefaneschi, still preserved; and perhaps also the mosaic, called 'The Navicella,' in St. Peter's. While at Rome during the jubilee, in 1300, he made acquaintance with Dante, which ripened into friendship. His next task was at Florence, where he painted in the chapel of the Podesta a series of frescoes, which were afterwards covered with whitewash, and have only been brought to light again in the present century. Many parts were of course mutilated and even effaced, and colour was gone. Among the portions traceable are three portraits, those of Dante in his youth, Corso Donati, and Brunetto Latini. In 1304 Benedict XI. engaged Giotto to paint at Avignon, but died before the commission could be undertaken. It was on this occasion that the papal envoy asked Giotto for a specimen of his skill, and Giotto drew off-hand his famous O, which satisfied the pope, though it only puzzled his messenger. About 1305 he was called to Padua by Enrico Scrovegno, to paint the Chapel of the Arena, the walls of which he covered with thirty-eight frescoes of the life of Christ and the Virgin. While at Padua he was visited by Dante. The greatest productions of Giotto were the frescoes in the Peruzzi Chapel of Santa Croce, Florence. These were covered with whitewash in the 18th century, were partly rediscovered in 1841, and not wholly till 1863. They are said to justify the highest praise ever given to the great master. He painted in several other chapels of Santa Croce, and in 1330 was employed at Naples, where one of his frescoes, the Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes, has lately been made known. Four years later he was appointed architect of the Duomo and the walls of Florence, and by his design for the Campanile showed himself a master also in architecture. Giotto is admitted to be equally 'eminent as a composer, a designer, and a colourist, and united at a common level all the qualities which constitute the universal genius of the artist.' He studied nature anew, founded a new law of colour, and starting with the force of a giant, improved at every step he took. Giotto died at Florence, in 1336, and was buried in the cathedral.

Gioivo, Paolo. [*Jovius, Paul.*]

Giraldi, Lillo Gregorio, better known by his Latin name of **Giraldus**, a learned Italian writer and Latin poet, was born at Ferrara, in 1479. At the sacking of Rome by the troops of Charles V. he lost all his property, and was reduced to indigence. He wrote numerous works, the principal of which is his '*Historia de Diis Gentium*,' in which he attempts to present a system of mythology. Died in 1552.

Giraldus Cambrensis, or **Gerald de Barry**, an early English historian, was born in Pembrokeshire about 1147. Brought up to the church, he studied at the university of Paris, and in 1175 was made Archdeacon of Brecknock. In the following year he was chosen successor to his uncle, as Bishop of St. David's; but in consequence of the king's objection to him, another was chosen in his stead. He was afterwards professor of Canon Law at Paris, administered the see of St. David's for several years, became chaplain to Henry II. in 1184, and tutor to Earl (afterwards king) John, then governor of Ireland; travelled in Ireland and in Wales, accompanied Henry to France, and in 1198 was again chosen to the see of St. David's. But again he was disappointed: the election, after years of contest, during which he went three times to Rome, was set aside by the Pope, and Giraldus spent the rest of his life in studious retirement. His works are '*De Rebus a se Gestis*,' '*Topographia Hibernie*,' '*Expugnatio Hibernie*,' '*Descriptio Cambrie*,' '*Itinerarium Cambrie*,' '*Speculum Ecclesie*,' '*Gemma Ecclesiastica*,' &c. Giraldus bears the character of an honest, pains-taking, but too credulous scholar, not without a more than average share of vanity. His writings abound in curious and vivid pictures of his times. A complete edition of them, by Professor Brewer, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, is in course of publication. Giraldus was living in 1218, but the date of his death is not known.

Girardon, François, a French sculptor and architect, was born at Troyes, in 1628. He was received at the Academy of Painting in 1657, and became chancellor in 1695. His chief works are the mausoleum of Richelieu, in the church of the Sorbonne; the equestrian statue of Louis XIV., and the Rape of Proserpine, in the gardens of Versailles. Died, 1715.

Girodet-Trioson, Anne Louis, a distinguished French painter, was born at Montargis, in 1767: was first a pupil of Regnault, and afterwards of David. Among his principal works are Endymion sleeping, a scene from the Deluge, the Burial of Atala, &c. He also painted Napoleon receiving the keys of Vienna; full-length portraits of the Vendean leaders, Bonchamp and Cathelineau; and St. Louis in Egypt, which was his last great work. He was a member of the Academy of Painting, of the Institute, and of the Legion of Honour. Died, 1824.

Girtin, Thomas, one of the most eminent early English painters in water-colours, was

GISBORNE

born in Southwark, in 1773. Like Turner, his early friend, he found his first subjects in the scenery of the Thames, and enjoyed with him the friendly aid of Dr. Munro. He received lessons from the topographer and engraver, Edward Dayes, and gradually extended his art-journeys to the attractive old cities and ruins of England, the lakes, and the mountains of Scotland and Wales. He boldly ventured on a path of his own in art, and attained success in a style of startling sublimity, which had of course many imitators. One of his best works is the picture of 'Rivaulx Abbey,' painted in 1798, and now in the South Kensington Museum. Girtin is said to have fallen latterly into habits of intemperance. He died in London, November 9, 1802.

GISBORNE, Thomas, prebendary of Durham, theological and miscellaneous writer, was born at Derby in 1758. He was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, obtained in 1792 the living of Barton, in Staffordshire, and in the same year removed to Yoxall Lodge, near Barton. Among his works are the 'Principles of Moral Philosophy investigated,' 'A Familiar Survey of the Christian Religion and History,' two volumes of poems under the titles of 'Walks in a Forest,' and 'Poems, Sacred and Moral.' Died, 1846.

GIULIO ROMANO, or **GIULIO PIPPI**, a celebrated Italian painter and architect, the most distinguished of the scholars of Raphael, was born at Rome, in 1492 or 1498. At an early age he became the pupil of Raphael, assisted him in several important works, and was chosen, with his fellow-scholar Penni, to complete several of his master's unfinished frescoes in the hall of Constantine in the Vatican. In 1524 he entered the service of the Duke of Mantua, rebuilt his palace and decorated the interior with frescoes of the Fall of the Giants, and the story of Cupid and Psyche, which are considered his master-pieces. The execution of these pictures was in great part left to his scholars. He founded a school of art at Mantua, and had among his pupils Primaticcio, Rinaldo Mantuano, and Pagni. In the National Gallery are four examples of Giulio Romano. Died at Mantua 1546.

GIUSTINIANI, Agostino, bishop of Nebbio, in Corsica, was author of 'Annales de Republique Genoensi,' a 'Psalter in Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, and Chaldee, with Latin Notes,' &c., being the first of the kind that ever appeared in print. He perished in a voyage from Corsica to Genoa, in 1536.

GIUSTINIANI, Bernardo, nephew of Lorenzo, the first patriarch of Venice, was born at Venice, in 1408; was employed in several important missions by Calixtus III.; wrote a History of Venice, and the Life of his uncle, the patriarch; and died in 1489.

GLAMORGAN, Earl of. [**Worcester**, Marquis of.]

GLANVIL, Sir **John**, an eminent lawyer and statesman in the reign of Charles I. He graduated at Oxford; entered at Lincoln's Inn;

GLENCOE

obtained a serjeant's coif in 1639; and was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons in 1640. For his attachment to the royal cause he was imprisoned, and was not liberated till 1648. He died in 1661. Glanvil's 'Reports' were published in 1775.

Glanvill, Joseph, an English philosopher and theologian, was born at Plymouth, in 1638. He graduated M.A. at Oxford, and became rector of the Abbey Church, Bath, in 1666. About the same time he was chosen a F.R.S., an honour awarded him for his remarkable work entitled 'Scepais Scientifica.' Glanvill wrote also a defence of the Royal Society, a work on the Pre-existence of Souls, Considerations on Witchcraft, &c. He was a great admirer of the writings of Henry More. Died, 1680.

Glanvil or **Glanville, Ranulph de**, an English baron of the 12th century, celebrated as a lawyer and a warrior. During the reign of Henry II. he was chief justiciary of the kingdom, and signalized his valour by repelling the invasion of William, king of Scotland, who was taken prisoner while besieging Alnwick Castle. Richard I. is said to have extorted from him the sum of 15,000*l.* towards the expenses of a crusade to the Holy Land. The aged magistrate accompanied his master on the expedition to which he had so largely contributed, and was killed at the siege of Acre, in 1190. A curious treatise on the laws and customs of England is attributed to his pen.

Glass, John, founder of the religious sect of Glassites in Scotland; born in Fifeshire, 1695; became a minister of the Scottish church in 1719, and was deprived of his office in 1728. He died in 1773.

Glauber, Johan Rodolph, a chemist, alchemist, and physician of Amsterdam, who died in 1688. Chemistry is indebted to him for facilitating many useful processes, as well as for the discovery of the purgative salt which bears his name. Like others of his day, he was incessantly occupied in attempts to discover the philosopher's stone; and his experiments, however futile for his professed object, threw light on the composition and analysis of various metals, inflammable substances, &c.

Glaucias. [See **Pyrrhus**.]

Gleim, Wilhelm Ludwig, a celebrated poet, sometimes called the German Anacreon, was born in 1719, at Ermsleben; filled the office of secretary to the chapter of Halberstadt; and died in 1803, aged 84. He owes his chief fame to his spirit-stirring war songs, composed for the Prussian army.

Glencoe, Macdonald of, known also by the hereditary appellation of **Mac Ian**, was in 1692 the head of his tribe, which occupied Glencoe, one of the most dreary and desolate of Scottish ravines. He attended the conference held at Glenorchy for the purpose of procuring the submission of the Highland clans to the government of William and Mary, but being ungraciously received by the Earl of Breadalbane, the royal commissioner, with wounded pride he refused submission and did his best to

GLENDOWER

dissuade others from submitting. He was then in advanced age, and was held in high honour by the other chiefs. When the proclamation of pardon was put forth for every rebel who should take the required oaths on or before December 31, 1691, he held out till the very last day, and then hastening to Fort William offered to swear. There was no one competent to administer the oaths, and he had to make his way through rugged mountains and valleys in the wintry weather to Inverary, where, after some hesitation, the sheriff received his submission. It was on the 6th of January. The certificate sent to the Council at Edinburgh was, by the secret intrigues of Mac Ian's enemies, suppressed; and the Earls of Breadalbane and Argyll, with the Master of Stair, took advantage of his failure as to the time to plan the destruction of his tribe. A party of soldiers commanded by Captain Campbell (Glenlyon) was sent to Glencoe, February 1, 1692; lived familiarly with the clan for twelve days; and early on the morning of the 13th rose up and commenced the slaughter of their unsuspecting hosts. Mac Ian was shot while dressing, and his wife was brutally treated and died the next day. His two sons and many of the men escaped through the blunders of the royalist commanders. The order for this massacre was signed by William III., on the representations of the Earl of Stair, but, according to Burnet, without reading it. (For fuller details see Macaulay's 'History of England,' vol. iv. ch. 18.)

Glendower, (properly **Glyndwrdu**), **Owain**, the distinguished leader of the Welsh in their last revolt against the English government, was born about 1349. He was great-grandson of Llewellyn, last Prince of Wales; came to London and studied at one of the Inns of Court; was afterwards esquire to Richard II., to whom he faithfully adhered; was knighted in 1387, and was one of the prisoners taken with the king at Flint Castle. A personal dispute about land with Lord Grey de Ruthyn, in which Glendower was wronged, grew into a national revolt of the Welsh; which, beginning with an attack on Ruthyn Castle, in 1440, was maintained by the ability and energy of Glendower and the enthusiasm of his countrymen for fifteen years. He drew over the Percies to his side, but the alliance was ended by Hotspur's death at the battle of Shrewsbury. He was formally crowned Prince of Wales, was recognised by Charles VI. of France, who sent him auxiliary forces; took many of the towns and castles built by the English in Wales, and invaded England: and after the defeat and departure of the French, still kept up, on a smaller scale, a spirited and harassing warfare. The terms of a treaty with Henry V. were under discussion when the great rebel chieftain died, at Mortington, in Herefordshire, 1415.

Glenelg, **Charles Grant**, Lord, British statesman, was born in Bengal, in 1778. He was the son of the Right Hon. Charles Grant, a director of the East India Company, and the

GLOUCESTER

brother of Sir Robert Grant, governor-general of Bombay. He studied at Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he became the warm friend of Henry Martyn, the missionary; was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1807, and the same year entered parliament as member for the Fortrose group of burghs. He was at first attached to the Tory party and supported Lord Castlereagh; took office as a Lord of the Treasury under Lord Liverpool in 1813, and was appointed successively chief secretary for Ireland (1819), Vice-president of the Board of Trade (1823), and President of the same board and Treasurer of the Navy under Canning's administration (1827). He quitted the latter posts at the beginning of the following year, was President of the Board of Control under Earl Grey (1830), and secretary of state for the Colonies under Lord Melbourne, from 1834 to 1839. His imprudent policy at the Cape led to a war with the Kaffirs, and his sanction of Lord Durham's policy in Canada destroyed his reputation and necessitated his resignation of office. His elevation to the peerage took place in 1835. Died, at Cannes, unmarried, April 23, 1866.

Glenlyon. [See **Glencoe**.]

Glisson, **Francis**, anatomist and physician, was born at Rampisham, in Dorsetshire, in 1596; was educated at Caius College, Cambridge; and appointed Regius Professor of Physic, which office he held forty years. On the breaking out of the civil war he settled at Colchester, but removed to London, and became President of the College of Physicians. Among his works, which were warmly praised by Boerhaave and Haller, are Treatises on the Rickets, and the Anatomy of the Liver, and a metaphysical work entitled 'De Natura Substantiæ Energetica, seu de Vita Naturæ,' 4to. Died, 1677.

Gloucester, **Humphrey**, Duke of, Protector of England during the minority of his nephew, Henry VI., was the fourth son of Henry IV. by his first wife Mary de Bohun, and was born in 1391. Created Duke of Gloucester by his brother Henry V. in 1414, he was named by the parliament in 1422 Protector of England under the regency of his brother John, Duke of Bedford. In the following year he married the giddy Jacqueline, Countess of Holland and Hainault (born, 1401), who had already been twice married, and his ambition to be master of her dominions involved him in war with the Duke of Burgundy. Leaving Jacqueline in Hainault he made his escape to England; their union was annulled by Pope Martin V., and Gloucester immediately married his beautiful mistress, Eleanor, daughter of Lord Cobham. Dissensions arose between Gloucester and his uncle, Cardinal Beaufort, respecting the extent and limits of their respective shares in the government, and notwithstanding apparent reconciliation, the quarrel lasted till the death of Gloucester. They disputed the possession of the Tower of London, which involved the custody of the infant king;

GLOUCESTER

the headship of the Council of Regency; the right of Beaufort, as a cardinal, to be in the Council at all; and the policy which led in 1440 to the release of the captive Duke of Orleans. In the following year a charge of sorcery and treason was brought against the Duchess of Gloucester. It was alleged that she had made a waxen image of the king, by certain practices on which she would procure his slow destruction, and she was convicted, with Robert Bolingbroke, a priest, Margery Jourdain, the witch of Eye, Hain, her chaplain, and Southwell, a canon of Westminster. Bolingbroke and Margery were executed, the others died suddenly in prison. The Duchess was sentenced to imprisonment for life, and after doing penance thrice in St. Paul's and other churches in the city, she was committed to the custody of Sir John Stanley, and appears to have been confined in Peel Castle, in the Isle of Man. Gloucester himself was dear to the people, and his popularity was the greater for the wrongs done to his family and adherents. The young Queen, Margaret of Anjou, and the minister William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, joined the party opposed to him, and in February, 1447, at a parliament held at Bury St. Edmund's, the Duke was arrested for high treason. Two days later he was found dead in the prison. Part of his immense possessions were given to De la Pole, the dower of his Duchess was seized, and five gentlemen of his household were executed, on what grounds we know not. Humphrey was long mourned by the nation as the Good Duke of Gloucester. His bitter enemy the Cardinal died in the following April.

Gloucester, Richard, Duke of. [**Richard III.**]

Gloucester, Thomas, Duke of, Lord High Constable of England, was the youngest son of Edward III., and was born in 1355, at Woodstock, whence he was called Thomas of Woodstock. He was created Earl of Buckingham, and afterwards Duke of Gloucester, by his nephew Richard II., with whom he was at constant variance. He was excluded from the Council of Regency chosen on the accession of Richard, 1377; was entrusted with the command of the army in France, and in 1380 marched at the head of it from Calais to Brittany. He returned home the following year. During the absence of John of Gaunt (1385-7) he gained the ascendancy in the state, and succeeded in getting a Council of Regency formed, with himself at the head of it, thus leaving the king a cipher. The king with his adherents taking steps to dissolve the Council, Gloucester marched on London, seized the Tower, and imprisoned or banished his opponents. The parliament which met in February, 1388, condemned the king's favourites as traitors. Trevisan, the Chief Justice, and Sir Nicholas Brember, lord mayor, were executed; the archbishop of York was banished, and De Vere and De la Pole escaped to the Continent. In the following year the king assumed the government and was formally reconciled with

GLOVER

Gloucester. The latter afterwards opposed the marriage of Richard with Isabella of France, and engaged in plots for the recovery of his lost power; in consequence of which he was, by the king's command, arrested, in July, 1397, under circumstances of profound treachery at his castle of Flashy, thence dragged into a boat and sent to Calais. When a writ was issued in September to have him brought to answer the appeal of treason before the parliament, the return was made by the governor of Calais that he died in custody. There is no doubt that he was murdered. His body was given to his wife, Eleanor, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and masses were appointed to be said for his soul.

Gloucester, Robert of, an early English chronicler, lived in the reign of Henry III., and wrote a metrical chronicle of England, from 'Brute the Trojan' to the year 1271, the year before the accession of Edward I. Though once much read, it was not printed till 1724, when Hearne edited it. It is an interesting specimen of the state of the English language at the close of the 13th century.

Gloucester, William Frederic, Duke of, the son of Prince William Henry, Duke of Gloucester (brother to George III.), by his wife, the Countess-dowager of Waldegrave, was born at Rome, in January, 1776; and his education was completed at the university of Cambridge. He entered the army, served a campaign under the Duke of York, in Holland, and subsequently attained the rank of field-marshal. In 1816, he married his cousin, the Princess Mary, fourth daughter of George III., but had no issue by her. The duke usually acted with the Whig opposition, and was generally distinguished as a supporter of popular philanthropic measures, and especially of the Anti-slavery Society. But he opposed the Reform Bill, introduced by his quondam political friends, and voted and spoke against it. He was elected Chancellor of the university of Cambridge in 1811, and died in 1834, bequeathing to his widow the greater portion of his very large property. His venerable widow died in 1857, at the age of 81.

Glover, Richard, poet and dramatist, was the son of a London merchant, and was born in 1712. He was educated at Cheam school, then took part, under his father, in the Hamburg trade. In 1737 he published his 'Leonidas,' an epic poem. His poem of 'London, or the Progress of Commerce,' appeared in 1739. The same year he published his popular ballad, entitled 'Hosier's Ghost,' intended to rouse the national spirit against the Spaniards. About that time he distinguished himself as a City politician; and was appointed to manage an application to parliament in behalf of the London merchants. In 1753 his tragedy of 'Boadicea' was brought out at Drury Lane, but it was performed only nine nights; his 'Medea,' some years after, met with greater attention. At the accession of George III. he was chosen M.P. for Weymouth, and was esteemed by the mer-

cantile interest as an active and able supporter. He died in 1785, aged 73.

Glover, Mrs., a distinguished actress, was born at Newry, in Ireland, in 1781. Under the auspices of her father, Mr. Betterton, she commenced her theatrical career at the age of six; and after a successful appearance in the provinces, she made her *début*, at Covent Garden, as Elvina, in Hannah More's 'Percy,' in 1797. She soon afterwards exchanged the 'buskin' for the 'sock,' and it will be long before her impersonations of 'Dame Heidelberg' and 'Mrs. Malaprop' will be forgotten. For the last few years of her life Mrs. Glover appeared chiefly at the Haymarket. Latterly she had no equal in her theatrical walk; her Shakespearian readings also ranked very high. Died, July 16th, 1850.

Gluck, Christoph, one of the most eminent musical composers of modern times, was born in Bavaria, in 1714, devoted himself to the study of music, and became a skilful performer on several instruments. He came to London in 1745, and composed for the Italian Opera. He then went to the continent; and Vienna, Naples, Rome, Milan, and Venice were in turn the theatres of his glory. His 'Alcestes,' and 'Orpheus,' produced at Vienna, between the years 1762 and 1769, had an immense effect by their boldness and originality, and established the fame of their author. In 1774, Gluck went to Paris; and the celebrated Piccini arriving there shortly after, the French capital was divided upon the merits of the two composers. Such a scene, indeed, of musical rivalry had never before been known. Gluck now brought out his long-promised opera of 'Iphigenia in Aulis.' It was received with enthusiastic applause, and was represented 170 times in the course of two seasons. In 1787 he returned to Germany, with a large fortune, and died at Vienna in the same year. After having been long neglected, Gluck's music has been revived in England with great success (1865).

Gmelin, Johann Georg, botanist and physician, was born at Tübingen, in 1709. He went to St. Petersburg, where he became member of the Academy, and Professor of Chemistry and Natural History. In 1733 he was sent with an expedition which was engaged ten years in exploring the boundaries of Siberia. He published 'Flora Sibirica' and 'Travels through Siberia.' Died, at Tübingen, in 1755.

Gmelin, Samuel Gottlieb, traveller, nephew of the preceding, was born at Tübingen, in 1753; went to St. Petersburg, and obtained a professorship. He spent some years in travelling through the countries on the Caspian, was thrown into prison by one of the chiefs, and died there in 1774. He wrote 'Travels through Russia,' 'Historia Fucorum,' &c.

Gmelin, Johann Friedrich, physician and chemist, was born at Tübingen, in 1748. He became Professor of Medicine at Göttingen; and published many works on chemistry, mineralogy, and natural history. He prepared a

new edition of the 'Systema Naturæ' of Linnaeus, and compiled a History of Chemistry. The world is indebted to him for the discovery of several excellent dyes, extracted from mineral and vegetable substances. Died, 1805.

Gneisenau, Weidhard, Count, a distinguished Prussian general, was born in 1760. He was educated with a view to the military profession; and, at the age of 20, he entered into the service of the Margrave of Anspach. His first employment was in America, whither he was sent with the auxiliary troops of the Margrave in British pay. In 1792, he became attached to the Prussian army as a subaltern; and, in 1807, he had attained the rank of a lieutenant-colonel, and defended the fortress of Colberg against the forces of Buonaparte. For his skill and bravery on that occasion he was promoted; and he was afterwards employed in a secret mission to England. In 1813, he commanded in the memorable retreat of the combined forces of Russia and Prussia, after their defeat at Lützen and Breslau; and subsequently, under Blücher, he greatly contributed to the victories over the French on the Katzbach, and at Brienne. For his numerous services, the King of Prussia raised him to the dignity of a count, made him a field-marshal and governor of Berlin, and granted him an estate in Silesia, producing an income of more than 10,000 dollars a year. Died, 1829.

Gobbo, Pietro Paolo Bonzi, called **Il Cortonese**, a celebrated painter of fruit and landscapes, born at Cortona, in 1580. He copied nature with the greatest accuracy; and, by his skill in chiaroscuro, he gave an exact and expressive roundness to his fruits, &c., but he chiefly excelled in colouring. Died, 1640.

Gobelin, Gilles, a French dyer of the 17th century, who resided at Paris, and is said to have invented or greatly improved the process of dyeing scarlet. In 1666, a royal establishment for the manufacture of fine tapestry was founded on the spot where his house stood, whence the work produced there was termed the *Gobelin tapestry*.

Goddard, Jonathan, an able chemist and physician, born at Greenwich, about the year 1617. He was educated at Oxford, graduated at Cambridge, and on the breaking out of the civil war was attached to the parliamentary army. He attended Cromwell in his expeditions to Scotland and Ireland, as physician to the forces; was appointed warden of Merton College; and, in the parliament of 1653, sat as sole representative for Oxford. Died, 1674.

Godofroy. [**Gothofredus.**]

Goderich, Viscount. [**Ripon**, Earl of.]

Godfrey of Bouillon, Chief of the First Crusade, and King of Jerusalem, was the son of Eustace II., Count of Boulogne and Lens. He served with great gallantry in the armies of the Emperor Henry IV., and when the first crusade was set on foot, the fame of his exploits caused his election as one of the principal commanders. In 1096, accompanied by his brothers, Eustace and Baldwin, he commenced the great under-

GODFREY

taking. The united hosts forming the Latin army encamped before Constantinople, and Godfrey compelled the Emperor Alexius Comnenus to allow him a free passage to the East. Resistance was made to the advance of the crusaders at every step, and Godfrey distinguished himself as bravest of the brave. After much hard fighting, battles and sieges which cost thousands of lives, and the capture of Nicea, Antioch, Edessa, Acre, and many other towns, in which garrisons were left, they arrived before the Holy City in June, 1099. The city was at once invested, and was carried by storm, after a siege of five weeks (July 15, 1099), and, eight days after, Godfrey was proclaimed king, by the unanimous voice of the crusading army; but his piety and humility would not suffer him to wear a crown in the Holy City, and he declined the regal title, contenting himself with that of Defender and Baron of the Holy Sepulchre. The Sultan of Egypt, at the head of all his forces, attempted to dispossess him, but Godfrey gave him battle in the plain of Ascalon, and 100,000 men were left dead on the field. One of the most important acts of Godfrey was the publication of a code of laws, called the 'Assize of Jerusalem.' He died after one year's reign, in 1100. The exploits of this great soldier occupy a large space in Tasso's great poem, the 'Jerusalem Delivered.'

Godfrey of Viterbo, an historian who lived in the 12th century, was chaplain and secretary to the Emperors Conrad III., Frederick I., and Henry VI. He spent forty years in compiling a chronicle from the creation of the world to the year 1186. It is written partly in prose and partly in verse; and was first printed at Basel in 1559.

Godfrey, Sir Edmundbury. [*See Stafford, Viscount.*]

Godfrey, Thomas, American mathematician, and inventor of the quadrant known as 'Hadley's,' was a glazier at Philadelphia. His leisure was given to the study of mathematics, and to further this study he made himself master of Latin. He read Newton's 'Principia;' and about 1730 was led, by a casual observation of sunlight reflected from water, to the invention of the quadrant. The instrument made from his model came, it is said, by some means into the possession, or at least to the knowledge, of Hadley, V.P.R.S., London, and the honour of the invention was awarded to both Godfrey and Hadley. Godfrey died in Dec., 1749.—His son, of the same name, was a poet, and died in 1763, aged 26.

Godolphin, Sidney Godolphin, Earl of, Prime Minister of England, was a native of Cornwall. He was educated at Oxford, and after the Restoration entered the service of Charles II., and was made a Lord of the Treasury. After holding the office of a Secretary of State for a short time, he was, in 1684, made First Lord of the Treasury, and raised to the peerage. He supported the Exclusion Bill, but was nevertheless retained in office, though not

GODWIN

as First Lord, by James II.; as he was also by William III., with whom he had long been in correspondence. In November, 1690, he became First Lord of the Treasury a second time, and held that post for more than six years. He was called to it a third time in 1700, and soon after the accession of Queen Anne he was appointed Lord High Treasurer. He was the intimate friend and supporter of the Duke of Marlborough, but passed gradually from the ranks of the Tory party into those of the Whig; and after a long struggle with his rival Harley, he was dismissed from office by the Queen in 1710. Godolphin had taken part during his long career in the secret negotiations with Louis XIV., and in those which preceded the union with Scotland. He promoted the erection of Greenwich Hospital; was a knight of the Garter from 1704, Viscount and Earl two years later, and died in 1712.

Godoy, Manuel de, Prince of the Peace, Duke of Alcudia, &c., the favourite and first minister of Charles IV. of Spain, was born at Badajoz in 1767. He went to Madrid at an early age, and in 1787 entered the company of body-guards. His beauty, fascinating manners, and amiability, some add, his skill in music, soon made him a favourite at court, and promotion was rapid. He was called to the Council of State, and in 1792 succeeded Aranda as first minister, and immediately declared war on France. At the peace in 1795 he was made a grandee of Spain of the first class, and received the title of Prince of the Peace. His unpopularity increased with his favour at court and his rich rewards; but in opposition to the general desire of the nation, he signed the treaty of St. Ildefonso, offensive and defensive alliance with France, in 1796. He found all parties and classes in the state his enemies, and reduced their number to some extent by exile, but he was compelled to resign office in March, 1798. He was soon reinstated, and then married, from political motives, Donna Maria Theresa de Bourbon, although he was already secretly married to Donna Josefa Tudo, who retained his affection through life. In 1800 he commanded an expedition against Portugal, at the close of which he received further titles and rewards. He published in 1806 a stirring appeal to the people, calling them to arms, without naming the foe; but after the battle of Jena he disavowed his proclamation. The insurrection of Aranjuez in March, 1808, prevented his escape as purposed with the royal family, and on the abdication of Charles he was imprisoned. He was present at Bayonne on the signature of the new abdication, and then accompanied the royal family to Marseilles and Rome. He had lost everything, and lived only on the bounty of his royal friends. On his wife's death, he avowed his marriage with Josefa Tudo; settled at Paris in 1835, and died there, October 4, 1861.

Godunov. [*See Boris.*]

Godwin, Earl of Kent, a powerful Anglo-Saxon chief. During the reign of Edward the

Confessor he was head of the English party in opposition to the party which favoured the Normans. He was long the real ruler of the greater part of England. In 1019 he accompanied Canute in an expedition against Sweden, where he behaved with such valour as to receive a relative of that monarch in marriage, and large grants of land. On the death of Canute, the Earl sided with Hardicanute against Harold, but afterwards he espoused the cause of the latter. He was charged with murdering Alfred, one of the sons of Ethelred II., from which he vindicated himself by oath. On the death of Hardicanute he joined Edward the Confessor, who married his daughter; but afterwards he rebelled against Edward, and, being unsuccessful, fled to Flanders. Having gathered fresh forces, he sailed up the Thames, and appeared before London, which threw the country into such confusion, that the King was obliged to negotiate peace with Godwin, and to restore him to his estates. He died suddenly, while dining with the King at Winchester, in 1053. —His son, **Sweyn**, ravaged Wales in 1046, and carried off an abbess; forfeited his possessions by fleeing to Bruges; served in the English fleet against the Count of Flanders; murdered his kinsman Biorn; was restored to his estates (1050); and soon after went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. He died at Constantinople on his way home.

Godwin, Francis, Bishop of Hereford, was born at Havington, in Northamptonshire, in 1561. He received his education at Christchurch College, Oxford; and assisted Camden in his topographical inquiries. In 1601 he was promoted to the see of Llandaff, and was translated to that of Hereford in 1617. He was author of *Annals of English Affairs*, in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary; a catalogue of the English bishops, with notices of their lives; and a curious book entitled 'The Man in the Moon, or a Discourse of a Voyage thither, by Domingo Gonzales.' He died in 1633.

Godwin, William, political and miscellaneous writer, was the son of a dissenting minister, and was born at Wisbeach, in 1756. His early years were chiefly spent at the village of Guestwick, in Norfolk, where his father was pastor of an Independent congregation. He was designed for the same calling; but, while studying at the Dissenters' College, Hoxton, his religious opinions underwent important changes; and though he commenced as a preacher, he abandoned the pulpit in 1783, and went to London as a literary adventurer. His first publication was a series of six sermons, called 'Sketches of History'; and he soon after obtained employment as a principal contributor to the *Annual Register*. In 1793, during the agitation caused in this country by the events and passions of the French Revolution, Godwin first displayed his extraordinary powers of mind by the publication of his bold and somewhat extravagant treatise on 'Political Justice.' In 1794 he published his celebrated novel of 'Caleb Williams,' a work which produced

nearly as great a sensation as the former, its object being to decry the existing constitution of society, while it portrayed, with appalling force, the effects of crime. After the trial of his friends, Hardy, Thelwall, and Horne Tooke, he published a pamphlet, containing strictures on Judge Eyre's charge to the jury, the circulation of which Government tried in vain to prevent, and which had considerable influence in procuring the acquittal of the accused. Godwin did not appear again as an author till 1797, when he published a series of essays, under the title of 'The Enquirer.' The same year he married the celebrated Mary Wollstonecraft, authoress of a 'Vindication of the Rights of Woman,' whose congenial mind in politics and morals and whose masculine spirit he ardently admired. He had lived with her some time before their marriage. She died a few months after, in giving birth to a daughter, and her husband published her works and a memoir of her life. This daughter of the Godwins became the wife of the poet Shelley. In 1799 Godwin produced 'St. Leon,' a romance. In 1801 he again married, and shortly after opened a bookseller's shop in Skinner Street. Though engaged in trade, he continued to write. He wrote the novels of 'Fleetwood' and 'Mandeville'; a 'Life of Geoffrey Chaucer'; a 'History of the Commonwealth of England'; two unsuccessful tragedies, a treatise on Population in opposition to the doctrine of Malthus; 'Cloudesley,' a novel; 'Thoughts on Man: his Nature, Productions, and Discoveries'; and 'The Lives of the Necromancers.' As a novelist, Godwin is original, combining depth of thought, singular independence, and energy of style; but he draws a very dark and repulsive picture of mankind. During the administration of Earl Grey, he was appointed to the sinecure office of yeoman-usher of the Exchequer, by which his latter days were rendered comfortable. Died, April, 1836.

Godwin, Mrs., wife of the preceding, though better known as **Mary Wollstonecraft**, was born in 1759. Her parents could only afford her the commonest education, but reading and reflection, with her extraordinary abilities, supplied all deficiencies. At the death of her mother, she opened a school with her sisters at Islington, whence they removed to Newington Green. Shortly after, Mary quitted her sisters to attend upon a sick lady who had been her benefactress, and who died at Lisbon. Upon her return she engaged herself as governess to Lord Kingsborough's children. In 1786 she settled in London, and began her literary pursuits with 'Thoughts on the Education of Daughters.' In 1797 she was married to William Godwin, and died a few months afterwards. [See **Godwin, William**.]

Goerts, George Henry, Baron von, was an active and intelligent statesman, born of a noble family in Franconia. He joined Charles XII. of Sweden, at Stralsund, on his return from Turkey; and, by his activity and intelligence, soon placed himself at the head of affairs.

But scarcely had Charles fallen before Frederickshall (Dec. 11th, 1718), when the foreign minister fell a sacrifice to the hatred of the nobility and of the successor to the throne. He was arrested, and charged with having induced his royal master to engage in ruinous enterprises, and with having mismanaged the sums intrusted to him; no time for repelling the accusations was allowed; and on the 28th of February, 1719, he was condemned and beheaded, without a hearing.

Goes, Hugo Vander, an early Dutch painter, born at Ghent. He studied under John Van Eyck and in Italy, and had acquired considerable reputation before 1467. Among his best works are the altar-piece of Santa Maria Nuova at Florence, and a 'Crucifixion,' at Bruges. There is a portrait of a Monk by him in the National Gallery. He is said to have been crossed in love, and he entered a monastery of the Augustine order, near Brussels, where he died, probably about 1479.

Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von, the greatest modern poet of Germany, and the patriarch of German literature, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, August 28, 1749. His father was doctor of law and Imperial councillor; and being in good circumstances, possessing a taste for the fine arts, and having made a tolerable collection of pictures and objects of *virtù*, young Goethe had an early opportunity of indulging his fancy and improving his mind. Drawing, music, natural science, the elements of jurisprudence, and the languages, occupied his early years; and when he was 15, he was sent to the university of Leipsic, but did not follow any regular course of studies. In 1768 he quitted Leipsic, and subsequently went to the university of Strasbourg, to qualify himself for the law; but he paid more attention to chemistry and anatomy than to the law. In 1771 he took the degree of doctor, and then went to Wetzelar, where he found, in his own love for a betrothed lady, and in the suicide of a young man named Jerusalem, the subjects for his 'Sorrows of Werther,' which appeared in 1774, and at once excited the attention of his countrymen. Having in 1779 entered the service of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, whom he had met in travelling, he was made President of the Council-chamber, ennobled, and loaded with honours. A splendid galaxy of distinguished men assembled around Goethe at Weimar. The direction of the theatre was confided to him, and he there brought out some of the *chefs-d'œuvre* of Schiller, with an effect worthy of them. There, too, his own dramatic works first appeared, viz. 'Goetz von Berlichingen,' 'Faust,' 'Iphigenia in Tauris,' 'Tasso,' 'Clavigo,' 'Stella,' and 'Count Egmont.' In 1786 he made a journey to Italy, where he spent two years, visited Sicily, and remained a long time in Rome. In 1792 he followed his Prince during the campaign against France in Champagne. He was afterwards appointed minister; received, in 1807, the order of

Alexander-Newsky from Alexander of Russia, and the grand cross of the Legion of Honour from Napoleon. Goethe was an intellectual giant; and represents in himself alone, says Madame de Staël, the whole of German literature. His keen and profound insight to human life and character, his encyclopædic knowledge, his sublime imagination, his exquisite sensibility and play of fancy, and his consummate style, place him in the highest circle of intellectual and literary glory. His mighty influence has reached all spheres of human thought, and grows with time. Admiration of this poet forms a sort of masonic password, uniting men of all countries. 'Faust' is his greatest poem, perhaps his greatest work. Its subject is the life of man in the world; the aspiration, the resistance, the temptation, the sin, the agony, the failure; mysterious and very mournful; furnishing matter for comment and controversy, for admiration and blame, for many a year yet. This great poem has been repeatedly translated into English. The greatest prose work of Goethe is 'Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship,' well known in England through Carlyle's admirable translation. His beautiful songs and shorter poems, elegies, &c., are all tinged with the profound reflections of his philosophical mind, and continually touch the deep springs whence flow our griefs and joys, our fears and hopes, and all the emotions of the soul. Goethe's writings are by far too voluminous to be here enumerated, occupying 40 volumes. Besides those already named, we can only mention the charming idyllic poem 'Hermann and Dorothea,' and the fascinating memoirs of his own life, entitled 'Poetry and Truth: out of my Life.' Books about Goethe, in the shape of Recollections, Letters, Conversations, &c., are almost innumerable. Especially noteworthy in English literature are the several 'Essays' on his Life and Works, by Carlyle; and the 'Life of Goethe,' by G. H. Lewes. There is an English translation of his 'Poems and Ballads,' by W. E. Aytoun and Theodore Martin, and translations of 'Faust,' by Dr. Anster, Hayward, Miss Swanwick, Theodore Martin, and others. A curiosity of literature appeared in 1865, in the shape of a Hebrew translation of 'Faust,' under the title of 'Ben Abuys,' by a German scholar, Dr. Max Letteris. Goethe died at Weimar, March 22, 1832, aged 83.

Goetze, Johann August Ephraim, a German naturalist, was born at Aschersleben, in 1731. He made many microscopic discoveries, and wrote several books on natural history; among which are 'Entomological Memoirs,' 4 vols.; 'A History of Intestinal Worms,' and an 'European Fauna,' 9 vols. He was pastor of the church at Quedlinburg, and died in 1793.

Gogol, Nikolay, a Russian novelist and miscellaneous writer, born probably about 1810. He was author of a novel, entitled 'Dead Souls,' which was received with great enthusiasm by his countrymen, and was translated into Eng-

lish with the title of 'Home Life in Russia;' of a comedy entitled 'The Revisor,' and two collections of short tales illustrative of rural life in Little Russia, his native country. The reputation of Gogol was seriously impaired by his subsequent writings. He spent the last years of his life abroad, and died about 1849.

Goguet, Antoine Yves, a Parisian advocate, and miscellaneous writer. His principal work, exhibiting much industry and learning, appeared in 1758 (the year in which he died), and is entitled 'Origine des Lois, des Sciences, et des Arts, et de leurs Progrès chez les Anciens Peuples.'

Goldoni, Carlo, a celebrated Italian dramatist, was born at Venice, in 1707; and so early did his taste for the drama appear, that before he was eight years old he had sketched the plan of a comedy. His father, who was a physician, having settled at Perugia, intended that his son should follow the medical profession; but Goldoni dissatisfied obtained permission to study law in Venice. After committing many youthful follies, he brought a few pieces upon the stage, which procured but little profit, and not much praise; and he continued to live in a continual scene of dissipation and intrigue, until he married the daughter of a notary in Genoa, and removed to Venice. Here he first began to cultivate that department of dramatic poetry in which he was to excel; namely, description of character and manners, in which he took Molière for his model. Having taken the direction of the theatre at Rimini, he set about the reformation of the Italian stage, and in 1761 he undertook a similar office at Paris. On the conclusion of his engagement, he was appointed Italian master to the princesses, with apartments in Versailles, and a pension. For thirty years he resided in the French capital; but the Revolution having deprived him of his chief resources, he sank into a profound melancholy, and died in 1792, aged 85.

Goldsmith, Oliver, the poet, historian, and essayist, was born in 1728, at Pallas, in the county of Longford, Ireland. He was the son of a clergyman, and was educated at the universities of Dublin, Edinburgh, and Leyden, with a view to the medical profession. But his eccentricities and careless conduct were the prolific source of difficulty to himself and friends; and when he abruptly quitted Leyden he had but one shirt, and no money, though he intended to make the tour of Europe on foot. He travelled through Flanders, part of France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, often subsisting on the bounty of the peasants, and returning the obligation of a night's lodging, or a meal, by playing on the German flute, which he carried with him as his stock in trade. In 1758 he arrived in England: and, by the assistance of Dr. Sleight, his countryman and fellow-collegian, obtained a situation as usher in a school at Peckham; where, however, he did not remain long, but settled in London, and subsisted by writing for periodical publications.

One of his first performances was an 'Enquiry into the State of Polite Learning in Europe;' but he emerged from obscurity in 1765 by the publication of his poem, entitled 'The Traveller, or a Prospect of Society,' of which Dr. Johnson said, 'that there had not been so fine a poem since Pope's time.' The year following appeared his well-known novel of the 'Vicar of Wakefield.' His circumstances were now respectable, and he took chambers in the Temple; but the liberality of his temper, and a propensity to gaming, involved him in frequent difficulties. In 1768 he brought out his comedy of the 'Good-Natured Man,' at Covent Garden, but its reception was not equal to its merits. In 1770 he published 'The Deserted Village,' a poem, which, for graphic description and pathos, is above all praise; yet such was his modest opinion of its merits, that he could hardly be induced to take the proffered remuneration of £100 from his bookseller. In 1772 he produced his comedy of 'She Stoops to Conquer,' which was highly successful and profitable. Besides those works he produced 'A History of the Earth and Animated Nature,' 8 vols.; his well-known Histories of Greece, Rome, and England, which even yet hold their ground in many schools, in stupid indifference to Niebuhr, Grote, Sir George Lewis, and the rest of the modern critics; 'Chinese Letters,' &c. Goldsmith was the friend of Johnson, Reynolds, and Burke, and a member of the literary club established by the former. He died at his chambers, in the Temple, April 4, 1774; and was buried in the chamber-yard of the Temple; but a monument was afterwards erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey. An admirable Life of Goldsmith has been written by John Forster, the distinguished historian. There is also another by Washington Irving. A portrait of Goldsmith, which belonged to himself, is now in the National Portrait Gallery.

Golius, James, an eminent Oriental scholar, was born at the Hague, in 1596; educated at Leyden; and in 1622 went as interpreter to the Dutch embassy in Morocco. On his return he was appointed Professor of Arabic at Leyden, and afterwards also nominated Professor of Mathematics, and interpreter of the Oriental languages to the United Provinces. His principal work is an 'Arabic Lexicon.' Golius published a Latin translation of the works of Geber, the great Arabian chemist. He died in 1667.—His brother **Peter**, who was also an excellent Orientalist, became a Catholic, and founded a Carmelite convent on Mount Libanus. He died, in 1673, at Surat, in the East Indies, whither he had gone as a missionary.

Goltz, Heinrich (Goltzins), German painter and engraver, born at Mulbrecht, in 1558. He lived some time at Haarlem, and was an able engraver before he began to paint. He went to Italy, and studied and worked after the remains of ancient art. 'The Boy and Dog' is one of his most celebrated engravings. Goltz had several distinguished scholars. Died at Haarlem, 1617.

Goltzius, Hubert, an eminent antiquary and numismatist, born at Venloo, in 1526. He was patronized by the Emperor Ferdinand, and made several tours through the Low Countries, Germany, France, and Italy, in pursuit of his favourite study; in illustration of which he published some valuable works. Died, 1583.

Gomar, or Gomarus, Francis, a Protestant divine, born at Bruges, in 1563; was educated at Oxford and Cambridge; and became theological professor at Leyden in 1594; and afterwards Professor of Hebrew and Divinity at Groningen. He was the great opponent of his fellow-professor Arminius, and is chiefly remarkable for the intolerant bigotry he displayed while defending the points of election and predestination. Gomar took part in the discussions at the famous Synod of Dort, in 1618, at which the doctrine of Arminius was condemned. His partisans in Holland were called Gomarites. Died in 1641.

Gomarez, Marquis de. [See **Barbarossa, Horush.**]

Gondi, Jean F. P. de. [Retz, Cardinal.]

Gongora, Luis de, a celebrated Spanish poet, was born at Cordova, in 1562, and is called by his countrymen the prince of lyric poets. He introduced a new style of poetical composition, which speedily became the rage. It was pedantic, artificial, and extravagant, and did much to corrupt the purity of the Spanish language and to vulgarize the taste of the people. It was subsequently named after him, 'Gongorism.' His writings are often difficult to comprehend, even to the Spaniards themselves, among whom he has had almost as many censurers as admirers. Died, 1627. An attempt has been made to rescue Gongora from the charge usually brought against him, by Archdeacon Churton, in an historical Essay, accompanied by translations, which appeared in 1863.

Gonsalvo, or Gonzalo of Cordova, **Hernandez y Aguilar**, surnamed 'The Great Captain,' was born near Cordova, in Spain, in 1453. He was of a noble family, and at an early age entered the army. He first distinguished himself in the great war of Ferdinand and Isabella with the Moors, which ended with the conquest of Granada in 1492. His next achievement was the recovery of the kingdom of Naples from the French, who conquered it under Charles VIII. in 1495. When Louis XII. renewed the invasion of Italy, Gonzalo was again sent there, and after a temporary division of the country between France and Spain, he again expelled the French, established the Spanish rule, and was named Viceroy of Naples. Through the jealousy of Ferdinand, and the calumnies of the courtiers, the great captain was deprived of his office in 1507, when he retired to Granada, and died there in 1515.

Gonzaga, one of the great historical families of Italy, sovereigns of Mantua from the year 1328, when Luigi Gonzaga was made captain-general and invested with the supreme power,

till 1708, when Ferdinand, the last descendant of the eldest branch, died. Mantua was raised into a Marquisate by the Emperor Sigismund in 1433, and into a Duchy by the Emperor Charles V. in 1530. A collateral branch of the Gonzaga family became Dukes of Guastalla, from the middle of the 16th century, and became extinct in 1746.

Gonzaga, Louis de. [Nevers, Duke of.]

Good, John Mason, physician, poet, and miscellaneous writer, was the son of a dissenting minister, and was born in 1764, at Epping, in Essex. Having been apprenticed to a surgeon, he first practised at Coggeshall; but in 1793 he settled in London, as a surgeon and apothecary. He sought also literary employment, and found it; and having obtained a diploma from the university of Aberdeen, he commenced practice as a physician in 1820. Dr. Good was indefatigable in the attainment of knowledge, without allowing his literary studies to interfere with the duties of his profession. It is stated that so multifarious were his labours in 1803, that he was at the same time finishing a translation of 'Solomon's Song,' carrying on his 'Life of Dr. Geddes,' walking from twelve to fourteen miles a day to see his patients (his business as a surgeon then producing upwards of 1,400*l.* per annum), editing the Critical Review, and supplying a column of matter, weekly, for the Sunday Review; besides which he had, for a short period, the management of the British Press Newspaper. In the winter of 1810 he commenced his lectures at the Surrey Institution, which were published in 1826, in 3 vols., entitled 'The Book of Nature.' He produced many other works, among which is 'The Study of Medicine,' 4 vols. Died, 1827.

Goodal, Walter, a Scotch antiquary, was born about 1706; studied at King's College, Aberdeen; and afterwards became keeper of the Advocates' Library, at Edinburgh. His principal literary performance is 'An Examination of the Letters said to be written by Mary, Queen of Scots, to James, Earl of Bothwell,' 2 vols. 8vo; in which he tried to prove that the whole are forgeries.

Gordianus, Marcus Antonius, the elder, surnamed **Africanus**, Roman Emperor, was descended from the Gracchi, and the family of Trajan. He was born A.D. 157, and the early part of his life was spent in literary pursuits. After being edile, twice consul, and proconsul of Africa, he was, at the age of 80, raised to the throne, in 238, in conjunction with his son: who being slain in battle six weeks after their accession, the father, in an agony of grief, killed himself.

Gordianus, Marcus Antonius, Roman Emperor, grandson of the preceding, was called to the throne in A.D. 238, when he was only 13 years of age. He became a renowned warrior, and was styled the Guardian of the Commonwealth. He was treacherously assassinated near Circesium, in 244, by Philip the Arabian, one of his generals, and his successor in the Empire.

Gordon, Lady Catherine, celebrated for her beauty and her misfortunes, was the daughter of the Earl of Huntley, and in 1496 was given in marriage by James IV. of Scotland, to whose family she was near akin, to the Pretender, Perkin Warbeck. In the following year she accompanied her husband in his invasion of England, and was placed by him in St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall. There she was found by the royal troops, after Perkin had taken sanctuary at Beaulieu. She had an honourable station assigned her in the royal household; married afterwards a Welsh knight, Sir Matthew Caradoc or Cradock, and after his death a third and a fourth husband. The last was Christopher Ashton, of Fyfield, Berks. She died in 1537, and was buried in that parish, where a handsome tomb was erected to her memory. A noble monument was also raised by her second husband, for her and himself, in St. Mary's Church, Swansea. The appellation of 'the pale rose of England' was transferred by popular sympathy to Lady Catherine Gordon.

Gordon, Lord George, son of Cosmo George, Duke of Gordon, was born in 1750. He entered when young into the navy, but left it during the American war, in consequence of a dispute with Lord Sandwich, relative to promotion. He sat in parliament for Ludgershall, and became conspicuous by his opposition to the ministry. A bill having been introduced into the House, in 1780, for the relief of Roman Catholics from certain penalties and disabilities, he collected a mob in London, at the head of which he marched to present a petition against the proposed measure. The dreadful riots which ensued led to his arrest and trial for high treason; but, no evidence being adduced of such a crime, he was acquitted. In the beginning of 1788, having been twice convicted of libelling the French ambassador, the Queen of France and the criminal justice of his country, he retired to Holland; but he was arrested, sent home, and committed to Newgate, where he died, in 1793.

Gordon, George William, a member for some years of the Jamaica House of Assembly, and a leading man among the Baptists in the island, was arrested at Kingston, by Governor Eyre, Oct. 17, 1865, on suspicion of having promoted the disturbances which had occurred at Morant Bay a few days previously. He was at once removed to Morant Bay, the district in which martial law had been proclaimed, and placed in the custody of Brigadier Nelson, then commander of the field forces there. A court-martial was convened on the 21st, over which Lieutenant Brand presided, and Gordon was condemned and sentenced to death. The 22nd was Sunday, and the prisoner was hung at 7.10 a.m. on the 23rd. Brigadier Nelson refused him the services of a Dissenting minister. This case and other excesses committed during the continuance of martial law occasioned great excitement in England, and led to the appointment (January, 1866) of a Royal Commission, under Sir H. R. Storks, to

inquire into the disturbances in Jamaica and the means taken for their suppression, and to the recall of Governor Eyre.

Gordon, Sir John Watson, President of the Royal Scottish Academy, was born at Edinburgh, in 1790. He was a pupil of John Graham, and the fellow-student of Wilkie and Allan. He applied himself almost exclusively to portrait-painting, in which he attained great excellence; the excellence, however, of the determined realist. A large number of the most distinguished Scotchmen of his time sat to him; among them, Sir Walter Scott, Professor Wilson, Dr. Chalmers, Principal Lee, the Earl of Aberdeen, &c. He succeeded Sir William Allan as President of the Scottish Academy in 1850, and was knighted the same year, and also appointed limner to Her Majesty for Scotland. In the following year he was chosen R.A. London. He died at Edinburgh, June 1, 1864.

Gordon, Robert, a Scottish geographer, born about 1580. He was educated at Aberdeen and the university of Paris, and was employed in 1641 to complete the 'Theatrum Scotiae,' part of the great atlas of Blaeu. His maps and accompanying descriptions are very elaborate, and were so highly esteemed that he had the singular honour conferred on him of exemption from various public burdens. A 'History of Scots Affairs,' not published till 1841, was prepared by his son from materials he had collected. Died, 1661.

Gordon, Thomas, a political writer, was born at Kirkcudbright, in Scotland, and settled in London as a classical teacher, but soon turned his attention to politics, and was employed by Harley, Earl of Oxford. Mr. Trenchard next invited him to live with him, and they wrote in conjunction 'Cato's Letters' and the 'Independent Whig.' On the death of Trenchard, Gordon married his widow, and thus gained possession of a fine estate. They were both zealous Whigs, and inveterate enemies of priestcraft and superstition. Sir Robert Walpole employed Gordon to defend his administration, and made him a commissioner of wine licences. He translated Tacitus and Sallust; and after his death, which took place in 1750, appeared his 'Cordial for Low Spirits,' and 'Pillars of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy shaken.'

Gordon, William, an eminent physician and philanthropist, was born at Fountains Hall, in Yorkshire, near the abbey of the same name, in 1801. He was educated at the grammar school of Ripon, and was articled to a general practitioner at Otley. To complete his medical studies he went first to London and then to Edinburgh, intending to graduate as a physician. But his design was thwarted; and after three years of intense application, he settled at Welton as a general practitioner. In 1826 he married a daughter of James Lowthrop, Esq., of Welton Hall; and after twelve years' successful practice, varied by the cultivation of many branches of literature and science, he went once more to Edinburgh, where he remained two years, and took his degree of M.D. in 1841,

GORDON

He then settled in Hull, devoting himself with ardour to his professional duties, and taking part in every movement which he thought likely to promote the welfare of the people. Freedom in trade, education, religion, parliamentary and financial reform, and other kindred subjects, found in him an earnest advocate; and the Christian graces of his character, his high intelligence, benevolence, and disinterestedness, earned for him the title—engraved upon a tomb, which the gratitude of many erected to his memory—of the 'People's Friend.' Died, 1849.

Gordon, Viscount. [**Aberdeen**, Earl of.]

Gore, Catherine Frances, novelist and miscellaneous writer, of extraordinary reputation in her day, is said to have been born in London about 1800. Her birthplace, however, is uncertain, and very few particulars of her life are ascertained. In 1823 she married Captain Gore, of the Life Guards, and in the same year published her first novel, 'Theresa Marchmont.' She was a rapid and prolific writer, and her works fill about 200 volumes. Most of her novels are clever pictures of fashionable life; they sparkle with wit, and are said to contain not a single dull page. She wrote also some poems and plays. Among her best tales are reckoned 'Cecil,' 'Mrs. Armytage,' and 'The Hamiltons.' She was left a widow with a large family in 1846, and a few years later succeeded to a large fortune. She was no less celebrated for her wit and brilliant social qualities than for her literary works. During her last years she was blind, and she died in retirement at Linwood, Lyndhurst, in Hampshire, January 29, 1861.

Gore, Christopher, Governor of the State of Massachusetts, was born at Boston, in 1758, his father being an opulent mechanic there. In 1789 Washington appointed him the first United States' attorney for the district of Massachusetts; and in 1796 he was selected by the President as the colleague of the celebrated William Pinkney, to settle the American claims upon England for spoliation. In this situation he evinced his wanted energy and talent, and recovered property to a very great amount for his fellow-citizens. In 1803 he was left in London as *chargé d'affaires*, when Rufus King, the American minister, returned to America. In 1809 he was chosen Governor of Massachusetts, but retained his dignity only for one year. In 1814 he was called to the Senate of the Union, and served in this capacity for three years; when he retired from public affairs, and died in 1827, aged 68. He was a good scholar, and had an excellent knowledge of the world; which qualities were set off to the best advantage by his fine person and graceful manners.

Gorgias, a celebrated Greek sophist, was born at Leontini, in Sicily, about B.C. 480. When he was nearly 60 years of age he was sent ambassador to Athens, and his oratorical displays so fascinated the people that he was induced to spend the rest of his life in Greece, and chiefly at Athens. He was a very popular teacher of Rhetoric, had several distinguished

GORTON

pupils, and Plato named one of his dialogues after him. Gorgias lived a temperate life, retained his faculties to the last, and died, it is said, aged 105, or more.

Gorham, George Cornelius, Church of England divine, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1809, M.A. in 1812, and B.D. in 1821. He became fellow and tutor of his college, and unsuccessfully contested with Professor Sedgwick the chair of Geology. Appointed successively to the curacies of Beckenham and Clapham, he took part in the controversy respecting the 'Apocrypha,' resigned his fellowship and married; and in January 1846 was presented by the Lord Chancellor to the vicarage of St. Just, in Cornwall, to which he was at once instituted by the Bishop of Exeter. In the following year he was presented by the Lord Chancellor to the vicarage of Bramford Speke in Devonshire, but the bishop declined to institute him without examination. Mr. Gorham submitted under protest to the required examination, which was continued through five days of December 1847, and three days of March 1848, and the bishop then refusing to institute him on the ground of his holding doctrine contrary to that of the church, respecting the efficacy of baptism, he obtained a monition from the Court of Arches calling on the bishop to show cause for his refusal. The cause was heard before Sir H. Jenner Fust, who delivered judgment in favour of the bishop and dismissed the rule with costs. An appeal was prosecuted to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and after several days' argument, an elaborate judgment was pronounced by Lord Langdale, reversing the sentence of the Court of Arches, and declaring that Mr. Gorham ought not to have been refused institution. Attempts were made by the bishop and the party sharing his views to get the sentence annulled on the ground of want of jurisdiction on the part of the Council, but the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer successively refused the applications made to them for that purpose, and in August, 1850, Mr. Gorham was instituted to the vicarage. The decision produced profound dissatisfaction among the High Church party, not only as a virtual denial of the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, but still more on account of the intervention of the civil power in a matter which pertains, as they hold, to ecclesiastical authority alone. Mr. Gorham devoted himself thenceforth to his pastoral duties, and died in June, 1857.

Gorton, John, an industrious English litterateur, known as author of a 'General Biographical Dictionary,' and a 'Topographical Dictionary of Great Britain and Ireland,' both of which enjoyed considerable popularity. The former first appeared in parts in the years 1828-30, and was subsequently enlarged and republished several times. The latter also appeared in parts in the years 1830-33. We have not been able to discover any dates or particulars of Gorton's life or death. His first publi-

cation is dated 1815. He was probably dead in 1851, a new edition of his Biographical Dictionary appearing in that year under the care of another editor.

Gortschakoff, Prince Michael, born in 1795, came into notice as an officer of artillery in the war between Russia and Turkey in 1828-9. In the subsequent campaign against Poland he commanded the artillery, and had 70 guns under his orders in the battle of Ostrolenka. In 1846 he was named military governor of Warsaw; and in 1852 he visited London to represent the Russian army at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington. In the following year he was appointed to command the army for the occupation of the Danubian principalities, which gave occasion to the Crimean war. In that war he distinguished himself not more on the field than in the defence of Sebastopol. He was subsequently appointed governor of Poland; and in this office he died at Warsaw, May 30, 1861.

Gossec, François Joseph, an eminent French musical composer, was born in 1733. His compositions are numerous, and the character of his music is light, pleasing, and spirited. In 1770 he founded the Concert of Amateurs, at which the Chevalier de St. George played the first violin. He composed the apotheoses of Voltaire and J. J. Rousseau, and the funeral hymn for Mirabeau. Died at Passy in 1829.

Gosselin, Pascal François Joseph, an eminent French geographer, born at Lille, in the Netherlands, in 1751. He was engaged in a tour through Europe for several years, and made important researches concerning ancient geography. In 1789 he was deputy to the National Assembly, and, in 1791, was nominated a member of the central administration of commerce. He was subsequently employed in the war department, became a member of the Legion of Honour; and was ultimately made keeper of the king's cabinet of medals, &c., at Paris. His principal works relate to the geography of the ancients. Died, 1830.

Gosson, Stephen, divine and poet; born in Kent, in 1554; educated at Christchurch, Oxford; held the living of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; and died in 1623. He wrote three dramatic pieces; which he appears to have regretted, as he afterwards published 'Plays confuted in Five several Actions,' and 'The School of Abuse,' against poets and actors.

Gothofredus (Denis Godefroy), an eminent French lawyer, born of an illustrious family at Paris, in 1549. France being involved in confusion by the leaguers, he accepted a professor's chair at Geneva in 1580; but being afterwards deprived of his office, as a Huguenot, he retired into Germany, and held professorships successively at Strasbourg and Heidelberg, and died at the former city in 1622. He wrote many books, but his most important work is his edition of the 'Corpus Juris Civilis.'

Gothofredus (Théodore Godefroy), son of the preceding, was born at Geneva, in 1580. As soon as he had finished his studies, he went

to Paris; where he conformed to the Romish religion, and applied with indefatigable industry to the study of history. In 1632, Louis XIII. made him one of his historiographers, with a stipend of 3000 livres; and, in 1636, he was sent to Cologne, and subsequently to Munster, to assist at the treaty of peace negotiating there. His works are numerous, and among them is the first edition of the 'Ceremonial of France.' He died in 1649.

Gothofredus (Jacques Godefroy), brother of the preceding, an eminent Genevese statesman and jurist, was born in 1587. He became Professor of Law and councillor of state at Geneva, was several times Syndic of the republic, and was charged also with several diplomatic missions. His great work is the 'Codex Theodosianus cum perpetuis notis,' in 6 vols. folio. It occupied him for thirty years, and appeared in 1665. It is one of the works to which Gibbon acknowledges his obligations in the preparation of his 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.' Among the other works of this laborious scholar are—'Fontes quatuor Juris Civilis,' 'Le Mercure Jésuite,' &c. Died at Geneva, 1652.

Gothofredus (Denis Godefroy), son of Theodore, was born at Paris, in 1615. He studied history after his father's example; became as eminent, and obtained the reversion of his father's place of historiographer royal, from Louis XIII., when he was but 25 years of age. He published new editions of the Memoirs of Philippe de Comines, of the 'Ceremonial of France,' and of Jaligny's History of Charles VIII. Died, in 1681.

Gotschalk, a German monk of the Benedictine order, who in the first half of the 9th century attracted attention by his speculations on predestination. His doctrine was condemned by the council of Mentz in 848, and he was sent for final judgment to Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims, who had him in the following year condemned, flogged, and imprisoned at Hautvilliers, and his writings burnt. He lingered twenty years in his prison, and died there in 868. A Life of this monk was written by Archbishop Ussher.

Gottsched, Johann Christoph, German miscellaneous writer, was born at Königsberg, in 1700; and is considered to have contributed towards the reformation of German literature. He was successively Professor of the Belles Lettres, Philosophy, Metaphysics, and Poetry, in the university of Leipsic; and died in 1765. He was assisted in his dramatic writings by his wife, a woman of splendid talents.

Gough, Richard, an eminent antiquary and topographer, the son of a London merchant, was born in 1735. He received a private education, and at the age of 11 translated from the French a 'History of the Bible.' In 1752 Mr. Gough became a student of Benet College, Cambridge; but he left the university without taking a degree, and devoted the rest of his life to antiquarian researches. Besides many papers in the Archaeologia, the Bibliotheca Topographica

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Gowrie, John Ruthven, third Earl of
author of the Gowrie Conspiracy, was born about 1617. He was the grandson of Patrick Ruthven the murderer of Riccio, and the son of William first Earl of Gowrie, the head of the 'Raid of Ruthven' who was executed in 1633. He was brought up by his mother, who was very intimate in intrigue. He was educated at St. Andrews and studied law at the University of Edinburgh. He was a member of the House of Commons in 1641. He was a member of the House of Commons in 1641. He was a member of the House of Commons in 1641.

Goyen, Jan Van, a painter of landscapes, cattle, and sea-pieces, was born at Leyden, in 1596; and was the pupil of Vandervelde. He possessed great facility in execution, and his works are consequently numerous, but such as are finished and remain undamaged are highly valued. Died, 1666.

Gozzi, Gaspare, Count, Italian littérateur, born at Venice in 1715. He started in life with a fair fortune, but from indolence and neglect lost it, and he had to write for bread. His papers forming the 'Osservatore Veneto,' a periodical of the same class as our 'Spectator,' are admired for their healthy morality, playful satire, and easy elegance. Among his numerous translations are Fleury's Ecclesiastical History, Marmontel's Tales, Pope's Essay on Man, &c. Count Gaspare was charged to prepare the plan for the public schools in 1774, and soon after was called to Padua to reorganize the university. Died there in 1786.

Gozzi, Carlo, Count, Italian dramatic writer, was brother of Count Gaspare, and was born about 1718. His first literary success was achieved in 1761, when he produced his dramatic piece entitled 'The Loves of the Three Oranges.' In purpose it was polemical—an attack on the popular Goldoni and the regular comedies after the French model; and in form it is a fairy tale dramatized. It was written to be represented by Sacchi and his company of national masks who were accustomed to extemporize the dialogue. Perfectly novel in character it was also perfectly successful, and was followed by a series of other compositions of the same class: among them, 'The Raven,' 'The Lady Serpent,' 'Zobeide,' 'The Green Bird,' &c. Gozzi was for some time an earnest and formidable rival of Goldoni, but theatrical orthodoxy was too much for him, and he gave up his 'Fables,' as they were called, for regular plays. He took no remuneration for his fairy plays. They do not appear to have been ever presented in other theatres than those of Venice, and the taste for them seems to have been merely local. They have, however, been received with enthusiasm in Germany, and some of them translated. Schiller translated 'Turandot.' Tieck imitated the 'Fables' of Gozzi in his 'Phantasus;' and to the same source are traceable the popular fairy melodramas of the English stage, of which 'Bluebeard' is the best known. Died, 1806. A French translation of Gozzi's fairy plays, with a short biography, by Alphonse Royer, appeared in 1865.

Gozzoli, Benozzo, a celebrated Italian painter, was born at Florence in 1424. He was a scholar of Fra Giovanni da Fiesole, whom he followed to Rome and assisted in the Duomo of Orvieto in 1447. He soon after settled at Montefalco in Umbria, and there painted, in the style of Angelico, some of his most beautiful works. In 1457 he removed to Florence, and was employed in the chapel of the Medici Palace. After a short period spent at San Gimignano, he went in 1468 to Pisa; and

there spent sixteen years in painting the magnificent series of twenty-four frescoes of scenes from Old Testament History in the Campo Santo, which form his principal work. During the progress of these frescoes he painted many other pictures. Special acknowledgment of his services was made by the Pisans in 1478, by the gift of a tomb erected for him in the Campo Santo. He was still living at Florence in January, 1496. Two examples of Gozzoli are in the National Gallery, and in the South Kensington Museum is a copy of his picture of the Journey of the Magi to Bethlehem, painted in the Chapel of the Riccardi Palace, at Florence.

Grabe, Johann Ernst, a learned divine and critic, was born in 1666, at Königsberg, in Prussia. Being dissatisfied with Lutheranism, he came to England; here he received considerable patronage, King William III. allowing him an annual pension of £100, and the University of Oxford conferring on him the degree of D.D. He also entered into holy orders, and published several valuable works, the principal of which is an edition of the Septuagint, from the Alexandrian MS. in the royal library. He died in 1712.

Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius, the celebrated Roman tribune and reformer, was born about B.C. 166. He was the eldest son of the consul of the same name, and of Cornelia, daughter of Scipio Africanus; and losing his father at an early age, was brought up by his noble mother, with the aid of Greek tutors. He married the daughter of Appius Claudius, chief of the Senate, and soon after distinguished himself under Scipio at the siege of Carthage. At the age of about 30 he served as quaestor in Spain. But deeply moved by the frightful evils which he saw in the state of Italy and its population, he resolved to devote himself to the task of reform, and especially to the formation of a middle class of small landed proprietors. He entered on the office of tribune B.C. 133, and soon proposed a measure reviving with some modifications the long disregarded Licinian law, for the more equal distribution of the public lands. This measure, eagerly welcomed by the country tribes, roused bitter opposition on the part of the rich holders of those lands, and at their instance Octavius, one of the tribunes, interposed his veto and prevented it from passing into law. This course was repeated on a second attempt of Gracchus; but at a third assembly Octavius was deposed and the bill passed. Soon after, Gracchus made a proposal for distributing the property of Attalus, King of Pergamus, recently bequeathed to the Romans, among the poor. He also brought forward several measures of reform, which were subsequently carried by his brother Caius. On his offering himself a candidate for the tribuneship the next year a riot arose, the senators making an attack on the people, and the reformer was killed with many of his adherents. His body with theirs was thrown into the Tiber, leave being refused to Caius to bury it.

GRACCHUS

Gracchus, Caius Sempronius, younger brother of the preceding, and like him, tribune and reformer, was born about B.C. 167. He served under Scipio at Numantia, and in his absence was named one of the commissioners for carrying out the distribution of public lands. After his brother's death he lived in retirement till B.C. 126, when he was sent as quaestor to Sardinia. Two years later, disregarding an order of the Senate, who would fain have him absent, he returned to Rome and was chosen tribune. He was by careful study and training an accomplished orator, and he applied all his powers to avenge the death of Tiberius, and to carry out his measures. He renewed and extended the Agrarian law; planted new colonies in Italy and the provinces; provided for the sale of corn at a low price; deprived the Senate of their judicial power; and had new roads made and the old ones restored in all parts of Italy. These measures are called the Sempronian laws. Caius was re-elected tribune for 122, and at once proposed a wide extension of the Roman franchise. To diminish his influence the Senate employed Livius Drusus to outbid him for popular favour. At the same time Caius was sent, with his chief supporter Flaccus, to Carthage, to establish the new colony there. He was not again chosen tribune, and a meeting of the Senate was called to revoke one of his laws. The irritation was immense, the friends of Gracchus were armed, blood was shed, the great reformer was declared a public enemy, and in the combat which took place next day three thousand are said to have fallen, and Gracchus desired his slave to put him to death. Cornelia survived her sons many years, living in retirement at Misenum.

Grævius, or Johann Georg Græfe, a learned classical scholar, born at Naumburg, Saxony, in 1632. He was a most laborious student in his early years. He succeeded Groenovius in the professorship of History at Deventer, and removed thence to Utrecht, where he died in 1703. He published editions of several of the classics; but his greatest works are his '*Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum*,' 12 vols. folio, and '*Thesaurus Antiquitatum et Historiarum Italiae*,' 45 vols. folio.

Grafton, Augustus Henry Fitzroy, Duke of, was born in 1736; succeeded his grandfather in the family honours in 1757; and in 1765 was appointed Secretary of State; but the year following he relinquished that station, and soon after became First Lord of the Treasury, which post he held till 1770. During his administration, he was virulently attacked in the celebrated letters of Junius, who seems to have been actuated quite as much by personal enmity as by political hostility. In 1771 the duke was nominated Lord Privy Seal, which office he resigned in 1775, and remained in opposition till 1782, when he was again in office for a short time. After this, he was uniformly an opponent of ministers, till his death. He was author of a volume of theological essays, &c. Died, 1811.

442

GRAHAM

Grafton, Richard, an English historian, who carried on an extensive business in London as a printer, in the 16th century. He continued and reprinted '*Hall's Chronicle*,' and also produced another, entitled '*A Chronicle at large, of the Affayres of England from the Creation of the Worlde unto Queene Elizabeth*.' Grafton's Chronicle was republished, in 2 vols. 4to. in 1809.

Graham, George, an ingenious watch-maker and mechanic, was born at Kirkcaldy, Cumberland, in 1675. He came to London, and lived with Tompion the watch-maker, whom he succeeded in business. He invented various astronomical instruments, by which the progress of science was considerably furthered. The great mural arc in the observatory of Greenwich was made for Dr. Halley under Graham's inspection, and divided by his own hand. He invented the sector with which Dr. Bradley discovered the phenomena of aberration and nutation: furnished the members of the French Academy, who were sent to the north to measure a degree of the meridian, with the instruments for that purpose; and composed the model from which all succeeding orreries have been formed. Graham was a Fellow of the Royal Society, to which he communicated several useful discoveries. He died in 1751, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

Graham, James. [Montrose, Marquis of.]

Graham, Sir James Robert George, the second Baronet, and the descendant of an ancient Scottish family, was born at Netherby, June 1, 1792, and was educated at Westminster School and at Queen's College, Cambridge. While travelling abroad he became private secretary to Lord Montgomerie, British minister in Sicily, during whose illness he took on himself the whole work of the mission. So indefatigable was he in this office that Lord William Bentinck on his return requested him to retain the post. At the close of the war he returned to England, and, after a severe struggle, was elected member of Parliament for Hull, pledging himself to the side of Parliamentary Reform and the suppression of the slave trade. Losing his seat for Hull in 1820, he became afterwards member for Carlisle, when his pamphlet on '*Corn and Currency*,' advocating the free importation of corn, with a moderate protective duty, brought him prominently into notice. He had a seat in the cabinet in the Reform ministry of Lord Grey, and subsequently became First Lord of the Admiralty. Having seceded from the Whigs in 1834, he joined the party of Sir Robert Peel, who received from him the most effective and thorough-going support. Sir James Graham was not, however, a popular man. Strong disapprobation was expressed on the opening of certain letters in the General Post Office, by his order; and in Scotland he was regarded with much dislike for his method of dealing with the Kirk during the period which ended in the

great disruption of 1843. After Sir Robert Peel's death he withdrew gradually from more prominent and laborious posts; but, although not in office, he exhibited an undiminished zeal in his attendance on parliamentary business, taking an especial interest in the financial debates of the session. It was said that whenever he opened his mouth in the House, it was worth fifty votes; and although he was not born to sway an assembly or to head a government, his support was always of the greatest moment, while his oratory, aided by his striking personal appearance, was very effective. Without the power, or at least the courage, to fill the first place, he was a formidable opponent or a most valuable helper to any government. During the last eighteen months of his life he was attacked by constantly recurring spasms of the heart, which, however, yielded to treatment until two or three days before his death. He died, with his faculties unimpaired to the last, on the 25th of October, 1861, in the 70th year of his age. A 'Life of Sir James Graham' has been since published by T. McCullagh Torrens.

Graham, Sir John, the faithful companion of Sir William Wallace. He fell at the battle of Falkirk, July 22, 1298.

Graham, of Claverhouse. [**Dundee, John**, Viscount.]

Graham, Sir Richard, Viscount Preston, was born in 1648. He was sent ambassador by Charles II. to Louis XIV., and was Master of the Wardrobe and Secretary of State under James II. To the latter post he was called on for the dismissal of Sunderland, in October 1688. After the Revolution, he was tried and condemned, on an accusation of attempting the restoration of James, but through the Queen's intercession he was pardoned. He spent the remainder of his days in retirement, and published a translation of Boethius on the Consolations of Philosophy. Died, 1695.

Graham, Thomas. [**Lynedoch, Lord**.]

Grahame, James, a Scotch poet, was born, in 1765, at Glasgow, and educated at the university of that city. He was bred to the law, but relinquished forensic pursuits for clerical; and died in 1811, curate of Sedgfield, near Durham. His poetry is mostly of a religious character. His principal piece is 'The Sabbath.'

Granger, James, poet and physician, was born at Dunse, in Scotland, in 1723. After serving his time to a surgeon at Edinburgh, he became a regimental surgeon in the English army in Germany; but on the restoration of peace in 1748, he settled as a physician in London; where, however, he principally supported himself by writing for the press. An 'Ode to Solitude,' published in Dodsley's collection, first procured him reputation and the acquaintance of Shenstone and Dr. Percy. In 1759 he published his *Elegies of Tibullus*, which involved him in a paper war with Smollett. He then went to the West Indies, and established himself as a medical practitioner in the island of St. Christopher's, but did not lay aside his pen.

He wrote a didactic poem, entitled 'The Sugar Cane,' and died in 1767.

Grammont, or Gramont, Philibert, Count of, a celebrated wit of Charles the Second's court, was the son of Anthony, Duke of Grammont. After serving in the army under Condé and Turenne, he came to England in the early part of the reign of Charles II., with whom, as well as with his mistresses, he became a great favourite. He married the daughter of Sir George Hamilton, fourth son of the Earl of Abercorn, and died in 1707. He is described as possessing, with a great turn for gallantry, much wit, politeness, and good-nature; but he was a great gamester, and seems to have been indebted for his support chiefly to his superior skill and success at play. His memoirs were written by his brother-in-law, Anthony, usually called Count Hamilton, who followed the fortunes of James II., and ended his days in the service of France.

Granacci, Francesco, Italian painter, was born at Florence, in 1469. He was trained under Ghirlandajo; in whose *atelier* he became the associate and warm friend of Michael Angelo, and for a long time imitated his grand style. Their friendship came to an end in 1508, when Michael Angelo too rudely rejected Granacci as not competent to assist him in the Sistine frescoes. The influence of Raphael is apparent in the subsequent works of Granacci; among which are two 'Virgins in Glory' and several Holy Families. One of the best examples of his earlier style is the 'Assumption,' now in the Rucellai palace at Florence. Granacci became the partner of Ridolfo Ghirlandajo, and died in 1543.

Granby, John Manners, Marquis of, a famous English general, was the eldest son of the Duke of Rutland, and commanded with honour during the Seven Years' War in Germany. After the peace of 1763 he retired to private life, greatly beloved by all ranks for his many virtues. He died in 1770, aged 50.

Grandier, Urbain, Curate and Canon of Loudon, whose tragical end disgraced France in the 17th century, was born at Bouvère, near Sablé. On obtaining the living of Loudon, he became so popular as a preacher, that the envy of the monks was excited against him. He was first accused of incontinency; but being acquitted, his enemies instigated some nuns to play the part of persons possessed, and in their convulsions to charge Grandier with being the cause of their visitation. This horrible though absurd charge was countenanced by Cardinal Richelieu, who had been persuaded that Grandier had satirized him; and he was tried, declared guilty, and burnt alive, April 18, 1634.

Granger, James, an English divine, author of a valuable and highly interesting work, entitled 'The Biographical History of England,' (in 4 vols. 8vo. He was a native of Berkshire; received his education at Christchurch, Oxford; became vicar of Shiplake, in Oxfordshire; and died in a fit of apoplexy while administering the sacrament, in 1776.

Grant, Anne, usually designated Mrs. Grant of Laggan, a miscellaneous writer, whose maiden name was M^r Vicar, was born at Glasgow, 1755. Her early years were passed in America, whither her father, who held a commission in the British army, had removed with the intention of settling there; but returned to Scotland and was appointed barrack-master of Fort Augustus. Here his daughter became acquainted with the Rev. James Grant, chaplain to the fort; and they were married in 1779. In 1801, left a widow with a large family, and but scanty means, she published a volume of poems, which proved successful; thenceforth adopted literature as a profession, and produced her 'Letters from the Mountains' (which have been often reprinted), 'Memoirs of an American Lady,' 'Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlanders of Scotland,' &c. Nearly the last thirty years of her life were spent in Edinburgh, where she numbered among her friends Sir Walter Scott, Lord Jeffrey, Henry Mackenzie, and all the Scotch 'notables' of the day. Died, 1838. Her 'Memoirs and Correspondence' have since been published.

Grant, Charles. [Glenelg, Lord.]

Granvella, Nicolas Perronet de, Chancellor to the Emperor Charles V., was born at Ornans, a small town in Burgundy, in 1486. He was educated at the university of Dole, became counsellor to the parliament of that city, and first gained the confidence of the Emperor by the ability he displayed at the conference of Calais, in 1521. Sent to France during the captivity of Francis I. he was seized and kept prisoner till after the return of the King. In 1530 he was appointed Chancellor. As such he presided at the diets of Worms and Ratisbon, in 1540; and assisted at the opening of the Council of Trent. He used his influence towards effecting a peaceful settlement of the religious troubles of the Empire; but died, leaving that task unaccomplished, at Augsburg, during the sitting of the diet, August 15, 1550. Of his eleven children, five were sons, one of whom was the celebrated Cardinal Granvella. [See following notice.]

Granvella, Antoine Perronet, Cardinal of, the distinguished minister of the Emperor Charles V. and Philip II. of Spain, was son of the preceding, and was born at Ornans, in 1517. Educated at Padua and Louvain, he early displayed a rare intelligence, great powers of application, ambition, and the most polished manners. He got himself admitted Canon of Liège, was named Bishop of Arras in 1540, and accompanied his father to the Diets of Worms and Ratisbon and the Council of Trent. After the battle of Mühlberg he was charged with the arrangement of the conditions of peace with the Protestants, and at the same time captured Constance by a surprise. On his father's death he succeeded him as Councillor of State and Chancellor of the Empire. He negotiated the famous treaty of Passau, and, in 1553, the marriage of Don Philip (Philip II.) with Mary, Queen of England. After the abdication of Charles V., Granvella remained with Philip in

the Netherlands, aiding him in establishing his authority. He negotiated the peace of Cateau-Cambresis; and remained in the Netherlands as minister of the regent Margaret, Duchess of Parma. In this post he became of course the object of popular odium; and, although the King made him Archbishop of Malines, and the Pope created him a cardinal, he was recalled in 1564, and his place supplied by the Duke of Alba. The next five years he passed in retirement, in the pursuits of literature and the society of learned men. In 1570, when Naples was threatened by the Turks, he was sent on a mission to Rome, and was soon after appointed Viceroy of Naples. His administration, conducted with great ability, prudence, and integrity, ended in 1575, when he was recalled to Spain, and named President of the Supreme Council of Italy and Castile. He resigned the see of Malines on being appointed, in 1584, Archbishop of Besançon; and died at Madrid, Sept. 21, 1586. Granvella left an immense collection of the letters and despatches addressed to him, which were saved from destruction by the Abbé Boisot, who spent several years in arranging them. They form one of the most important sources of the history of the 16th century, and the project of publishing a selection from them, interrupted by the French Revolution, was resumed in 1834 by M. Guizot, then Minister of Public Instruction. A commission was appointed to carry it out, and the first volume appeared in 1841, as part of the great series of 'Documents Inédits sur l'Histoire de France.' Eight other volumes have followed at intervals.

Granville, or Greenville, Sir Richard, was a native of Cornwall, born in 1540, and entered early into the military service, as a volunteer against the Turks. He afterwards joined Sir Walter Raleigh in his expedition to America; and, in 1591, became vice-admiral under Sir Thomas Howard, who was sent out to the Azores to intercept the Plate fleet. The Spaniards, however, being apprised of the design, despatched a powerful squadron, which succeeded in cutting off Greenville's ship from the rest; and in a desperate contest with them he was mortally wounded.

Granville, or Greenville, Sir Bevil, grandson of the preceding, was born in 1596. At the commencement of the civil war he raised a troop of horse at his own expense, and was killed at the battle of Lansdowne, in 1643.

Granville, or Grenville, George, Lord Lansdowne, statesman and poet, was grandson to Sir Bevil Granville (or Greenville), and was born in 1667; sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, when only 11 years of age; and admitted M.A. at 13; having, before he was 12, spoken a poetical address of his own composition to the Duchess of York, when she visited the university. He had a strong inclination for a military life; but this was checked by his friends, and he employed himself, during the various political changes that occurred, in cultivating his taste for literature. In 1696 his

comedy, called 'The Gallants,' was performed at the Theatre Royal, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, as was his tragedy of 'Heroic Love,' in 1698. On the accession of Queen Anne, he made his first appearance at court; took his seat in the House of Commons as member for Fowey; became successively Secretary of War, Comptroller of the Household, Treasurer, and Privy Councillor. On the Queen's death he not only lost his post, but being suspected of disaffection to the Hanoverian succession, was arrested and sent to the Tower, where he remained upwards of a twelvemonth. He then retired to the continent for ten years; and on his return passed his life as a country gentleman, amusing himself with the republication of his poems, and in writing a vindication of his uncle, Sir Richard, against the charges of Clarendon and Burnet. Died, 1735.

Granville, Lord. [Carteret.]

Grasse, François Joseph Paul, Count de, French admiral, was born in 1723. He entered the navy and passed successively through all grades to the highest. He was engaged in 1779 and the following years in various combats with the English fleet in the West Indies; made an unsuccessful attack on Admiral Hood at Martinique; contributed to the capture of Tobago; co-operated in 1781, in Chesapeake Bay, with Washington and the French auxiliaries by land, in the attacks which ended with the capitulation of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown; was defeated by Hood off St. Christopher's in January, 1782; and again defeated and captured, with his ship the *Ville de Paris* of 100 guns, by Admiral Rodney in April following. Died at Paris, 1788.

Gratian, a Benedictine monk of the 12th century, was a native of Chiusi, in Tuscany. He employed twenty-four years in compiling an abridgment of the canon law, commonly called Gratian's Decretal.

Gratianus, Roman Emperor, was the son of Valentinian I. by his wife Sévera, and was born in 359. His father made him his associate in the Empire when he was only eight years old. In his 17th year he became, on the death of his father, sole Emperor. Gratianus appointed Theodosius, who had just defeated the Goths, Emperor of the East in 379, and he exerted himself with energy in defending the Empire, but was put to death in a revolt, in Gaul, A.D. 383.

Grattan, Henry, an eminent Irish orator and statesman, was born about the year 1750, at Dublin, of which city his father was recorder. He finished his education at Trinity College, whence he removed to England, and became a student in the Middle Temple. He was called to the Irish bar in 1772, and entered the parliament of Ireland in 1775, where he immediately became distinguished for his patriotic speeches, and that vigorous opposition to the statute of 6th Geo. I., which roused the whole island, and produced its repeal, in 1782. For his share in this transaction, Mr. Grattan received addresses from all parts of the country,

and was rewarded with the sum of 50,000*l.* voted to him by the parliament of Ireland. In 1790 he was returned for the city of Dublin, principally for the purpose of opposing the Union; but when that measure was carried, he did not refuse a seat in the United House of Commons. The latter years of his parliamentary attendance were chiefly devoted to a warm and energetic support of Catholic Emancipation; and it may be truly said that he died in the service of this cause. Mr. Grattan was the zealous and unequivocal friend of Ireland, and what he deemed her best interests, from first to last. There was nothing temporising or uncertain about him; he was a warm friend, or a bitter enemy. As a public speaker, he had to contend with a defective voice; but his eloquence was at all times animated, combining strength with beauty, and energy with elegance. Died, 1820, aged 70. A statue of Grattan, by L. Carew, is placed among those of other statesmen in St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster.

Grann, Karl Heinrich, an eminent German musician, chapel-master to Frederick the Great, was born in 1701, and died in 1759. He enjoyed a reputation in Germany scarcely inferior to that which Handel enjoyed in England; and was the author of an immense number of masses, oratorios, and other musical compositions.

Gravesande, Willem Jacob 'S, an eminent Dutch geometrician and natural philosopher, was born at Bois-le-Duc, in 1688. He was bred a civilian, and practised some time at the bar with reputation. In 1715 he visited England, and was elected F.R.S. In 1717 he became Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Leyden, where he taught the Newtonian system. He died in 1742.

Gravina, Giovanni Vincenzo, a celebrated jurist and littérateur, was born in Calabria, in 1664; became Professor of Civil and Canon Law at Rome; was one of the founders of the Arcadian Academy, and the early protector of Metastasio; and died in 1718. His works are numerous; and the principal one, 'Origines Juris Civilis,' is a very learned and luminous treatise on Roman jurisprudence.

Gray, David, a young Scottish poet, was born on the banks of the Luggie, not far from Glasgow, in 1838. His parents were poor handloom-weavers. He was educated at the parish school of Kirkintilloch, displayed a precocious intelligence, and was intended for the ministry of the Free Church. After studying at Glasgow University, he renounced theology, and indulged in writing verses, some of which appeared in the 'Glasgow Citizen.' Bent on a literary life, and possessed with a strange confidence in himself as a born poet, he sought aid of various men of letters towards getting his poem published; and in May, 1860, he came to London, about the same time with his friend, Robert Buchanan. Among those who showed him kindness and gave him wise counsel were Mr. Sydney Dobell and Mr. Monckton Milnes (Lord Houghton). Illness soon compelled him

to return home. It was hopeless consumption; and after much suffering, especially from the disappointment of his high hopes, he died in his father's house, December 3, 1861. One specimen page of his poem in print had reached him the day before. He was buried in the Auld Isle burying-ground, near Merkland, his favourite place of resort. The few productions of his fine genius appeared under the title of 'The Luggie and other Poems,' in 1862, with a memoir by his friend Hedderwick and a notice by R. M. Milnes, M.P. In 1865 a granite monument was erected over his grave by public subscription, the inscription being written by Lord Houghton. The father of the young poet soon followed him to the tomb.

Gray, Stephen, a gentleman connected with the Charter House, who, early in the 18th century, distinguished himself as an experimental philosopher. He discovered the method of communicating electricity to bodies not naturally possessing it, by contact or contiguity with electric; and he projected a kind of luminous orrery, or electrical planetarium; thus leading the way to future discoveries and improvements.

Gray, Thomas, a celebrated English poet, was born in London, in 1716; was educated at Eton, and Peter House, Cambridge; and entered the Inner Temple with a view of studying for the bar. Becoming intimate with Horace Walpole, he was induced to accompany him in his tour of Europe; but they parted at Reggio, and Gray returned to England in 1741. Here he occupied himself several years in literary schemes, which he admirably commenced, but wanted energy to mature. So slow was he to publish, that it was not until 1747 that his 'Ode on a distant Prospect of Eton College' made its appearance; and it was only in consequence of the printing of a surreptitious copy, that, in 1751, he published his famous 'Elegy written in a Country Church-yard.' He declined the office of Poet-laureate on Cibber's death, in 1757; and the same year published his odes 'On the Progress of Poesy' and 'The Bard.' In 1768 the Duke of Grafton presented him with the professorship of Modern History at Cambridge. But though Gray published little besides his poems, he was a man of extensive acquirements in natural history, the study of ancient architecture, &c.; his correspondence places him among our best epistolary writers; and some of his posthumous pieces afford proof of his profound and varied erudition. As a poet, he is energetic and harmonious; and his lyrics, though few, have been rarely, if ever, surpassed. Died, 1771. Gray's works have passed through numerous editions; memoirs have been written by Mason, Mitford, and others, and a careful edition of his correspondence with Mason was published by Mr. Mitford in 1853.

Greatorox, Thomas, an eminent musician, was born at North Winfield, Derbyshire, in 1758. He was a pupil of Dr. Cooke; went afterwards to Italy, where he studied vocal music under Santarelli, at Rome; and hav-

ing visited the principal cities of Italy, Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, he returned to England in 1788, and established himself in London as a teacher of music. He harmonised various airs, adapted many of Handel's compositions, and arranged parts for the grand orchestra with great ability. In 1793 he was appointed director of the king's concerts of ancient music, a post which he held till his death. In 1819 he became organist of Westminster Abbey. But he did not devote his attention wholly to music; mathematics, astronomy, botany, and chemistry, each occupied his mind by turns; and he was a fellow of the Royal Society. Died, 1831.

Greaves, John, Orientalist and mathematician, was born at Colmore, Hants, in 1602; educated at Balliol College, Oxford; and chosen Professor of Geometry at Gresham College, in 1630. He next went to Leyden, where he studied the Arabic language under Golius; after which he travelled into the Levant, to purchase manuscripts for Archbishop Laud. He also visited Egypt, and in 1640 returned to England, when he was deprived of his Gresham professorship; but the king gave him the chair of Astronomy at Oxford, which he also lost on the ruin of the royal cause. While in Egypt, he made careful measurements of the principal pyramids, which he gave to the world under the title of 'Pyramidographia;' he also published a work, entitled 'Epochæ Celeberrimæ;' and a 'Dissertation on the Roman Foot and Denarius.' Died, 1652.—His brothers, **Thomas** and **Edward**, were also men of learning; the former, a good Orientalist; the latter, eminent as a physician, and created a baronet by Charles II.

Grechetto, Il. [Castiglione.]

Green, Joseph Henry, F.R.S., D.C.L., the distinguished surgeon, but more distinguished as the disciple and interpreter of Coleridge, was born in 1791. After studying three years in Germany, during which he acquired the fondness for metaphysical speculation which never left him, he chose the medical profession, and was apprenticed to his uncle, Mr. Clive, an eminent surgeon. Having passed the hospitals in 1815, he married, and commenced practice in London, holding the post of demonstrator in Anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital. In the following year he made acquaintance with Tieck, then in London, and went hastily to Berlin to study philosophy under Solger. His friendship with Coleridge had begun as early as 1817, and year by year he grew more fascinated by the influence of that fine thinker and eloquent talker. Till Coleridge's death he was his almost daily companion, and side by side with his arduous professional work went on his enthusiastic study of philosophy with his beloved master. In 1820 Green was appointed surgeon to St. Thomas's, Professor of Anatomy at the College of Surgeons in 1824, and at the Royal Academy in 1825. His extraordinary ability as lecturer is testified by Professor Owen, who was among his hearers.

In 1830 he became Professor of Surgery at King's College, London; was five years later chosen member of the council of the College of Surgeons; was Hunterian orator in 1840 and 1847, and President of the College in 1849 and 1858. Subsequently he was named President of the Council of Medical Education and Registration. But meanwhile, Coleridge having died in 1834, Green, named his literary executor, retired from practice and from his chair at King's College in 1836, and spent the rest of his life in studious seclusion, at The Mount, Hadley. After more than twenty years of preparatory studies, of the widest and most diversified character,—studying Hebrew at sixty, and Sanscrit still later,—‘as he neared seventy years of age,’ says a writer in the *Saturday Review*, ‘with a mind as vigorous as ever, and with an eye still as cloudless as a child’s, he undertook the building of the monument for which he had been so long collecting the materials.’ This work, the product of a life, is entitled ‘Spiritual Philosophy; founded on the Teaching of the late Samuel Taylor Coleridge,’ and was published in November, 1865. Green lived to complete it, but not to see it through the press, and it was edited by his friend Mr. Simon, who prefixed to it a charming memoir of the author. The same ‘serenity of faith and strength’ which characterized the life of this Christian philosopher marked his death, which took place December 13, 1863.

Green, Valentine, a celebrated engraver in mezzotinto, was a native of Warwickshire, and intended for the legal profession; but he left it for the art in which he afterwards excelled. He settled in London in 1766; was keeper of the Royal Institution, and associate of the Royal Academy; and produced many fine engravings from Reynolds, West, the Düsseldorf Gallery, &c. He was also known as the author of a ‘History of Worcester,’ and some other works. Died, 1813.

Greene, Robert, a humorous poet in the reign of Elizabeth, was born at Norwich, or Ipswich, about 1560. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; and after making ‘the grand tour,’ it is said that he took orders. But he disgraced his profession by a life of libertinism, and died of a surfeit, in 1592. He wrote five plays, and various sketches in prose; among which is one with the quaint title of ‘A Groat's Worth of Wit bought with a Million of Repentance.’ A valuable edition of all the poetical works of Greene has been published by Mr. Dyce.

Greene, Dr. Maurice, a musical composer, was a native of London, and brought up in the choir of St. Paul's, of which he became organist in 1718. He was afterwards appointed to the same situation in the Chapel Royal; and, in 1730, was chosen Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge, from which he had previously obtained his musical degree. Besides his anthems, which are much esteemed, he produced several excellent catches, duets, &c. Died, 1755.

Greenfield, William, an Oriental scholar and linguist, was born about 1800. In 1827 his name became known as editor of the ‘Comprehensive Bible,’ and two years later he published the ‘Polymicrian Greek Lexicon to the New Testament.’ He was brought under the notice of the Bible Society by his ‘Defence of the Serampore Mahratta Version of the New Testament’ against the attack made on it by the *Asiatic Journal*, in 1829; and early in the following year he was appointed superintendent of the Editorial Department of the Society. In this post he rendered valuable services by his learning, critical sagacity, and unwearied application to duty. His literary acquirements had been made under great difficulties, while pursuing the occupation of a bookbinder. He died November 5, 1831.

Greenough, Horatio, an American sculptor, was a native of Boston, U.S. He was born in 1803, and after completing his education, went to study sculpture at Rome. He afterwards visited Paris, and then settled at Florence. He executed, under a Government commission, a colossal statue of Washington, and a large group entitled ‘The Rescue.’ He also made many portrait-busts, among them one of Lafayette, and numerous monuments. Died in America at the close of 1852.

Greenville. [*Granville.*]

Grégoire, Henri, Count, Bishop of Blois, a French prelate, distinguished by his love of democracy, no less than by his inflexible integrity and active philanthropy, was born in 1750, near Luneville. In 1789 he was nominated by the clergy of his province a member of the States-general; and in the Constituent Assembly he distinguished himself by the boldness of his opinions in favour of civil and religious liberty. He was among the first of the clergy who swore fidelity to the constitution: but during the Reign of Terror, when the Bishop of Paris abdicated his office, and several of the clergy abjured Christianity, the Bishop of Blois stood forward as the undaunted supporter of the religion of his country. He also opposed the accession of the First Consul to the throne of France; and he, alone, objected to the obsequious address of the Senate to the new sovereign. On the restoration of the Bourbons, he was excluded from the Institute, and deprived of his bishopric. He spent the remainder of his life in retirement, and died at Paris in 1831. As a literary character, the constitutional Bishop of Blois was also distinguished. Among his writings are, ‘*Essai sur l'Amélioration Politique, Physique, et Morale des Juifs*,’ ‘*Mémoires en faveur des Gens de Couleur, ou Sang-mêlés de St. Domingue*,’ ‘*Essai Historique sur les Libertés de l'Eglise Gallicane*,’ ‘*Les Ruines de Port-Royal*,’ &c.

Gregorio, Rosario, a Sicilian historian and archæologist, was born at Palermo in 1753. He entered the church, and became canon of the Cathedral of Palermo; was also Professor of Diplomatics at the university, and held various government offices. He spent his

GREGORY

life chiefly in studious retirement, and aimed at the illustration of the history and antiquities of his native country. He edited collections of Arabic and other early historical writings on Sicily; and wrote an Introduction to the Study of Sicilian Law; Considerations on the History of Sicily, and other works. Died, 1809.

Gregory I., Pope, surnamed the Great, was born of a noble family at Rome, about the year 544. He discovered such abilities as a senator that the Emperor Justinus appointed him prefect of Rome; after which he embraced the monastic life, in a society founded by himself. Pope Pelagius II. sent him as nuncio to Constantinople, and on his return made him apostolical secretary. He was elected successor to that pontiff in 590; and a few years later sent over some monks under the direction of St. Augustine for the purpose of converting the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity. Pope Gregory was pious and charitable, had lofty notions of the papal authority, was a reformer of the clerical discipline, and after his death was canonized. He is, however, accused, but on slight and doubtful evidence, of burning a multitude of the works of ancient authors, lest attention to heathen literature should supersede the monkish and ecclesiastical studies of the age. His works are comprised in 4 vols. Died, 604.

Gregory VII., Pope, first known as the monk **Hildebrand**, of Cluny, was a native of Tuscany. He was the friend and councillor of Leo IX. and the four succeeding Popes, and on the death of Alexander II. was elected to succeed him, 1073. He obtained confirmation of his election from the Emperor Henry IV., and immediately applied himself zealously to reform two of the grossest evils of the church, simony, and the licentiousness of the clergy. In his view, however, marriage no less than concubinage was a sin in them. He menaced the Emperor and the King of France, the latter without effect. In 1074 he assembled a council by which it was forbidden to the prelates to receive investiture of a layman; and this was the first step in the quarrel with the Emperors, which lasted so many years. Henry, disregarding the Papal authority, was summoned to Rome; but he held a diet at Worms, and pronounced the deposition of the Pope. To this Gregory replied by procuring the deposition of the Emperor, and the election of another, Rudolph of Suabia. Henry now promised submission, and in the early winter of 1077 went with his wife and child to Italy. The Pope was at the castle of Canossa, and there, after keeping the penitent King of Germany three days waiting at the gate, he received and gave him absolution. The terms imposed on him were intolerable, and he soon broke them; made war on Rudolph and defeated him; set up a rival Pope in Guibert, Archbishop of Ravenna, with the title of Clement III.; and after several unsuccessful attempts entered Rome in 1084, had himself crowned Emperor by his own Pope, and

besieged Gregory in St. Angelo. The Pope was delivered by Guiscard, and retiring to Salerno, died there in 1085. A haughty, inflexible man, whose aim was to establish the supremacy of the Papacy over not only all churches, but all temporal sovereignties.

Gregory VIII., Antipope. [See **Frangipani, Cencio**.]

Gregory IX., Pope, **Ugolino**, was a native of Campania, and a near relation of Innocent III. He became Bishop of Ostia and Cardinal, and in 1227 succeeded Honorius III. His coronation surpassed in magnificence any which had preceded it, and the ceremony lasted three days. The principal events of his pontificate were the various incidents of his contest with the great Emperor Frederick II., whom he repeatedly excommunicated, absolving his subjects from their allegiance, and proclaiming a crusade against him. In 1229 Gregory levied a tithe on all moveables in England towards the expenses of his war with Frederick. He established a few years later the Inquisition at Toulouse and Carcassonne; excited by his haughty demeanour a revolt at Rome in 1234, and was driven from the city, to which he did not return for three years. St. Anthony of Padua, St. Dominic, and St. Elizabeth were canonized by Gregory IX. Died in 1241, at a very advanced age.

Gregory XIII., Pope, was a native of Bologna, and succeeded Pope Pius V. in 1572. He was deeply versed in the canon and civil law, and had distinguished himself at the Council of Trent. The massacre of St. Bartholomew took place a few months after the accession of this Pope, and was celebrated at Rome by public thanksgivings in the churches, and by illuminations. Yet he was naturally of a gentle spirit, and did not delight in cruelty. It was to him a grand triumph of the church over its enemies. He adorned Rome with many fine buildings and fountains; but his pontificate is chiefly memorable for the reformation of the calendar, which took place under his auspices. The new calendar bears his name. Died, 1585.

Gregory XV., Pope, **Alessandro Ludovisi**, was a native of Bologna, and descended of an ancient family. He was elected to the Papal dignity in 1621, and was the founder of the College of the Propaganda. It was this Pope who, in 1622, canonized Ignatius Loyola, Francis Xavier, and Philip de Neri. He was author of several works, one of which is entitled 'Epistola ad Regem Persarum, Shah Abbas.'

Gregory XVI., Pope, **Mauro Capellari**, was born at Belluno in 1765, and succeeded Pius VIII. in 1831. His reign embraced a period of no ordinary interest and difficulty in the history of the church, and in the relations of the Vatican with the temporal powers of Christendom. Simple in his habits, though narrow in his ideas and timid in his manners, he nevertheless displayed great energy in conducting the affairs of the church; but

GREGORY

incapable of civil government, he displayed a bigoted resistance to the new ideas and practical improvements of the age. Died, 1846.

Gregory Nazianzen, St., Bishop of Constantinople, eminent for his piety, eloquence, and learning, was born in 326, near Nazianzus, in Cappadocia, of which place his father was Bishop. He received an excellent education, studying first in his native country, and afterwards at Alexandria and at Athens, where he formed an acquaintance with St. Basil. On his return home he was ordained; hesitated long between the contemplative and the active life; adhered to the Nicene doctrine, and endeavoured to keep together its persecuted adherents; assisted his father in his pastoral duties, and at length became minister to a small congregation of the Nicene Christians at Constantinople. Distinguishing himself greatly by his fervent eloquence, and no less by his wisdom and moderation, he was made Bishop of Constantinople by Theodosius, in 380. After filling this high and difficult post for one year, he resigned it, and returned to his native place, where he died in 389. He excelled all his contemporaries in pulpit eloquence; and his style has been compared to that of the orators of ancient Greece. Many works of Gregory Nazianzen are extant, and consist of orations, letters, and poems. Uhlmann's interesting monograph on this eminent preacher has been translated into English.

Gregory, Bishop of Neo-Cæsarea, in the 3rd century, was surnamed **Thaumaturgus**, or the Wonder-worker, on account of the miracles which he is said to have performed. The Church flourished under his care until the Decian persecution, in 250, when he thought it prudent to retire for a time. He was a pupil of the celebrated Origen, and appears to have been a man of learning. Died about 265.

Gregory of Nyssa, St., was ordained Bishop of Nyssa, in 372. The zeal he displayed against the Arians excited the resentment of the Emperor Valens, who belonged to that sect, and he was banished; but, on the accession of Gratian, he was restored to his see. He was present at the council of Constantinople in 381, and at another in 394, and died soon afterwards.

Gregory, commonly called **Gregory of Tours**, was born in 554, in Auvergne. He was chosen Bishop of Tours in 573, and died in 595. He was author of a 'History of the Franks,' and is the most ancient of the French historians.

Gregory, James, an eminent mathematician and philosopher, was born at Aberdeen, in 1638. He received his education at the Marischal College of his native place, and published, in 1663, his 'Treatise on Optics,' in which he made known his invention of the reflecting telescope. About 1665 he went to Padua, where he printed a work on the 'Quadrature of the Circle and Hyperbola.' On his return from his travels, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society of London, and appointed

to the mathematical chair at St. Andrew's. In 1674 he removed to Edinburgh, on being appointed to the mathematical professorship; but he held the situation only for a short time, for while showing the satellites of Jupiter to his pupils, in October, 1675, he suddenly became blind, and died a few days after.

Gregory, David, nephew of the preceding, was born at Aberdeen, in 1661, studied at Edinburgh, and became Professor of Mathematics in the university. He was afterwards elected Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, carrying his election against Halley, who was also a candidate. In 1695 he published his 'Catoptrica et Dioptrica Sphericæ Elementa.' His greatest work, entitled 'Astronomiæ Physicæ et Geometricæ Elementa,' was published in 1702. It was afterwards translated into English, in 2 vols. 8vo. Dr. Gregory died while engaged in superintending an edition of Apollonius's Conics, in 1708.

Gregory, James, M.D. and F.R.S., was born at Aberdeen in 1753, and was long one of the brightest ornaments of the university of Edinburgh. He was the author of 'Philosophical and Literary Essays,' 2 vols.; edited 'Cullen's First Lines of the Practice of Physic, with Notes,' 2 vols.; and wrote 'Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ,' 2 vols. Died 1821.

Gregory, John, M.D., physician and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1724, at Aberdeen; studied at Edinburgh and Leyden; became Professor of Philosophy at Aberdeen, and afterwards Professor of Physic at Edinburgh; and was appointed first physician to the King for Scotland. His works are 'A Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man with those of the Animal World,' 'Observations on the Duties and Offices of a Physician,' 'Elements of the Practice of Physic,' and 'A Father's Legacy to his Daughters.' Died, 1773.

Gregory, Olinthus, LL.D., was born at Yaxley in Huntingdonshire, in 1774. He commenced his literary career at the age of 19; and soon attracted notice by his 'Treatise on Astronomy' and the 'Pantologia,' a comprehensive dictionary of the arts and sciences, of which he undertook the general editorship. Through the interest of his friend Dr. Hutton, he was appointed, in 1802, mathematical master at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, where he eventually obtained the professor's chair, filling it with reputation until he was obliged, through ill-health, to resign it in 1838. Besides the works above mentioned, and many others, Dr. Gregory was author of 'Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry,' 'Mathematics for Practical Men,' 'Letters to a Friend, on the Evidences, Doctrines, and Duties of the Christian Religion,' 2 vols., 'Mémorial of Robert Hall,' and 'Mémoires of the Life, Writings, &c., of John Mason Good, M.D.' His original papers and editorial labours, also, on different branches of art and science, were numerous; and from the year 1817 he had the general superintendence of the almanacks pub-

GREY

then known, was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Whig ministry was soon after dismissed; parliament was dissolved; and, on the death of Lord Grey's father, in 1807, he removed to the Upper House. On several occasions, subsequently, negotiations were entered into to promote such a union among the leading men of both parties as should give public confidence and satisfaction, but insuperable difficulties presented themselves. The Perceval administration was succeeded, in 1812, by that of Lord Liverpool; and, on his retirement in 1827, Lord Grey declined to support Mr. Canning, Lord Liverpool's successor. But on the sudden termination of the Wellington administration, in 1830, a fairer field seemed to lie before him; and in obedience to the king's wish, he assumed the reins of government, and had the satisfaction, during his four years of office, to see two of the great measures for which he long contended, triumphantly carried, namely, parliamentary reform and the abolition of slavery. After his retirement from office, he took no part in politics. Died, July 17, 1845, aged 81.

Grey, Lady Elizabeth. [Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV.]

Grey, Lady Jane, whose accomplishments and misfortunes have rendered her an especial object of interest, was the daughter of Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset (afterwards Duke of Suffolk), by the Lady Frances, daughter of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and Mary, younger sister of Henry VIII. She was born in 1537, at Bradgate, her father's seat in Leicestershire; and early in life gave proofs of talents of a superior order. She wrote an incomparable hand, played well on several instruments, and acquired a knowledge of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, as well as of the French and Italian languages. Roger Ascham has given a beautiful and affecting narrative of his interview with her at Bradgate, where he found her reading Plato's *Phædo* in Greek, while the family were amusing themselves in the park. In 1551 her father was created Duke of Suffolk; and at this time Lady Jane Grey was much at court. The ambitious Duke of Northumberland projected a marriage between her and his son, Lord Guilford Dudley, which took place on the 25th of May, 1553. [See **Grey, Lady Catherine.**] Soon after this Edward VI. died, having been prevailed upon, in his last illness, to settle the crown upon the Lady Jane, who reluctantly accepted it, and was proclaimed with great pomp. This gleam of royalty, however, was of short duration; for the pageant reign lasted but nine days. The people were dissatisfied, and the nobility indignant at the presumption of Northumberland, so that Mary soon overcame her enemies, and was not backward in taking ample revenge. The Duke of Northumberland was beheaded, and Lady Jane and her husband were arraigned, convicted of treason, and sent to the Tower. After being confined some time, the council resolved to put them to death. Lord Guilford suffered first, and as he passed her window his

GRIMALDI

lady gave him her last adieu. Immediately afterwards she was executed on the same scaffold; suffering with calm resignation, and a firm attachment to the Protestant religion, Feb. 12, 1554.

Grey, Sir John. [See **Elizabeth**, Queen of Edward IV.]

Grey de Ruthin, Lord. [See **Glendower.**]

Grey, Dr. Richard, a learned English divine, was born in 1693. He was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford. He obtained successively the livings of Kilcote, Leicester, and Hinton, in Northamptonshire; and a prebend in St. Paul's Cathedral. His principal works are, 'Memoria Technica, or a New Method of Artificial Memory,' 'A System of English Ecclesiastical Law,' 'A New and Easy Method of learning Hebrew, without points,' &c. Died, 1771.

Grey, Dr. Zachary, an English divine, well known for his edition of *Hudibras*, published in 1744. He also published 'Notes on Shakespeare,' 2 vols.; and an 'Answer to Neale's History of the Puritans,' in 3 vols. Died, 1766, aged 79.

Griesbach, Johann Jacob, an eminent German theologian and Biblical critic, was born in Hesse Darmstadt in 1745. After a successful course of study at several German universities he visited England, France, and Holland, for the purpose of examining the various manuscripts of the New Testament preserved in the principal libraries, and collecting materials for a new critical edition of the sacred text. The preparation of this work formed the principal labour of his life. In 1773 he became Professor Extraordinary of Theology at the university of Halle, from which he soon after passed to Jena, and in 1780 was named Rector of the University. His New Testament, which appeared in 1774, was at that time the most important of all critical editions, and was received with the highest praise. It excited also much earnest controversy. Griesbach wrote in Latin many learned works of Biblical criticism. Died, 1812.

Griffier, John, known by the appellation of Old Griffier, an eminent painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1658, and died at London in 1718. He succeeded chiefly in landscapes, and painted several views on the Thames. He also etched prints of birds and beasts.—His son **Robert**, called the Younger Griffier, was born in England, and was a good landscape painter, though not equal to his father.

Grimaldi. The Grimaldi family held a high position in Genoa, and many of its members are conspicuous in the history of that republic.—1. **Ranieri Grimaldi** was the first Genoese who conducted the naval forces of the republic beyond the Straits of Gibraltar. In the service of Philip the Fair of France, Grimaldi sailed to Zealand, in 1304, with 16 Genoese galleys and 20 French ships under his command; and defeated and made prisoner the Count Guy of Flanders, who commanded the enemy's fleet of 80 sail.—2. **Antonie**

from an ancient family, one of whose members was Pope Urban V. Louis XVI. intrusted him with a negotiation in Holland, and on his return he formed the plans, offensive and defensive, for the campaign of 1792. The fall of the king interrupted his career, and he retired to private life, devoting himself to literature. He wrote '*Essai Théorique et Pratique sur les Batailles*,' '*Recherches sur la Force de l'Armée Française*,' &c.; and '*Tableau Historique de la Guerre de la Révolution de France*,' 1808, in conjunction with General Servan; of which work only 3 vols. were published, when it was suppressed by order of Buonaparte. Died, 1815.

Grimstone, Sir Harbottle, an eminent English lawyer in the time of Cromwell, was born at Bradfield, in Essex, about 1594. He studied in Lincoln's Inn, and in 1638 became recorder of Colchester, for which place he was also returned to the Long Parliament in 1640. He acted for some time in opposition to the King, but disapproved of the violent measures to which his party had recourse, and after the King's death he went abroad. In 1660 he was chosen Speaker of what was called 'the Healing Parliament,' and he was one of the commissioners who waited on Charles II. at Breda; on whose Restoration he was made Master of the Rolls. He published the '*Reports of Sir George Croke*,' and died Dec. 31, 1683. Grimstone's first wife was Mary, daughter of Sir G. Croke, and his second, Anne Bacon, a niece of Lord Bacon.

Grindal, Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Hensingham, in the parish of St. Bees, in Cumberland, in 1519. He was educated at Cambridge, became chaplain to Bishop Ridley, and went abroad during the reign of Queen Mary. In 1559 he was chosen Master of Pembroke Hall, and the same year preferred to the see of London; in 1570 he was translated to York, and in 1575 to Canterbury. Two years afterwards he was suspended from his archiepiscopal functions, for refusing to obey Queen Elizabeth's order to suppress prophesyings, or associations of the clergy to expound the Scriptures, and he never completely recovered the royal favour. He contributed to Fox's '*Acts and Monuments*,' and founded the celebrated school of St. Bees in Cumberland. He was a man of great learning, piety, and moderation; and an ornament to the church of which he was a prelate. He became blind in his last years, and was on the point of resigning his see, when he died at Croydon, July 6, 1583.

Grocyn, William, a distinguished classical scholar, born at Bristol, in 1442, and educated at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford. He went to Italy to study Greek, and afterwards taught it publicly at Oxford. This was an alarming innovation, and excited much opposition. Grocyn was the friend of Dean Colet, the tutor of Erasmus, and godfather to Lilly the grammarian. A Latin epistle of his to Aldus Manutius is prefixed to Linacre's translation of Proclus de Sphæra. Died, 1519.

Gronov, or Gronovius, Johann Friedrich, a learned critic and philologist, born at Hamburg, in 1611. He studied at Leipsic and Jena; travelled through France, Holland, and England, and became Professor of Belles Lettres at Leyden, where he died in 1671. With extensive knowledge he combined indefatigable industry, a modest opinion of his own merit, and amiable manners. He published a number of the classics, with valuable notes and improved readings; '*Commentarius de Sesterciiis*,' and an edition of Hugo Grotius's work '*De Jure Belli et Pacis*.'

Gronovius, Jacob, son of the preceding, was born at Deventer, in 1645. He was educated entirely under his father, whom he surpassed in learning, though he fell short of him in modesty and liberality. After studying the civil law, he visited England, where he resided some months in both universities; and, on his return to Leyden, published editions of *Macrobius* and *Polybius*. In 1672 he went to France, and from thence to Italy, where the Grand Duke of Tuscany gave him a pension, and obtained for him a professorship at Pisa. This he held two years, and then returned to Leyden, and was appointed to the professorship of Belles Lettres and Geography in that university. His acquirements in criticism and philology were very extensive; he compiled the valuable '*Thesaurus Antiquitatum Græcarum*,' 13 vols. folio; and edited many of the classics. Died, 1716.

Gros, Antoine Jean, Baron, a distinguished French painter, Professor of Painting at the École Royale des Beaux-Arts, was born at Paris, 1771. He was a pupil of David, and his pencil was chiefly devoted to the illustration of subjects from the history of France during the career of Napoleon. His pictures, though coarse, are conspicuous for vigour and facility of execution. His greatest work is the Cupola of St. Geneviève, which he decorated in 1824, and for which he received the title of Baron. His latter years were embittered by the severity of hostile criticism on his works, and he was found drowned in the Seine, near Meudon, in June, 1835.

Grose, Francis, an eminent English antiquary, was born in 1731, at Richmond, in Surrey. His father was a jeweller, and left him a good fortune, which he soon spent, and became adjutant and paymaster in the Hampshire militia. He was remarkable for his wit, humour, and generous disposition, but his imprudence involved him in great difficulties, to clear himself from which he published his '*Views of Antiquities in England and Wales*,' 8 vols. 4to. The success of this work induced him to undertake similar ones for Scotland and Ireland, but while employed in studying Irish antiquities, he died, at Dublin, in 1791. Besides his '*Antiquities*,' he published a '*Treatise on Ancient Armour and Weapons*,' '*Military Antiquities*,' and other works.

Grosseteste, Robert, Bishop of Lincoln, one of the greatest scholars and most energetic

prelates of his age, was born probably about 1175. He studied with great distinction at the universities of Oxford and Paris, and became a teacher at the former. He obtained the patronage of Hugh de Wells, bishop of Lincoln, and after holding several subordinate church appointments, he became bishop of that diocese in 1235. During his episcopate he displayed great earnestness, decision, and courage in the discharge of his ecclesiastical and political duties, maintaining his authority and the liberties of the church alike against Pope and king. A valuable Life of this prelate was published by Dr. Pegge in 1793. Died 1258.

Grotefend, Dr. Georg Friedrich, a distinguished antiquary and classical and Oriental scholar, was born at Münden, in Hanover, studied at Göttingen, and after holding various appointments as a teacher, became the director of the Lyceum at Hanover, which office he held till his death. He was the author of many profound treatises on various branches of philology; but his chief title to fame rests on his being the first to decipher the Persepolitan cuneiform inscriptions, which have proved so fertile in their results in the hands of Botta, Hincks, Layard, Rawlinson, and other eminent scholars. Died 1853.

Grotius, or De Groot, Hugo, an eminent scholar and statesman, was born at Delft, in Holland, in 1583. He was descended from a noble family, received an excellent education, and gave early manifestations of superior talents. In 1599 he commenced his career as advocate; and he was successively appointed historiographer, advocate-general of Holland and Zealand, a member of the states-general, and Envoy to England. Hitherto his life had been marked by splendour, but now it began to be clouded by the part which he took in the Arminian controversy. In 1613 he became syndic, or pensionary of Rotterdam; and, declaring himself on the side of Barneveldt, he supported him, and the cause of the Arminians, by his pen and influence. But he narrowly escaped the fate of Barneveldt, who suffered on the scaffold, and received sentence of imprisonment for life in the fortress of Loevestein. From this, however, at the expiration of eighteen months, which he had employed in writing his celebrated 'Treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion,' he succeeded in escaping. This was effected by his wife, who contrived to have him carried out of the castle in a chest which had been used for the conveyance of books and linen. Grotius at first sought an asylum in France; and it was during his residence there that he composed his great work, 'De Jure Belli et Pacis.' After an absence of twelve years he returned to his native country, relying on the favour of Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange, who had written him a sympathizing letter. But, by the influence of his enemies, he was condemned to perpetual banishment. He passed the remnant of his life in the diplomatic service of Sweden, and died, at Rostock, in 1645. With the talents of

the most able statesman, Hugo Grotius united deep and extensive learning. He was a profound theologian, a distinguished scholar, an acute philosopher, a profound jurist, and an erudite historian. Among his works not mentioned above may be noticed, 'De Antiquitate Reipublicæ Batavice,' a 'History of the Goths,' &c.

Grouchy, Emanuel, Marquis of, marshal of France, and a scion of a noble Norman family, was born at Paris, 1766. In 1789 he was a sub-lieutenant of the royal *gardes du corps*; but embracing the new ideas, he took part in the wars of the Revolution, and gained great distinction, especially in the Alps and La Vendée, where he was named general of division in 1793. The decree which deprived all the nobles of France of military rank fell heavily upon him; but nothing daunted, he joined the army as a private, and his distinguished gallantry soon led to his restoration. Despatched in 1798 to the army of Italy, under the command of Joubert, he planned the abdication of the King of Sardinia, and thus united Piedmont to France. He took a glorious part in the battle of Novi, where he received fourteen wounds, and fell into the enemy's hands. His bravery was no less conspicuous on the fields of Hohenlinden, Eylau, Friedland, Wagram, Moscow, &c.; and he received the marshal's baton from the hands of the Emperor shortly before his abdication. During the Hundred Days he was opposed to the Duke of Angoulême in the south, and made him prisoner. He was then summoned into Belgium, where he played an important part. He had already carried the villages of Fleurus (June 16) and Ligny (June 17), and was marching according to his instructions in pursuit of Blücher, with a body of 30,000 men, when the battle of Waterloo was fought. Not getting instructions in time, he could not take part in the battle, and his absence may in some measure be said to have decided the fortune of the day. After the Restoration his title of marshal remained unacknowledged till 1830. In 1832 he was created a peer. Died, 1847.

Gruber, Johann Gottfried, a distinguished German scholar, was born at Naumburg, in 1774. He was educated at the university of Leipzig, became a Professor in the university of Wittenberg, and afterwards at Halle, where he made the acquaintance of Ersch, then librarian to the university. In 1818 he undertook, in conjunction with Ersch, the editorship of the vast 'Encyclopædia of Arts and Sciences,' now so well known and highly esteemed, but still far from completion. On the death of Ersch, in 1828, Gruber became sole editor of section A to G. He was author of many separate works, among which are, 'Wörterbuch für Aesthetik und Archæologie,' 'Geschichte des menschlichen Geschlechts aus dem Gesichtspunkte der Humanität,' and 'Wielands Leben.' Died. 1851.

Gruter, John, an eminent Dutch philologist, born at Antwerp, in 1560. His mother

GRYPHIUS

was an Englishwoman, and he was educated at the universities of Cambridge and Leyden. He held Professorships at Wittenberg and Heidelberg, but suffered greatly from the wars of that period, losing his valuable library at the sack of Heidelberg. He published editions of many of the Latin classics, but his great work was the 'Corpus Inscriptionum antiquarum totius Orbis Romani,' which appeared in 1601; and was republished, greatly extended, by Grævius, in 1707. Died, near Heidelberg, in 1627.

Gryphius, Andreas, a celebrated German dramatist, was born at Glogau, in 1616. He was called the Cornelle of Germany, and his tragedies acquired great popularity. He also wrote a keen satire on the old comedies of his countrymen, and some smart epigrams. Died, 1664.

Gryphius, Sebastian, a printer in the 16th century, who settled at Lyons, and was distinguished for the beauty of his Greek and Hebrew types. Died, 1556.

Guadet, Marguerite Elie, one of the most distinguished of the Girondists, was born in 1758. He practised as an advocate at Bordeaux, and was chosen Deputy to the Legislative Assembly, in 1791. He joined at first the extreme party of the Jacobins, but sought afterwards to check their excesses, in vain. He was a member of the Convention, and soon after the fall of his party, was arrested, and guillotined at Bordeaux, July, 1794.

Gualo. [See **Henry III.** of England.]

Guarini, Battista, a celebrated Italian poet, born at Ferrara, in 1537. He was Secretary to Alfonso, Duke of Ferrara; next, to Ferdinand de' Medici, Grand-Duke of Tuscany, and, subsequently, to the Duke of Urbino. He was well acquainted with polite literature, wrote several admired poems; but his finest composition is his pastoral drama, entitled 'Il Pastor Fido.' In some respects this poem is considered to rival Tasso's 'Aminta;' and it has passed through a very great number of editions, besides being translated into almost all European languages. Died, 1612.

Guarini, or Guarino, a native of Verona, descended of an illustrious family, and celebrated as the first Italian who taught Greek after the restoration of letters in Europe. Died, 1460.

Guelif, or Guelph (from the Italian *Guelfi* and the German *Welfen*), the name of a celebrated family, which, in the 11th century, was transplanted from Italy to Germany, where it became the ruling race of several countries. The family still continues in the two lines of Brunswick—the royal in England, and the ducal in Germany. The latter is on the point of becoming extinct, its only two representatives being unmarried and sexagenarians. The memory of this ancient name was revived by the foundation, in 1815, of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

Guercino (properly **Gianfrancesco Barbieri**), but surnamed *Guercino* from his squint-

GUERIN

ing) was a celebrated painter, born at Cento, near Bologna, in 1592. He studied under Cremonini and Gennari; but adopted two or three styles in succession, and was most successful, perhaps, in his imitation of Caravaggio. He had a school of painting at Cento attended by many students. His finest work is the great picture of St. Petronilla in the Capitol. One fine specimen of Guercino is in the National Gallery, 'Angels weeping over the dead body of Christ.' The Duke of Mantua conferred on him the honour of knighthood; and several sovereigns endeavoured, in vain, to draw him into their service. He died in 1666, very rich, although he had expended large sums in building chapels, founding hospitals, and other acts of charity and devotion.

Guericke, Otto von, a distinguished experimental philosopher, was born in 1602; studied at Leipsic, Jena, and Leyden; travelled in France and England; and settled at Magdeburg, where he eventually became Burgomaster. He invented the air-pump, and in 1654 made the first public experiments with his machine at the Diet at Ratisbon, before the Emperor Ferdinand III., several Electors, and other estates of the Empire. The pressure of the atmosphere he exhibited by means of two hollow hemispheres of copper and brass, an ell in diameter, fitted closely together, the air contained in the hollow sphere thus formed being exhausted by means of his air pump. Guericke then showed that it took the force of more than thirty horses to separate them. His knowledge of electricity and astronomy was considerable. Died, 1686.

Guérin, Pierre Narcisse, French painter, was born at Paris in 1774. He was a scholar of Regnault, and became one of the most eminent painters of the classical school. Among his most celebrated works were 'Marcus Sextus,' exhibited in 1800; 'the Emperor pardoning the Insurgents at Cairo;' 'Clytemnestra;' 'Cephalus and Aurora;' 'Dido and Aeneas.' Guérin became professor at the School of Fine Arts, baron, and member of the Institute and Legion of Honour. Among his scholars were Géricault, Ary Scheffer, and Eugène Delacroix, who all distinguished themselves as masters in the new Romantic School. Died at Rome, director of the French Academy there, in 1833.

Guérin, Maurice de, a young French poet, was born of a poor but noble family in the south of France, 1810. He was sent to Paris to be educated, and at the close of 1832 went to join Lamennais, in his retirement at La Chesnaye, in Brittany. He remained there about a year, but although he seemed to recognize the noble character, and to believe in the mission of Lamennais, he left comparatively uninfluenced by his teachings, and uninterested in his aims. The problem how to live troubled the next few years of his life, but his marriage to a rich lady, in 1838, promised to set him free from low cares. His health, however, failed, and he died of consumption within a year. His Journal, Letters, and Poems were

published in 1862, and excited much interest, not only in France, but in England and other countries. His principal compositions are the prose poems entitled 'Le Centaure' and 'La Bacchante,' in which with much grace and melody he expresses what he supposes was Greek feeling and thought respecting nature and the world. From childhood he showed a singular and profound susceptibility to the beauties of nature, and a fondness for dreamy speculation. He was of a religious temperament, but seems not to have had latterly any definite belief in Christianity.—His sister, **Eugénie de Guérin**, five years older than himself, was a woman of equally remarkable character. The love of her brother was the predominant element of her life. She was a fervent Catholic, and saw with pain the loosening of her brother's hold on his early beliefs. She kept a Journal, which was intended for his eye, and for no other. It has been published since her death, and has been read with great interest.

Guerrero, Vicente, President of the United Mexican States, was by birth a Creole. At the very commencement of the revolution in Mexico he took arms against the royalists, and never ceased to occupy a prominent position in the affairs of that country. On repeated occasions, from 1819 to 1828, General Guerrero became the rallying point of the liberal or popular party, the Yorkinos, and was repeatedly called into active service in his military capacity. Having been successful in various contests with the aristocratical party, he at length, in 1829, was elected to the presidency. The expedition of Barradas soon gave employment to the new government; and the better to enable the President to meet the exigency, he was invested with extraordinary powers; but after the victory over the Spanish troops, and when the invading expedition was destroyed, Guerrero evinced an unwillingness to relinquish the dictatorship, which became the pretext for another revolution; and Bustamante, the Vice-president, assumed the reins of government. Guerrero, however, was not long idle; in September, 1830, he collected a large force at Valladolid, and established a form of government in opposition to that of Bustamante, and the whole country was agitated by troops in arms. But his career was almost run. In February, 1831, he was taken, and shot.

Guesclin, Bertrand du. [**Duguesclin.**]

Guevara, Luis Velez de las Duenas y, a Spanish dramatist and romance writer, was born in 1674, at Ecija, in Andalusia. He was an advocate, and by his flashes of wit often drew forth peals of laughter from the court. He was a great favourite of Philip IV., who encouraged him to write for the stage. The work which established the fame of Guevara was his 'Diablo Cojuelo,' an admirable romance, which suggested the idea of Le Sage's famous 'Diable Boiteux.' Many of his witty sayings have become proverbs in Spain. Died, 1646.

Guibert, Jacques Antoine Hippolyte,

Count de, a celebrated French tactician, was born at Montauban, in 1743. He studied the military art under his father, with whom he served in the German war; and, in the expedition to Corsica, he was made a colonel, with the cross of St. Louis. On his return to France he published his 'Essai Générale de Tactique,' the principles of which being opposed to Folard's, excited a vehement controversy. He was also the author of some tragedies; historical *loges* of Marshal Catinat, the Chancellor de l'Hôpital, and Frederick the Great; 'Travels in Germany,' and 'Travels in Switzerland.' Died, 1790.

Guibert, Antipope, was Archbishop of Ravenna when the dispute respecting investitures began between Pope Gregory VII. and the Emperor Henry IV.; and after the excommunication of Henry and the election of a rival Emperor, Rudolph, Guibert was elected Pope by a council assembled by the Emperor at Brixen in 1080, and took the title of Clement III. In 1084 he crowned Henry at Rome, and was soon after driven away by Robert Guiscard, who came to the aid of Gregory. He retained the title of Pope through the pontificates of Victor III. and Urban II., but in 1100 was pursued by the troops of Pascal II., and died the same year at Citta di Castello.

Guicciardini, Francesco, an Italian historian, was born at Florence, in 1482. He was bred to the law, and appointed Professor of Jurisprudence in his native city. Politics, however, occupied the rest of his life. In 1512 he was sent ambassador, on the part of the republic, to the Spanish court at Bruges; for his services in which mission he was received with great honour by his countrymen; and Leo X. constituted him advocate of the consistory. In 1518 he was made governor of Modena and Reggio, and next of Parma, where he drove out the French, and confirmed the inhabitants in their obedience. He was afterwards reappointed to the government of Modena and the presidency of the Romagna; and, in 1530, being made governor of Bologna, he assisted at the coronation of Charles V. Guicciardini took a leading part in the political changes at Florence, which led to the restoration of the despotism of the Medici; was a member of the commission of Twelve, and secured the appointment of Cosmo I. in 1537. After a life of great activity, he retired to his villa, and began his great work on the 'History of Italy during his own Time,' which he had nearly completed at the time of his death, in 1540. He was a man of great gravity of temper and demeanour, and displayed much political sagacity and love of justice. He is the greatest of the Italian historians, and writes with the immense advantage of having been a principal actor in the scenes he describes.

Guichard, Karl Gottlieb, Colonel in the service of Frederick the Great, was born at Magdeburg, in 1724. He was brought up to the clerical profession, but gave it up in hope of a professorship in a college. Failing in

GUIDO

this hope, he entered the Dutch army in 1747 as ensign, served in the campaign of that year against the French, and after the peace, in 1748, applied himself to the study of the ancient methods of war. He visited England in 1764, for the purpose of further research in the great libraries, and here finished his book. In the course of the Seven Years' War (1757) he entered the Prussian service as a volunteer, was introduced to Frederick the Great, who highly appreciated his good faculty, rugged sense, and accurate knowledge, and in 1769 had him entered on the army list as 'Major Quintus Icilius.' Guichard was afterwards made colonel. His famous book is entitled '*Mémoires Militaires sur les Grecs et les Romains*,' and first appeared at the Hague in 2 vols. 4to, 1767. It has passed through several editions, and has a special interest as the book 'which taught Gibbon all he ever knew of Ancient War, at least all the teaching he ever had of it, for his renowned *Decline and Fall*.' (Carlyle.) Guichard wrote also '*Mémoires critiques et historiques sur plusieurs points d'Antiquités Militaires*.' Died, at Berlin, 1775.

Guido d'Arezzo. [Aretino.]

Guido Reni, usually called **Guido**, a celebrated Italian painter, was born near Bologna, in 1576. He was first a pupil of Denis Calvart, afterwards of the Caracci, and accompanied Annibale Caracci to Rome, where he studied the works of Raphael and Caravaggio. After twenty years' residence at Rome he settled, about 1622, at Bologna, obtained full employment at high prices, and founded a school. He painted first in the manner of Caravaggio, the bold *naturalist*, but afterwards adopted a style remarkable for its softness and grace, and ultimately its sentimentality. He indulged in gambling, and though he had long a large income, he died in debt. He painted a large number of inferior pictures for dealers for mere bread. His 'Phæbus and the Hours preceded by Aurora,' in the Rospigliosi Palace, is by some considered his finest performance. Among his other works are the 'Crucifixion of St. Peter,' in the Vatican; 'Coronation of the Virgin,' at Bologna; the 'Ecce Homo,' in the Dresden Gallery; and 'Assumption of the Virgin,' at Munich. He painted numerous Magdalens. In the National Gallery are seven of his works. Died, at Bologna, 1642.

Guignes, Joseph de, born at Pontoise, in 1721, was distinguished for his knowledge of the Oriental languages, and obtained the appointment of royal interpreter in 1745. He was afterwards Professor of Syriac at the Collège Royal. He was author of the '*Histoire Générale des Huns, des Turcs, des Moguls, et des autres Tartares Occidentaux*,' 5 vols. 4to, and of many able memoirs contributed to the Academy of Inscriptions, of which he was a member; but was reduced to poverty by the Revolution, and died at Paris, in 1800.

Guildford, Lord. [North, Francis, and Frederick.]

Guillotin, Joseph Ignace, a French

GUISE

physician, who, during the revolution, proposed the use of the guillotine, an instrument made after the fashion of the *maiden*, which was used on the Scottish borders in the 16th century. M. Guillotin practised medicine in Paris many years, and was much respected. He was a member of the National Assembly, where his political principles were marked by moderation; and his introduction of this instrument of death was from a humane motive—that of rendering capital punishment less painful. He was not, as has been reported, the victim of his own contrivance, and was greatly annoyed by its being called by his name. He died, in peaceful retirement, in 1814.

Guiscard, Robert, Duke of Apulia, one of the most celebrated of the Norman adventurers in Italy, joined his brothers there about 1053, and in the following year, with his brother Humphrey, defeated and took prisoner Pope Leo IX. at the battle of Civitella. At the head of a small band he penetrated into Calabria, his aim pillage, his means force or knavery. On the death of Humphrey, in 1067, Robert was accepted as the leader of his countrymen, completed the conquest of Apulia, and obtained from Pope Nicholas II. the title of Duke of Apulia and Calabria. He was joined in 1060 by his younger brother Roger, with whom he quarrelled, but soon made peace, Calabria being divided between them. He made himself master of Tarentum and Otranto, and took Bari in 1071 after a siege of four years. He assisted Roger at the siege of Palermo, of which he retained the sovereignty, giving the rest of Sicily to his brother. In 1074 he was excommunicated by Pope Gregory VII., and again four years later; but in 1080 he was reconciled, and did homage to the Pope for his Duchies. In the following year he engaged in war with the Emperor of the East, and at the same time his subjects revolted. He returned and quickly suppressed the revolt. In 1084 Gregory VII., then besieged in St. Angelo by the Emperor Henry IV., called Robert to his aid. The Emperor did not wait to encounter him, but Rome was, nevertheless, pillaged and partly burnt by the army of Normans and Saracens. He was continuing successfully the war with the Greeks, when he died at Cephalonia in 1085. Robert, by his first wife, was father of Bohemond, Prince of Antioch. One of his daughters was married to Constantine Ducas, son of the Emperor Michael; another to a son of Azzo, Marquis of Este; and a third to Raymond II., Count of Barcelona.

Guise, Francis of Lorraine, Duke of, the most illustrious of his family, three times lieutenant-general of the kingdom, was born in France in 1519. He entered the army, and soon gained, by his generous and affable conduct, the affections of both officers and privates. He distinguished himself at the siege of Boulogne in 1545, where he received a severe wound in the head. In 1552 he was named Lieutenant-General of the three Bishoprics, and successfully defended Metz when besieged

GUISE

by Charles V. with an army of 100,000 men. He commanded the army sent to Italy in 1557; was soon after invested with almost unlimited power as lieutenant-general, and took Calais from the English. He exercised the chief power under Francis II., and with great rigour; discovered and defeated the conspiracy of Amboise; lost some of his influence under Charles IX., and retired, but was recalled by the King of Navarre; by the 'Massacre of Vassy' kindled the civil war of Catholic and Huguenot; took Rouen; contributed to the victory of Dreux; and was again made lieutenant-general of the kingdom. While engaged at the siege of Orleans, he was assassinated, in February, 1563.

Guise, Charles of, usually called the **Cardinal of Lorraine**, was the minister of Francis II. and Charles IX. He was one of the first chiefs of the Catholic 'League,' and though he had some great qualities, he is notorious for his violent and intolerant spirit, and his memory will ever be held in execration for the furious persecution he promoted against the Protestants of France. Born, 1526; died, 1574.

Guise, Henry of Lorraine, Duke of, eldest son of Francis, Duke of Guise, was born in 1550. He bore at first the title of Prince de Joinville. At an early age he distinguished himself in Hungary against the Turks, then returned and took part in the religious wars of his own country, advised the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and murdered the great Admiral Coligny. He placed himself at the head of the 'League,' professedly established to defend the Roman Catholic religion, the king, and the state, against the designs of the Huguenots. This league was formed by his brother the cardinal, in 1576, and the Huguenots were massacred by thousands. Guise became an open rebel; he entered Paris against the king's express order, and put to the sword all who opposed him; and the streets being barricaded to prevent his progress, this fatal day, May 12, 1588, is called in French history 'the day of the barricades.' The king escaped to Blois, and convened the States-general; and the Duke of Guise had the boldness to appear there, and was named lieutenant-general of the kingdom. A forced reconciliation then took place; but it being discovered that Guise had formed a plan to dethrone the king, the latter procured his assassination as he was entering the council chamber, Dec. 23, 1588.

Guise, Henry II. of Lorraine, Duke of, grandson of the preceding, was born in 1614. He is described as prodigal and brave, addicted equally to love and war. After having joined in the rebellion of the Count de Soissons, and received a pardon, he was induced to join the revolted Neapolitans; and, at their head, displayed great gallantry; but he at length fell into the hands of the Spaniards. He made another attempt to conquer Naples, returned to Paris, and was made grand chamberlain of France. Died, 1664.

Guise, Mary of. [See **James V.** of Scotland.]

GURNEY

Guizot, Elisabeth Charlotte Pauline, a French miscellaneous writer, was born at Paris, in 1773. Her father died when she was a child, and her family having been brought to distress by the revolutionary changes, she was induced to attempt authorship, in order to provide for their wants. She produced the novels entitled 'Les Contradictions' and 'La Chapelle d'Ayton'; she also wrote in the public journals; and her articles on manners, the drama, &c., attracted considerable attention. In 1812 she married M. Guizot, the distinguished statesman; and she subsequently acquired literary distinction by her 'L'Ecolier, ou Raoul et Victor,' 4 vols., 'Nouveaux Contes,' and 'Lettres de Famille sur l'Education Domestique.' Died, 1827.

Gulussa. [See **Masinissa**.]

Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester, 1077, was one of the Norman ecclesiastics brought over by William the Conqueror. He was a celebrated architect; and built that part of the Tower of London called the White Tower. He also rebuilt Rochester Cathedral. Died, 1108.

Gunhilda. [See **Hadric**.]

Gunner, John Ernest, Bishop of Drontheim, was born at Christiania, in Norway, in 1718. He founded the Royal Norwegian Society, in the Transactions of which he published several valuable papers on natural history. On account of his zeal for botany, Linnæus gave his name to a plant in his system. He published 'Flora Norvegica,' and died in 1773.

Gunst, Pieter van, Dutch engraver, was born about 1666. He engraved many portraits after Vandyck, Vander Werff, Karel de Moore, and other painters, and a few historical pieces.

Gunter, Edmund, mathematician, was born in Herefordshire, in 1581. He was educated at Westminster School and Christchurch, Oxford. He was promoted to the professorship of Astronomy in Gresham College, which he held till his death. He invented the sector, and the 'famous rule of proportion,' which, in its mechanical form, is styled 'Gunter's scale.' He also discovered the variation of the magnetic needle. His works have been repeatedly published. Died, 1626.

Gurney, John Joseph, a distinguished philanthropist, the brother of Elizabeth Fry, and her companion in her memorable visits to the prisons of Great Britain and the continent, was born at Earlham Hall, Norfolk, Aug. 2, 1788. When four years of age he lost his mother, and his early education was intrusted to his three elder sisters. At a later period he went to Oxford, where he enjoyed many advantages of the university without becoming a member, or subscribing to the Thirty-nine Articles. His preference ultimately became settled in favour of the views and profession of the 'Quakers,' among whom he was born; and consistently with them he lived and died, by no means finding in them any barrier to the fullest and freest association with any other body of Christians, or to a personal friendship with the highest ecclesiastical dignitaries of the

diseases. Mr. Gurney was the author of numerous works which gained him a highly respectable rank in the republic of letters. Among these may be mentioned his 'Notes on Prisons and Prison Discipline,' which was reviewed by Sydney Smith in the 'Edinburgh'; 'Essays on the Evidences, Doctrines, and Practical Operations of Christianity'; 'A Winter in the West Indies,' &c., besides tracts on religious and philanthropical subjects. Died, 1847. 'Memoirs' of his life were published by J. H. Braithwaite, in 1854.

Gurwood, Colonel John, editor of the 'Wellington Despatches,' entered the army as an ensign in the 52nd foot, in 1808, and served in the Peninsula with that regiment till 1812. At the assault of Ciudad Rodrigo, he led the forlorn hope at the lesser breach, and received a wound in the skull from a musket-ball, which affected him for life; and on this occasion he took the governor, General Banier, prisoner, whose sword was presented to him by Lord Wellington. After serving with great credit during the closing campaigns of the war, we find him among the heroes of Waterloo, where he was again severely wounded. He obtained his rank as full colonel in 1811; but he had been placed on the unattached list in 1820. Having filled the post of Private Secretary to Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, he undertook the grateful office of editing the 'Wellington Despatches,' in connection with which his name will be handed down to posterity. In order to testify the high opinion the duke had of his services, he appointed him deputy-lieutenant of the Tower of London. The publication of the 'Wellington Despatches' had not long been concluded when the health of the gallant soldier gave way, and he put an end to his life in a fit of temporary insanity, at Brighton, Dec. 25, 1845.

Gustavus I., called **Gustavus Vasa**, King of Sweden, was son of Eric Vasa, Duke of Gripsholm, a descendant of the royal family, and was born in 1490. Having formed the project of delivering his country from the yoke of Denmark, he was seized and imprisoned by Christian II. But he escaped, and notwithstanding great perils he reached Dalecarlia; gradually roused the peasants against the foreign despot, took Upsal and other towns in 1521, and received the title of regent from the states. In 1523 he was proclaimed king, took Stockholm, and expelled Christian. He did not at first, however, accept the title of king, and was not crowned till 1528. In a national council the following year he procured the abolition of the Catholic religion in Sweden, and established Protestantism. In 1544 the kingdom was declared hereditary in his family. He was an able ruler, and exercised almost absolute authority; rendering very great services to his country, in its legislation, its manners, its education, and its commerce. At his death, in 1560, he left his country at peace, the treasury full, with a fine fleet, and the frontier towns fortified.

Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, was the grandson of Gustavus Vasa, and was born in 1594. He succeeded his father, Charles IX., in 1611, and continued the war with Denmark, Russia, and Poland. He selected Axel Oxenstiern for his chief minister, and by his counsel restored the nobles to the rights and privileges of which they had been deprived, and thus attached them to his interests. He concluded peace with Denmark in 1613 on advantageous terms; was crowned in 1617; married, in 1620, Eleanor, daughter of the Elector of Brandenburg, who became the mother of the celebrated Christina, his successor on the throne; acquired subsequently great part of Livonia, and successfully fought against Sigismund, King of Poland, who claimed the crown of Sweden. Loved by the Protestants of Germany, and urged by France; prompted, too, by his own earnest regard for the Protestant faith, and his sorrowful indignation at the cruel persecution under which the Protestants were suffering, he marched, in 1630, to their aid, with a small force of 8,000 men, which was afterwards augmented by a body of English troops under the Duke of Hamilton. From the Isle of Rugen, of which he first made himself master, he advanced from point to point in Pomerania and Mecklenburg, victorious at every step. He took eleven fortified towns in eight months. At length the Emperor sent his great general Tilly to oppose him, and Gustavus won a memorable victory over him at Leipsic, on the 7th September, 1631. Saxony heartily supported Gustavus, who soon after took Mentz, and in April, 1632, defeated Tilly again at the passage of the Lech. The Emperor, alarmed by the invasion of Bohemia, made Wallenstein commander-in-chief; who recovered Bohemia, and after holding a strong position near Nürnberg for many weeks, met Gustavus on the field of Lützen on the 6th of November, 1632. Victory was with the Swedes, but their heroic leader fell in the fight, not without suspicion of assassination. Gustavus Adolphus was one of the noblest men, and one of the greatest military commanders of modern times. He was great, also, as a ruler and administrator, and did not allow war to exclude commerce and the internal regulation of his states from his earnest attention. There is a recent English Life of Gustavus Adolphus, by B. Chapman.

Gustavus III., King of Sweden, was the son of Adolphus Frederick and Louisa Ulrica, sister of Frederick II., King of Prussia. He was born in 1746, and succeeded his father in 1771. The kingdom was in a state of distraction and anarchy, and the nobles had monopolized the chief power, and were themselves divided into two hostile parties. Gustavus immediately applied himself to the suppression of these disorders, and by a bloodless revolution completely succeeded. A new constitution was introduced and accepted, and the King became supreme. The amendment of the laws next engaged his attention. He abolished the

practice of torture, and introduced other good regulations in the administration of justice. He also formed a college of commerce, and reformed his army and navy. In 1788 he was involved in a war with Russia and Denmark. Gustavus headed his army himself, and stormed the defences of Frederickshall, where he took and destroyed a great number of vessels. In 1789 the King, harassed by the opposition of some of the nobles, arrested the leading men, and compelled their acceptance of a measure which extended his authority considerably. On the breaking out of the French revolution, a coalition was formed between the northern powers and Spain, by which it was agreed that Gustavus should march against France at the head of a considerable army; but while preparations were making, he was shot at a masquerade by Ankarstroem, a disbanded officer of the army, March 15, 1792, and died on the 29th.

Gustavus IV., King of Sweden, son of Gustavus III., was born in 1778, and ascended the throne when his father fell by the hand of an assassin, March 29, 1792. When the Duke of Enghien was seized, and, after a mock trial, shot, by the orders of Napoleon, Gustavus vowed eternal hostility to the French emperor. He ordered his ambassador to leave Paris, dismissed the French ambassador from Sweden, and returned to the King of Prussia the order of the Black Eagle, with which Napoleon had been invested, nobly saying, 'That he never could, according to the laws of knighthood, consent to be brother companion of an assassin.' His hostile proceedings, however, became at last so pregnant with danger to his country, that a council of state entreated him to make peace. This he refused to do; a revolution in Sweden was the consequence; Gustavus was imprisoned, and he afterwards signed his abdication. His uncle, the Duke of Sudermania, was then raised to the throne by the title of Charles XIII., and Christian Augustus, of Holstein Augustenburg, was invested with the title of prince royal of Sweden, or heir-apparent. This prince dying soon after, the succession was transferred to Marshal Bernadotte, who in 1818 ascended the Swedish throne as Charles John XIV. After his abdication, Gustavus was a mere wanderer upon the face of Europe, sometimes bearing the designation of Count Gottorp, sometimes that of the Duke of Holstein, and again the more humble one of Gustavson. He was in England, at Hartwell, with Louis XVIII. His latter years were spent in poverty. Died at St. Gall, 1837.

Gutch, John, an antiquarian writer, who was registrar of the university of Oxford, rector of St. Clement's, and chaplain of All Souls' College. He published '*Collectanea Curiosa*,' from the MSS. of Archbishop Sancroft, 2 vols.; '*The History and Antiquities of the Colleges*,' &c., from MSS. in the Bodleian Library, written by Anthony à Wood; '*The Antiquities and Annals of the University*,' &c. Died 1831, aged 86.

Gutenberg, John or Henne, inventor of

printing with moveable types, was born at or near Mentz about 1400. He was of a noble family, and was compelled, probably by civil dissensions, to retire to Strasburg about 1424. He appears to have lived there for twenty years, and it is pretty certain that his great invention was perfected before his return to Mentz in 1443. Harassed by lawsuits and pecuniary difficulties, he entered in 1450 into a kind of partnership with John Fust, a rich goldsmith of Mentz, which was dissolved five years later, Fust thenceforth carrying on the business with Schöffer. Gutenberg is said to have established another press, and went on printing. In 1466 he was received among the courtiers of the Elector of Mentz, and died in 1468. A festival was held at Mentz in 1837 on occasion of the erection there of a fine statue of Gutenberg. [See **Koster**.]

Guthran. [See **Alfred the Great**.]

Gutzlaff, Dr. **Charles**, the well-known Chinese scholar, traveller, and missionary, was a native of Stettin, in Prussia, in 1803. In early life he was remarkable for an ardent love of learning, joined to an adventurous spirit; and having resolved to devote himself to missionary labour in foreign parts, he volunteered to go to the Dutch settlements in the East, under the auspices of the 'Netherlands Missionary Society.' Before proceeding thither he came to England, where his acquaintance with Dr. Morrison, then on a visit to this country after a long residence in China, gave him a strong bias towards China as his field of labour. In 1823 he proceeded to Singapore; and before he had been there two years, he was able to converse fluently in five Eastern languages, and to read and write as many more. In August, 1828, in company with Mr. Tomlin, an English missionary, Dr. Gutzlaff set out to visit the kingdom of Siam. They remained for six months at Bangkok. Early in 1830 he returned alone to Siam, and in the spring of the following year made his first voyage to China. At Bangkok he became naturalized as a subject of the celestial empire, by adoption into a particular clan or family. Having assumed a Chinese name and the Chinese dress, and conforming to their customs, he visited a large tract of the coast without any molestation. After a six months' voyage he reached Macao safely, in December, 1831, where he was welcomed by his friend Dr. Morrison. In February of the following year he was appointed surgeon and interpreter to an expedition sent out by the East India Company to survey the coasts, and obtain information as to the ports where commerce might be established. They returned to Macao early in September. In little more than a month he started on a third voyage, as far as Tientsin and Mantchou Tartary. Of these voyages he published, in 1834, an account entitled '*A Journal of Three Voyages along the Coast of China, in 1831, 1832, and 1833*.' He afterwards published two other works,—'*A History of China*,' and '*China Opened*,' the last of which contains the

most comprehensive account up to that time given in English popular literature of the topography, history, customs, laws, and literature of the Celestial Empire. In 1834 Gutzlaff was appointed interpreter to the British Superintendency, and subsequently secretary to the plenipotentiary, secretary to the government of Hong Kong, and superintendent of trade in China, which offices he held at the time of his death. In 1849 he revisited Europe, after nearly twenty-seven years' absence, but returned to his post at Victoria in the following year, and was actively engaged there until a fortnight before his death, which took place in 1851.

Guy of Lusignan, having married Sybilla, daughter of Amaury I., King of Jerusalem, succeeded Baldwin V., in 1186. He had a rival in Raymond, Count of Tripoli. In the great battle of Tiberias, which lasted three days, Guy was defeated and made prisoner by Saladin. Jerusalem was soon after taken by the Saracens, and Guy was set free. He began the siege of Acre in 1189, and to aid him the third crusade was undertaken. He subsequently renounced his title, and received the sovereignty of Cyprus at the hands of Richard I. of England. Died, 1194.

Guy, Thomas, the bookseller and founder of Guy's Hospital, was the son of a lighterman of Horselydown, and born in 1644. He was brought up to the business of a bookseller, and had a lucrative trade in the importation of Bibles from Holland, till this trade was stopped by government seizures and prosecutions, as a violation of the monopoly granted to the king's printer, and he afterwards contracted with the university of Oxford for an assignment of their privilege. There is no evidence for the statement commonly made that his principal gains arose from the disreputable purchase of seamen's prize tickets, and jobbing in South Sea stock. By his large trade and fortunate investments in Government Securities, aided too by his penurious habits, he amassed a fortune of nearly half a million sterling, of which he spent about £200,000 in building and endowing the Hospital in Southwark, which bears his name. He also erected almshouses at Tamworth, and made bequests to Christ's Hospital and various other charities; besides leaving £80,000 to be divided among those who could prove any degree of relationship to him. Thomas Guy entered parliament in 1694 as member for Tamworth, and continued to sit till 1707. He was an earnest advocate for liberty and popular rights. Died in 1724, aged 80.

Guyon, Jeanne Marie Bouvier de la Mothe, a French religious enthusiast, was born at Montargis in 1648, and became a widow with three children at the age of 28. Having a strong predilection for a kind of mystical devotion, she relinquished the care of her children to others, and gave up a part of her fortune for their maintenance, while she professed to be wholly guided by 'divine impulses,' thereby implying a complete renun-

ciation of self, the silence of the soul, and the annihilation of all earthly cares and emotions, a condition which has since obtained the name of *Quietism*. Believing that heaven destined her for an extraordinary mission, she wandered from place to place for several years, preaching her doctrines and making converts; till her fame reaching Paris, and calumny having been busy with her character, she was, by the King's order, shut up in a convent. Through the intercession of Madame de Maintenon, however, she soon obtained her liberty; and such were the attractions of her eloquence, and the tenderness and fervour of her piety, that she not only made proselytes of many ladies of the court, but enlisted the illustrious Fénelon in her cause. Her doctrines and conduct at length excited the resentment of Bossuet and other rigid ecclesiastics, and she was compelled to sign a recantation. But again pursuing the same career in Paris, she was confined in the Bastille. On being liberated, in 1702, she retired to Blois, and there passed the remainder of her life in private. Her works, which are very voluminous, are now little known. Many of her '*Cantiques Spirituels*' were translated by the poet Cowper, who warmly admired them. Her biography, partly written by herself, possesses deep interest for all who can enter with sympathy into the history of a mind. It was translated by Cowper, but his translation was not published. Died, 1717. There is a recent work entitled '*The Life and Opinions of Madame Guyon*,' by T. C. Upham.

Guyton de Morveau, Louis Bernard, an eminent French chemist, was the son of a lawyer at Dijon, where he was born in 1737. He was bred to the bar, and became advocate-general to the parliament of his native city; but he applied himself chiefly to natural philosophy and chemistry, in which latter science he made many discoveries. In 1777 he was appointed to examine the coal mines of Burgundy, and, in the course of his inquiries, he discovered a rich lead mine. Soon after this he was engaged in writing the articles on chemistry in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*; in 1782 he published his new chemical nomenclature, paid great attention for a time to aerostation, and by various discoveries promoted the advance of science. He figured among the earliest and most violent of the revolutionists; became successively a member of the Legislative Assembly, the Convention, the Committee of Public Safety, and the Council of Five Hundred; was made a member of the Legion of Honour and a baron of the Empire by Buonaparte; and was director of the Polytechnic School and administrator of the Mint. Besides his share in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, he was one of the principal editors of the *Annals of Chemistry*, and wrote other chemical works. Died, 1816.

Gwilt, Joseph, an eminent English architect and writer on architecture, was born in London in 1784. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and after spending two years in the office of his father, who was an architect,

he became a student of the Royal Academy in 1801. In 1816 he visited Italy, and on his return published his '*Notitia Architectonica Italiana*,' containing short notices of the buildings and architects of Italy, with dates and useful tables. The work by which he is best known is the great '*Encyclopædia of Architecture, Historical, Theoretical, and Practical*.' It first appeared in 1842, and a fifth edition appeared in 1867, edited by Mr. Wyatt Papworth. Among his other works are '*A Treatise on the Equilibrium of Arches*;' '*Sciography, or Examples of Shadows*;' a translation of the '*Architecture of Vitruvius*;' '*Rudiments of Architecture*;' an edition of Sir W. Chambers's '*Treatises on the Decorative Part of Civil Architecture*;' and an edition of Nicholson's '*Principles of Architecture*.' He contributed all the articles on architecture and music to Brande's '*Dictionary of Literature, Science, and Art*,' and the treatise on music to the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*. His principal work as practical architect was Markree Castle, near Sligo. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries from 1816, and a member of the Royal Astronomical Society from 1833; and he was appointed architect or surveyor to several companies. He spent the last years of his life at Henley-on-Thames, and there died, September 14, 1863.

Gwilym, David ap, a British bard, known by the name of David of Glamorgan, and styled the Welsh Ovid, was born in 1340, in the county of Cardigan. He was one of the itinerant bards, and became steward and tutor in the family of Ivor Hael, in which situation he died, in 1400. His poems were published in 1792, and are said, by those who profess to be judges, to be unsurpassed by any of his bardic successors.

Gwinne, Matthew, Gresham Professor of Medicine, was of Welsh descent, but was born in London. After taking his degrees at Oxford, he commenced practice there; but on the settlement of Gresham College, he was chosen Professor of Medicine, and in 1606 appointed physician to the Tower. Dr. Gwinne seems to have practised the courtier's art pretty well;

for knowing the antipathy James I. had to tobacco, he took occasion, when the king visited Oxford, to make an oration against it. He also wrote a comedy called '*Vertumnus*,' which was performed before the king at St. John's College. His other works consist of '*Orations*,' '*Letters on Chemical and Magical Secrets*,' &c. Died, 1627.

Gwynne, Nell, the celebrated mistress of Charles II., was born about 1640. She was of low origin, and became an actress in the king's company at Drury Lane soon after its opening in 1663. She became known to Charles, and by her beauty, lively wit, and generous disposition, not only retained his favour till his death, but made herself the most popular of all his mistresses. Her first son by him, born in 1670, was created Duke of St. Albans. Nell received immense sums of money from the king, and had a house near the court, but she never interfered in affairs of state. She appears to have quitted the stage in 1672. Charles loved her to the last, and his dying words were—'*Let not poor Nelly starve*.' She died in 1691, and was buried with much pomp in the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields: Dr. Tenison, then vicar (afterwards archbishop of Canterbury), preaching her funeral sermon. A portrait of her, by Lely, is in the National Collection.

Gylippus, a Spartan commander, was the son of Cleandridas, councillor and fellow-exile of the young king Pleistoanax. He was appointed to the command of the expedition, sent B.C. 414, to aid the Syracusans against the Athenians under Nicias. With the aid of reinforcements drawn from various Sicilian towns, and by the skill of his operations, he completely defeated the Athenians and captured their commanders, Nicias and Demosthenes, besides about 7,000 other prisoners, whom he treated with extraordinary cruelty. After the capitulation of Athens to Lysander, B.C. 404, Gylippus is said to have been charged with the care of the treasure taken there; and having embezzled part of it, was detected and banished, and killed himself by abstaining from food.

H

Haas, Wilhelm, a type-founder, born at Basel, in 1741, who improved the art of printing by the invention of a balance-press, &c. Died, 1800.

Habington, Thomas, a gentleman of fortune at Henlip, in Worcestershire, who was implicated in various treasonable practices, but who had the good fortune, though detected, to escape their full penal consequences. He was found guilty of engaging in a conspiracy to release Mary, Queen of Scots, for which he was imprisoned six years; and he was afterwards convicted of concealing some of the agents in

the Gunpowder-plot, and received sentence of death; but obtained a pardon, owing, as some assert, to his having been the godson of Queen Elizabeth; though, more probably, to the circumstance of his daughter being the wife of Lord Montague, and the supposed writer of the mysterious letter that led to the discovery of the plot. He was, however, restrained from leaving Worcestershire, and employed the rest of his life in collecting the topographical materials which formed the foundation of Dr. Nash's history of that county. Born, 1660; died, 1647.

Habington, William, poet and historian, son of the preceding, was born at Henlip, Worcestershire, in 1605. He was educated at St. Omer's and Paris; married the daughter of the first Lord Powis; and published a volume of poems, under the title of 'Castara;' which, according to the judgment of modern critics, possess much fancy, elegance, and pure moral feeling. His other works are 'The Queen of Arragon,' a tragi-comedy; 'Observations upon History;' and 'A History of Edward IV.' Died, 1645.

Hachette, Jean Nicolas Pierre, French mathematician, was born at Mezières in 1769. He assisted Monge and Guyton de Morveau in the establishment of the École Polytechnique, in which he was named Professor of Geometry in 1795. After the restoration of Louis XVIII. he was deprived of his chair, and was prevented by the Government from entering the Academy of Sciences; to which he only obtained admission in 1830. Among his works are—'Traité Élémentaire des Machines;' 'Éléments de Géométrie;' besides numerous memoirs communicated to the Institute and other learned bodies. Fresnel and Arago were scholars of Hachette. Died at Paris, 1834.

Hackert, Philipp, German painter, was born at Prenzlau in 1737. After acquiring some skill in painting, he went to Italy, his brother Johann accompanying him. He gained a great reputation by his landscapes, and was employed by Catherine of Russia, and Pope Pius VI. In 1782 he settled at Naples, and soon after was appointed principal painter to the king, Ferdinand IV., who made a familiar friend of him. Among his works are a series of large pictures of a naval victory of the Russians, views of the seaports of Naples and Sicily, and numerous Italian landscapes. Hackert's Life was written by Goethe, who praised his fidelity to nature. Died at Florence, 1807.

Hacket, Dr. John, bishop of Lichfield, was born in 1592, received his education at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge; and became chaplain to James I. This appointment soon led to other church preferment. In 1623 he was presented to a stall in Lincoln cathedral, and shortly after, to the rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn, with that of Cheam, in Surrey. In 1631 he was made archdeacon of Bedford; and in 1641 he exchanged his prebend at Lincoln for a residentiaryship at St. Paul's. At the Restoration he was made bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; and in that situation he exhibited a degree of munificence worthy of his station, by expending 20,000*l.* in repairing his cathedral, and by being a liberal benefactor to the college of which he had been a member. He was author of the 'Life of Archbishop Williams,' &c. The Life of Williams is of great interest, and even historical importance; written in a quaint and learned style, half made up of quotations, like Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy; and giving a vivid picture of the general character and position of

the learned divines of the Church of England during the first half of the 17th century, and many curious glimpses of the court and the times. Died, 1670.

Hace V. [See **Alexander III.**, king of Scotland.]

Hace VIII. [See **Margaret**, Queen of Norway.]

Hacquet, Balthasar, an eminent naturalist, born at Conquet, in Brittany, in 1740. After making a scientific tour, he settled at Laybach, in Carniola; became Professor of Surgery at the Lyceum there; and in 1788 professor at Lemberg, and a member of the council of mines at Vienna. He produced several works illustrative of the natural history and state of the countries he explored; and died in 1815.

Haddon, Walter, an eminent English lawyer, who, on the deprivation of Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, of the mastership of Trinity Hall, was selected to fill the vacant situation. He was afterwards President of Magdalen College, Oxford; but during the reign of Mary he was compelled to seek obscurity. Under Elizabeth he became judge of the Prerogative Court; and he was one of the three commissioners who met at Bruges in 1566, to arrange a treaty of commerce between England and the Netherlands. He was otherwise much employed for the government; particularly in translating into Latin the celebrated code, 'Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum;' and he wrote various poems and treatises in Latin, the purity and elegance of which are highly commended. Died, 1672.

Hadley, John, an English natural philosopher, who lived in the early part of the 18th century. He obtained the reputation of having invented the quadrant which bears his name, the honour of which, however, belongs of right to Sir Isaac Newton and Thomas Godfrey, an American mathematician, who separately made the invention about the same time. [See **Godfrey**.] Hadley invented a five-feet reflecting telescope; was vice-president of the Royal Society; and contributed several papers to the Philosophical Transactions. Died, 1744.

Hadrian. [See **Theodore**, Archbishop of Canterbury.]

Hadrianus, Publius Ælius, Roman Emperor, born A.D. 76. His father, who was cousin to Trajan, died when he was 10 years old, and left him in the guardianship of his illustrious kinsman. He married Sabina, the heiress of Trajan, whom he accompanied in his expeditions, and became successively Prefect, Governor of Pannonia, and Consul. On the death of Trajan, in 117, he assumed the government, made peace with the Persians and the Sarmatians, and remitted the arrears of taxes due to the treasury. He spent the remaining eighteen years of his reign in travelling through the various provinces of the empire. In 120 he visited Gaul, and thence passed over to Britain, where he built the great wall, 80 miles in length, from the mouth of the Tyne

to Solway Frith, to secure the Roman provinces from the incursions of the Caledonians. He next travelled into Africa and Asia, and, on his return, was initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries at Athens, where he lived for three years. In 132 the Jews, irritated by the building of a temple of Jupiter on the site of the holy city, began a war which they carried on with fierce determination for nearly four years. It is said that 580,000 persons perished in this war. After several years of ill health, which had its natural bad effects on his temper, Hadrianus died at Baize, in 138, aged 68. The code of laws entitled the Perpetual Edict, was published in the reign of this Emperor. He was on the whole a just and wise ruler, favoured literature and the arts, and especially distinguished himself by the great architectural works which he executed or projected at Rome, Athens, and many other cities which he visited. He adopted Antoninus Pius as his successor.

Haen, Anthony de, or Van Haen, a celebrated physician, was born at Leyden, where he studied under Boerhaave. He first settled as a physician at the Hague; but, after twenty years' residence, he removed to Vienna, where he obtained a Professorship, and died in 1776.

Hafiz, or Hafez, Mohammed Shems-eddin, the most popular of the Persian poets, was born at Shiraz, and flourished in the 14th century. Like Anacreon, his verse is dedicated to love and wine. The complete collection of his odes is entitled the 'Divan'; they have been the subject of numerous commentaries, and it is a standing controversy whether they are to be interpreted literally or allegorically. Some of the odes were translated into English by Sir W. Jones and others, and the whole collection has been translated into German. Hafiz died about 1389; and his countrymen erected a monument to his memory, which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1825.

Hagedorn, Friedrich, a German poet, was born at Hamburg, in 1708. He was educated in the college of his native city; came to London in the suite of the Danish Ambassador; and, in 1733, was appointed Secretary to the English factory at Hamburg. He was author of Fables, Songs, Tales, and Moral Poems; in all of which there is considerable originality, and many of them are extremely graceful. Died, 1754.

Hahnemann, Samuel, inventor of Homœopathy, was born at Meissen, in Saxony, in 1755. Educated at the high school of his native town, he studied successively at Leipsic, Vienna, and Erlangen, where his zeal in the pursuit of knowledge procured him the regard of all his teachers; and having taken his degree of M.D., he was appointed, in 1781, District Physician at Gomers, near Magdeburg, where he relieved his professional labours by the study of chemistry and mineralogy. In 1784 he removed to Dresden, where he gained a high reputation; but struck with the great uncertainty of the healing art, he retired from practice, and devoted himself exclusively to chemistry

and literary occupations. While thus employed, he lighted on the so-called law of 'similia similibus curantur,' and, in 1796, he announced it to the medical world, and his whole time was now spent in testing his principles by practice and in making known the results in various publications. In 1813 he removed to Leipsic as Magister Legens; but the persecutions of the apothecaries drove him thence to Cothen, where the Duke of Anhalt-Cothen offered him an asylum in 1820. Here he remained for fifteen years, extending his fame and practice; but in 1835, having married a French lady when in his 80th year, he removed with her to Paris, where he remained in the active exercise of his profession, and surrounded by numerous disciples from all parts of the world, till his decease, which took place in 1843. His chief works are the 'Organon of the Healing Art,' published in 1810; and 'Chronic Diseases, their peculiar Nature and Homœopathic Cure,' published in 1828.

Halles, Lord. [Dalrymple, Sir David.]

Hakluyt, Richard, historian, was born at Eytton, in Herefordshire, in 1553. He received his education at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he made geography his favourite study, and read lectures on naval history. About 1584 he went to Paris as chaplain to the English Ambassador, and, during his absence, was made Prebendary of Bristol. On his return to England he published several works, particularly a translation from the Spanish of 'Leo's Geographical History of Africa,' and Peter Martyr's 'History of the West Indies.' In 1605 he was promoted to a Prebend of Westminster, and the rectory of Witheringset, in Suffolk. His principal work is a valuable collection of voyages entitled 'The Principal Navigations and Discoveries of the English Nation by Land and by Sea,' in three vols. folio. This work appeared first in one volume in 1589, and was dedicated to the great minister, Sir Francis Walsingham. Hakluyt in compiling it had the assistance of Sir Walter Raleigh. The collection contains, besides the accounts of voyages of discovery, many curious and interesting documents chiefly relating to English commerce. The name of this eminent man is perpetuated in the 'Hakluyt Society,' established in 1846. Died, 1616.

Haldane, Robert, and James Alexander, theologians and philanthropists, were the sons of Captain James Haldane, representative of the old Barons of Gleneagles in Perthshire, who occupied a prominent place in Scottish history. Their mother was sister of Admiral Duncan, Viscount Camperdown. In early life they both entered the navy, and distinguished themselves by gallantry and good conduct. Robert Haldane was midshipman on board the 'Foudroyant,' under Captain Sir John Jervis, in 1781, in the celebrated night action with the 'Pégase,' which was the foundation of Lord St. Vincent's great fame. When yet only 25 years of age, James had risen to the command of one of the East India Com-

pany's ships, in those days manned and armed like ships of war, and often engaged in important service. But influenced doubtless by early impressions received from a pious mother, both brothers left the naval service, and dedicated their time, labour, and wealth to works of piety and usefulness. The first scheme in which Robert Haldane took deep interest was the introduction of Christianity among the natives of India. This was in 1795. He had resolved to go as one of the first missionaries, and sold his estate of Airthrey in order to provide funds for the undertaking. But his designs were for the time frustrated, and the Indian mission proceeded under the direction of Dr. Carey and his coadjutors. Meanwhile James Haldane entered the ministry in Scotland, devoting himself to the same kind of work as Wesley and Whitfield had at an earlier period undertaken in England. He travelled over the whole country, from the Solway Frith to the Orkneys, preaching everywhere to large audiences, and producing much good effect, in spite of violent opposition both from the clergy and magistrates. Robert Haldane died in 1842, in the 79th year of his age. James died in 1851. The Haldanes were authors of several theological works, which had a wide circulation. An interesting memoir of their lives has been published.

Halde, Du. [*Duhalde.*]

Hale, Sir Matthew, an eminent English Judge, was born at Alderley, in Gloucestershire, in 1609; was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford; and removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he studied the law with great diligence, and overcame the loose and dissipated habits in which he had previously indulged. He rose to eminence at the bar, and succeeded in preserving a singular neutrality through the momentous crisis of the civil war. He acted as counsel for Strafford, Laud, Hamilton, and even for Charles himself; yet Cromwell prevailed upon him to become one of the Justices of the Common Bench; but it is said that he never formally acknowledged the authority of Cromwell, and he at length refused to try any more criminal causes. In the parliament which recalled the King he sat for his native county; and, soon after the Restoration, was made Baron of the Exchequer; from which he was advanced to the Chief-Justiceship of the King's Bench. He resigned his office in 1675, and died the following year. He was a learned man, an upright judge, and an exemplary Christian. His belief in witchcraft, avowed on occasion of the trial of two women, whom he sentenced to death; and his preference of personal ease to honest participation in the great political conflict of his age, are symptoms of a certain feebleness of character, and detract somewhat from his otherwise fair fame. His writings are numerous on theological, philosophical, and legal subjects. The principal are, 'The History of the Pleas of the Crown,' 'History of the Common Law,' and 'Contemplations, Moral and Divine,' 3 vols.

8vo. He also wrote various mathematical and philosophical works; and left a valuable collection of manuscripts relating to history and jurisprudence, which are preserved in the library of Lincoln's Inn.

Hales, Alexander of, a celebrated scholastic philosopher, surnamed 'Doctor Irrefragabilis,' flourished in the 13th century. He was brought up in a Franciscan monastery in Gloucestershire, and afterwards studied at Paris, where in 1222 he was created D.D., and a few years later was Professor of Theology. His 'Summa Theologie,' was based on the 'Sententie' of Peter Lombard; but he gave a syllogistic form to the propositions of that work, and has been on that account called, by Tiedemann, the first Schoolman. He was author also of some exegetical works, and perhaps of a Commentary on Aristotle's 'Metaphysics.' Died at Paris, 1245.

Hales, Sir Edward, was a gentleman of Kent, who, after having long concealed his conversion to Popery, publicly acknowledged it after the accession of James II. (1685). In order judiciously to establish the dispensing power claimed by the king, a sham action was brought against Sir E. Hales by one of his servants. In form, it was for the recovery of the penalty which he had incurred by holding a commission in the army without taking the sacrament. His plea in defence was the authority of royal letters-patent. On the demurrer to this plea the question of the dispensing power was argued in the Court of Queen's Bench: preparation having been made by the King for a judgment in support of it by dismissing such of the judges as refused to do his bidding, and appointing others in their place. The prerogative was of course asserted, and, with one permitted exception, unanimously. Hales being Lieutenant of the Tower when the Seven Bishops were imprisoned, treated them churlishly, endeavoured, but vainly, to check the displays of respect and sympathy for them on the part of the soldiers and the people, and demanded fees on their leaving, which they refused. His dismissal from that post was one of the concessions to popular feeling made by the King as the crisis of his fate drew near. He accompanied James in his flight, and was captured and brought back with him. In 1689 he was impeached by the House of Commons as a traitor, and committed to the Tower.

Hales, John, commonly called 'the ever-memorable,' was born at Bath, in 1584. He was Greek Professor at Oxford, and Canon of Windsor. He suffered great hardships in the civil war, and died in 1656. He was a man of learning and skill in argument, and his works were collected after his death, and published under the title of 'Golden Remains of the ever-memorable Mr. John Hales, of Eton College,' 3 vols.

Hales, Stephen, divine and natural philosopher, was born in Kent, in 1677, and educated at Benet College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1703. He invented a machine for

demonstrating the motions of the planets, nearly similar to the orrery; and in 1741 published a new method of ventilation. He contented himself with the rectory of Teddington, near Hampton Court, refusing higher dignities; and was a fellow of the Royal Society and an associate of the French Academy of Sciences. He was indefatigable in his scientific researches, particularly in those which relate to vegetable physiology; and his communications to the Philosophical Transactions were very numerous; besides which he published an important work entitled 'Vegetable Statics,' which was translated into several languages, and several other works. Died in 1761.

Halévy, Jacques Hile Fromental, a celebrated French musical composer, was born at Paris, in 1799. He studied music first at the Conservatoire, and then under Cherubini, and very early attained distinction in his art. He obtained the prize of the Institute, and was sent to finish his education at Rome. His first operas were 'Pygmalion' and 'Phidias,' the latter of which was produced in 1827. His chef-d'œuvre, 'La Juive,' appeared in 1835, and rapidly obtained a European celebrity. Among his other works are—the comic opera, 'L'Eclair,' 'Guido et Ginevra,' 'Val d'Andorre,' 'La Fée aux Roses,' 'The Tempest,' after Shakespeare, &c. Halévy was a member of the Institute, officer of the Legion of Honour, and secretary to the Academy of Music. Died at Nice, March 17, 1862.

Halford, Sir Henry, Bart., M.D., G.C.H., one of the most eminent and successful of modern English physicians, was the son of Dr. John Vaughan, of Leicester, and was educated at Rugby and Oxford. His extraordinary success Sir Henry owed not only to great tact and gentleness, aided by a most gentlemanly appearance and manners, and by fortunate influential connections, but also to his great professional skill, which inspired such confidence, that he attended George III. and Queen Charlotte, George IV., and Queen Victoria. In 1809, he was already so much esteemed by his illustrious patients, that he was created a baronet; and he exchanged his paternal name of Vaughan for that of Halford in 1815, by Act of Parliament, on his inheriting a property. He became President of the College of Physicians in 1824, and filled the office till his death. He published a variety of essays, Latin poems, and some essays on professional subjects. Died March 9, 1844, aged 78.

Halhed, Nathaniel Brassey, Orientalist, was educated at Harrow School, and afterwards became a civil officer in the East India Company's service. He published 'A Code of Gentoo Laws on Ordinations of the Pundits, from a Persian Translation;' 'A Grammar of the Bengalee Language;' and 'A Narrative of the Events which have happened in Bombay and Bengal, relative to the Mahratta Empire, since July, 1777.' After this he returned to England, and obtained a seat in parliament as member for Lymington. He defended the

lunatic prophet Brothers, whose confinement in Bedlam he denounced in parliament as an instance of tyranny and oppression. Born, 1761; died, 1830.

Haliburton, Thomas Chandler, better known under his assumed name of 'Sam Slick,' was born in the colony of Nova Scotia, in 1797. He was brought up to the law, practised as a barrister, and was appointed a judge at Halifax in 1842. He subsequently resigned that office, settled in England, and sat in parliament as member for Launceston. The first of his numerous works, nearly all of which are in the same vein, humorous delineations of character, manners, and dialect, was entitled 'The Clock maker, or Sayings and Doings of Sam Slick of Slickville,' and appeared in 2 vols. in 1837. It was successful, and established his reputation. He soon wrote two additional volumes. His subsequent books are—'The Attaché, or Sam Slick in England;' 'The Old Judge, or Life in a Colony;' 'Sam Slick's Wise Saws and Modern Instances;' 'Nature and Human Nature,' &c. In politics Judge Haliburton was a thoroughgoing Tory, and he indulged in a passionate expression of his Toryism in his 'English in America,' published in 1851. Died at his seat at Isleworth, August 27, 1865.

Halifax, George Saville, Marquis of, an eminent statesman, was born in 1630; contributed to the restoration of Charles II., who made him a Privy Councillor, and rewarded him with a coronet. On the accession of James he was appointed President of the Council, from which he was dismissed for refusing his consent to a repeal of the Test Acts. In the Convention Parliament he was chosen Speaker of the House of Lords, and at the accession of William and Mary was made Lord Privy Seal. His lordship wrote various political tracts, among which is one entitled 'Character of a Trimmer,' a term which sets forth substantially his own political position. He died in 1695.

Halifax, Charles Montagu, Earl of, Prime Minister of England, was born at Horton, in Northamptonshire, in 1661. His father was a younger son of the first Earl of Manchester. He was educated at Westminster School, under Dr. Busby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and early distinguished himself as a wit and a poet. He was at that time the friend of Prior; and, in conjunction with him, wrote a satirical piece on Dryden's 'Hind and Panther.' He probably entered parliament in the reign of James II., joined in the invitation to William of Orange, was a member of the Convention, and of the parliament which succeeded. Appointed a Lord of the Treasury in 1691, he became in April, 1694, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in May, 1697, First Lord of the Treasury. These two offices he held together till nearly the close of 1699; and during his administration he devised the expedient of 'Exchequer Bills,' and superintended a new silver coinage. He was on two occasions of the King's absence appointed a member of the Regency. In 1700 he was raised to the peerage

by the title of Baron Halifax, having shortly before been appointed Auditor of the Exchequer. After the accession of the Tory party to power, he was impeached on charges of fraudulently obtaining grants of money and offices, but the charges were dismissed. Another attempt of a similar nature was made, and also failed. In October, 1714, he was created by George I. Earl of Halifax and Viscount Sunbury, and again made Prime Minister. Halifax was a staunch and able supporter of the Whig party, but ambitious and offensively vain. He was proud to be a patron of literary men, and wrote several poetical pieces, the principal of which is an Epistle addressed to the Earl of Dorset on the Battle of the Boyne. Halifax married, at about the age of 30, the Countess Dowager of Manchester; but died, childless, May 19, 1715.

Hall, Basil, Captain, R.N., a distinguished traveller, the son of Sir James Hall, was born at Edinburgh in 1788. After pursuing his studies at the High School, he entered the navy in 1802, and gradually rose through the minor ranks till he became post-captain in 1817. But though he discharged his official duties with great distinction and success, it is on the field of literature that he reaped his chief honours; for he viewed men and manners with a searching eye, and various interesting works were the result of his eager pursuit of knowledge. Besides contributing papers on scientific subjects to various journals and encyclopædias, Captain Hall wrote 'A Voyage of Discovery to the Western Coast of Corea and the great Loo-Choo Island in the Japan Sea,' which went through many editions; 'Extracts from a Journal written on the Coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico, in the years 1820, 1821, 1822,' 'Travels in North America,' 'Fragments of Voyages and Travels,' 'Schloss Heinfeld, or a Winter in Lower Styria,' &c. His last work was published in 1841, under the title of 'Patchwork,' consisting, as its name implies, of detached papers, recollections of foreign travels, incidents worked up into short tales, and a few essays. Having been seized with insanity, Capt. Hall was placed in the Royal Hospital, Haslar, Portsmouth, where he died in 1844.

Hall, Edward, an old English chronicler, whose works rank with those of Holinshed and Stowe. He was a native of London, and being a lawyer by profession, attained the rank of a judge in the Sheriff's Court. His death took place in 1547. As affording delineations of the manners, dress, and customs of the age, his 'Chronicle,' which Grafton continued, is very curious.

Hall, Sir James, Bart., F.R.S., and F.S.A., Edinburgh, was the eldest son of Sir John Hall, the third baronet of Dunglass, and born was in 1780. He was author of 'An Essay on the Origin, Principles, and History of Gothic Architecture,' and of many papers in the 'Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.' He devoted much time to scientific pursuits, and made some ingenious researches and discoveries in mineralogy and geology, particularly by his ex-

periments in the fusion of stony substances—endeavouring to establish the truth of the Huttonian theory of a central fire, against the Wernerian or aqueous system. Died, at Edinburgh, 1832.

Hall, Joseph, an eminent and learned English prelate. He was born, in 1574, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch; was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge; and became Dean of Worcester. In 1624 he refused the bishopric of Gloucester; but, three years afterwards, he accepted that of Exeter; from which see he was removed, in 1641, to that of Norwich. In a few weeks after his translation he was sent to the Tower, with twelve other prelates, for protesting against any laws passed in parliament during their forced absence from the House. In June, 1642, he obtained his release; but the next year he suffered persecution from the Puritans, who plundered his house, and despoiled the cathedral. His estate also was sequestered; and thus, in his old age, he was reduced to poverty, but he endured it with fortitude, and continued still to preach occasionally. His 'Meditations' are well known; and he is allowed to have been a man of great wit and learning, modesty, and piety. His works gained him the appellation of the 'Christian Seneca.' Died, 1656.

Hall, Marshall, M.D., F.R.S., one of the greatest physiologists of his age, was born at Basford, in Nottinghamshire, in 1790. At the age of 19 he went to Edinburgh University, where he caught the spirit of the society in which he moved, and became an enthusiastic student of science. In 1812 he took his degree, and was soon after appointed house physician to the Royal Infirmary. Quitting Edinburgh in 1814, he visited France and Germany, met Blumenbach at Göttingen, and in the following year began to practise as a physician at Nottingham; whence he removed, in 1826, to London. At Nottingham he held the post of physician to the General Hospital; and there, in 1817, he published his valuable treatise on Diagnosis. He carried on researches and experiments on the loss of blood, investigated the circulation of the blood in the capillaries, and deduced important practical results from his discoveries. But his fame will chiefly rest on his discoveries concerning the nervous system and his establishment of the reflex functions of the spinal cord. His last service to the world was his discovery of a new method of restoring vital action in cases of drowning, now known as the 'Marshall Hall method.' Among his numerous writings are—'Medical Essays' (1824), 'Commentaries on the Diseases of Females' (1826), 'Lectures on the Nervous System' (1836), 'Principles of the Theory and Practice of Medicine' (1837), 'Essays on the Theory of Convulsive Diseases' (1848), &c. Dr. Marshall Hall was a man of high moral and religious character, of strong convictions and warm affections, and entered with eager sympathy into all the interests of humanity. He died at Brighton, August 11, 1867, after a long indomitable struggle with incurable disease. His

remains were buried at Nottingham. A Memoir by his widow appeared in 1861.

Hall, Robert, a celebrated Baptist preacher and theological writer, was born at Arnsby, in Leicestershire, in 1764. His father, who was also a Baptist minister, in 1773 placed him under the instruction of Dr. John Ryland, of Northampton. At 15 he became a student in the Baptist College at Bristol; and at 18 he entered King's College, Aberdeen, where he took the degree of M.A. He was chosen as colleague with Dr. Caleb Evans, in the ministry at Bristol, and adjunct professor in the institution. Here he attained great popularity; but he was obliged to retire, in consequence of symptoms of approaching mental derangement. By judicious treatment, during a long seclusion from the world, his powerful mind regained its former vigour; and, in 1791, he removed to Cambridge, being chosen successor to the celebrated preacher, Robert Robinson. He now appeared as the author of a pamphlet, entitled 'Christianity not inconsistent with the Love of Freedom.' This was shortly after followed by his 'Vindication of the Freedom of the Press,' which passed through several editions. But it was his 'Sermon on Modern Infidelity' that established his fame as a divine. In 1802 Mr. Hall's mind again received a shock, which obliged him to suspend his pulpit labours; and on his recovery he removed to Leicester, where he remained as pastor of the Baptist congregation upwards of twenty years. On the death of Dr. Ryland, in 1826, he succeeded to the presidency of the Bristol Academy, and the pastorate of Broadmead Chapel; and there he continued till his death, which took place in 1831. Mr. Hall was gifted with a powerful and persuasive eloquence, a benevolent disposition, and a truly liberal mind. Dr. Parr, who was his intimate friend, says of him, in his last will and testament, 'Mr. Hall has, like Jeremy Taylor, the eloquence of an orator, the fancy of a poet, the subtlety of a schoolman, the profoundness of a philosopher, and the piety of a saint.' His works were collected and published in 6 vols. 8vo., under the superintendence of Dr. Gregory, who also wrote the Memoir of his Life.

Hallam, Henry, one of the most distinguished of English historians, born at Windsor in 1777. His father was Dean of Bristol. After studying at Eton he was sent to the university of Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his classical attainments. He afterwards settled in London, and entered upon his career of literary labour as one of the first contributors to the *Edinburgh Review*. His 'View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,' published in 1818, was the first great result of his studies and researches. His masterly work on the 'Constitutional History of England' was given to the world in 1827. Hallam belonged to the Whig party in politics, but he preserved a singular calmness and exemption from political passions, and wrote with an impartiality which is rarely rivalled. In 1833 a very heavy

blow fell on him in the death of his eldest son, a young man of high promise, and the chosen friend of Alfred Tennyson, whose love and sorrow are recorded in those exquisite lyrics which form his 'In Memoriam.' The next great work of Hallam, published in 1837-39, was his 'Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the 15th, 16th, and 17th Centuries.' Other family bereavements followed in rapid succession, and after losing his daughter, his wife, and his second son (the last in 1850), the aged and mourning father himself died in January, 1859. Hallam's works have passed through many editions, and have been translated into several continental languages. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and one of the trustees of the British Museum. A statue of Hallam, by Theed, has been placed in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Hallam, Arthur Henry, eldest son of the great historian, and the early friend of Alfred Tennyson, was born at London in 1811. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge; was ranked at Eton as one of the first Latin verse writers, and the best Greek scholar; distinguished himself at the Eton Debating Society by his depth of thought, vigour of imagination, and mastery of language; and enjoyed at the university a reputation and an influence which were extraordinary for one so young. His studies were interrupted by a visit to Italy, and subsequently by the delicacy of his health, and he died suddenly at Vienna, September 15, 1833. His 'Remains in Verse and Prose,' first printed in 1834, for private circulation among his friends, to whom he was singularly dear, and who entertained the highest hopes of his future distinction, were given to the public in 1862. They are of rare excellence, and are held fully to justify the largest expectations of his personal friends. The name of Arthur Hallam will, however, be especially held in remembrance as the text of the magnificent though sorrowful poetry of 'In Memoriam.'

Hallam, or Halam, Robert, Cardinal, Bishop of Salisbury, lived in the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V. He was a native of Oxford, and was elected a Chancellor of the university in 1403. From Archdeacon of Canterbury he was made, in 1408, Bishop of Salisbury, and was created Cardinal by Pope John XXIII. in 1411. He was a man of high character, great practical wisdom, and thorough independence and firmness, and was chosen one of the deputies to represent the English Church at the general council of Constance. He was the most strenuous supporter of the Emperor in asserting the supremacy of the civil power, and in demanding reformation of all orders in the Church. He almost alone condemned the burning of Hus, and Jerome of Prague, and was bold to say that the Pope, for his shameful life, deserved to be burnt at the stake. His influence long kept the German and English deputies united in opposition to the Italian party; but the state of affairs was wholly changed, and the prospect of reform before the election of a new Pope lost, by the

HALLER

death of Hallam at Constance, September 4, 1417.

Haller, Albert von, an eminent Swiss physician, the father of modern physiology, was born at Berne in 1708. When in his 13th year, he was not only distinguished for his knowledge of Greek and Latin, but also for his poetical genius. In his 16th year he began to study medicine at Tübingen, but the fame of Boerhaave induced him to remove to Leyden, where, animated by the example of the great geniuses around him, he spent his days and nights, with the least possible intermission, in the most intense study. In 1727 he visited England, and formed an acquaintance with Sir Hans Sloane, Cheselden, and other eminent men. He received afterwards the title of Physician and Councillor to King George II., at whose request the Emperor Francis I. gave him a patent of nobility, as a Baron. He was appointed in 1736 Professor of Medicine, Anatomy, &c., at Göttingen, a post which he held for seventeen years. By his labours and teaching the fame of its medical school was greatly extended. He returned, in 1753, to Berne, where his countrymen received him with the respect due to his great fame and talents. Having been elected a member of the sovereign council of the State, he soon obtained one of its magistracies; and his various duties as a statesman, a physician, and a medical teacher, occupied his attention till his death. His '*Elementa Physiologie*,' published in 8 vols. 4to, is one of the most important medical works ever written, and for its elegance of style is no less remarkable than for the fulness and accuracy of its matter. His various '*Bibliothecæ*,' of anatomy, surgery, medicine, &c., consisting of catalogues and sketches in chronological order of all the principal works on those subjects, with notices of the lives of their authors, include above 50,000 works, and occupy 10 vols. 4to. Haller is said to have written above two hundred separate treatises, besides many contributions to the memoirs of various scientific societies. These works afford ample proofs of his penetrating genius, immense learning, and solid judgment; and his poems display great depth of thought and richness of imagination. He was, in short, a profound philosopher, an admirable poet, and a first-rate physiologist and botanist; yet not more eminent for his various scientific knowledge than for his piety and active benevolence. Haller was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of many other similar societies. He died in 1777.

Haller, Johann, a German sculptor, born in 1792. He studied his art at Munich and at Rome, and was employed to execute some of the sculptures, statues, and bas-reliefs of the Glyptothek at Munich. Died young, in 1823.

Halley, Edmund, an eminent English astronomer and mathematician, was born, in 1656, at Haggerston, near London. He received his education at St. Paul's School, and Queen's College, Oxford, where he made so

HALLIDAY

great a proficiency in his mathematical studies, that in 1676 he published observations on a spot in the sun, by which the motion of that body on its axis was determined. The same year he went to St. Helena, where he determined the positions of 350 stars, which procured him the name of the Southern Tycho. On his return to England he was created Master of Arts, and chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society; which learned body deputed him to go to Dantzic, to adjust a dispute between Hooke and Hevelius, respecting the proper glasses for astronomical purposes. In 1680 he made the tour of Europe with Mr. Nelson; and on the passage to Calais was the first to observe the great comet—the same which visited our hemisphere again in 1835, and was visible in England, to the naked eye, about the middle of October, as a tolerably bright star, just above the constellation of the Great Bear. After his return, he turned his attention to the theory of the planetary motions, which brought him acquainted with Sir Isaac Newton, who entrusted to him the publication of his *Principia*. To ascertain exactly the cause of the variation of the compass, he was made commander of a ship in 1698, and sent to the Western Ocean; but, his crew being mutinous, he was obliged to return. The year following he sailed again, and proceeded as far south as the ice would permit; the result of his observations he published in a general chart. Soon after this he was employed to observe the course of the tides in the Channel, and to make a correct chart of the same. Having accomplished this object, he went to make a survey of the coast of Dalmatia for the Emperor. In 1703 he was appointed Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford: in 1705 he made public his valuable researches on the orbits of comets; in 1713 he became Secretary to the Royal Society; and in 1719 he succeeded Flamsteed as Astronomer Royal. The remainder of his life was chiefly spent in the sedulous performance of his duties in that situation, especially in completing the theory of the motion of the moon. Fontenelle thus speaks of Halley: 'To his great extent of knowledge was added constant presence of mind, and a freedom of expression, at once pertinent, judicious, and sincere. He was naturally of an ardent temper and a generous disposition, open and punctual in his transactions, candid in his judgment, simple and blameless in his manners, affable, communicative, and disinterested.' His principal works are '*Catalogus Stellarum Australium*,' '*Tabulæ Astronomicæ*,' '*An Abridgement of the History of Comets*,' &c. He died at Greenwich, Jan. 14, 1742.

Halliday, Sir Andrew, an eminent physician, K.H.; was educated for the church, but preferred a more active pursuit. After the usual routine of education, Mr. Halliday travelled in Russia, Hungary, and Poland; and on his return to England commenced practice at Birmingham. He, however, soon obtained

HALS

a medical appointment on the staff of the army, and served with great credit in Spain and Portugal. He was present at the memorable assault upon Bergen-op-Zoom, and at the battle of Waterloo. His great professional talents, his stock of general knowledge, and his prepossessing manners, gained him distinction, both at home and abroad, and he was selected to fill the post of travelling medical attendant to William, Duke of Clarence. His principal works are a 'Memoir on the West Indies,' 'Observations on Emphysema, or the Disease which arises from the Diffusion of Air into the Cavity of the Throat,' 'Remarks on the Lunatic Asylums in Ireland,' 'Memoir of the Campaign of 1815,' a 'History of the House of Brunswick and Lunenburg,' and 'Annals of the House of Hanover.' Died, 1840.

Hals, Frans, an eminent portrait-painter, born at Mechlin, in 1584, who was considered as ranking next to Vandyke. Died, 1666.—His brother, Dirk Hals, was famous for painting merry-makings and subjects of drollery. Died, 1666.

Hamilcar, the name of several Carthaginian generals, the most famous being **Hamilcar Barca**, the father of Hannibal. In B.C. 247 he was sent to command in Sicily, and held his ground there for six years against all the efforts of the Romans, who had conquered the island. Peace being made, and the first Punic War ended, Hamilcar, after subduing the mercenary troops in his own country, went to Spain, and conquered or acquired great part of it. Hannibal, then a boy, accompanied him. Hamilcar was killed in a battle with the Vettones, B.C. 229.

Hamilton, Alexander, a distinguished American soldier and statesman, was born in 1757. While a student of Columbia College, at the age of 17, he published several essays concerning the rights of the colonies, which were marked by vigour and maturity of style, as well as by soundness of argument. Before he was 19, he entered the American army, with the rank of captain of artillery; and by the time he was 20, the commander-in-chief had made him his aide-de-camp, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. From this time he continued the inseparable companion of Washington during the war of independence, and was consulted by him on the most important occasions. After the war, Colonel Hamilton commenced the study of the law, and was soon admitted to the bar. In 1782 he was chosen a member of Congress for the State of New York, and quickly acquired the greatest influence and distinction. He contributed greatly to the favourable reception of the constitution, by the essays he wrote, in conjunction with Madison and Jay, in the 'Federalist.' On the organization of the Federal Government in 1789, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury; and during his continuance in that office, about five years, he raised the public credit from the lowest state of depression to a height altogether unprecedented

HAMILTON

in the history of the country. In 1798, when a French invasion was apprehended, and a provisional army had been called into the field, his public services were again required; and on the death of Washington, in 1799, he succeeded to the chief command. When the army was disbanded, Hamilton returned to the bar, and continued to practise, with increased reputation, until 1804. A quarrel having taken place between him and Colonel Burr, the latter challenged him, and they met at Hoboken on the 11th of July. At the first fire, Hamilton fell, mortally wounded, on the same spot where a short time previously, his eldest son had been killed in a duel. The sensation which this occurrence produced throughout the United States was very great; for, of all the American statesmen, he displayed the most comprehensive understanding and the most varied ability. A valuable work on 'The Life and Times of Alexander Hamilton,' by C. J. Riethmüller, appeared in 1864.

Hamilton Anthony, Count, a courtier, and man of letters of the 17th century. He was descended from an ancient Scotch family, but was born, in 1646, in Ireland; whence he was taken to France, when a child, by his parents, who were attached to Charles II. When James II. invaded Ireland, he gave Count Hamilton a regiment of infantry, and made him governor of Limerick; and on the ruin of the royal cause, he accompanied James to France, where he passed the rest of his life. His wit and talents secured him admission into the first circles. Count Hamilton is chiefly known as an author by his 'Memoirs of Count Grammont,' a lively and spirited production, exhibiting a free and faithful delineation of the voluptuous court of Charles II. His other works are 'Poems and Fairy Tales,' which, like the Memoirs, are in French, and display elegance of style, with fertility of invention. Died at St. Germain, in 1720.

Hamilton, David, Scottish architect, was a native of Glasgow, and was born in 1768. His principal work is the Exchange at Glasgow, completed in 1840. He built also the Theatre, Lennox Castle, Hamilton Palace, and other mansions. He was one of the competitors for the erection of Westminster Palace, and obtained a premium for his design. Died at Glasgow, 1843.

Hamilton, Elizabeth, novelist and miscellaneous writer, was born at Belfast, in Ireland, in 1758. Her numerous works are forgotten, with one exception, that of the pretty and touching tale of the 'Cottagers of Glenburnie.' Died, 1816.

Hamilton, Gavin, painter, and connoisseur of ancient art, was born at Lanark, in Scotland. Having displayed an early genius for painting, he was sent to Italy, and placed under Agostino Masucci; after which he applied himself to the study of the antique. One of his best works was his series of pictures from the Iliad. The latter part of his life was employed in making excavations at Tivoli,

HAMILTON

among the ruins of Hadrian's villa, and at other places in Italy; by which he was enabled to bring to light many of the long-buried treasures of antiquity; and many collections of classical antiquities are the richer for his discoveries. He died at Rome, about 1796.

Hamilton, James, Duke of, was born in Scotland, in 1606; became a favourite at court; and, when the troubles broke out in Scotland, had the command of the fleet. In 1643 he was created a Duke; but soon afterwards his loyalty became suspected, and he was sent prisoner to Pendennis Castle, and next to St. Michael's Mount, in Cornwall. There he remained till 1646, when he regained his liberty and went to Scotland. Being accused of having betrayed the King, and received a share of the money, to wipe off this disgrace he raised some forces, and entered England; but was defeated at Preston, in Lancashire, August 17, 1648, and sent to Windsor Castle. After a summary trial before Bradshaw, he was beheaded, March 9, 1648-9.—His brother **William**, who succeeded him in the title, was mortally wounded at the battle of Worcester, September 3, 1651.

Hamilton, Patrick, the first Scotch reformer, was nephew to James, Earl of Arran, and was born in 1603. He was educated at St. Andrew's; after which he went abroad, where he imbibed the opinions of Luther. On his return home he was made Abbot of Ferne, in the shire of Ross, where he promulgated the new doctrines with so much zeal as to excite the wrath of the clergy, who caused him to be apprehended and sent to Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrew's. After a long examination he was declared contumacious, and was burnt at the stake, opposite St. Salvador's College, March 1, 1527.

Hamilton, Captain Thomas, is chiefly known as the author of 'Cyril Thornton,' a novel of military adventure, combining the style of an excellent classical scholar with the graphic power and vivid feeling of one who had participated in the scenes and circumstances which he described. After serving through the Peninsular and American campaigns, Captain Hamilton devoted his time chiefly to literature, and he was a voluminous contributor to Blackwood's Magazine, in which 'Cyril Thornton' originally appeared. Among his other works are, 'Annals of the Peninsular Campaign,' and 'Men and Manners in America.' Died, December 7, 1842, aged 53.

Hamilton, William, painter, was born about 1750. He went to Italy when very young, and was there placed under the instruction of Zucchi, the painter of arabesque ornaments, at Rome. On his return to England he had considerable employment; and, in 1789, was admitted a royal academician. Died, 1801.

Hamilton, William, a Scotch poet, was born at Bangor, in Ayrshire, in 1704. He joined the Pretender in 1745, and narrowly escaped being taken after the battle of Culloden. Died,

1754. Among his songs and ballads is the well-known 'Braes of Yarrow.'

Hamilton, William Gerard, a statesman who obtained the appellation of 'Single Speech Hamilton,' from the extraordinary impression produced by the first and almost only speech he ever made in the British parliament, was the son of a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, where he was born in 1729. He was educated at Winchester School and Oriel College, Oxford. In 1754 he was elected M.P. for Petersfield, and the year following delivered the speech alluded to. In 1761 he went to Ireland as secretary to Lord Halifax, and in the parliament of that kingdom he confirmed the reputation which he had gained in England by his oratory. He was above twenty years Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, but retired from public life in 1784. His works, consisting of 'Parliamentary Logic,' 'Speeches,' &c., were printed in 1808, with the Life of the Author prefixed. Among the writers to whom the Letters of Junius have been ascribed, Mr. Hamilton is one; but there is scarcely the shadow of an argument to support the conjecture. Died, 1796.

Hamilton, Sir William, bart., diplomatist and antiquary, was a native of Scotland; born in 1730. His mother having been the nurse of George III., young Hamilton naturally obtained that prince's patronage. He became distinguished for his taste in the polite arts, employed a large portion of his life in the study of natural history, and contributed many articles to the Philosophical Transactions and the Archaeologia. During his residence as ambassador from England to the court of Naples, a post to which he was appointed in 1764, and which he held for thirty-six years, he published his 'Campi Phlegrei,' a record of his careful and long-continued observations of Mount Vesuvius. He presented many books, manuscripts, and geological specimens to the British Museum; and, after his death, his superb collection of antique vases was purchased by Parliament for that institution. The celebrated Lady Hamilton, who took so prominent a part in the affairs of Naples at the time of the French invasion, was the second wife of Sir William. [See following notice.] Died, 1803.

Hamilton, Emma, Lady, wife of the preceding, was the daughter of a female servant named Harte; and at the age of 13 she went to service as nursemaid. At 16, she went to London, and after various adventures in low life, she was reduced to the greatest distress. From this state she was relieved by the infamous Dr. Graham, who took her to his house, and there exhibited her, covered with a transparent veil, under the name of the goddess Hygeia. Painters, sculptors, and others, paid their tribute of admiration at her shrine. Charles Greville (of the Warwick family) would have married her, but for the interference of his uncle, Sir W. Hamilton, who, according to some accounts, made an agreement

HAMILTON

with Greville to pay his debts, on condition that he should give up his mistress; or, as others state the circumstance, in his endeavours to save his nephew, fell into the snare himself, and became the victim of her arts. He made her his wife in 1791; introduced her at the court of Naples, where the Queen became so infatuated with the new ambassadress, as frequently to keep her a visitor at the palace. It was there that a violent passion for each other sprang up between her and Nelson, then commanding the 'Agamemnon;' and, from that period, she became the companion of Nelson, to whom she was sometimes useful as a political agent. After the victory of Aboukir, when the conqueror was received in Naples with extravagant rejoicings, Lady Hamilton was the heroine of the crowd, and accompanied Nelson wherever he went. To her advice is attributed the ignominious death of Prince Caracciolo, the oldest and best officer in the Neapolitan navy. She died in 1816, in the neighbourhood of Calais.

Hamilton, Sir William Rowan, Astronomer Royal for Ireland, and one of the most distinguished mathematicians of the age, was born at Dublin in 1805. He was educated at Trinity College, where he studied with such distinction that he not only carried off all the honours which were attainable by a student, but was appointed, before he took his degree, to succeed Dr. Brinkley as Professor of Astronomy. About the same time (1827) he was named Astronomer Royal for Ireland, and this post he held till his death. He contributed numerous important papers to various Irish and English scientific societies, which are reckoned among the most brilliant examples of the higher analysis. Among them are memoirs on systems of rays, on a method in dynamics, on algebra as the science of pure time, on the propagation of light in vacuo and in crystals, &c. He predicted on theoretical grounds the previously unobserved and unimagined phenomenon of the *conical refraction* of a ray of light. This was one of his earliest discoveries. But though so great in his special field of thought, he was a man of wide and liberal culture, poet, metaphysician, and genial man of the world; and withal upright, modest, and kind-hearted. He received the honour of knighthood from the Lord-Lieutenant on occasion of the first meeting of the British Association in Ireland, in 1835, and two years later was chosen President of the Royal Irish Academy. Died at Dunswick Observatory, near Dublin, Sept. 2, 1865. His only separate work, the 'Lectures on Quaternions,' appeared in 1853: and a second series, entitled 'The Elements of Quaternions,' has appeared since his death. Sir W. R. Hamilton married in 1833, and a pension of 200*l.* has been conferred on his widow and daughter.

Hamilton, Sir William, bart., a distinguished metaphysician, was born at Glasgow, in 1788, studied first at the university of his native city, and secondly, at Oxford, where he

HAMMER

obtained first-class honours. In 1813 he was called to the Scottish bar; and in 1821 he was appointed Professor of Universal History in the university of Edinburgh;—but this chair was little more than an honorary appointment, and in 1836 he obtained the office for which his tastes and his studies pre-eminently qualified him—the chair of Logic and Metaphysics,—which he filled with such lustre as to have regained for Scotland its former distinction in the field of metaphysics. In 1852 he published a volume under the title of 'Discussions in Philosophy,' consisting of essays reprinted chiefly from the Edinburgh Review, and which on their appearance had attracted attention both at home and abroad. His edition of the works of Dr. Thomas Reid, published in 1846, displays vast erudition and profound thought; and a similar award must be given to his collected edition of the works of Dugald Stewart—the publication of which began in 1854. His 'Lectures on Metaphysics' have been published since his death, and these abundantly evince that whatever differences may hereafter agitate the schools as to the success or failure of some of his speculations, his comprehensive grasp, his inexorable analysis, his prodigious learning, truth, and honesty of dealing with the adherents of every system, will secure a universal and lasting homage. The prominent results of his labours in philosophy reduce themselves to three heads—his profound vindication of the doctrine of common sense, his elaborate discussion of the theory of perception in relation to our belief in an external world, and his enunciation of the law of the conditioned as bearing on our knowledge of the absolute and infinite. The two first are in the direct line of the Scottish school, the last is more original, or coloured with German influences; and the impulsion which he has given under this third head, if less marked by agreement amongst his followers, is more powerful, and is likely to be the next starting-point of British Philosophy. Died, 1856. A very formidable assault on Sir W. Hamilton's system has recently been made by Mr. J. S. Mill, in his 'Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy, and of the principal Philosophical Questions discussed in his Writings.' (1865.) Mr. J. H. Stirling has also published a work entitled, 'Sir W. Hamilton; being the Philosophy of Perception: an Analysis.'

Hammer-Purgstall, Joseph, Baron von, an eminent Oriental scholar and historian, was born at Grätz in Styria in 1774, studied at Vienna, and in 1796 became private secretary to the baron de Jenisch, then attached to the Austrian Foreign Office. In 1799 he was sent as dragoman to Constantinople, whence he was transferred to Egypt and employed as interpreter to the English army in Sir Ralph Abercromby's campaign, and was subsequently Austrian consul in Moldavia. His whole life was devoted to Oriental literature, and besides contributing papers, philological and historical, on his favourite subject to many literary

HAMMOND

journals, he published numerous independent works, of which his 'History of the Assassins,' and 'History of the Ottoman Empire,' may be considered the chief. His last years were spent at his estate of Purgstall in the Tyrol. Died, 1866.

Hammond, Henry, D.D., one of the most learned English divines of the 17th century, was born at Chertsey, in Surrey, in 1605. His father, Dr. John Hammond, was Professor of Greek at Cambridge, and physician to Henry, Prince of Wales. The Prince was godfather to him, and gave him his own name. He was educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow in 1625; was an indefatigable student and reader, and having taken orders was presented, in 1633, to the rectory of Penshurst in Kent, by the Earl of Leicester. In 1639 he graduated D.D., was a member of Convocation the next year, and subsequently Archdeacon of Chichester. During his residence at Penshurst, his nephew, (Sir) William Temple, was placed under his charge as a pupil. In 1643 he had to quit Penshurst and live in seclusion at Oxford; assisted on the King's side at the treaty of Uxbridge; was made canon of Christchurch, university orator, and chaplain to Charles I., whom he was for some time permitted to attend. At the close of 1647, no longer allowed to do so, he returned to Oxford; was deprived soon after of his office of sub-dean of Christchurch, but continued his studies and writing. After the King's execution he went to live at Westwood, in Worcestershire, and there spent the rest of his life. The works of Dr. Hammond were collected and edited after his death by William Fulman, and appeared in 4 fols. folio, in 1684. His most important work is the 'Paraphrase and Annotations on the New Testament,' first published in 1653. It was translated into Latin by Leclerc. Died, April 24, 1660.

Hampden, John, one of the illustrious statesmen of the Commonwealth, was born at London in 1594. He was the head of a wealthy family which had been settled in Buckinghamshire before the Norman Conquest, and was cousin to Oliver Cromwell. He was educated at Oxford, and then studied law at the Inner Temple. In 1619 he married, and continued to live as a country gentleman till 1625, when he was returned to parliament for the borough of Grampound. His sympathies were with the popular party, but he did not at first take a prominent part in debate. In 1626 he was one of those who refused to contribute to the general loan required by the King, and was imprisoned. After being unconditionally set free, he began to take an active part in affairs, and his reputation grew rapidly. He was several times returned member for Wendover, and finally for his own county of Buckinghamshire, for which he sat in the Long Parliament. In 1636 he set the example of refusing to pay the ship-money, a tax devised by Attorney-general Noy, and arbitrarily im-

HANDEL

posed by the King. His refusal was without passion but firm; his resolution was to have the question of right tried in his own person. Proceedings were instituted against him, and in the following year the trial took place, and lasted thirteen days. The decision was against Hampden, but it made him more than ever the favourite of the people, who felt it as a heavy blow fallen on their liberties. Its tendency was to consolidate the party opposed to arbitrary power, and to hasten the crisis of civil war. Hampden and other members were impeached by the King, who made an unsuccessful attempt to seize them. At the commencement of the war Hampden levied a body of troops, and served under Essex. He displayed great ability, vigour, and energy both as a soldier and as a member of the committee of Public Safety. But his country was too soon deprived of his services; for in a skirmish with Prince Rupert at Chalgrove, June 18, 1643, he was severely wounded, and died at Thame on the 24th. In 1828, his body was disinterred by Lord Nugent, in the presence of several other persons, in order to ascertain the cause of death. A narrative of the ghastly transaction will be found in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' for August, 1828. There is a good Life of Hampden by J. Forster, and an interesting volume of 'Memorials' by Lord Nugent. A bust of Hampden is in the National Portrait Gallery, and a noble statue, by Foley, is placed in St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster.

Handel, George Frederick, the illustrious musical composer, was born at Halle, in Saxony, in 1684. His father, who intended him for the law, discouraged his propensity to music as much as possible, and forbade him to touch an instrument. The boy, however, contrived to have a small clavichord concealed in the garret, where he used to amuse himself when the family were asleep. At the age of 7 he went with his father to the court of the Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels, to whom Handel's brother-in-law was valet. While there he sometimes went into the organ-loft at church, and played after service was over. On one of these occasions, the Duke heard him. Upon this he urged the father to place his son under Zuckau, the organist of the cathedral at Halle, a man equally capable and disposed to do justice to so promising a pupil. At the age of 9, Handel composed a church service, for voices and instruments; and when he was 14 he far excelled his master and was sent to Berlin. On the death of his father, in 1703, he proceeded to Hamburg, then celebrated for the excellence of its musical performances, and procured an engagement there, in the orchestra at the opera. In 1704 he brought out his first opera, 'Almeria.' Soon after this he visited Italy, and at Florence produced the opera of 'Rodrigo.' He subsequently went to Venice, Naples, and Rome; and having remained in Italy about six years, he accepted the pressing invitations he had received to visit London, and arrived in England at the latter end of

HANMER

1710. The flattering reception he experienced induced him to prolong his stay, and he finally resolved to settle in England, where he rose, during the fifty years which followed, to the height of professional fame. A pension was granted him, which was very soon doubled; he worked almost incessantly at composition especially of operas; and was chosen manager of a new Academy of Music. But his course was not smooth, for a party of the nobility set themselves against and harassed him with all sorts of vulgar persecution. He went to Dublin for a brief respite. In 1741 he brought out his *chef-d'œuvre*, the oratorio of the 'Messiah'; and although this sublime composition was not at first duly appreciated, yet its vast merits were soon made known, and it has increased constantly in reputation. It has that one decisive mark of highest excellence, that it fascinates alike the educated musician and the uneducated crowd. It stands the test of familiarity, and is loved the more the better it is known. The other great oratorios of Handel are 'Israel in Egypt,' 'Saul,' 'Samson,' 'Judas Maccabeus,' 'Joshua,' 'Solomon,' and 'Jephthah.' A very small part of Handel's compositions have been published, the rest being still preserved in manuscript. Some time previous to his decease, Handel was totally blind; but he continued not only to perform in public, but even to compose, till within a week of his death, which took place in London, in 1759. Handel's manners were rough, and his temper violent; but his heart was humane, and his disposition liberal. In boldness and strength of style, and in the combination of vigour, grace, invention, and sublimity, he has never been surpassed. This great composer was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument is erected to his memory. His hundredth birthday was celebrated by a musical 'Commemoration' in Westminster Abbey; and the centenary of his death was celebrated by a festival at Halle. There is a recent 'Life of Handel,' by Victor Schoelcher. His portrait, by Hudson, is in the National Portrait Gallery. Handel Festivals on a grand scale have been celebrated at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in 1859, 1862, and 1865.

Hanmer, Sir Thomas, an English statesman and writer, was born in 1676, and succeeded his uncle in his title and the family estate of Hanmer. He was elected M.P. for Suffolk, and, in 1713, chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, an office which he discharged with great impartiality. Towards the close of his life he withdrew altogether from public business, and occupied himself with literature; the fruits of which appeared in a corrected and illustrated edition of Shakespeare's dramatic works, in 6 vols. 4to. Died, 1746.

Hanneman, Adrian, an eminent historical and portrait painter, was born at the Hague, in 1611. He imitated Vandyke so closely, that his portraits are not often to be distinguished from those of that great master. He came to

HANNIBAL

England in the reign of Charles I., and remained here sixteen years. Died, 1680.

Hannibal, the great Carthaginian general, was born B.C. 247. He was son of Hamilcar Barca, and when nine years of age swore, by his father's command, eternal enmity to the Romans, as the condition of accompanying him to Spain. He learned the art of war under his father there, and was present at the battle in which he fell. Hannibal was then eighteen, and after serving six years under Hasdrubal, who was assassinated B.C. 221, he became commander-in-chief of the Carthaginian army. To complete the conquest of all Spain south of the Ebro, he besieged the city of Saguntum, and after a heroic defence of eight months, took it. The city being in alliance with Rome, its fall was the occasion of the great war between Rome and Carthage known as the Second Punic War. Hannibal at once prepared for the invasion of Italy, and in the spring of B.C. 218 he set out on the arduous march from the Ebro, through hostile and unknown countries, across great rivers and mountain-chains, to the Po. His army, composed of Africans and Spaniards, was greatly reduced in numbers by the withdrawal of a large body, and by losses on the march; but he crossed the Pyrenees, forced the passage of the Rhone before Scipio arrived to oppose it, and in October made the passage of the Alps in fifteen days. The terrible hardships of this enterprise cost him a very large number of his troops, both foot and horse, and elephants. The first engagement took place near the Ticinus, and resulted in the defeat of the Romans. The battle of the Trebia was fought towards the end of December, and the Romans were again defeated. Hannibal was joined by the Gaulish tribes, and took up his winter quarters among them. In the spring of 217 he defeated the consul Flaminius on the shores of Lake Trasimenus, and destroyed the Roman army. So fierce was the struggle that a shock of earthquake passed unfelt by the armies engaged. Hannibal advanced southward, and passed the Apennines into Apulia, harassed however by the new policy of the cautious Fabius, who avoided fighting. In the spring of 216 Hannibal won the great victory of Cannæ, and again destroyed the Roman army. After this victory almost all south Italy declared for him, and he went into winter quarters at Capua. From that time the war changed its character, and it is not possible here to give even a summary of its progress. The conquest and loss of Tarentum, the loss of Capua, the defeat and death of Hasdrubal at the battle of the Metaurus in 207, still left Hannibal strong enough to hold his ground in the southern extremity of Italy for four years longer; but in 203 the scene of war was changed to Africa, and in the following year Scipio finally defeated Hannibal at the battle of Zama, and peace was concluded. The great Carthaginian did not lose hope, but applied himself to political and financial reforms and preparation for fresh war. His

enemies, however, accused him to Rome, and he fled to the court of Antiochus, King of Syria, who was just entering on a war with the Romans. After three years, the war ending with the defeat of Antiochus, Hannibal, to avoid being given up to Rome, took refuge with Prusias, King of Bithynia, B.C. 190. And when his surrender was demanded in 183, he put an end to his life by poison. It is acknowledged that Hannibal ranks with the greatest generals of ancient or modern times. His great bodily strength and agility, capacity of endurance, frank and fascinating manners, marvellous sagacity, caution in planning, and rapidity in action, made him the idol of his troops. And his power over them, composed though they were of men of so many nations, was such that during the sixteen years of the war there was never a mutiny in his camp. He was a man too of considerable cultivation, and shone as a statesman almost as much as a general. The question as to the exact route of Hannibal across the Alps has been for the last three centuries the subject of much learned and eager criticism, and is still unsettled. Opinions have been divided between the Great and the Little St. Bernard, the Genève, the Cenis, the Simplon, and the Allée Blanche. A good *résumé* of the controversy is contained in 'The Alps of Hannibal,' by W. J. Law, M.A. (1866).

Hanno. There were several eminent Carthaginians of this name.—One of the most celebrated is the maritime discoverer who made a voyage on the western coast of Africa, of which he has left a description, called the 'Periplus of Hanno.' The purpose of this voyage was to make discoveries for the benefit of commerce, and to settle colonies, of which he established several.—Two Carthaginian generals, of the name of Hanno, commanded in Sicily successively during the first Punic war. Another was eminent both as general and statesman, and was the persistent opponent of the party which maintained the war with Rome.—Another Hanno was one of the commanders under Hannibal in Italy, and was successful on several occasions.

Hanno, Archbishop of Cologne in the 11th century, was of the family of the Counts of Sonnenberg, in Suabia. He followed at first the career of arms, but was induced to enter the church; and, having been presented at the Imperial court, was appointed, in 1056, to the see of Cologne. In 1061 he headed the opposition in Germany to Pope Nicholas II., and drew up an act of excommunication and deposition against him, which reached the Pope just before his death. After the death of Henry III., Hanno took part with other prelates in a scheme for carrying off the young Emperor, Henry IV., from the guardianship of his mother, the regent Agnes; and in May, 1062, having enticed him into a richly decorated vessel on the Rhine, near Kaiserswerth, took him to Cologne. Hanno exercised the chief power, but his severe and imperious manners

made him unpopular; and he saw himself superseded about 1065, as guardian of the young emperor, by Adalbert, Archbishop of Bremen. Hanno and Adalbert, though rivals in position, were agreed in the rapacity with which they plundered the abbeys to augment their own immense wealth. As the heads of two opposed parties, they could not long remain at peace; and by the combined efforts of Hanno and other prelates and princes, the overthrow of Adalbert was effected, and Hanno again became all-powerful (1067). He convoked a council at Mantua to put an end to the schism in the papacy, and got Alexander II. declared the legitimate Pope, notwithstanding the opposition of Hildebrand. Adalbert, after three years' exile, regained his power; but on his death, 1072, Hanno once more resumed the government. His haughty tyranny at length provoked an insurrection at Cologne, and he narrowly escaped with his life. He took fearful vengeance on the insurgents, and the city was long before it recovered its prosperity. Hanno occupied himself zealously in the reform of monasteries, and he was one of the most energetic promoters of the principles of Hildebrand (Gregory VII.). Notwithstanding the serious faults in his character, he was held in very high esteem, and was called by one of his contemporaries, '*flos et nova lux totius Germaniæ*.' Died, 1075, and was soon after canonized. A panegyric, in 59 chapters, entitled '*Lobgesang auf den Heiligen Anno*,' was composed about a century after his death.

Hans Sachs, the most noted of the German Master-singers of the 16th century, was born at Nürnberg, in 1494. He was the son of a tailor, and was bred to the trade of a shoemaker. He had a taste for poetry and music, learned the mystery of versing from one Nunnebeck, a weaver, and became a member of the Guild of Singers in his native town. To see the wonders of the world, he set out in 1511 on a tour, visiting the chief cities of Germany, fighting manfully against evil passions and temptations to a frivolous life, and after several years' absence, returned and settled at Nürnberg, getting an honest living by shoemaking. He married in 1519. He was quick to recognise and embrace the doctrine of his great contemporary Luther, who made hearty acknowledgment of the service rendered to the truth by his numerous religious songs, which were household words throughout Germany. The quantity of his productions is amazing. He wrote above 6,000 poetical pieces, of which 208 were tragedies and comedies. He married a second time, in 1561, his first wife having died the previous year; and soon after, with impaired sight and hearing, he withdrew from society, and in study and meditation spent tranquilly his last years. 'Not without genius and a shrewd irony,' says Carlyle of him: 'and above all, the most gay, childlike, yet devout and solid character; a singular product, and a still legible symbol, and clear

mirror of the time and country, where he died.' Died at Nürnberg, in 1678.

Hansard, Luke, the eminent printer to the House of Commons, was born at Norwich, in 1752. He served his apprenticeship in his native city; and, at its expiration, he started for London, with a good character, and one solitary guinea in his pocket. His first situation in London was that of a compositor in the printing-office of Mr. Hughs, printer to the House of Commons; in which he acquired the full confidence of his employer, and, by his indefatigable attention, extended the business. In 1774, Mr. Hansard became a partner in the concern; and when the whole of the business devolved upon him, by the death of Mr. Hughs, he spared no cost nor personal labour in performing the important duties intrusted to him. He amassed a very considerable property, and finished his useful and laborious life in 1828, aged 76.

Hanway, Jonas, an eminent philanthropist, was born at Portsmouth, in 1712; and being bred a merchant, formed a connection with a commercial house at St. Petersburg, and travelled into Persia, of which country he published an account, in 2 vols. 4to. He was the chief founder of the Marine Society and the Magdalen Hospital; and contributed to the establishment of Sunday-schools. He died in 1786, and a monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

Harcourt, Sir Simon, first Viscount Harcourt, Lord Chancellor of England, was the son of Sir Philip Harcourt, by his wife Anne, the daughter of Sir W. Waller, the parliamentary general, and was born in 1660. He studied at Pembroke College, Oxford, but appears to have left the university without taking a degree. He then entered the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar in 1676. He rose rapidly in his profession, was elected Recorder of Abingdon, and, although a thorough Jacobite, took the oaths of allegiance to William and Mary; and in 1690 obtained a seat in parliament as member for Abingdon. He opposed the Abjuration Bill, the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the bill for the attainder of Sir John Fenwick, and conducted the impeachment of Lord Somers. In 1702 he was knighted, and named Solicitor-General; and, attending Queen Anne the same year to Oxford, was created LL.D. In the following year he conducted with much passion the prosecution of Defoe for his celebrated tract, 'The Shortest Way with the Dissenters,' and procured a conviction, in consequence of which Defoe stood in the pillory, and wrote his famous 'Hymn.' Harcourt was employed to frame the bill for the union with Scotland, and was the same year (1707) advanced to the post of Attorney-General, which, however, he resigned early in the following year. Having been deprived of his seat for Abingdon, he was returned, in 1710, for Cardigan; was at the same time leading counsel for Sacheverell, and on the fall of the Whigs from power, was again

made Attorney-General. In October of the same year he was appointed Lord Keeper of the Great Seal and made a Privy Councillor; and in September, 1711, he was raised to the peerage as Baron Harcourt, of Stanton-Harcourt. Early in the following year he was named Lord Chancellor, and was one of the Lords of the Regency on the death of Queen Anne. He was a friend of Bolingbroke, and secretly sanctioned measures that were taken in behalf of the Pretender; and on the accession of George I., was deprived of the Great Seal. After a period of retirement, he again took part in public affairs, and showed bitter enmity to the government; but in 1721 he was induced by Walpole to pass over to the side of the court, and was then raised to the dignity of Viscount. Privy Councillor in 1722, he was in high favour with the king, and was one of the Lords Justices during the king's absence in 1723, 1725, and 1727. Died at London, July 29, 1727. His remains were interred at Stanton-Harcourt. Lord Harcourt was the intimate friend of Pope, Gay, Prior, and other literary men, and was always ready to assist men of genius in distress. He was thrice married: had by his first wife three sons and two daughters; and was succeeded in his title and estates by his grandson, Simon, who was in 1749 created Earl Harcourt.

Hardenberg, Friedrich von, known in literature as **Novalis**, a German poet and philosopher, was born in Saxony in 1772. He was brought up in a retired manner, his father, then director of the Saxon Salt-works, being a man of resolute, honest, and religious character, and his mother also a noble and Christian woman. After a severe illness in his ninth year he became remarkably eager to learn, and showed extraordinary intelligence. In 1790 he went to the university of Jena, where he became acquainted with Fichte and Friedrich Schlegel, and studied Fichte's philosophy with intense delight. He afterwards studied at Leipsic and Wittenberg. Towards the close of 1794 he settled at Arnstadt and applied himself to business pursuits. There he soon fell in love with a beautiful young girl, whose death two years later made a profound impression on his heart and character. After a short residence at Weissenfels he went to Freyberg to study mineralogy under Werner; and there he formed a new engagement to marry. He made the acquaintance too of August W. Schlegel and Tieck, in 1800, and associated with them in their warfare against the 'Old School' of literature. But the promise of his marvellous genius was not to be fulfilled; he died of consumption in March, 1801. His unfinished literary works were collected and edited by his friends, Tieck and Friedrich Schlegel. They consist of the first part of 'Heinrich von Ofterdingen,' a kind of Art-romance, or, as he called it, an Apotheosis of Poetry; the 'Pupils at Saïs,' fragment of another romance; the 'Hymns to Night,' written in the period of his sorrow for the

HARDENBERG

death of his first love; and a selection of philosophical, moral, and critical fragments, parts of an encyclopædic work only planned by the author. An interesting essay on this remarkable man, contributed by Carlyle to the 'Foreign Review,' in 1829, is republished in his 'Essays.'

Hardenberg, Karl August, Baron, afterwards Prince von, Prussian Chancellor of State, was born in Hanover, in 1750. He studied at the universities of Göttingen, Leipzig, and Wetzlar, travelled in France, Holland, and England, and in 1778 entered on official service at the court of Hanover. He was employed on several missions to England, became Minister to the Duke of Brunswick, and in 1791 Prussian Minister of State. His influence steadily increased, and the most weighty affairs were intrusted to him. On the accession of Frederick William III. Haugwitz became first minister, but Hardenberg held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in 1804-5, after which, with trifling exceptions, he was in retirement till 1810. In that year he was appointed Chancellor of State, and it was his task to raise the country from its almost hopeless depression, revive the spirit of the people, recruit the army and replenish the treasury, and direct the movements of the War of Liberation. This was the most brilliant period of his life, and he had the happiness of signing the treaty of peace in June, 1814. He received the title of Prince with a large estate; accompanied the allied sovereigns to London; assisted at the Congress of Vienna, at the Conferences at Aix-la-Chapelle, and at the Congress of Troppau, Laybach, and Verona. He signed a concordat at Rome in 1822, was taken ill on his journey northward, and died at Genoa in November of the same year.

Hardicanute, King of England and Denmark, was the son of Canute, and succeeded his father on the Danish throne in 1039; and at the same time laid claim to that of England, which had devolved to his half-brother, Harold. A compromise was effected, by which he governed the southern part of the kingdom during Harold's life, and succeeded to the whole on his death. His conduct was violent and tyrannical; he revived the odious tax called *dane-gelt*; and his subjects rejoiced at his early death, which happened in 1041.

Harding, James Duffield, an eminent painter, teacher, and writer on art, was born at Deptford, in 1798. He received his first instruction in art from his father, and from Prout; studied engraving for a time; and greatly improved himself by the study of Turner's 'Liber Studiorum.' He soon became a teacher, and to aid him in furnishing studies of foliage to his pupils, he practised lithography, and with marked success. He published several series of his lithographic sketches, entitled 'Lessons on Trees,' 'Sketches at Home and Abroad,' 'The Park and the Forest,' in which he showed himself unrivalled in the truthful and effective drawing of trees. Among his instructive manuals of art we may name—

HARDINGE

'Elementary Art,' and 'The Principles and Practice of Art,' which are much esteemed, and have been several times republished. Admirable landscape sketches, and in great variety, clever and successful exposition of principles and methods, these are Mr. Harding's title to honourable remembrance. Died at Barnes, 4th December, 1863.

Harding, Stephen, the real founder of the Cistercian order, was an English monk of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, who not finding his spiritual cravings satisfied there, went as a pilgrim to Rome. Still longing for a more austere life and a higher strain of devotion, he settled for a time at the recently founded monastery of Molesme, in Burgundy; and at last, unsatisfied, sought with six others of the brethren a more dismal and desolate seclusion at Cîteaux. There he became Abbot in 1109, and died in 1134. The great St. Bernard, with his kindred and followers, entered the monastery of Stephen Harding in 1113.

Harding, Thomas, an English divine, born at Combe-Martin, Devonshire, in 1512. He was educated in the Romish faith at Winchester and New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1542 he was chosen Hebrew Professor, and conformed to the established religion during that reign and the next. He was also tutor to Lady Jane Grey, whom he instructed in the Protestant faith. But on the accession of Mary he apostatized; for which his pupil remonstrated with him, in an admirable letter preserved by Fox. In 1554 he took his doctor's degree, and was made Prebendary of Winchester and Treasurer of Salisbury. When Elizabeth came to the crown, Harding went to Louvain, where he carried on a long controversy with Bishop Jewell. Died, 1572.

Hardinge, Henry, Viscount, field-marshal, Governor-General of India, was the third son of the Rev. Henry Hardinge, rector of Stanhope, in Durham, and was born in 1785, entered the army at the age of thirteen, and served through the whole of the Peninsular War, during which he acted as deputy quartermaster-general of the Portuguese army. Among the numerous battles at which he was present, we may name Vimeira, Corunna, Albuera, where he greatly distinguished himself, and Vittoria. He served also at the sieges of Badajoz and Salamanca. In the campaign of Waterloo he was entrusted by Wellington with the office of commissioner at the Prussian head-quarters, and lost his left arm in the combat at Ligny. In 1823 he was created Clerk of the Ordnance; and having subsequently entered parliament, he became Secretary at War, during the administrations of the Duke of Wellington in 1829, 1830, and of Sir Robert Peel in 1841. In 1844 he was sent out to replace Lord Ellenborough as Governor-General of India. On the breaking out of the Sikh war, in 1845, he hurried to the scene of action, and generously postponing all questions of dignity, acted as second in command during the fierce conflicts of Moodkee, Ferozeshah,

HARDOUIN

and Sobram. For his brilliant services, both in the cabinet and the field, he was created Viscount Hardinge of Lahore, and various other honours were showered upon him. In 1852 he was appointed by Lord Derby Master-General of the Ordnance; the same year he succeeded the Duke of Wellington as commander-in-chief, an office which he held through the eventful epoch of the Russian war, having in the meanwhile been advanced to the rank of field-marshal. During his long and varied career, Lord Hardinge was remarkable for unflinching courage, unwearied zeal, a never-failing sense of duty, and great geniality of disposition, and even when the weight of years and of lengthened services was beginning to tell upon him, he was a ready and efficient man of business. Died, 1856. An equestrian statue of Lord Hardinge, executed in bronze by Foley, R.A., has been erected at Calcutta. The model for this monument attracted much notice at the International Exhibition (1862).

Hardouin, Jean, a learned French Jesuit, and author of several works, particularly of one the object of which was to show that almost all the writings under the names of the Greek and Roman poets and historians are spurious productions of the 18th century. Born, 1647; died, 1729.

Hardwicke, Philip Yorke, Earl, Lord Chancellor of England, was born at Dover, in 1690. After serving the offices of solicitor and attorney-general, he was in 1733 appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and created a peer. In 1736 he was made Lord Chancellor, which office he held 20 years. In 1754 he was created Earl of Hardwicke. The reputation of Lord Hardwicke as an equity judge was very high indeed. So great confidence was placed both in his uprightness and his professional ability that of all his decisions as Chancellor not one was set aside, and only three were tried on appeal. Died, 1764.

Hardwicke, Philip Yorke, Earl of, eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1720. In 1738 he was appointed one of the tellers of the Exchequer; and in 1764 succeeded his father in the earldom. Lord Hardwicke, in conjunction with his brother, the Honourable Charles Yorke, projected the 'Athenian Letters, or the Epistolary Correspondence of an Agent of the King of Persia, residing at Athens during the Peloponnesian War.' A few copies only of this work were at first printed for private circulation; but in 1798 an elegant edition, in 2 vols. 4to, was published. Lord Hardwicke edited 'The Correspondence of Sir Dudley Carleton, in the Reign of James I.;' and 'Miscellaneous State Papers from 1501 to 1726. He died in 1790.

Hardy, Vice-admiral Sir Thomas, Bart. G.C.B., the friend and brother-in-arms of Nelson, whose last breath he received on board the Victory. He was born in 1769, entered the navy at the early age of 12 as a midshipman on board the *Helena*, of 14 guns, and in November, 1793, was made lieutenant in the *Meleager*, of the squadron of Nelson, under

HARE

whose notice he was thus brought. He was thenceforth constantly employed under the hero, who, in 1797, promoted him to the command of the brig *La Mutine*, the credit of the capture of which chiefly belongs to him. His constant gallantry, and especially his conduct at the battle of the Nile procured his promotion to the command of the *Vanguard*. In July, 1803, he became flag-captain to Nelson, on board the *Victory*, and he it was who, on the fatal 21st of October, 1805, received the last orders of the great naval chief. For his services at Trafalgar he was created a baronet. After twenty-six years of arduous and efficient service, he was, in 1834, appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital, where he resided till his death. Died, 1839.

Hardyng or Harding, John, an early English historian, was born about 1378, and entered the service of the Percy family. He was actively engaged through the greater part of his life, and was present at many battles in Scotland and in France; but has been chiefly celebrated as the discoverer or more probably the fabricator of documents proving the feudal subjection of Scotland to England, for which he obtained rich rewards. His *Chronicle* is in metre, and extends 'from the first beginning of England unto the reign of Edward the Fourth.' He appears to have gathered materials for it diligently, and in the last years of his life rewrote it entirely. A continuation in prose to 1538 was written by Grafton. Hardyng was living in 1465.

Hare, Julius Charles, the Venerable Archdeacon, was born in 1795, at Hurstmonceux, in Sussex, of which parish his father was vicar, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1832 he was instituted to the rectory of Hurstmonceux (the advowson of which was in his family), and in this sphere he laboured till his death. His name was first brought before the world as translator, in conjunction with Dr. Thirlwall, of the first two volumes of Niebuhr's 'History of Rome.' The next production of his pen was 'Guesses at Truth,' a volume of miscellaneous essays and fragments, published in conjunction with his brother, Augustus William Hare. These writings were the first fruits of his intercourse with that little band who looked up to Samuel Taylor Coleridge as their guide and teacher. His subsequent works were chiefly on theological subjects. He was generally considered as the leader of that party in the Church of England to which the name of 'Broad Church' has been given. In 'The Mission of the Comforter,' a volume of sermons, with an appendix twice the bulk of the text, replete with minute learning classified by a master hand, he made an attempt to lay down a form of belief on this subject which may be more widely accepted than any previously propounded. His other theological works consist chiefly of sermons and charges, which it has been observed form a complete history of the times, in their bearing on the interests of the

Church. In 1848 he edited the 'Remains of John Sterling,' for seven months his curate at Hurstmonceux; and in 1852 he published the 'Contest with Rome,' an answer to Dr. Newman's lectures on the present position of Catholics in England. Died, 1855.

Hargrave, Francis, an eminent legal writer and barrister, born in 1741. He was less distinguished at the bar than as a chamber counsel, and was author of numerous professional works. Among his publications are the collection of 'State Trials,' 11 vols. folio; and 'Juridical Arguments and Collections,' 2 vols. 4to. Died, 1821.

Harrington, Sir John, miscellaneous writer, was born in 1561. He was grandson, by the mother's side, to Henry VIII., and had Queen Elizabeth for his godmother. He was educated at Cambridge, and then attached himself to the court, enjoying the favour of the queen till her death. At her desire he translated the 'Orlando Furioso' of Ariosto into English verse; for Prince Henry, son of James I., he wrote a 'Brief View of the State of the Church;' and he was author of some epigrams and other poems. Died, 1612.

Harriot, Thomas, an English mathematician, was born at Oxford, in 1560, and educated at St. Mary Hall. He accompanied Sir Walter Raleigh to America, and published an account of the discovery of Virginia. He found a generous patron in the Earl of Northumberland, and lived some time in Sion College. He is now known to have paid much attention to astronomy, to have held correspondence with Kepler, and made several great discoveries. His 'Artis Analyticae Praxis,' a treatise on Algebra, was printed after his death, and, as it appeared a few years before Descartes published his work on Geometry, it has been charged that Descartes owed many of his discoveries to Harriot. But this charge has not been sustained. He died in 1621.

Harley, Robert, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, a distinguished English statesman, was born in 1661. At the Revolution he was returned to the House of Commons for Tregony, in Cornwall; and in 1701 he was chosen Speaker, which office he held while Secretary of State, but resigned the latter place in 1708. In 1710 he again came into office, as a Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Shortly after he was stabbed by the Marquis of Guiscard, a Frenchman, when under examination at the council-board; but he recovered from his wound, and the assassin died in prison. He was then advanced to the peerage, and made Lord High Treasurer; which office he resigned a few days before the death of Queen Anne, in 1714. On the accession of George I. he was impeached by the House of Commons, and committed to the Tower, where he was kept two years, and then, after a public trial, he was acquitted. After this he retired wholly from public business, and died in 1724. Lord Oxford was a liberal encourager of literature, the patron of Pope

and Swift, author of some few pamphlets and a great collector of books. The important collection of manuscripts in the British Museum known as the Harleian Collection was formed by him and his son Edward, who succeeded him.

Harlow, George Henry, an English painter, was born in 1787; studied under Drummond and Sir Thomas Lawrence; and obtained much reputation as a portrait-painter. On occasion of a visit to Rome he copied Raphael's great picture of the Transfiguration in a surprisingly short time. He produced several historical pictures; among which is the well-known trial scene from Shakespeare's Henry the Eighth, in which he introduced portraits of the Kemble family. Died, 1819.

Harmer, Thomas, a dissenting minister at Wattisfield, in Suffolk, was born in 1715, and became eminent as an Oriental scholar. His chief work is entitled 'Observations on divers Passages of Scripture, illustrated by Accounts of Travellers in the East.' Died, 1788.

Harmodius. [See Aristogiton.]

Harold I., surnamed Harefoot, king of England, succeeded his father Canute, in 1035. He reigned four years, and died in 1039.

Harold II., king of England, was the second son of Godwin, Earl of Kent. Upon the death of Edward the Confessor, in 1066, he took possession of the throne, disregarding the more legal claim of Edgar Atheling, or the asserted bequest of Edward in favour of William, Duke of Normandy. The latter accordingly invaded England while Harold was engaged in the north in repelling an invasion of Harold Hardrada, king of Norway, supported by Tostig, the brother of Harold. The invaders were defeated at the battle of Stanford Bridge, and their leaders slain. Harold soon after heard of the Norman invasion, and marched southward without delay. He fell at the memorable battle of Hastings (more properly Senlac), Oct. 14, 1066; by which the conquest of the kingdom by the Normans was commenced.

Harold Hardrada. [See Harold II.]

Haroun Al Raschid, a celebrated Caliph of the Saracens, ascended the throne in 786, and was the most potent prince of his race, ruling over territories extending from Egypt to Khorassan. He gained many splendid victories over the Greek Emperors, and obtained immense renown for his bravery, magnificence, and love of letters; but he was cruel and tyrannical. Haroun Al Raschid was the contemporary of Charles the Great, Emperor of the West, and sent an embassy to his court, with a present of a beautiful clepsydra or water-clock. Died, 809.

Harpalus. [See Demosthenes.]

Harrington, James, a celebrated political writer, was born, in 1611, in Northamptonshire. His chief work is entitled 'Oceana,' a political romance, in which he defended republicanism. In 1661 he was, on a charge of treason, sent to the Tower, whence he was removed to St.

HARRIS

Nicholas's Island, near Plymouth, but was afterwards released on bail. He died, deranged, in 1677.

Harris, James, a philological writer, was born at Salisbury, in 1709. In 1744 he was made secretary and comptroller to the queen. He wrote 'Three Treatises; the first concerning Art; the second concerning Music, Painting, and Poetry; and the third concerning Happiness;' 'Hermes, or a Philosophical Inquiry concerning Language, and Universal Grammar;' 'Philological Inquiries,' &c. His 'Hermes' displays much ingenuity, and an extensive acquaintance with the writings of the Greek poets and philosophers. Died in 1780.

Harris, James. [Malmesbury, Earl of.]

Harris, John, an English divine and mathematician, Secretary and Vice-President of the Royal Society. He published a collection of Voyages and Travels, various mathematical works, a 'History of the County of Kent,' &c.; but he is best known as the first projector of a Cyclopædia, or Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. This work, entitled 'Lexicon Technologicum,' was completed about 1710, in 2 vols. folio. Died in 1719.

Harris, John, D.D., Principal of New College, London, was born in Devonshire, about 1803. He was educated at the Dissenting College, at Hoxton, afterwards removed to Highbury, and was pastor for some years of an Independent congregation at Epsom. He first came into public notice as author of the prize essay, entitled 'Mammon,' published in 1836, and which had an immense popularity. In the following year he became Professor of Theology at Cheshunt College, and in 1860, on the union in one of the several Independent Colleges in London he was named Principal of the 'New College.' His first work, and one of his best, was 'The Great Teacher,' which only became popular after 'Mammon' had made its author famous. Dr. Harris was an eloquent, not theatrical, preacher; and as author he further distinguished himself by the publication of 'The Pre-Adamite Earth,' 'Man Primeval,' and 'Patriarchy,' all of which are rich in thought and attractive by their grace of style. Died at New College, December 21, 1866.

Harris, William, a biographical writer, was born at Salisbury, in 1720. He became a dissenting preacher, and afterwards applied himself to literary labour. He wrote a 'Life of Hugh Peters,' which appeared anonymously; 'Life of James I.' in 1753; 'Life of Charles I.' in 1758; 'Life of Cromwell,' in 1761; and 'Life of Charles II.' in 1765. He professed to follow 'the manner of Bayle,' 'a very bad manner,' says Carlyle, 'more especially when a Harris presides over it.' His books, however, have some worth, as containing very numerous careful excerpts; and the Lives of Cromwell, Charles I., and James I., were republished in 1814. Harris received the degree of D.D. from the university of Glasgow in 1765, and died in 1770.

Harris, Sir William Snow, F.R.S., the

HARRISON

accomplished electrician, inventor of a new method of constructing lightning conductors, was born at Plymouth in 1792. He was educated at the grammar school of his native town, and at the university of Edinburgh, and entered upon the medical profession; but he gave up practice after a few years for the sake of devoting himself entirely to science. He made, in 1820, his important discovery of the method of conducting lightning discharges by means of broad copper plates, with which all metallic masses in the ship or the building are brought into connection. Admitted F.R.S. in 1821, he received, four years later, the Copley Medal. His method of conduction was not adopted in the navy till 1843, and its value is shown by the fact that damage by lightning has since been unknown in Her Majesty's ships. For his scientific services he received a pension of £300, in 1841, and was knighted in 1847. He was appointed in 1860 scientific referee of the government on all matters connected with electricity, and in that capacity superintended the fitting of his conductors to the royal palaces, the houses of parliament, powder magazines, and other public buildings. Sir W. S. Harris was also the inventor of an improved mariner's compass, and of a method of lightning conductors for iron ships. He was author of various treatises on Electricity, Thunder-storms, and Electro-Magnetism, and at the time of his death was engaged on the preparation of a new work on 'Electricity in Theory and Practice.' Died January, 1867.

Harrison, John, celebrated as the inventor of the time-keeper for ascertaining the longitude at sea, was born at Foulby, near Pontefract, Yorkshire, in 1693. His father, a carpenter or builder, brought him up to the same occupation; but by dint of his own ingenuity and perseverance, he learned to make clocks and watches; and having turned his attention to the improvement of pocket-watches, he was induced to make a time-keeper in that form, which he finished in 1759. This chronometer, in two voyages, having been found to correct the longitude within the limits required by the act of parliament, Harrison applied for the proposed reward of £20,000, which he received. Harrison was also the inventor of the compensation pendulum, named, from the manner of its construction, the 'gridiron' pendulum, and of the going fusee, by means of which a watch goes while being wound up. Died, 1776.

Harrison, John, one of the judges who sat upon the trial of Charles I., was the son of a butcher, and became a colonel in the parliamentary army. He was chosen to bring the king from the Isle of Wight to London, and was one of the eleven members of the High Court of Justice who were executed after the Restoration. Harrison was a man of noble character and deeply religious. He met death bravely, Oct. 13, 1660, rejoicing, he said, 'to die for the good cause.'

Harrison, William Henry, President of the United States of America, was born in Vir-

HARROWBY

ginia, in 1773; his father being one of the most conspicuous among the patriots of the Revolution. After receiving his education at Hampden Sydney College, he studied for the medical profession; but participating in the general excitement which prevailed throughout the country against the barbarous mode of warfare at that time practised by the Indians on the north-western frontiers, he suddenly abandoned the study of Galen, and joined his brethren in arms as an ensign in the U.S. artillery in 1791. Ten years later he was made governor of Indiana, and he held that post till 1813. Both as an officer of the government, and subsequently as an able representative in Congress, he displayed the principles of a disinterested patriot. During the year 1811 General Harrison commanded against the Indians, who, under Tecumseh, had created serious disturbances on the frontier. The most signal success crowned his efforts, and he was appointed by Mr. Madison to negotiate with those enemies against whom his military skill had been so ably directed. In 1812 he took part in the war with the English. In 1828 he was sent as United States minister to Columbia; and in 1840 he received the highest honour that can be bestowed upon a citizen of a free country, in being elected to preside over it as its chief magistrate. But just as his measures were coming into operation, and when at the height of his popularity, he was seized with an illness, and died April 4, 1844.

Harrowby, Dudley Ryder, Earl of, an eminent British statesman, was born at London in 1762. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and entered parliament as member for Twerton in 1784. He was appointed, in 1789, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in the following year Controller of the Household, and a member of the India Board, and of the Privy Council. Early in 1791 he was named Paymaster of the Forces, and Vice-president of the Board of Trade, and the same year was chairman of the Finance Committee. He enjoyed the friendship of Pitt, and was his second in the duel with Tierney. In May 1800 he accepted the office of Treasurer of the Navy; became Baron Harrowby on the death of his father in 1803; and received the seals of the Foreign Office in 1804. He resigned in eight months, and afterwards was for a short time Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In November 1805, Lord Harrowby was sent to Berlin to commence negotiations for a fresh coalition against France, but these were frustrated by the victory of Napoleon at Austerlitz. In 1809 he held for a few months the office of President of the Board of Control, and in July of that year was created Earl of Harrowby and Viscount Sandon. On the formation of the Liverpool cabinet in 1812, the Earl of Harrowby was named President of the Council. He was chairman of the Currency Committee of 1819, and prepared its report, supported the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and finally retired from of-

HARVARD

fice in August, 1827. The earl married in 1795 Lady Susan Leveson Gower (died, 1838) and had by her four sons and five daughters. Died, at Landon Hall, Staffordshire, December 26, 1847.

Hartley, David, an English philosopher and physician, was born at Illingworth in 1705. After studying at Cambridge, where he became a fellow of Jesus College, he adopted the medical profession, and practised with success at Newark, Bury St. Edmunds, London, and Bath. The pursuit of science and philosophy occupied all the time that could be spared from his profession, and in 1748 he published the work on which his reputation is founded,—‘*Observations on Man, his Frame, his Duty, and his Expectations.*’ In it he developed the hints and inquiries of Locke on purely materialist principles. ‘The association of ideas he made the foundation of all intellectual energy; and derived it from certain vibrations of the nerves.’ Coleridge was at one period of his life an admirer of Hartley, and named his son after him. Hartley died at Bath in 1767.

Hartshorne, Charles Henry, an eminent archæologist, was born at Brosely in 1802. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, and the university of Cambridge, graduating M.A. in 1826; was ordained priest in the Church of England two years later; held several curacies in succession, and in 1838 became rector of Cogenhoe, in Northamptonshire. In 1850, he was presented by the Queen to the rectory of Holdenby in the same county, which he held till his death. He was an enthusiastic and accomplished antiquary and a prolific writer. Among his separate works are—‘*Salopia Antiqua*, or an Enquiry into the early Remains in Shropshire;’ ‘*Historical Memorials of Northampton*;’ and ‘*Memoirs illustrative of the History and Antiquities of Northumberland.*’ He edited ‘*Ancient Metrical Tales*,’ and contributed papers to the *Archæological* and other journals. Died at Holdenby, March 11, 1865.

Hartsoecker, Nicholas, a Dutch metaphysician and natural philosopher, was born at Gouda, in 1656. While studying at Leyden, he made the acquaintance of Huygens, who soon after took him to Paris, and introduced him to Cassini. Hartsoecker was then applying himself chiefly to the construction of telescopes, in which he was very successful. After a long residence at Paris he went, in 1696, to Rotterdam. In 1704, he became Professor of Philosophy at Düsseldorf, and mathematician to the Elector Palatine. He wrote an ‘*Essai de Dioptrique*,’ ‘*Principes de Physique*,’ and other scientific works. It is said that Hartsoecker first made the discovery of the spermatic animalcules, to which physiologists are indebted for a new theory of generation. He died in 1725.

Harvard, John, a Nonconformist divine, who died in 1688, at Charlestown, in New England. He is deserving of commemoration as the founder, in 1638, of the college bearing his name at Cambridge, near Boston, U.S.

HARVEY

Harvey, William, the distinguished physician, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was born at Folkestone in 1578. He studied at the university of Cambridge, completing his medical studies and graduating M.D. at Padua, where he attended the Lectures of Fabricius of Acquapendente. After his return to England he became fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1623 he was named physician to James I., and he held the same post under Charles I. For a short time he was Master of Merton College, Oxford, and he was chosen President of the College of Physicians, but did not accept the appointment on account of his advanced age. His great discovery, developed and completed by careful and laborious investigation, was published in 1628, in the treatise entitled 'Exercitatio de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis.' It was at once generally received, and though controversy was excited and many opponents started up, many more books were written in favour of than against it. And no Englishman wrote against it. The reputation of Harvey was European. The only reply he published to any of his opponents was that to Riolanus, Professor of Anatomy, Paris. Harvey was author also of 'Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium.' He wrote other works, the manuscripts of which were mostly burnt during the civil war: two only being preserved in the British Museum. Harvey died in 1657. He had given his library and estate to the College of Physicians, providing at the same time for the delivery of the yearly 'Harveian Oration.' This Oration was for the first time delivered in English by Dr. Ackland, in 1865. There are portraits of Harvey in the National Portrait Gallery, the College of Physicians, Jesus College, Cambridge, and University College, London. The last is by Mirevelt.

Harvey, William, an eminent engraver and designer, was born at Newcastle in 1796. He was apprenticed at the age of 14 to his distinguished fellow-townsmen, the wood-engraver, Thomas Bewick, whom he largely assisted in his edition of *Æsop's Fables*; and after seven years' service came to London, in 1817, and pursued his art-studies under Haydon. His cut from Haydon's 'Death of Dentatus' was executed in 1821, and is one of the largest and most admirable wood-engravings ever produced. In 1824 Harvey abandoned engraving, and thenceforth applied himself wholly to book-illustration. He was an indefatigable and conscientious worker, and displayed in his very numerous designs not only accurate observation of animal forms and life, but also a very fertile imagination. One of his most important undertakings was the illustration of Lane's translation of the 'Arabian Nights.' Died at Richmond, where he had long lived, January 13, 1866.

Harweden, Richard. [See Whittington, Sir Richard.]

Harwich, Lord. [Hillsborough.]

Hasan. [See Ali, Caliph.]

HASTED

Hasdrubal. [See Scipio Africanus the Elder.]

Hassan Pacha, Grand Vizier of the Ottoman empire, was said to be an African by birth, and, when young, served in the Algerine navy. He rose to the highest command, but his life being in danger from a party envious of his rise, he took refuge in Spain, whence the King gave him letters of introduction to the court of Naples. In 1760 he went to Constantinople, and entered into the Turkish service. Here he soon distinguished himself by his superior skill and bravery, and was appointed captain pacha, or high admiral. He vanquished the Egyptian insurgents; took Gaza, Jaffa, and Acre; and beheaded the famous Daher, sheikh of the latter city, who had for years defied the power of the Porte. He twice reduced the Beys of Egypt to subjection, and carried with him vast treasures to Constantinople. In the war between Turkey and Russia, in 1788, although Hassan was then 85 years of age, he was appointed to the supreme command of all the forces, and made Grand Vizier; but though there was no want of energy on his part, age had impaired his abilities, and the Ottoman forces were subjected to repeated discomfiture. The Vizier was accordingly dismissed from his high command, and he was put to death in 1790.

Hasse, Johann Adolph, German musical composer, was born at Bergedorf, near Hamburg, in 1699. He studied under Porpora and Scarlatti, and after gaining great reputation by composing operas for the chief theatres of Italy, he came to London, in 1733, and was received with great distinction. He soon, however, went to Dresden, and finally removed to Venice, where he died in 1783. Hasse set to music all the operas of Metastasio, and is deservedly celebrated as one of the most natural, elegant, and agreeable composers of his time.—His wife, **Faustina**, who died in the same year, aged 90, was eminent as the inventor of a new method of singing, by running divisions with astonishing neatness and precision.

Hasselquist, Frederick, a Swedish naturalist, one of the most celebrated pupils of Linnæus, was born in 1722. Having formed the scheme of making researches into the natural history of Palestine, he embarked for Smyrna in August, 1749, went to Egypt, remained some time at Jerusalem, and afterwards visited other parts of the country. Returning to Smyrna he brought with him an admirable collection of plants, minerals, fishes, reptiles, insects, and other natural objects. His memoirs and careful observations formed the material from which his friend and master Linnæus compiled and published the work, entitled 'Iter Palæstinum.' Died at Smyrna, 1752.

Hasted, Edward, a topographer and antiquary, was born at Hawley, the seat of his family, in Kent, in 1732. He devoted the greatest part of his life to the task of com-

piling a history of his native county, which was published in 4 vols. folio, 1799. He was master of the hospital at Corsham, in Wiltshire, where he died in 1812.

Hastings. [See *Alfred the Great.*]

Hastings, Francis Rawdon, Marquis of, and Governor-General of India, was the son of the Earl of Moira, and was born in 1754. He entered the army in 1771: greatly distinguished himself in the American war; was appointed, in 1778, adjutant-general of the British forces in America, and rose to the rank of a brigadier-general; but a severe illness compelled him to return home before the conclusion of hostilities, when he was made aide-de-camp to the King, and created an English peer, by the title of Baron Rawdon (1783). Ten years later he became Earl of Moira. Advanced to the rank of a major-general in the summer of 1794, he was sent with a reinforcement of 10,000 men to join the Duke of York, commanding against the French in Holland; and materially contributed to mitigate the disasters of the campaign. When the Whigs came into power, in 1806, he was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, which post he resigned on the fall of his party. In 1812 he obtained the appointment of Governor-General of British India, which he held till 1822; and during the ten years of his sway he overcame the Nepaulese, the Pin-darees, and other native powers, and rendered the British authority supreme in India. While absent he was created (Dec. 1816) Marquis of Hastings. Ill health compelled him to return; and in 1824 he was appointed Governor of Malta; but his health growing worse, he proceeded to Naples, and died on board the *Revenge*, in Baia Bay, Nov. 29th, 1826. He was an excellent officer, an acute statesman, noble-minded and of a generous disposition. The Marquis desired that his right hand might be cut off, and preserved until the death of the Marchioness, and then be buried with her. His request was complied with.

Hastings, Warren, first Governor-general of British India, was born in 1733, at Churchill, near Daylesford, in Worcestershire, of which parish his father was rector. He was educated at Westminster School, and at the age of 17 went out to India as a writer in the Company's service. On his arrival he applied himself with diligence to the duties of his station, and at his leisure studied the Oriental languages. After fourteen years' residence in Bengal he returned to England; but in 1769 he went out as second in council at Madras, where he remained about two years, and then removed to Calcutta as President of the Supreme Council of Bengal. This was a critical period, and the state of Hindostan soon became perilous from the revolt of the native subjects, the defection of allies, and the increasing power of Hyder Ally, the sovereign of Mysore, aided by the land and sea forces of France. In this exigency the Governor-general had to depend solely upon his own exertions; and he succeeded beyond

all expectations in saving British India from a combination of enemies, and in increasing and strengthening the power of the Company at the expense of the native princes. Notwithstanding this, party spirit at home turned the merit of Mr. Hastings into a crime, and charges were brought against him in Parliament. In 1786 he returned to England, when he was accused of having governed arbitrarily and tyrannically; of having extorted immense sums of money; and of having exercised every species of oppression. An impeachment, conducted by Burke, followed, the proceedings in which, in contempt of all the principles of justice, lasted nine years. He was at length acquitted, and sentenced to pay *only* the costs of the defence, above £70,000 sterling, for which the East India Company indemnified him by a pension of £4000 for life. He lived, however, to see his plans for the security of India publicly applauded: and died in 1818. Mr. Hastings was a man of modest and unassuming manners, and an elegant scholar. He wrote 'A Narrative of the Insurrection at Benares,' 'Memoirs relative to the State of India,' some fugitive poetry, &c. There is a Life of Warren Hastings by Gleig, and a brilliant Essay on his career by Lord Macaulay. His portrait, painted by Kettle, and a small bust, in bronze, are in the National Portrait Gallery.

Hatfield, Thomas, Bishop of Durham, was the favourite of Edward III., at whose desire he was elected to the bishopric in 1345. Soon after his consecration, the Scots, who had invaded the principality, were defeated by Lord Percy and the Bishop in person, at the head of their respective forces. On this occasion the King of Scotland fell into the hands of the victors, and was afterwards ransomed. Hatfield was the founder of Trinity College, Oxford, which was at first called Durham House; and of a Carmelite friary at Northallerton, in Yorkshire. He died in 1381, and was buried in his cathedral, where his effigy is still to be seen.

Hathaway, Ann. [See *Shakespeare.*]

Hatton, Sir Christopher, Lord Chancellor of England, was born at Holdenby, in Northamptonshire; was educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford; and studied law at the Inner Temple. Instead, however, of following the law, he became a courtier, and attracted the Queen's notice by his graceful dancing in a masque. From this time he rose in favour, and in 1587 was made both Chancellor and Knight of the Garter. His inexperience created much prejudice against him at first, but his natural capacity and sound judgment were seldom found defective. He wrote the fourth act in the tragedy of 'Tancred and Sigismunda;' and to him is ascribed 'A Treatise concerning Statutes or Acts of Parliament.' He died in 1591 of a broken heart, as some historians affirm, occasioned by the Queen's demanding a debt, which he was unable to pay.

Hatzfeld, Franz Ludwig, Prince von, was born at Vienna in 1756, and was Governor of

HAUBOLD

Berlin when the French entered that city in 1806. The French having discovered that Prince Hatzfeld continued to give the Prussian Government information, &c., Napoleon ordered him to be tried as a spy. His wife hastened to Napoleon, and threw herself at his feet, assuring him that her husband was incapable of doing a dishonourable action; but when the Emperor showed her the letter in which she recognized the handwriting of her husband, she fainted away. On her recovering, Napoleon told her that she held in her hand the only document there was against her husband, bid her burn it, and pardoned him. The Memorial of Las Cases contains the affecting letter which Napoleon wrote on this occasion to the Emperor. Hatzfeld was afterwards employed on various diplomatic missions, and died at Vienna, in 1827.

Haubold, Christian Gottlieb, a celebrated German jurist, was born at Dresden, in 1766. He was made Doctor of Law in 1788; and eventually became Ordinary Professor of Law in the university of Leipsic. He was profoundly versed in the science of jurisprudence; and especially in the study of Roman law. As an academical instructor he was pre-eminent, and crowds of students from all parts of Germany flocked to his lecture-room. His library, consisting of nearly 10,000 volumes, on Greek and Roman law, was purchased by the Emperor Alexander for the university of Abo. Died, 1824.

Hauk, Wilhelm, one of the most graceful prose writers of Germany, was born at Stuttgart, 1802. After the usual preliminary education, in which he distinguished himself more by his love of romances than his classical attainments, he went to the university of Tübingen from 1820 to 1824, where he studied philosophy and theology, with a view to the church. While discharging the duties of tutor in a noble family at Stuttgart, he published the 'Märchen-Almanach auf das Jahr, 1826;' the success of which was such that he was induced to embrace literature as a profession. Among his numerous writings are 'Memoiren des Satans,' 'Mann im Monde,' 'Lichtenstein,' 'Die Bettlerin vom Pont des Arts,' &c. He had just undertaken the editorship of the journal called the 'Morgenblatt' when he was seized with typhus fever, and died Nov. 1827.

Haugwitz, Gratian Heinrich Karl, Count von, an eminent Prussian statesman, was born in Silesia, in 1758. When the Prussian minister, Hertzberg, retired from public affairs, Frederick William intrusted Haugwitz with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs and the presidency of the cabinet. For his services he was rewarded with the order of the Black Eagle, and the grant of estates in South Prussia. When Frederick William III. ascended the throne, Haugwitz retained his position; and the tendency of his policy was to bring France and Prussia into a closer connection. But when the French troops occupied Hanover in 1803 this step appeared dangerous to the neutrality of northern Germany, which Prussia had

HAUSER

sought to maintain, and the views of the King were changed. Haugwitz now retired to his estates; and Hardenberg, who succeeded him, adopted a different system, so that Prussia remained neutral. In 1805 Haugwitz left his retreat, to negotiate with Napoleon at Vienna; and concluded, after the battle of Austerlitz, the convention by which Hanover was ceded to Prussia, and the neutrality of northern Germany was acknowledged. But this treaty involved his country with England, while her position with France became more embarrassing than ever. Haugwitz then went to Paris to reconcile contending interests, but returned without effecting his object, and once more retired to his estates in Silesia. He died at Vienna in 1832.

Haukal, Abul Kasem Mohammed ben, an Arabian traveller and geographer of the 10th century, was a native of Baghdad, whence he set out about A.D. 940, for the purpose of visiting other countries. He travelled in Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia, and Africa, and gave the world the results of his studies and observations in a work entitled, 'A Book of Roads and Kingdoms.' A Persian work, translated into English by Major Ouseley, in 1800, was erroneously supposed to be a translation of Haukal's book. Haukal was living in 975.

Hauksbee, Francis, an English natural philosopher, and one of the earliest electricians, lived in the 17th and 18th centuries. He contributed accounts of his experiments in electricity to the Transactions of the Royal Society, of which he was chosen fellow in 1706. A few years later he published his 'Physico-Mechanical Experiments,' which was translated into French and Italian. He was also author of several other scientific works. The dates of his birth and death are not known.

Hauser, Kaspar, whose mysterious story excited so much interest, rivalling that of the 'Iron Mask' in the 17th century, first became known to the world in 1828, when he appeared at Nürnberg as a young man of about 16 years of age. Unable to talk, ignorant as a baby, feeble and delicate in body, he had in his hand a letter without signature, professedly giving an account of his origin. The police magistrates, not knowing what to do with him, had him shut up as a vagabond. He played with toys and pictures like a child, and little by little gained the power of speech. He related that he had passed his life in an underground dungeon, seeing no one, knowing no difference of night and day, always lying or seated; that latterly some one had taught and helped him to walk, and at last had carried him out, and set him down on the road to Nürnberg, giving him the letter and then leaving him. In the month of October he was mysteriously attacked and wounded, and ran to hide himself in a cave. He was then removed to another house for safety. In a few months another mysterious accident befell him, and suspicion was excited that he was an impostor, but Feuerbach, the eminent jurist, maintained that he was the

... of a great name. In 1822, after the death of his father, he was called upon to support the claims of his family to the title of Duke of Devonshire. He was a man of great energy and ability, and he was able to secure the recognition of his family's claims. He was a man of great energy and ability, and he was able to secure the recognition of his family's claims.

Humboldt, Jean de, a French naturalist and statesman. He was born in 1769, and died in 1859. He was a man of great energy and ability, and he was able to secure the recognition of his family's claims. He was a man of great energy and ability, and he was able to secure the recognition of his family's claims.

Habry, René Jean, a celebrated mineralogist. He was born in 1764, and died in 1844. He was a man of great energy and ability, and he was able to secure the recognition of his family's claims. He was a man of great energy and ability, and he was able to secure the recognition of his family's claims.

Habry, Valentine, a brother of the preceding. He was born in 1746, and died in 1822. He was a man of great energy and ability, and he was able to secure the recognition of his family's claims. He was a man of great energy and ability, and he was able to secure the recognition of his family's claims.

Havelock, Sir Henry, a distinguished British general. He was born in 1796, and died in 1857. He was a man of great energy and ability, and he was able to secure the recognition of his family's claims. He was a man of great energy and ability, and he was able to secure the recognition of his family's claims.

He was a man of great energy and ability, and he was able to secure the recognition of his family's claims. He was a man of great energy and ability, and he was able to secure the recognition of his family's claims. He was a man of great energy and ability, and he was able to secure the recognition of his family's claims.

HAVERCAMP

pointed to the second division, and commanded the troops at Mohammerah. On the conclusion of peace he returned to Bombay, and on reaching Calcutta was immediately sent up to Allahabad as brigadier-general, to command the column appointed to traverse Bengal, after the breaking out of the formidable insurrection in 1857. With the greater portion of the 64th and 78th regiments he first attacked the mutineers at Futtehpore, on the 12th of July, and, on the 15th, at Aoung and at Pandoo Nuddee; on the 16th at Cawnpore, where he had a horse shot under him, and where the enemy lost twenty-three guns. Advancing from Cawnpore on the 29th, he captured Oonao and Bussseerut Gunge and nineteen guns. This position he was obliged to give up, but retook it on the 5th of August, inflicting great slaughter. On the 12th of August he again defeated the mutineers, and on the 16th attacked them at Bithoor. On receiving reinforcements under Sir James Outram, he entered Lucknow on the 26th of September, having in two months gained no less than nine victories over forces, five, eight, and ten times numerically stronger than his own, and captured during these operations seventy pieces of cannon. Here he gallantly held his ground until the garrison was finally relieved by Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde) on November 6th, but his health had been undermined by the cares and anxieties he had undergone, and an attack of dysentery put an end to his noble and eventful career, November 21, 1857, four days after he had received the tidings of his having been created a K.C.B. The Queen had conferred upon him the dignity of a baronet, by the title of Sir Henry Havelock of Lucknow, with a pension of £1000 a year for life. But these honours came too late. Havelock died the day before the patent was sealed, and the title with the pension was transferred to his son, Captain, now Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, bart. The country mourned the loss of Sir H. Havelock, as that of a true patriot. He had always been as remarkable for his unassuming earnestness as a Christian as for his gallantry in the field; and he has left behind him a name conspicuous for all that was noble, courageous, and good. Lives of Sir H. Havelock have been published by Marshman and Headley, and a volume of 'Memorials' by Brock.

Haverkamp, Sigebert, a celebrated philologist, was born at Utrecht, in 1683; and became Professor of Greek, History, and Eloquence, at Leyden. From travelling in Italy, he derived a taste for the study of medals and coins, and published some treatises on numismatics. But his chief fame rested on his critical editions of classic authors; among which are his Lucretius, Sallust, Josephus, Tertullian, Orosius, and Censorinus. Died, 1742.

Hawes, Stephen, a poet of the 15th century, was a native of Suffolk, and was educated at Oxford. He afterwards held a situation in the household of Henry VII., who took great pleasure in his conversation. His works are,

HAWKINS

'Pastime of Pleasure,' 'The Temple of Glass,' &c.

Hawes, William, an English physician, founder of the Royal Humane Society, was born at Islington, in 1736; studied medicine, and followed the profession of an apothecary until 1780, when he took his degree as a physician. Before this, however, he had become deservedly popular by his zealous exertions in the establishment of the Humane Society, founded in 1774. He wrote several useful tracts, and among others, 'An Examination of the Rev. John Wesley's Primitive Physic,' at once an ironical and serious exposure of the absurdities of that production. Died in 1808.

Hawke, Edward, Lord, British admiral, was the son of an eminent barrister, was born in 1706, and entered the navy at an early age. In 1734 he obtained the command of a man-of-war, and distinguished himself by his bravery in the famous engagement with the French before Toulon, in 1744, wherein the British fleet was commanded by Matthews, Lastock, and Rowley. In 1747 he was made rear-admiral of the White, when he defeated a large French fleet, and captured five ships of the line; on which he was created a knight of the Bath. In 1759 he defeated Admiral Conflans, off Belleisle, and was rewarded with a pension of £2000 a year. In 1765 he was appointed vice-admiral of Great Britain and Admiral of the Fleet, and First Lord of the Admiralty in the following year. In 1776 he was created a British peer, and died in 1781. His portrait, by Coates, R.A., is in the Naval Gallery, Greenwich Hospital.

Hawker, Lieut.-Col. Peter, whose reputation in the sporting world has been rarely surpassed, served with distinction in the Peninsular war, was wounded at the battle of Talavera, and afterwards published the 'Journal of a Regimental Officer during the recent Campaign.' Colonel Hawker was a man of great and varied accomplishments; his knowledge of music, both in practice and theory, was profound; he made many valuable improvements in fire-arms; but his chief title to posthumous fame rests on his 'Instructions to Young Sportsmen in all that Relates to Guns and Shooting,' of which work nine large editions have been sold. At the time of his death he was Lieut.-Col. of the North Hampshire Militia. Died, 1853.

Hawkesbury, Baron. [Liverpool, Earl of.]

Hawkesworth, John, LL.D., miscellaneous writer, the son of a watchmaker at Bromley, Kent, was born in 1716, and apprenticed to his father's trade; but he soon left it for literary pursuits. He is chiefly remembered for his account of the first voyage of Captain Cook, and his contributions to the 'Adventurer,' a series of periodical essays. A marble monument was erected to his memory in Bromley church. Died, 1773.

Hawkins, Sir John, a brave English admiral under Queen Elizabeth, was a native of

HAWKINS

Devonshire. He was rear-admiral of the fleet sent against the Spanish Armada, and had a great share in the glorious victory. He was afterwards made treasurer of the navy. But his memory is disgraced by the fact of his being the first European who carried off slaves from the coast of Africa, and introduced them into the West Indies. Queen Elizabeth conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and appears to have approved his project of a trade in slaves. He died in the West Indies in 1595, aged 74. A portrait group of Hawkins, Drake, and Cavendish, half-length, from the original by Mytens, is in Greenwich Naval Gallery.

Hawkins, Sir John, historian of music, and miscellaneous writer, was born in London, in 1719. He practised as a solicitor, with reputation, for some years; and at the same time made general literature the study of his leisure hours, and wrote for the periodical press. A taste for music led him to become a member of the Academy of Ancient Music, and in 1742, he was chosen a member of the literary club, established by Dr. Johnson, with whom he formed an acquaintance, which lasted during their lives. Having, in 1753, married a lady of fortune, and become possessed of greater wealth on the death of her brother, in 1759, he gave up his profession, and became a Magistrate for Middlesex. His principal work is, 'A General History of the Science and Practice of Music,' in 5 vols. 4to; and his edition, with notes, of Izaak Walton's 'Complete Angler,' acquired deserved popularity. Died, 1789.

Hawksmoor, Nicholas, an English architect, was born in 1666. He was a scholar of Sir Christopher Wren, and is said to have been assistant to Vanbrugh, the architect of Blenheim Palace. The principal work of Hawksmoor was St. George's church, Bloomsbury. He built several other London churches, and executed some repairs at Westminster Abbey, and at All Souls' College, Oxford. Died, 1736.

Hawkwood, Sir John, a general of the 14th century, who distinguished himself in the wars of Edward III., and received the honour of knighthood from that monarch. After the peace of 1360 he associated with other soldiers of fortune, who harassed and plundered their old enemies, the French, notwithstanding the cessation of national hostilities. From France they passed into Italy, where Sir John found employment in the service of Pisa, and next in that of Florence, which state he defended so successfully, that his death, in 1393, was considered as a public loss. He was buried with great pomp in the church of Santa Reparata, and an equestrian portrait was placed over his tomb. Sir John Hawkwood was one of the founders of a hospital for English travellers at Rome.

Hawley, Gen. [See **Stuart, Charles Edward.**]

Hawley, Joseph, a distinguished American patriot, was born, in 1724, at Northampton, Massachusetts, and being bred a lawyer soon acquired great eminence in his profession. But

HAYDN

he was most distinguished for his knowledge of political history and the principles of free government, and as one of the ablest advocates of American liberty in the legislature, previous to and during the contest between the colonies and the parent state. Died, 1788.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel, the distinguished American novelist, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, about 1807. He was educated at Bowdoin College, Maine, where he had among his fellow-students the poet Longfellow and Franklin Pierce, afterwards President of the United States. Leading for a time a sequestered dreamy life, he first appeared as a writer, but anonymously, in 1832. Five years later he published his 'Twice-told Tales,' and in 1838 he accepted an appointment in the Custom House at Boston, which he held for three years. In 1846 he was appointed surveyor in the Custom House at Salem, but was removed on the change of administration in the following year. From 1853 to 1857 he filled the post of American consul at Liverpool, to which he was appointed by his early friend President Pierce. After travelling on the continent of Europe, he returned to America. His principal works are 'The Scarlet Letter,' 'The House of Seven Gables,' 'The Blithedale Romance,' founded on reminiscences of his life at Brook Farm; 'The Marble Faun,' 'Life of President Pierce,' and 'Our Old Home,' a volume of charming delineations of the characteristic scenery of England, and of strangely contrasted ungenial criticism on the English people. Hawthorne, though a prose-writer only, is in spirit a poet. Intense love, and minute observation, and painstaking delineation of nature; glowing passion, great powers of mental analysis, vivid imagination, pure moral sentiment, and an exquisitely simple, clear, and delicate style; these are the admitted characteristics of his works. After suffering long from failing health he died very suddenly at Plymouth, New Hampshire, May 19, 1864. 'Passages from the Note-books of N. Hawthorne,' have been published since his death.

Haydn, Joseph, an eminent German musician, was born, in 1732, in the village of Rohrau, on the borders of Hungary and Austria. He was the son of a poor wheelwright, who, having a taste for music, played the harp on Sundays, his wife accompanying with her voice. When 8 years old, he became a chorister in St. Stephen's, and at 10 composed pieces for several voices. With his fine soprano he lost his place, and his situation was very discouraging; but he had the good fortune to become acquainted with Prince Esterhazy, who placed him at the head of his private chapel. For this prince he composed some beautiful symphonies,—a department in which he excelled,—and the greatest part of his fine quartets. When, after a period of above twenty years, the prince reduced his court, and Haydn received his discharge, he accepted an engagement in London, composing for concerts and superintending the performances. In 1794 he made a second visit to England

and had a splendid reception, and the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor of music. It was during these visits to England that Haydn composed his 'Twelve Grand Symphonies.' On his return home he purchased a small house and garden in one of the suburbs of Vienna, where he thenceforth lived. To the English public he is universally known by his noble oratorio of the 'Creation,' first published in 1798, which is considered a *chef-d'œuvre*. Among his numerous works are 'The Seasons,' an oratorio; also a *Te Deum*, a *Stabat*, with many concerts, marches, &c. Died, at Vienna, 1809.

Haydn, Joseph, an industrious littérateur, chiefly known as the compiler of the 'Dictionary of Dates,' which notwithstanding its uncritical character has been extensively used, and has reached the eleventh edition. The later editions under the care of Mr. Vincent are enlarged and greatly improved. Haydn also published 'The Book of Dignities,' professedly a modernized form of Beaton's Political Index. A small pension was granted to him shortly before his death, and was continued to his widow. Died at London, 1856.

Haydon, Benjamin Robert, historical painter, was born at Plymouth, where his father was a bookseller, in 1786. He commenced his studies at the Royal Academy in 1805. His first picture was exhibited in 1807; the subject of it 'Joseph and Mary resting on the road to Egypt.' His second work, 'Dentatus,' was exhibited in 1809, and in the following year it obtained the prize at the British Institution. His 'Judgment of Solomon' appeared next; but during its progress his resources failed, and the directors of the British Institution voted him a present of 100 guineas. Previous to this he had for some time devoted ten or twelve hours a day to the study of the Elgin marbles, and he went, accompanied by Wilkie, to Paris in 1814, to study at the Louvre, and on his return continued his largest work, 'Christ entering into Jerusalem.' This picture was exhibited in 1820, both in London and Edinburgh, but found no purchaser. With all his acknowledged powers, he disdained to follow the more certain path to fame and fortune, became embarrassed, and was several times imprisoned for debt. In 1827 he gave the following melancholy account of the fate of his great pictures:—'My "Judgment of Solomon" is rolled up in a warehouse in the Borough! my "Entry into Jerusalem," once graced by the enthusiasm of the rank and beauty of the three kingdoms, is doubled up in a back room in Holborn! my "Lazarus" is in an upholsterer's shop in Mount Street! and my "Crucifixion" is in a hay-loft in Lisson Grove!' Among his successful pictures were his 'Napoleon at St. Helena,' of which he painted twelve repetitions, 'Waiting for the Times' and 'Punch,' now in the National Gallery. An ardent admiration of ancient art, and an equally ardent ambition to attain its highest excellence, ever distinguished him. The slighting of his cartoon by

the royal commission on occasion of the competition for the decoration of the Palace at Westminster, was the death-blow to his hopes. He died by his own hand, June 22, 1846, aged 60; and was discovered lying on the floor of his studio, immediately in front of a colossal picture (Alfred the Great and the First British Jury), on which he had just before been engaged, his white hairs saturated with blood! It was discovered that he had long suffered from disease of the brain. The last sum of money Haydn received was a present of £60 from Sir R. Peel; whose generous interference in behalf of his widow obtained from her majesty a pension of £60 a year from the civil list; Lady Peel also assigned her a pension of £25; and a public subscription, which was afterwards entered into for the benefit of Mrs. Haydn and family, amounted to £2000. Haydn was author of 'Thoughts on the relative value of Fresco and Oil Painting' (1842), and 'Lectures on Painting and Design' (1844-46). The Life of this eminent painter was compiled and edited by Mr. Tom Taylor.

Hayes, William, musical composer, was born in 1708. He became organist at St. Mary's Shrewsbury; whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degrees in music, and was elected professor in that faculty. He published a collection of English ballads, but is best known by his church compositions and catches. He defended Handel against Avison, with some asperity. Died, 1777.

Hayley, William, an English poet, the friend of Cowper, was born at Chichester, in 1745. After quitting Trinity College, Cambridge, he settled at Earham, in Sussex, and devoted his time principally to literature. He was the author of an 'Essay on History, in Three poetical Epistles to Edward Gibbon,' 'Triumphs of Temper,' 'Essays on Painting and Sculpture, a prose 'Essay on Old Maids,' 3 vols.; and, lastly, 'The Life and Correspondence of the Poet Cowper.' Died, 1820.

Hayman, Francis, an English painter, and one of the first members of the Royal Academy, was born in 1708, at Exeter. Coming to London when young, he was employed as a scene-painter at Drury Lane Theatre. The principal productions of his pencil are historical paintings, with which he decorated some of the apartments at Vauxhall. He also furnished designs for the illustration of the works of Shakspeare, Milton, Pope, Cervantes, &c. His 'Finding of Moses' is in the Foundling Hospital. His portrait-group of Sir Robert Walpole and himself is in the National Portrait Gallery. Died, 1776.

Haynan, Julius Jacob, Baron Von, Austrian General, was a son of William I. Elector of Hesse and Madame von Lindenthal, and was born at Cassel in 1786. He entered the Austrian army in 1801, was wounded and taken prisoner by the French in the campaign of Austerlitz, was again wounded at Wagram, and distinguished himself in the campaigns of 1813-15. Passing through the various grades,

HAYNE

he was named major-general in 1835, was employed in Italy, and in 1844 was promoted to be field-marshal-lieutenant. He was commandant at Temeswar when the Revolutions of 1848 began, was sent into Italy and named commandant at Verona, defeated the insurgents at Lonato and bombarded Peschiera, and received the cross of the order of Maria Theresa. He showed himself everywhere a rigorous military ruler, and after suppressing a revolt at Brescia, in March and April, 1849, he ordered that no quarter should be given, and that all taken with arms should be massacred. While engaged at the siege of Venice in the following May, he was summoned to take the chief command in Hungary. The storming of Raab, the march to the south, the occupation of Szegedin, and the combats on the Theiss, followed by the surrender of Temeswar, added to his reputation, which was, however, at the same time sullied by his unjustifiable cruelties. The executions at Pesth and Arad, in October, of many leading Hungarians aroused general indignation and disgust, which were intensified by reports of the flogging of women. Haynau was virtually Viceroy of Hungary till July, 1850, when he was suddenly deprived and retired into private life. Visiting London in the following September, he was assailed and very roughly handled at Barclay's brewery, and pursued through the streets by an excited crowd, calling him the 'Austrian butcher.' He narrowly escaped their violence, and left England. The assailants escaped prosecution under shelter of the general sympathy of their countrymen. Haynau died at Vienna, March 24, 1853.

Hayne, Isaac, a colonel in the American army, and a martyr (according to the opinion of many of his countrymen) to the cause of independence, was descended from a highly respectable family in South Carolina. After the capitulation of Charleston, he consented to subscribe a declaration of his allegiance to the King of Great Britain, provided he might not be compelled to bear arms against his countrymen. He was summoned, however, after the successes of Greene had changed the face of affairs, to repair immediately to the British standard. This he refused, as a violation of the compact he had entered into, and hastened to the American camp. Being shortly after taken prisoner by the English, he was tried, and condemned to be hanged, 'for having been found under arms, and employed in raising a regiment to oppose the British government, though he had become a subject, and accepted the protection of that government.' This cruel sentence, notwithstanding the mitigating circumstances of the case, was accordingly put into execution, August 4, 1781.

Hayward, Sir John, an English historian, who flourished in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Some passages in his 'Life of Henry IV.' concerning hereditary right in matters of succession, gave great offence to Queen Elizabeth, and he was thrown into prison; but upon

HEAPHY

the accession of James he was released, resumed his literary labours, obtained the honour of knighthood, and continued to receive proofs of court favour during the remainder of his life. Died, 1627.

Haslitt, William, a distinguished critic and essayist, born in 1778, was the son of a dissenting minister, and was educated at the Unitarian College at Hackney. He began life as an artist; but though he always preserved an intense love for the arts, he soon relinquished the pencil for the pen. Besides being a constant contributor for many years to the *Morning Chronicle* and *Examiner* newspapers, he occasionally wrote in others; and produced many original works. Among the most popular of his writings are several volumes collected from periodical works, under the titles of 'Table Talk,' 'The Spirit of the Age,' and 'The Plain Speaker.' The most elaborate, though not the most successful of his works, is the 'Life of Napoleon,' 4 vols. His 'Characters of Shakspeare's Plays' attracted much notice; as did also his 'View of the English Stage,' 'Political Essays and Sketches of Public Characters,' 'The Literature of the Elizabethan Age,' 'The Modern Pygmalion,' &c. His last work was an interesting volume, entitled 'Conversations of James Northcote, Esq., R.A.' Haslitt enjoyed the reputation of being one of the highest critical authorities on the drama and the fine arts. Died, 1830.

Head, Sir George, eldest brother of Sir Francis Bond Head, baronet, was born in 1782, was educated at the Charter-house, entered the commissariat department, after serving a short time in the West Kent Militia, and joined the British army at Lisbon in 1809. Gaining promotion in this department, he served during the remainder of the Peninsular war, and followed the army to the fields of Vittoria, Nivelle, and Toulouse, and the actions in the Pyrenees, of which he published an interesting account in his 'Memoirs of an Assistant Commissary-General.' Subsequently to the peace of 1814, he was sent to superintend the commissariat in Canada, where he afterwards remained for five years on the peace establishment. In 1829 he published his Canadian reminiscences, entitled 'Forest Scenes and Incidents in the Wilds of America.' He afterwards gained great repute for his 'Home Tour,' in which he described the manufacturing and other districts. In 1831 he received the honour of knighthood in consequence of having acted as knight marshal at the coronation of King William IV. In 1842 he published his 'Rome: a Tour of many Days,' in three volumes: and he subsequently translated the 'Metamorphoses of Apuleius.' In all his writings he displayed much of the graphic power of description possessed so eminently by his brother, Sir Francis B. Head, though he never attained the same wide-spread reputation. Died, 1855.

Heaphy, Thomas, water-colour painter,

HEARNE

was born in London, about 1780. He was descended from a French family who had settled in England after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was apprenticed to an engraver, afterwards studied painting at the Royal Academy, and in 1807 joined the Society of Painters in Water-colours, from which, however, he retired a few years later. Heaphy took a leading part in establishing the Society of British Artists, and was their president for the first year (1824). He afterwards assisted in founding the new Water-colour Society, now called the Institute of Painters in Water-colours. Heaphy was a faithful student of nature, and succeeded in truthful and delicate representation of what he saw. Among his best pictures are mentioned, 'Hastings Fish Market,' 'Wellington and his Staff,' and 'The Wounded Leg,' the last now in the South Kensington Museum. Died, November 19, 1835.

Hearne, Samuel, an English traveller, who, from 1769 to 1772, was employed by the Hudson Bay Company to explore the north-west coast of America, and who was the first European that succeeded in reaching the Arctic Ocean. Born, 1742; died, 1792.

Hearne, Thomas, an eminent antiquary, was born in 1678, at White Waltham, in Berkshire, of which parish his father was clerk and schoolmaster. He was educated at Oxford, and held for a short time the post of second librarian of the Bodleian; but resigned in consequence of his Jacobite sympathies. He published several ancient MSS. and editions of old books; as the *Life of Alfred the Great* by Spelman; *Leland's Itinerary*, 9 vols. 8vo.; Camden's *Annals*, the *Scotichronicon* of John de Fordun, a collection of curious Discourses written by eminent antiquaries, &c. Died, 1735.

Hearne, Thomas, an artist of considerable talents, was born in 1744, at Brinkworth, in Wiltshire. He was eminent as a topographical designer; but his great merit lay in landscape-painting in water colours—a branch of the art which has since arrived at great perfection in this country, and of which he was one of the first who successfully practised it. Died, 1817.

Heath, James, a distinguished engraver, was born about 1757. He was the early associate and friend of Stothard, and engraved his designs for the old 'Novelist's Magazine.' After employing himself for some years on illustration of books he struck out on a bolder path, and among his larger works are the 'Death of Major Pierson,' and 'Death of Lord Nelson,' after West; 'The Dead Soldier,' after Wright of Derby; portraits of Washington and Pitt, &c. Heath was highly esteemed in private life, and counted among his friends Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, John Kemble, West, and other eminent men. The French engraver, Godefroy, was his pupil, and his son, Charles Heath, became a distinguished engraver. Died at London, 1834.

HEBER

Heath, Charles, an eminent line engraver, son of the preceding, was born, 1784. His taste for art was fostered and matured by his father, James Heath; and his serial artistic publications, the 'Book of Beauty,' and the 'Keepsake,' &c., for many years kept his name before the world as one of the first English engravers, besides exercising a marked influence over that department of art. Died, 1848.

Heath, James, an historical writer during the reigns of Charles I. and II. He wrote 'A Chronicle of the late War,' 'The Glories and Triumphs of the Restoration of Charles II.,' 'Flagellum, or the Life and Death of Oliver Cromwell,' &c. Died, 1664.

Heathcote, Ralph, a clergyman of the Church of England, born in 1721, to whom the merit is due of being the projector of the General Biographical Dictionary. He was also author of 'The Irenarch, or Justice of the Peace's Manual,' 'Sylvia, or the Wood,' 'A Sketch of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy,' and other polemical works. Dr. Warburton nominated him his assistant preacher at Lincoln's Inn. He subsequently obtained higher church preferments, and died in 1795.

Heathfield, Lord. [Elliot.]

Heber, Reginald, D.D., bishop of Calcutta, was born at Malpas, Cheshire, in 1783, and received the first rudiments of his education at Whitchurch. He entered at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1800, and three years after carried the English prize for his beautiful poem, 'Palestine.' In 1805 he took his B.A. degree, and was elected a fellow of All Souls. He soon after quitted the university, and made a tour through Germany, Russia, and the Crimea. From 1807 to 1822 he spent his time in discharging the duties of a parish priest; during which he published some elegant poems, and the 'Life of Jeremy Taylor.' He was then elected preacher at Lincoln's Inn. On the death of Dr. Middleton in the following year, the bishopric of Calcutta was offered to Mr. Heber, who after some hesitation accepted it; and on the 16th of June, the bishop, with his wife and infant daughter, embarked for India. On the 11th of October he reached his destination, and found constant occupation in the exercise of his official duties. On the 15th of June, 1824, he left Calcutta, to make a visitation of the upper provinces, on which occasion he traversed the breadth of his diocese, taking in their course the eastern, northern and western extremities of British India, everywhere sowing the seeds of Christian instruction among the Hindoos, and informing himself of the wants of the new congregations. In 1826 he took another journey in the discharge of his episcopal duty, to Trichinopoly, where he arrived on the 1st of April, 1826. The next day he was seized with an apoplectic fit, whilst bathing, which terminated his valuable life. After his death, a 'Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India' appeared, and his widow published his biography.

Heberden, William, F.R.S., a distinguished medical practitioner, was born in London in 1710, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in which town he practised as a physician for several years before he settled in the metropolis. He was the projector of, and a principal contributor to, the *Medical Transactions of the College of Physicians*, and author of '*Medical Commentaries on the History and Cure of Diseases.*' Died, 1801.

Hébert, Jacques René, commonly called **Père Duchêne** (from the title of a Jacobin paper of which he was the editor), was born at Alençon, in 1755. He was one of the most violent partisans of the French Revolution. Having nothing to lose, he entered with eagerness into any plot by which the nobility could be plundered. He was made a member of the commune for his part in the September massacres, and the cruel murder of the Princess de Lamballe. It was Hébert who so grossly insulted the noble Queen, Marie Antoinette, by a vile accusation; and put questions to the children of Louis XVI., which, when reported to Robespierre, called forth reproaches even from him. Having dared to oppose his colleagues and masters, they accomplished his destruction with a promptitude that astonished him. He died amid the hisses of the populace, on the 24th March, 1794.

Hederic, or Hederichs, Benjamin, a German lexicographer; author of the once well-known Greek lexicon which bears his name, and several other works of a similar nature. Born 1675; and died, rector of the school of Grossenhayn, in 1748.

Hedley, William. [See Stephenson, George.]

Hedlinger, Johann Carl, the most celebrated die-cutter of his age, was born at Schweiz, in 1691. Many crowned heads, among whom were Charles XII. of Sweden, Peter the Great, and Pope Benedict XIII., honoured him with their patronage. He frequently visited Sweden; and on his last voyage from that country, in 1745, he lost the greater part of his property by shipwreck. His works are distinguished by great simplicity, softness, and correctness of design. Died, 1771.

Heemskerck, Martin van (whose real name was Van Veen, but who derived the name of Heemskerck from his native village), was born in 1498. After studying under some of his most eminent countrymen, he went to Italy, and there formed his style under Michael Angelo. Heemskerck was a diligent and prolific artist, though his works are now very rare. The best of them were burnt when Haarlem was taken by the Spaniards, in 1573. Died, 1574.

Heere, Lucas van, a Dutch painter and poet, was born at Ghent about 1534. He received instruction from his father, who was a sculptor, and afterwards from the painter Floris. He visited England, and was employed by Queen Elizabeth, of whom he painted several portraits. He also painted portraits of Queen

Mary and Prince Henry. He was author of a poem entitled the '*Garden of Poetry,*' and of another which is no longer extant. Died, 1584.

Heeren, Arnold Hermann Ludwig, one of the most distinguished German historians, was born near Bremen in 1760. At the age of nineteen he went to the university of Göttingen, where under the influence of Heyne, then Professor of Eloquence and Poetry, he gave up the study of divinity for that of philology. He then travelled in Italy, France, and Germany, and in 1787 was named Professor Extraordinary of Philosophy at Göttingen. This post he exchanged in 1799 for the chair of History. His life at Göttingen flowed on evenly, his time and energies absorbed by his professional duties and the labours of composition, and his home blessed by the sympathizing companionship of his wife, a daughter of Heyne. His most important works are—'*Ideen über die Politik, den Verkehr und den Handel der vornehmsten Völker der alten Welt;*' '*Handbuch der Geschichte der Staaten des Alterthums,*' well known in England as the '*Manual of Ancient History;*' and the '*Handbuch der Geschichte des Europäischen Staatensystems.*' Heeren was chosen member of the principal Academies of Europe, and of the Asiatic Societies of London and Calcutta. Died, full of years and honours, in 1842.

Hegel, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich, the founder of a new school of philosophy, was born at Stuttgart, 1770. He was Professor successively at Jena, Heidelberg, and Berlin. He was at first the disciple of Schelling, with whom he was associated in the conduct of a philosophical journal in 1802-3. But his opinions gradually took a different turn. He rejected Schelling's intellectual intuition as an unwarrantable assumption, although he continued to maintain its leading idea,—the unity of the subjective or ideal, and the objective or real; and in this idea endeavoured to establish that absolute cognition and absolute truth, which alone, according to this school, can satisfy the demands of the philosophical spirit. Hegel seems not to have perfected his system; and as he had no power of exposition, or of lucid expression of his thoughts, it is impossible to give a clear view of his philosophy. Indeed, it would appear that he himself had the same notion; for he is said to have remarked, that, 'of all his numerous disciples, only one had ever understood him, and even he had understood him falsely.' Be this as it may, his system is at present the centre of nearly all philosophical interest in Germany, chiefly from the widely discrepant deductions, political and religious, which his friends and enemies draw from it; some maintaining it to be favourable to the present order of things in church and state, others founding upon it conclusions at variance with all ordinary notions of religion or morality. His most important works are his '*Phenomenology of the Mind,*' '*Logic,*' and '*Encyclopædia of Philosophical Sciences.*' Died

of cholera, at Berlin, 1831. A very remarkable discovery of a French anticipation of Hegelianism has recently been made. [For an account of it see **Deschamps, Dom.**]

Heim, François Joseph, French historical painter, was born at Belfort, in the department of the Haut-Rhin, in 1787. After receiving his first lessons in art at Strasburg, he went in 1803 to Paris, became a pupil of Vincent, and, having obtained the grand prize, went to Rome in 1807. He first exhibited at Paris in 1812, and from that year had a long course of success. He was admitted to the Academy of Fine Arts, in which he became a professor, and was made chevalier, and subsequently officer of the Legion of Honour. He was employed in the decoration of several galleries of the Louvre. Among his numerous paintings are—'The Martyrdom of St. Cyr and his Mother;' 'Martyrdom of St. Hippolytus;' 'Taking of the Temple of Jerusalem by Titus;' 'Massacre of the Jews;' 'St. Hyacinthe;' 'Louis Philippe receiving the Deputies at the Palais Royal;' 'Victory of Judas Maccabæus,' &c. Some of his best works were those executed in the Hall of Conference of the Chamber of Deputies. Died, at Paris, in October, 1865.

Heine, Heinrich, a celebrated German poet and litterateur, was born of Jewish parents at Düsseldorf in 1800. Intended for a mercantile career, he was sent to Hamburg for the necessary training, but after several years' trial he preferred to study law, and went to the new university of Bonn, where he became a pupil and friend of August W. Schlegel. He afterwards studied at Berlin and Göttingen; became acquainted with the philosophy of Spinoza and Hegel; associated at Berlin with Varnhagen von Ense and his gifted wife, with Chamisso, Grabbe, and other leading literary characters of the day; graduated LL.D., and in 1825 renounced Judaism and professed Christianity. The change, however, was merely formal, as he had apparently no religious faith, and ridiculed all forms alike. He led an unsettled life for some years, irritated and depressed by the failure of his first literary ventures. After the French revolution of July, 1830, he settled at Paris, frequently, however, travelling in various parts of Europe. About 1835 he married a French lady, whose faithful ministrations alleviated the bitter sufferings of his last years. By an attack of paralysis in 1847 he lost the sight of one eye, and the following year he became totally blind, and subject to the severest bodily pains. From that time he was confined to his room, but endured all with singular fortitude, and continued his literary labours to the last. He expressed in his will his regret for the frivolous and trifling way in which he had written of sacred things, and avowed that he was once more under the influence of religion. His best works are the 'Buch der Lieder,' published in 1827; 'Neue Gedichte,' 1844; 'Romanzero,' 1851; and the 'Reisebilder,' his first successful book, which appeared in 4 vols. between 1825 and 1831.

Among his other writings are 'Kahldorf über den Adel,' 'Der Salon,' the bitter personal satire 'Über Börne,' 'Deutschland, ein Winter-Mährchen,' and 'Atta Troll.' Heine will probably be longest remembered for his songs, many of which are of exquisite beauty, and are even thought by some to rival in their delicacy and finish the earlier songs of Goethe. Heine died at Paris in February, 1856. An English translation of his songs, by Wallis, appeared in the same year. A translation by E. A. Bowring has subsequently been published.

Heineccius, Johann Gottlieb, a celebrated civilian of the 18th century, born at Eisenberg, in Altenburg, in 1681. After having studied at Goslar and Leipsic, he became Professor of Philosophy at Halle, 1710; and in 1711 he was made Professor of Civil Law, with the title of Councillor of the Court. His great reputation induced the states of Friesland to invite him to Franeker, in 1724; but in 1727 the King of Prussia prevailed on him to accept of a professorship of Law at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where he distinguished himself till 1733. Becoming again professor at Halle, he remained there till his death in 1741, though invited to Marburg, Denmark, and Holland. He wrote many works, all of them much esteemed.

Heinsius, Anthony, a distinguished Dutch statesman, who for forty years filled the high station of Grand Pensionary; and whose prudence, skill, and probity gained him the confidence and regard of William III., Marlborough, and Prince Eugene. Born, 1641; died, 1720.

Heinsius, Daniel, a celebrated Dutch philologist, Professor of Politics and History at Leyden, and librarian to the university, was born at Ghent in 1680. He became a pupil of Joseph Scaliger at Leyden, and was greatly indebted to him for the eminence to which he attained in literature. He distinguished himself as a critic by his editions of many classical authors; and was highly honoured at home and abroad. Gustavus Adolphus gave him a place among his councillors of state; the republic of Venice made him a knight of the order of St. Mark; and Pope Urban VIII. invited him to come, as he expressed it, to rescue Rome from barbarism! He died in 1666, leaving several original works both in verse and prose.

Heinsius, Nicholas, the son of Daniel, was born at Leyden, and like his father, distinguished himself as a critic and a Latin poet. Died, 1681.

Heister, Lorenz, physician, surgeon, and naturalist, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1683. He was a pupil both of Ruyech and Boerhaave; became Physician-General to the Dutch military hospital: and, in 1710, was Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at Altorf. From thence he removed to Helmstadt, where he died in 1758. He wrote several works on anatomy and surgery, and also distinguished himself in botany as a strenuous opponent of the Linnæan system.

Helena, St., the mother of Constantine the Great, was of obscure birth in Bithynia. Constantius Chlorus fell in love with her, and married her, while in that country; but, when he was associated with Diocletian in the empire, he divorced Helena, and married Theodora, daughter of the Emperor Maximianus. Constantine, at his accession, paid due honours to his mother, and conferred on her the title of Augusta. At the age of 80 she went to Palestine, where, it is said, she assisted at the discovery of the holy cross; soon after which she died. Her native village was raised to the rank of a city by the name of Helenopolis.

Heliodorus, a native of Emesa, in Phœnicia, and who lived near the end of the 4th century, was Bishop of Tricca, in Thessaly, but deposed towards the close of his life. His youthful work, 'Æthiopica,' a story of the loves and surprising adventures of Theagenes and Charicles, in poetical prose, is distinguished from the other Greek romances, by its strict morality. It has been frequently republished, and translated into many languages. It is said, that the alternative of burning his romance, or resigning his bishopric, being given him, the bishop preferred the latter.

Heliogabalus. [**Elagabalus.**]

Hell, Maximilian, a learned astronomer, born at Chemnitz, in Hungary, in 1720. He was director of the observatory at Vienna; went to Lapland, on the invitation of the King of Denmark, to observe the transit of Venus, in 1769; published annually the Ephemerides; and rendered other services to the science of astronomy. Died, 1792.

Helmont, John Baptist van, a celebrated chemist, was born at Brussels, in 1577; studied at Louvain, and made such rapid progress in natural history and medical science, that he delivered public lectures at 17 years of age. He then travelled for ten years, and acquired a great knowledge of chemistry, to which science he afterwards devoted himself, and in which he made valuable discoveries. His first literary production was a treatise on the Spa waters, in which the author used the German word *geist*, answering to the English ghost, or spirit, to denote the air on which the properties of the Spa water depend, and from which is derived the modern word *gas*. In 1609 he settled at Vilvorden, where he practised medicine gratuitously, and is said to have performed some very wonderful cures. He professed to disregard all book-learning on the healing art; but, though his works abound with crude and visionary dogmas, they contain also many shrewd and pertinent observations on the Galenic system. Died, 1644.

Helmont, Francis Mercurius van, Baron, son of the preceding, was born at Vilvorden, in 1618, and there practised as a physician and experimental chemist. He travelled over part of Europe with a gang of gipsies, to learn their language and opinions; pretended to have discovered the original language of man; and affirmed that a child born deaf

and dumb would be able to articulate the characters at first sight. He professed to believe in the doctrine of transmigration of souls, in the philosopher's stone, and other things no less wild and visionary. Died, 1699.

Héloïse, or **Eloise**, celebrated for her beauty and wit, but still more on account of her love for Abeldar, was born at Paris, in 1101, and died in 1164. [See **Abeldar**.]

Helst, Bartholomew van der, an admirable Dutch painter, excelling in portraits, but also great in landscapes and historical subjects. Born at Haarlem, 1601 or 1613; died, 1670.

Helvétius, Claude Adrien, a French philosopher, son of Jean Claude Helvétius, an eminent French physician and F.R.S., London, was born at Paris, in 1715, and, at the age of 23, obtained the honourable and lucrative post of a farmer-general, but resigned it, and afterwards purchased the place of *maitre d'hôtel* to the Queen. In 1758 he published 'Del' Esprit,' the materialistic doctrine of which drew upon him many attacks; and it was condemned by the parliament of Paris. The book, however, obtained a rapid celebrity, though its author found it necessary to withdraw for a time first to England, and afterwards to Prussia. He at length returned to France, and led a retired life on his estate at Voré, till his death, which took place in 1771. A posthumous work, entitled 'De l'Homme,' is a continuation of the former treatise, and contains a fuller development of the doctrines laid down in it; but at the same time many new ones, particularly relating to education.

Hemans, Felicia Dorothea, whose maiden name was Browne, an English poetess, was born at Liverpool, in 1794, of respectable parents, who subsequently took up their residence near St. Asaph, Wales. She married young; but her marriage was unhappy; and, after the birth of five children, a permanent separation between herself and her husband took place. After her establishment at St. Asaph was broken up, she retired to Wavertree, near Liverpool, but remained about three years only, when she settled in Dublin. Mrs. Hemans enjoyed the friendship of Heber, Campbell, Wordsworth, Sir Walter Scott, and Archbishop Whately. Her works, consisting for the most part of lyrical compositions, have been collected and published in 7 vols. Among them may be named the 'Vespers of Palermo,' 'The Forest Sanctuary,' 'Records of Woman,' 'Songs of the Affections,' 'National Lyrics and Songs for Music,' &c. Her writings possess an energy equal to their beauty, yet are they so pure and refined, that not a line of them would delicacy blot from her pages. Her imagination was rich, chaste, and glowing; and in her social intercourse she was no less amiable than vivacious. She died, May 16, 1835, in the 41st year of her age, leaving five sons.

Hemingford, or Hemingburgh, Walter de, an English chronicler of the 14th century, was Canon of Gisborough Abbey, in Yorkshire,

and flourished in the reign of Edward III. He compiled a history of England, from the Conquest to 1308.

Hemmling, or Hemmlink, Hans. [**Hemmlinc.**]

Hemsterhuys, or Hemsterhusius, Tiberius, a celebrated Dutch philologist, was the son of a physician, and was born at Groningen in 1685. At the age of fourteen he was entered a student of the university of his native place, whence he removed to Leyden. In 1705 he became Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy at Amsterdam, where he applied himself zealously to the study of the Greek authors. He became Greek Professor at Franeker in 1720, and, after holding that post about twenty years, was called to a similar one at Leyden. Unlike many of his countrymen who have attained to great classical learning, Hemsterhuys had no taint of pride or dogmatism, but was remarkable for his modesty. Died, 1766.—His son **François** inherited his classical acquirements, and was, moreover, an acute philosopher and a critical judge of the fine arts. Born, 1720; died, 1790.

Hénault, Charles Jean François, an eminent French historian and president of the parliament of Paris, was born in 1685. He became President of the First Chamber of Inquests in 1710, which led him to make the Roman law his study, though he still amused himself with poetry. In 1713 he produced his tragedy of 'Cornelia,' which, however, had no success on the stage. He afterwards gave the manuscript to Horace Walpole, who printed it at the Strawberry-hill press. In 1723 he obtained a place in the French Academy; after which he set himself to digest into chronological order the history of France. This work, entitled 'Abrégé chronologique de l'Histoire de France,' appeared in 1744, and has been translated into most European languages. Hénault also wrote three comedies, and after his death appeared a work under his name, entitled 'Histoire Critique de l'Etablissement des François dans les Gaules,' 2 vols. 8vo. He was intimately connected with Madame de Deffand, and from his rank, as well as his talents, he held a distinguished place among the literati of Paris. Died, 1770.

Henderson, John, a first-rate actor, was born in London in 1747. He acquired great celebrity at Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres, where he performed Falstaff, Richard III., and other Shakspeare characters with unbounded applause. Died, 1785.

Henderson, Thomas, first Astronomer Royal for Scotland, was born in Dundee in 1798. He was brought up to the law, but for some years filled the post of private secretary to various noblemen. In 1832 he went to the Cape of Good Hope to undertake the direction of the Observatory there. One of his principal achievements was the calculation, in the same year, of the parallax of the finest double star of the southern hemisphere (α Centauri). Ill health occasioned his return home, and in 1834

he was named Professor in the university of Edinburgh, and Astronomer Royal for Scotland. He published several volumes of his Observations, besides memoirs contributed to various periodical works. Died at Edinburgh, 1844.

Hengst. [*See Vortigorn.*]

Henkel, or Henckel, Johann Friedrich, a Saxon chemist and mineralogist of considerable celebrity, was born at Eriburg, in 1679. Augustus II. of Poland made him counsellor of mines; an office which he discharged with much advantage to his country. It was under his direction also that the porcelain manufactory was established at Meissen. He wrote 'Pyritologia,' and other scientific works. Died, 1744.

Henrietta Maria, of France, Queen of England, was born at Paris in 1609. She was the daughter of Henry IV. and Mary de Medicis, and married the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles I., in 1625. She was a beautiful and high-spirited woman, but her levity and her attachment to the Romish church made her very unpopular in England, and the suspicion that her influence led the King to take some of his most offensive measures made her more so. To escape impeachment she went abroad for a time, and returned with a supply of money and ammunition; but in 1644 she finally withdrew to France, only revisiting England for a short time at the restoration of her son Charles II., and dying at the convent of Chaillot in 1669. Her funeral oration was pronounced by Bossuet. Her 'Correspondence' with Charles I. has been published.

Henrietta Maria, of England, Duchess of Orleans, the daughter of Charles I., was born at Exeter, in 1644, amid the turbulent scenes of the civil war. Her mother fled with her to France when she was scarcely three weeks old; and after the death of the King the Queen repaired to the convent of Chaillot, and there devoted herself to the education of her daughter. She united with great sweetness of character the charm of beauty, and was married to Philip, Duke of Orleans. Their marriage was, however, rendered unhappy by the jealousy the Duke conceived of his brother, Louis XIV. Louis wished to detach the King of England from the triple alliance with Holland and Sweden. The Duchess went, therefore, in 1670, with the court to Flanders, and, under pretence of visiting her brother, passed over to Dover, where Charles was awaiting her arrival. Mademoiselle de Kéroual, a native of Brittany (afterwards mistress of Charles II., under the title of Duchess of Portsmouth), accompanied her. Nor was their mission in vain; for in ten days they gained over to the French interest the profligate monarch. Soon after her return to France, the Duchess of Orleans was suddenly seized with violent pains, which terminated her life; a *post-mortem* examination took place, which was declared to be satisfactory, but there is little doubt that she fell the victim of revenge. She died at St. Cloud in 1670.

Henriot, François, one of the most in-

HENRY

famous characters of the French revolution, was born at Nanterre, in 1761. Having robbed his master, an attorney in Paris, he was left without resource, and became a spy of the police. He first appeared in his revolutionary character the day after the taking of the Tuileries, in 1792. He was one of the most sanguinary of the *Septembriseurs*; and presided at the massacre of the prisoners of Orleans. The commune of Paris made him chief of the *Sans-culottes* section; their object being to organize a system of terror over the national representatives. With these banditti, armed with bayonets and cannon, he marched to the Convention, and demanded the proscription of the Girondists. Under terror, the assembly consented to give up twenty-nine of their most talented and trustworthy members to the guillotine. Henriot afterwards became the willing satellite of Robespierre. When his leader was outlawed, and condemned to death by the Convention, Henriot and Coffinhal, the vice-presidents of the revolutionary tribunal, made an effort to raise the Jacobin factions in his favour; but his courage failed just as the brigands were pointing their cannon against the Convention, and the moment was lost; some of the sections and a body of *gens-d'armes*, rallied in favour of the latter, and Henriot was outlawed, and arrested in a state of intoxication. His colleague, Coffinhal, was so maddened by the loss of the day, that, rushing upon him in the upper room of the *Hôtel de Ville*, where both were confined, he threw him out of the window. Henriot fell into a drain, and tried to hide himself, but his groans discovered his hiding-place; he was dragged out, and sent next day to the scaffold, with Robespierre and his colleagues. Henriot was only 33 when he suffered. It was he who made the proposal for burning all the public libraries and books in France.

Henry I., King of Germany, surnamed **The Fowler**, was the son of Otto the Illustrious, Duke of Saxony and Thuringia, and was born in 876. When he was elected sovereign of Germany, in 918, he had to contend with anarchy at home and enemies abroad, but his activity and prudence overcame them all. He improved the art of war among the Germans; surrounded the cities which, before his time, were, for the most part, nothing but a collection of log and mud huts, with walls and moats; and, as he compelled part of the nobility and freemen to reside in these cities, and insisted on all meetings for the discussion of public affairs being held in them, their progressive civilization and great encouragement to commerce and manufactures were the result. After a fortunate and glorious reign of sixteen years, he died at Quedlinburg, in 936.

Henry II., King of Germany and Emperor of the West, was great-grandson of the preceding, and was born in 972. He succeeded his father as Duke of Bavaria, and in 1002 was elected King of Germany and crowned at Mentz and at Aix-la-Chapelle. Two years later he

was crowned King of Lombardy at Pavia, his rival, Harduin, avoiding a combat with him. He was engaged in frequent wars in Italy, Bohemia, Bavaria, &c. In 1014 he received the Imperial crown at Rome, his wife, Cunegunda being crowned with him. They were both distinguished for their piety and devotion to the church, and were canonized. Henry died in Saxony in 1024. He was the last Emperor of the house of Saxony.

Henry III., King of Germany, son of the Emperor Conrad II., succeeded his father in the Imperial dignity, 1039. Nature had given him the talents, and education the character, suitable for an able ruler. In everything he undertook he displayed a steady and persevering spirit; the clergy were compelled to acknowledge their dependence on him, and the temporal lords he held in actual subjection. He deposed three Popes for their licentious lives, and raised Clement II. to the vacant chair; and he was as successful in his wars as in his administration. Born, 1017; died, 1056.

Henry IV., Emperor, son of the preceding, was born in 1050, and at the death of his father was only six years old. His mother Agnes was made Regent, and on her death the chief power was seized by his uncles, the Dukes of Saxony and Bavaria. Henry made war on them, and threw off their yoke. He, however, offended his subjects by the licentiousness of his manners, and quarrelled with the Pope, Gregory VII., about investitures. The latter being appealed to in a subsequent dispute between Henry and the Duke of Saxony, cited Henry to his tribunal, who then deposed the Pope, to be in turn excommunicated by him. The Emperor was compelled to submit, went to Canossa, where the Pope then was, and, after being kept three days in the court-yard, received absolution. The quarrel was soon renewed, deposition, excommunication, and election of new Popes and Emperors followed. Henry's eldest son, Conrad, rebelled against him, but was overcome, and died at Florence in 1101. He then caused his second son, Henry, to be elected his successor, and crowned; but the latter also rebelled, and making himself master of his father's person in 1106, by stratagem, compelled him to abdicate the throne. Henry IV. ended his life and sorrows in neglect, at Liège, in 1106; and, as he died under sentence of excommunication, was not buried till five years after, when the sentence was taken off, and his remains were interred at Spire.

Henry V., Emperor, the son and successor of the preceding, was born in 1081. In 1106 he rebelled against his father and dethroned him, assuming the Imperial crown in his stead. In 1111 he married Matilda, the daughter of Henry I., King of England; and the rich dowry he received with this princess gave him the means of undertaking an expedition to demand the imperial crown from the Pope. Finding that Pascal refused to crown him, Henry caused the Pope to be conveyed away from the altar while at mass; and cut down in

HENRY

the streets of Rome all who opposed him. At length the Pope yielded, and Henry was crowned in 1112, without making any new concessions. Soon after his return to Germany the Pope excommunicated him; which led to a new war, invasion of Italy, and the election of a rival Pope. Peace was not made till 1122, when the Emperor renounced his claims. Died, 1125.

Henry VI., Emperor, was son of Frederick Barbarossa, and was born in 1165. He was elected King of the Romans when four years of age, and succeeded his father on the Imperial throne in 1190. The same year, on the death of William II., King of Sicily, he claimed that crown in right of Constance his wife, daughter of King Roger. After being crowned at Rome with his wife in 1191, he made an unsuccessful attempt to conquer Naples. In 1193 he gave Leopold, Duke of Austria, a small price to hand over to his keeping his royal prisoner, Richard I. of England; whom he detained nearly a year and released for a heavy ransom. With this money he undertook another expedition against Sicily, and succeeded. He was crowned at Palermo in 1194. A revolt broke out, in consequence of his tyranny, and he returned to suppress it. Died at Messina in 1197.

Henry VII., of Luxembourg, Emperor of the West, was born about 1263; married, in 1292, Margaret of Brabant, and was elected to succeed Albert I., in November, 1308, after an interregnum of seven months. He had for rival Charles of Valois, who was supported by Philip of France; but the high reputation of Henry as a just and religious sovereign and distinguished soldier, and the clever management of Peter Ashpalter, Archbishop of Mentz, secured his elevation. He soon after married his only son John to the heiress of Bohemia, and thus acquired that kingdom for his house. In October, 1310, leaving his son regent in Germany, Henry passed into Italy with an army, aiming at a pacification of the country, then distracted with the feuds of Guelfs and Ghibelines. The Pope, Clement V., was in league with him, and his legate accompanied Henry in his march. After receiving the submission of several cities, he entered Milan, where he kept his Christmas and was crowned with the Iron Crown of Lombardy. He restored the exiles in the cities of Italy, compelling each party to receive back those of the opposite. Verona alone refused obedience. Early in 1311 an insurrection broke out in Milan, and the example was quickly followed in other cities. After suppressing these movements Henry advanced to Genoa, Pisa, and in the summer of 1312 to Rome. The city was held by Prince John of Naples and the Guelfs, and Henry could only occupy one part of it. His coronation was performed, not in St. Peter's, but in the church of St. John Lateran, by the Cardinal, sent by Clement V. from Avignon. With health seriously impaired by the climate, the Emperor set out to oppose the league formed

against him, and headed by Robert, King of Naples. At Pisa he pronounced the ban of the Empire against the rebellious cities and their chief, and declared the latter deposed. Continuing his march towards Siena, intending the conquest of Naples, he died at Buonconvento, August 24, 1313. It was rumoured that a Dominican monk, Politian, of Montepulciano, had given him poison in the sacramental wine; and thirty years after, the Order obtained a formal acquittal of the crime from John of Bohemia. The remains of the Emperor were interred at Pisa. At Henry of Luxembourg's death the alliance of Pope and Emperor ceased, and Italy fell back into anarchy. Henry was 'the ideal sovereign' of Dante's famous 'Treatise on Monarchy.' (*Milman.*)

Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria, one of the most able and energetic sovereigns of the twelfth century, was the son of Henry the Proud, and was born in 1129. He was invested with the Duchy of Saxony in 1142, three years after his father's death, and he did not recover the Duchy of Bavaria till more than ten years later. He was a great soldier, and accompanied the Emperor Frederick I. on two expeditions to Italy, perhaps on three; but their alliance was interrupted by the election of the Emperor's son, King of the Romans, the Duke having hoped for that honour and the succession to the Empire. Henry also allied himself with Waldemar, King of Denmark, in several expeditions against the Wendish pirates of the north. In 1172 he made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and was received with great honours by the Emperor Manuel, both as he went and as he returned. In 1180 this powerful sovereign was deprived of his states by the diet of Wurzburg, and exiled. He went first to England, and took refuge with Henry II., whose daughter Matilda he had married in 1168. Having returned to Germany, he was a second time exiled by the Emperor; and making an attempt, after the Emperor's departure to the Holy Land, to recover his states by arms, he was defeated, and compelled to make a humiliating peace. He died at Brunswick in 1195. Henry the Lion founded the city of Munich, and built or rebuilt two bridges over the Danube, at Ratisbon and Leuenburg.

Henry the Navigator, Duke of Viseu, the fourth son of John I., King of Portugal, was born in 1394. He gave early proofs of brilliant courage; but his love of arms was surpassed by his love of the sciences, particularly mathematics, astronomy, and navigation. While vigorously prosecuting a war against the Moors in Africa, he obtained from them a knowledge of the regions bordering on Egypt and Arabia, and inquired into the possibility of a passage to India by a voyage round the western coast of Africa. Various expeditions were undertaken, and discoveries made, under his patronage and at his expense; and companies were formed of enterprising men, who were

HENRY

tempted with the prospect of obtaining gold dust. In 1446, Nuño Tristan doubled Cape Verde; and, two years later, Gonzalo Vallo discovered three of the Azores, islands about 800 miles from the continent. Henry continued to support such enterprises till his death, in 1463, and thus secured for himself an undying name as the patron and friend of navigation.

Henry II., King of France, son of Francis I. and his Queen, Claude, was born in 1518. His marriage with Catherine de Medicis was celebrated at Marseilles, in 1533, by her uncle, Pope Clement VII. Henry succeeded his father in 1547, and at once made a complete change in the court and ministry. The most influential persons in his reign were the Cardinal of Lorraine and his brother Francis, Duke of Guise, the Constable de Montmorenci, the Marshal de St. André, and Diana of Poitiers, the King's favourite mistress, whom he made Duchess of Valentinois. He carried on war with England and recovered Boulogne for France; war with the Pope and with Spain; fighting for the Protestants in Germany, while he persecuted them in France; acquired by conquest Metz, Toul, and Verdun, and retained them under the treaty of Cateau-Cambresis, which closed the war in 1559. By the same treaty Calais was confirmed to France. The siege of Metz by Charles V., and its defence by the Duke of Guise; the battle and siege of Renti; the great victory of the Spaniards at St. Quentin; and the battle of Gravelines, are the chief military events of this reign. Mary, the young Queen of Scots, was brought to France about 1549, and betrothed to the dauphin Francis. Henry died, in July, 1559, from the effects of a wound accidentally inflicted by the Count of Montgomery at a splendid tournament a few days before. He left four sons and three daughters, three of the former reigning after him in succession.

Henry III., King of France, third son of Henry II. and Catherine of Medicis, was born in 1551. He was first known as Duke of Anjou, and distinguished himself as a soldier at the battles of Jarnac and Moncontour. He was elected King of Poland in 1573, but being proclaimed King of France on the death of Charles IX., in 1574, he escaped, not without risk, from Poland, and returned to France. The country was distracted with conflicting factions, and wasted with civil war; and the King, feeble in character, and self-indulgent, was governed by ignoble favourites. The famous Catholic *League* was formed, with the Duke of Guise at its head; Henry of Navarre put himself at the head of the Huguenots, and won the battle of Coutras; Paris fell into the power of the League in 1588, and the King fled to Chartres and Rouen; later in the same year he convoked the States-General at Blois, and there had the two Guises assassinated, a crime which excited the revolt of Paris and the principal cities of the kingdom. The Duke of Mayenne was named by the League Lieutenant-General of the royal estate and crown of

France, and Henry, roused at last to action, joined his rival, Henry of Navarre, and advanced to besiege Paris. At St. Cloud, which he made his head-quarters, he was stabbed by the fanatic Jacques Clément, and died the day after, 1st August, 1589. Henry III. left no children, and was the last sovereign of the Valois branch.

Henry IV., called **The Great**, King of France and Navarre, was born in 1553, at Pau, in Béarn. His father, Anthony of Bourbon, was descended from a son of Louis IX.; his mother was Jeanne d'Albret, daughter of Henry, King of Navarre. He was brought up in the simple and hardy manner of the peasantry of Béarn, and this laid the foundation of a vigorous constitution and temperate habits. He was placed, under the tuition of Florent Chrétien, a learned man and zealous Protestant. In 1569 he accompanied his mother to Rochelle, and learned the art of war under Admiral Coligni. When the perfidious design of destroying the Huguenot chiefs, by a massacre, was formed by Charles IX. and his mother, Catherine, one of their means to lull suspicion was, to propose to Queen Jeanne a marriage between Henry and Margaret of Valois, the King's youngest sister. While preparations were making for the marriage festival, Henry's mother died at Paris, not without strong suspicions of poison. Having assumed the title of *King of Navarre*, his marriage took place, Aug. 18th, 1572. Then followed the horrible scenes of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24. Henry was obliged to make profession of the Catholic faith to save his life; but Catherine of Medicis endeavoured to dissolve the marriage just celebrated. As she was unsuccessful in this, she adopted the plan of corrupting the noble youth by the pleasures of a licentious court; and he did not escape the snare. In 1576, however, he took advantage of a hunting excursion to quit the court, and professed himself again of the Protestant Church. Catherine, who, after the decease of Charles IX., administered the government in the name of his successor, Henry III., now thought it advisable to conclude a treaty of peace with the Huguenots (1576), securing to them religious freedom. Exasperated by this event, the Catholics formed the celebrated League, which Henry III. was obliged to confirm; and the religious war recommenced. In 1587 Henry obtained a victory over the Catholics at Coutras, in Guienne. In 1589, on the assassination of Henry III., Henry of Navarre succeeded to the throne; but he had to secure his claim by hard fighting and by a profession of the Catholic faith. The same year he won the victory of Arques, and the following year that of Ivry, over the forces of the League, headed by the Duke of Mayenne. After a protracted and obstinate struggle, convinced that he should never enjoy quiet possession of the French throne without professing the Catholic faith, Henry at length yielded to the wishes of his friends, was instructed in the

HENRY

doctrines of the Roman Church, and professed the Catholic faith, July 25th, 1593, in the church of St. Denis. He happily escaped an attempt to assassinate him; was solemnly anointed King at Chartres, in 1594; and entered the capital amid the acclamations of the people. Peace was not fully re-established till 1598, when the treaty of Vervins was signed. Henry made use of the tranquillity which followed to restore the internal prosperity of his kingdom, and particularly the wasted finances; and in this design he was highly successful, with the aid of his prime minister, Sully. To his former brothers in faith and in arms, the Protestants, he granted a certain measure of religious freedom and political security, by the Edict of Nantes, in 1598. In 1610, while riding through the streets of Paris, his coach was obstructed in the Rue de la Feronnerie, by two waggons. A fanatic, named Ravallac, took advantage of this moment to perpetrate a long-meditated deed; and the King received a fatal stab from the hand of this assassin, in the 52nd year of his age, and 22nd of his reign. His character is thus summed up by Hénault:—‘He united to extreme frankness the most dexterous policy; to the most elevated sentiments a charming simplicity of manners; to a soldier’s courage an inexhaustible fund of humanity.’ The eulogists of Henry IV. draw a veil over his private character, yet are compelled to acknowledge that it was stained by great vices, especially by extreme licentiousness and fondness for gambling. His first wife, Margaret, bore him no children; by his second, Mary of Medicis, he had six, one of whom was Henrietta Maria, afterwards Queen of Charles I. of England. He had also several children by his mistresses. A new and valuable French ‘History of the Reign of Henry IV.,’ by A. Poirson, has appeared, in 3 vols., between 1857–65.

Henry I., King of England, surnamed, on account of his superior education, **Beauclerc,** was the youngest son of William the Conqueror, and was born at Selby, in Yorkshire, in 1068. Jealousies and dissensions early broke out between him and his elder brothers, Robert and William (the Red), and on the sudden mysterious death of William in the New Forest, in 1100, Henry, who was hunting with him, immediately seized the crown and the public treasures, his brother Robert being not yet returned from the crusade. To strengthen his hold on the affections of his subjects, he granted a charter re-establishing the laws of the Confessor, abolished the curfew, professed a reform in his own character and manners, and married the Princess Maud, daughter of Malcolm, King of Scotland, and niece of Edgar Atheling, thus uniting the Norman and Saxon races. When Robert invaded England in 1101, war was prevented by negotiation and the grant to Robert of a pension of 3000 marks. The same year began the quarrel between the King and Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, respecting investitures. Henry, ambitious of

the crown of Normandy, invaded that country in 1105, and took Caen, Bayeux, and several other places. He completed the conquest in the following year by the defeat and capture of Robert at the battle of Tenchebrai. In 1109 the Princess Matilda (Maud) was betrothed to the Emperor Henry V., but in consequence of her youth, the marriage was deferred for several years. Troubles in Normandy and in Wales, and war with the King of France, occupied Henry in the next few years. In 1118 he lost his Queen, Maud, and two years later his only legitimate son, the Prince William, who, with his retinue, perished by shipwreck, on the passage from Normandy to England. It is said that the King was never seen to smile again. In 1121 he married Adelais, or Alice, daughter of Geoffrey, Duke of Louvain, and on the failure of his hope of offspring, he had his daughter, the Empress Maud, then a widow, acknowledged heiress to the throne. Henry died at Rouen, from the effects of gluttony, December 1, 1135, having been absent from England nearly two years and a half.

Henry II., King of England, first of the Plantagenet line, was the eldest son of Geoffrey, Earl of Anjou, and his wife, the ex-Empress Maud, daughter of Henry I., and was born at Mans, in March, 1133. He received his education in England, under the care of his uncle Robert, Earl of Gloucester. On the death of his father, in 1151, he succeeded to the earldom of Anjou, Touraine, and Maine, and in the following year, by his marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine, the divorced wife of Louis VII. of France, he became possessor of the duchy of Aquitaine or Guienne. The same year he invaded England, but a treaty was concluded, in 1153, by which it was agreed that he should succeed to the throne of England on the death of Stephen. This event took place in October, 1154, and Henry was crowned without opposition at Westminster, in December. His first measures were directed to the redress of the disorders and anarchy which had prevailed in the reign of Stephen. He seized and destroyed most of the baronial castles; dismissed the foreign troops; renewed the charter granted by Henry I.; and resumed most of the lands which had been alienated from the crown by Stephen. On the death of his brother Geoffrey he claimed and got possession of Nantes, and was thus master of the whole western coast of France. His attempt on Toulouse, in 1159, involved him in a war with the King of France, which was only terminated two years later. In 1162 Thomas Becket was elected Archbishop of Canterbury, and the great struggle between the civil and ecclesiastical powers began, which resulted in the Constitutions of Clarendon, the exile and murder of Becket, war with France, the king’s penance at Becket’s tomb, and the repeal of the Constitutions. In 1171 Henry invaded Ireland, and, under the authority of a bull of Pope Adrian IV., which had been published in 1156, effected a conquest of that island. The remaining years of his reign were embittered

HENRY

tered by the numerous revolts of his sons, instigated by their mother. Eleanor, whose jealousy was excited by the king's affection for Fair Rosamond, attempted to follow her sons to the court of France, but was seized and imprisoned during Henry's life. The King of Scotland, who supported the rebellion of the young princes, was taken prisoner at Alnwick, in 1174, but was released after a few months, on doing homage to Henry. A formal reconciliation with the princes took place, but was followed by a fresh revolt and civil war. Prince Henry, who, as heir-apparent, had been crowned in 1170, died in France, in 1183. Geoffrey was killed at a tournament, two years later; and John joined his brother Richard in a new rebellion against their father, in which they were aided by Philip Augustus. The old king was prostrated by sickness, and the revolt of his youngest son John was the last and fatal blow from which he could not recover. He died at Chinon, July 6, 1189, and was buried at Fontevraud. Notwithstanding the conflicting estimates of the character and measures of Henry II., viewed as the champion of state supremacy, it is evident that he was a man of powerful intellect, superior education, great energy, activity, and decisiveness, and also of impetuous passions. Ruling almost despotically, he greatly diminished the power of the nobles, and thus relieved the people of their intolerable tyranny. Good order and just administration of the laws were established, and the practice of holding the 'assizes' was introduced. He revived the trial by jury in order to check the resort to trial by battle, which he could not abolish.

Henry III., King of England, eldest son of King John and Isabella of Angoulême, was born at Winchester in 1207. He succeeded his father in 1216, and was crowned at Gloucester, in the presence of Gualo, the papal legate, predecessor of Pandulf, and one of the guardians of the young king, 28th October of that year. The regency was intrusted to William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, who in 1217 defeated the French army at Lincoln, and compelled the Dauphin Louis to retire to France. On Pembroke's death, in May, 1219, Hubert de Burgh and Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester, became regents; but mutual jealousies and dissensions disturbed their administration and weakened their power. Henry was crowned a second time, in 1220, and two years later was declared of age, but his feebleness of character unfitted him to rule, and the real power remained with his ministers. His fondness for foreign counsellors, his unsuccessful wars with France, and his attempts to govern without parliaments, excited much ill-humour in the nation. This was increased by the papal exactions which he permitted, and by the heavy impositions on his subjects, made necessary by his acceptance of the crown of Sicily for his son Edmund. At length, in 1258, he was virtually deposed by the 'Mad Parliament,' which assembled at Oxford, and a council of state was formed under the presidency of Simon de Mont-

fort. The popular leaders quarrelled among themselves, while the king was a prisoner in their hands. But in 1262 civil war began, the king being compelled to employ foreign mercenaries. In 1264 the battle of Lewes was fought, at which the king, Prince Edward, Earl Richard, King of the Romans, and his son Henry, were made prisoners by the barons. Soon after De Montfort, now virtually sovereign, summoned a parliament, which met in January, 1265, and was the first to which knights of the shire and representatives of cities and boroughs were called; thus constituting the first *House of Commons*. In August of that year De Montfort was defeated and killed by Prince Edward, at the battle of Evesham, and the king regained his liberty. But the war lasted two years longer. In 1270 Prince Edward set out on the crusade, and before his return Henry died at Westminster, November 16, 1272.

Henry IV., King of England, named **Henry of Bolingbroke**, from the place of his birth, was born in 1366. He was the son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, the fourth son of Edward III. In the reign of Richard II. he was made Earl of Derby and Duke of Hereford. Having accused the Duke of Norfolk of treason, the latter challenged him to single combat; but on the appearance of the two champions, at the appointed time and place, Richard would not suffer them to proceed. Both were banished the kingdom, Norfolk for life, and Hereford for a term of years. On the death of his father in 1399, Hereford succeeded to the dukedom of Lancaster; and, returning before the stated time, for the purpose of claiming his duchy, and having been joined by the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, soon found himself at the head of 60,000 men. Richard was defeated, taken prisoner, and deposed; and the duke was unanimously declared king, under the title of Henry IV. This usurpation gave rise afterwards to the civil war between the houses of York and Lancaster. The reign of Henry IV. was full of difficulties and disturbances. The Welsh revolted under Owen Glendower; the Scots invaded England, and were defeated at the battle of Homildon Hill; the powerful house of Percy turned against the king, and headed an insurrection, which was suppressed at the battle of Shrewsbury; and there were frequent plots against the king's life, and parliaments stoutly maintaining their rights, and failing finances. Henry persecuted the Lollards, and got the famous statute '*De hæretico comburendo*' passed. He lost all his popularity, his health broke down, and his conscience was ill at ease during the latter years of his life. Henry died in 1413, and was succeeded by his son.

Henry V., King of England, called, after his birthplace, **Henry of Monmouth**, was born in 1388, and succeeded his father, Henry IV., in 1413. It is usually said that his dissipated habits while a prince gave his father great uneasiness; but he frequently displayed noble

HENRY

traits of character, and on ascending the throne he justified the best expectations. France being at the time torn asunder by the opposing factions of the Dukes of Orleans and Burgundy, Henry took the favourable opportunity of reviving the claims of his predecessors upon that country, and he landed with an army at Harfleur, August 14, 1415. With 15,000 men he gained the battle of Agincourt, though the French immensely outnumbered him. He then returned to England; but two years afterwards he went again to France, espoused the Princess Katherine, in 1420, on condition that the French crown should pass to him and his heirs on the death of the King of France, and be inseparably united to the crown of England. While all his great projects appeared to be rapidly advancing towards a successful issue, a painful disease arrested his progress, and he died in 1422, aged 34, and in the 10th year of his reign.

Henry VI., King of England, was the only son of Henry V. and his queen, Katherine of France, and was born at Windsor, in 1421. At the age of nine months he succeeded his father, 1st September, 1422, the government being intrusted to his uncles the Dukes of Gloucester and Bedford, of whom the former was named Protector of the Realm of England, and the latter Regent of France. The guardianship of the young king was intrusted to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. Henry was crowned at London in 1429, and at Paris in 1431. The war in France was continued, and several victories were gained by the English, but in 1429 the extraordinary intervention of the Maid of Orleans compelled them to raise the siege of that city, and the English power in France rapidly declined. In 1444 the king married Margaret of Anjou, daughter of René, King of Sicily and Duke of Anjou, who by her high spirit, ambition, and audacity, gained a complete ascendancy over her 'meek' and feeble husband. The king had little influence personally on the course of events, and the government was weakened by the quarrels of his uncles. The measures of the ministers, Suffolk and Somerset, excited much popular irritation, and insurrections broke out in 1450; the most serious of which was that headed by Jack Cade. In 1453 the brave Talbot was defeated and killed at Castillon, Bordeaux was soon after taken by the French, and nothing was left in France under English dominion but Calais. The same year the king fell into a state of mental aberration and incapacity for governing; and about the same time his son Edward was born. Then began the Civil Wars of the Roses, which filled up the remaining years of Henry's reign; and, after various alternations of fortune, victory remained with the Yorkists. The accession of Edward IV. and the exile of Henry took place in 1461. The war, however, continued, chiefly through the courage and energy of the Queen Margaret, but in 1466 Henry was captured and imprisoned in the Tower. Released by the great Earl of Warwick

in 1470, he was again imprisoned by Edward in the following year, and was soon after found dead in the Tower. Whether he was murdered or died a natural death from overpowering grief is uncertain. Henry was a man of sincerely religious character, but without the strength and capacity to rule, and his misfortunes and tragic end may justly be pitied. An endeavour was made by Henry VII. to get him canonized, but unsuccessfully.

Henry VII., King of England, first sovereign of the Tudor line, was the son of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, and his wife, Margaret Beaufort, a descendant of the eldest son of John of Gaunt, and was born, probably at Pembroke Castle, in 1456. His father dying the same year, he was taken charge of by his uncle, Jasper Tudor; on the accession of Edward IV., in 1461, was attained and placed under the care of Sir William Herbert; was taken to court on the restoration of Henry VI., and is said to have studied a short time at Eton; and after the victory of Edward IV. at Tewkesbury was taken by his uncle to Brittany. The Duke of Brittany steadily refused to deliver him up when pressed to do so by Edward and by Richard III. A rising in favour of Henry was planned in 1483, and he made an attempt to invade England in October of that year, but failed, and several of the leaders, the Duke of Buckingham among them, were executed. In August, 1485, he made a second attempt, landed at Milford Haven, and won a decisive victory over Richard III. at the battle of Bosworth, in which Richard was killed. Henry was crowned in October following. In 1486 he married the Princess Elizabeth of York, but although this union was looked on as an alliance of the rival houses of York and Lancaster, Henry showed himself the merciless and unscrupulous enemy of the Yorkists. Numerous insurrections broke out to trouble the peace of his reign. First that under Lord Lovel and the Staffords, which was easily suppressed; next that of Lambert Simnel, who, under the instruction of Richard Simon, a priest of Oxford, personated Edward, Earl of Warwick, and was crowned in Ireland as Edward VI., in May, 1487; was supported by Margaret, duchess of Burgundy; and was defeated and taken prisoner by Henry at the battle of Stoke; then, in 1492, that excited in favour of the so-called Perkin Warbeck, giving himself out as Richard, Duke of York, son of Edward IV. He was acknowledged as such by Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy; attempted unsuccessfully to invade England in 1495; was received in the following year by the king of Scotland, who gave him in marriage Lady Katherine Gordon; again invaded England in 1497, and on the approach of Henry fled to Beaulieu Abbey, and was sent prisoner to London; made his escape, but was retaken, and in 1499 executed. The rest of Henry's reign was undisturbed, and he could indulge the master passion of his nature, the love of money. He had by popular feeling been compelled more than once to declare war

HENRY

on France, but it did not come to fighting. He gained subsidies by declaring war, and then by secret treaties made peace and got well paid for it. He employed in the latter years of his reign the notorious Empson and Dudley, for the purpose of extorting money on any pretexts from his subjects; and on the death of his queen in 1503, cast about for a new bride with a rich dowry. Illness came upon him in 1507, and he began to build monasteries and release prisoners for debt. He died at Richmond, April 21, 1509, and was buried in the magnificent chapel erected by himself, at Westminster. His reign was the epoch of one of the most important social changes; the destruction of the feudal system and the growth of a middle class. Lord Bacon wrote a 'History of the Reign of Henry VII.'

Henry VIII. King of England, second son of Henry VII. and his queen, Elizabeth of York, was born at Greenwich, in 1491. He was very early created Duke of York, and at four years of age was named Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He became heir apparent on the death of his elder brother, Prince Arthur, in April, 1502, and was soon after created Prince of Wales. He succeeded his father on the throne in April, 1509, and his handsome person, frank and spirited bearing, accomplishments, and graceful familiarity with his inferiors, secured him general liking, and excited sanguine hopes. He had the infamous Dudley and Empson tried for conspiracy, imprisoned, and afterwards executed. His marriage with Katherine of Aragon, his brother's widow, an event leading to such great and unlooked-for issues, took place in June, 1509. Henry joined the Holy League against France, and in 1513, with Maximilian, won the 'Battle of the Spurs,' and took Terouanne. The same year the victory of Flodden was won by the Earl of Surrey over the Scots. The influence of Wolsey soon after became predominant, and he had a leading part in the intrigues carried on by the English king with Francis I. of France and his great rival, the Emperor Charles V. Henry had a friendly interview with Charles at Dover, in the spring of 1520, and very soon after met Francis near Calais, at the famous 'Field of the Cloth of Gold.' For several years, however, he united with the Emperor against France; and after the battle of Pavia, he allied himself with Francis against Charles. The series of momentous changes which have made the reign of Henry VIII. so memorable, and which are summed up in the word 'Reformation,' may be said to have commenced in the year 1527; when the king first moved for a divorce of Katherine. It is impossible here to give even an epitome of the details of the great struggle. The sentence of divorce was pronounced by Cranmer, who rose into power after the fall of Wolsey, and was made archbishop of Canterbury. Cranmer's sentence was annulled by the pope, Clement VII.; but Henry married Anne Boleyn, and the Church of England was finally separated from Rome. The royal su-

premacy was enacted by parliament; Fisher and More were put to death for practically denying it; and under the administration of Thomas Cromwell the dissolution of the monasteries was carried out. Insurrections were provoked and rigorously suppressed; the king's proclamations were declared to have the force of laws; and, at the instigation of Bishop Gardiner, the infamous act of the 'Six Articles' was passed, under which a large number of executions took place. The cruelty and tyrannical disposition of Henry became more and more apparent as he advanced in years and failed in health. And the fearful series of political executions, which had commenced with that of Edmund de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, in 1513, was terminated by that of Henry, Earl of Surrey, in January, 1547. According to Holinshed, the number of executions in this reign amounted to 72,000. Henry VIII. married six wives: Katherine of Aragon, divorced after 24 years; Anne Boleyn, beheaded; Jane Seymour, who died in child-bed; Anne of Cleves, put away in a few months; Katherine Howard, beheaded; and Katherine Parr, who survived him. Katherine of Aragon was the mother of Queen Mary; Anne Boleyn of Queen Elizabeth; and Jane Seymour of Edward VI. Henry had several other children who died young. [See **Richmond, Henry Fitz-Roy**, Duke of.] He died January 28, 1547. His character and the great events of his reign have furnished matter of continued controversy, and are likely to do so for a long time to come. Mr. Froude, in his 'History of England,' has done his best to vindicate the character of this king, and to show that the popular conception of it is not justified by the facts; but his view is not generally accepted. The important collection of 'Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII.,' edited by Professor Brewer, is still in course of publication. Sixteen portraits of Henry VIII. were lent to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866), among them the two by Holbein and the group of Henry and his family from Hampton Court. But preeminent among all was the magnificent cartoon belonging to the Duke of Devonshire; a genuine drawing of Holbein's, full-length, life-size, with Henry VII. in the background: the original of all the master's large full-length portraits. A small portrait, on copper, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester, nephew of William Rufus, and brother of King Stephen, was an active prelate and a bold, ambitious, and enterprising statesman. When England was invaded by the partisans of the Empress Matilda, he at first joined her standard, but subsequently deserted it, and became her most determined enemy. The Empress Queen and her followers having taken refuge in the castle of Winchester, he laid siege to it, set the city on fire, and consumed twenty churches, a number of religious houses, and many other buildings. He formed a project

HENRY

for erecting his see into an archbishopric; and had arranged the business with Pope Lucius II., but the sudden death of the pontiff prevented its completion. He is now remembered chiefly as the founder of the hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester, the church of which is regarded by many antiquaries as furnishing the model of the distinguishing features of the Gothic or pointed style of architecture. Died, 1171.

Henry of Huntingdon. [Huntingdon, Henry of.]

Henry of Trastamare. [See Peter the Cruel.]

Henry, Charles, M.D., a distinguished chemist, was the son of a manufacturing chemist at Manchester, and was born in 1775. He finished his education at the university of Edinburgh, where he attended the lectures of Dr. Black, and was the associate and friend of Brougham, Jeffrey, and Mackintosh. He relinquished the medical profession, and began his public career by delivering, in Manchester, his lectures on chemistry, which passed through several editions, and are remarkable for precision and elegance of style. The same qualities appear in his sketches of Priestley, Davy, and Wollaston; and in his contributions to the *Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, the *Memoirs of the Philosophical Society of Manchester*, and other periodical works. He attended the meeting of the British Association at Bristol in 1836, and was appointed one of the secretaries for the next year's meeting at Liverpool; but he had for some time laboured under great nervous irritability, and he shot himself, Aug. 30, 1836.

Henry, Matthew, a Nonconformist divine, was born in 1662. He was educated by his father Philip Henry, an eminent Presbyterian divine; studied the law at Gray's Inn, but renounced it for the ministry, and settled at Hackney. His chief work is an 'Exposition of the Bible,' in 5 vols. folio; besides which he wrote other books of practical divinity. Died, 1714.

Henry, Patrick, an American statesman and orator, was born in Virginia, in 1736. He was one of a large family, grew up uneducated, made several unsuccessful ventures in trade, and at last turned advocate. He remained without distinction and without briefs for several years, but at last brought himself into notice and practice, in 1763, by his clever and successful pleading in a case respecting the legal income of the clergy. He opposed the clerical claim, and by the view he presented of the matter made it a great question of colonial independence. He removed to Louisa, and in 1765 was chosen a member of the Virginian legislature, and there made a very exciting speech against the famous 'Stamp Act.' He was one of the members of the first Congress in 1774, and was the first to call his countrymen to arms for recovery of their independence. He was elected for several years Governor of Virginia. Embarrassed with debts, he preferred then to retire from public office, and de-

HEPBURN

vote himself to his profession. He opposed the federal constitution as not democratic enough, and interfering too much with State rights. The post of secretary of state was offered him by Washington, but he did not accept it. Died, 1799.

Henry, Robert, a Scottish historian, was born in Stirlingshire, in 1718. Educated at the university of Edinburgh, he filled the office of parish minister successively at Carlisle, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and Edinburgh, first at the new, and then at the old, church. He was author of a 'History of Great Britain written on a new plan,' which appeared in 6 vols. 4to. between 1771-1793, and was frequently republished. Though now superseded by the advance of historical knowledge and criticism, it is interesting as the first attempt on a large scale to tell the story of social progress and civilisation as well as that of civil and military events. It is admitted to contain many curious particulars not found in histories better known. The degree of D.D. was conferred on Henry by the university of Edinburgh. Died, 1790.

Henryson, Robert, a Scotch poet in the 16th century, was schoolmaster at Dunfermline, and a monk of the Benedictine order. His 'Fables' were printed at Edinburgh in 1621; and his 'Testament of Faife Cresseide' in 1593. He wrote a number of other pieces, which are to be found in the collections of Hailes, Pinkerton, &c.

Henslow, John Stevens, a distinguished naturalist, Professor of Botany in the university of Cambridge, was born at Rochester, in 1796. He was educated at the Grammar School of his native town and at Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1821, having previously entered the church. He took a leading part with Professor Sedgwick in establishing the Cambridge Philosophical Society; succeeded Dr. Clarke as Professor of Mineralogy in 1822; and after the death of Professor T. Martyn, in 1825, was appointed to the chair of Botany. Having been ordained priest in 1827, he became rector of Hitcham, in Suffolk, in 1837, and there passed the rest of his life. He showed himself a thoroughly practical and energetic clergyman, in all ways striving to raise and benefit the people of his charge; and his efforts were singularly successful. School studies, parochial allotments, friendly societies, cricket-clubs, pleasure excursions, and horticultural shows, all became in his able hands instruments of good as well as sources of enjoyment to young and old. He was author of 'The Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany;' a 'Catalogue of British Plants;' a 'Dictionary of Botanical Terms;' a 'Geological Description of Anglesea;' and other works. Died at Hitcham, May 16, 1861. A Memoir of his Life, by the Rev. L. Jenyns, has since appeared.

Hepburn, James Bonaventura, Orientalist, was born at Hamstocks, in Haddingtonshire, in 1573. He was bred in the Protestant religion by his father, who was a

HEPHAESTION

Presbyterian minister; but, after studying at St. Andrew's, he embraced the Romish faith, and went to Italy. He next travelled through Turkey, Persia, Palestine, and most of the countries of the East; and it is asserted that he became master of so many languages that there was scarcely a region of the globe with whose inhabitants he could not converse in their own tongue. On his return he entered into the order of Minims; but the fame of his acquisitions having reached the ears of Pope Paul V., he invited him to quit his retirement, and made him keeper of Oriental books and manuscripts in the Vatican. He is supposed to have died at Venice, about 1620. He published a Hebrew and Chaldaic Dictionary and an Arabic Grammar.

Hephæstion, the personal friend of Alexander the Great, was son of Amyntor of Pella, in Macedonia. He accompanied Alexander on his expedition to Asia, and after the defeat of Darius, was intrusted with several important commands. When the nuptials were celebrated at Susa between Alexander and Statira, daughter of Darius, Hephæstion married Drypetis, Statira's sister, and he was one of the officers who soon after had crowns of gold given them. He died after a short illness at Ecbatana, B.C. 325, and was passionately mourned by his master and friend, who ordered a general mourning for him, had his corpse removed to Babylon, and a funeral pile of unparalleled magnificence erected. He was also worshipped as a hero, and temples were built in his honour.

Heraclitus, of Ephesus, a Greek philosopher, by birth belonging to the Ionian School, flourished about B.C. 500. He was a profound thinker, well acquainted with the systems of preceding philosophers, travelled in his youth, and by his melancholy temperament and unsocial habits, acquired the title of the Weeping Philosopher. Disgusted with society, he withdrew at last to a mountain solitude, and lived on herbs; but when seized with illness returned to Ephesus and died there. He founded a philosophical sect named after him, but his system, originally remarkable for its obscurity, is now imperfectly known. His fundamental principle was that fire was the first element of all things and the universal agent. Plato and the Stoics adopted many of the acute and original views of Heraclitus.

Heraclius, Emperor of the East, was son of Heraclius, the Governor of Africa, and was born about A.D. 575. In 610, he was sent to Constantinople to deliver the Empire from the tyrant Phocas, whom he defeated and put to death; and was then crowned Emperor. His long reign was for the most part full of disasters, the Empire being ravaged by the Persians, the Avars, the Bulgarians, and at last by the Saracens. After some years of inaction and gradual preparation, Heraclius set out in 622 to oppose Chosroes, the king of Persia, and in six campaigns he showed himself a brave soldier and a great general, defeating Chosroes in person, and concluded an honourable peace with

HERBELOT

his successor in 627. After a triumph at Constantinople he visited Jerusalem, and thenceforth he became theologian instead of soldier, adopting the so-called Monothelite heresy, and published an edict, his 'Ecthesis' or exposition in favour of it. Meanwhile the great Khaled, 'Sword of God,' was overrunning the Empire, and conquering Syria and Palestine, Amrou also invading Egypt. Died, 641.

Hérault de Séchelles, Marie Jean, Advocate-General in the Parliament of Paris under the old régime, and afterwards a member of the National Convention, was born at Paris, in 1760. Though he conducted himself before the Revolution as an able and upright magistrate, he subsequently advocated vindictive measures against the royalists, and even charged Louis XVI. with a series of treasons, and recommended his condemnation. But he chiefly distinguished himself in the contest between the Mountain and Girondist parties, and powerfully co-operated in the destruction of the latter; yet all his services to the terrorists did not save him from the scaffold: he was executed, with Danton, in 1795.

Herbart, Johann Friedrich, a German philosopher, was born at Oldenburg in 1776. He studied at the university of Jena, where he became a disciple of Fichte, whose system, however, he soon abandoned. Soon after, he was introduced to Pestalozzi, whose influence confirmed his own tendency to the practical in philosophy. After teaching philosophy for several years at the university of Göttingen, he was appointed, in 1809, Professor of Philosophy at Königsberg, and superintendent of the high schools in East Prussia. In 1833, he was appointed to the same chair at Göttingen, which he held till his death. Herbart developed peculiar opinions in opposition to most of the existing systems of philosophy, rejecting the method of psychology, aiming at a science of mind based on mathematics, and maintaining that philosophy is not a science or explanation of any one subject, but a certain method of treating any subject; a development and elaboration of notions or conceptions. But his views are sometimes left in obscurity from the brevity with which he states them. He wrote several works on education in the earlier part of his career, and expounded his philosophical views in the following, among other, works:—*Psychologie als Wissenschaft, neu gegründet auf Erfahrung, Metaphysik und Mathematik*; *Einleitung in die Philosophie*; *Allgemeine Metaphysik*; and *Kurze Encyclopädie der Philosophie*. Died at Göttingen, 1841.

Herbelot, Barthélemy d', a learned Orientalist, was born at Paris, in 1625. After travelling twice into Italy, in search of Eastern manuscripts, and to converse with Oriental travellers, he was appointed Regius Professor of Syriac at the Collège Royal, Paris, and obtained a pension. He was the author of the *'Bibliothèque Orientale'*, a dictionary of Oriental history and antiquities, on which he laboured

HERBERT

for many years, and which first appeared in 1697. He died in 1695, not less regretted for his virtues than admired for his learning.

Herbert, Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, an English philosopher, was born in 1581, at Montgomery Castle; was sent, when only 12 years old, to University College, Oxford; was made a Knight of the Bath, soon after the accession of James I.; having previously travelled on the continent, where his elegant manners and chivalric accomplishments attracted the greatest notice. He served in the Netherlands in 1610 and 1614, distinguishing himself by his romantic bravery; was twice ambassador to France; and on his return, in 1625, was created an Irish peer, and afterwards an English baron. He at first espoused the parliamentary cause during the civil wars, but afterwards the royalist. His principal work is entitled '*Tractatus de Veritate*.' The contemporary, and in his method the opponent, of Hobbes of Malmesbury, Lord Herbert protested by his philosophy against the prevailing empiricism and materialism of his day. He taught the existence in man of a faculty above sense and understanding, to which they are subordinate, and from which, under the stimulating influences of nature and the world, all our knowledge is derived. He boldly asserted the supremacy in all things of this spiritual faculty, especially its right and capacity to judge of all claims to revelation. His philosophy called forth some timid opposition from theologians, but did not make way or attract the attention it deserved. Lord Herbert also wrote '*De Religione Gentilium*,' his own '*Memoirs*,' a '*Life of Henry VIII.*,' &c. Died in 1633.

Herbert, Sir Edward, Lord Chief Justice of England, was the youngest son of Sir Edward Herbert, titular Lord Chancellor to Charles II., and who died in exile, at Paris, in 1657. He was educated at Winchester School and New College, Oxford, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and was early sent as Attorney-General to Ireland. Returning soon after, he found favour at court, and as a known supporter of the 'dispensing power' was chosen in 1685 to succeed Jeffreys as Chief Justice. Ignorant and incompetent as a lawyer, his good character, sober behaviour, and thorough conscientiousness were valuable compensations and made him almost popular. He boldly resisted the will of Jeffreys on the trial of Lord Delamere: delivered judgment in the case of Sir Edward Hales in favour of the dispensing power: was a member of the new Court of High Commission set up in 1686, but boldly opposed the Crown in the first case brought before it, that of Compton, bishop of London: pronounced the legality of the '*Declaration of Indulgence*,' and was consequently more a favourite than ever with the King. But venturing soon after to deny the King's power to enforce martial law in time of peace, he was dismissed from his office, April, 1687. For his past services he was, however, made Chief

Justice of the Common Pleas. He still supported the Government, and at the Revolution adhered faithfully to James, and followed him into exile. Like his father, he was made titular Lord Chancellor, and was also created by James Baron Portland of Portland. He was excepted from the Act of Indemnity passed by William and Mary; and died, without issue, at Paris, in 1698.

Herbert, George, one of the best of our minor poets, was a brother of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, and was born in 1593. He was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge, obtained a fellowship of his college and the office of public orator of the university, and after spending several years at court, renounced his prospects of worldly preferment, and entered the church. He was appointed rector of Bemerton, in Wiltshire, in 1630, having shortly before married. He was a man of singular piety, distinguished for intense devotion to his pastoral duties, and reverent observance of all church ceremonies. Among his most intimate friends were Dr. Donne and Nicholas Ferrar. His well-known sacred poems entitled '*The Temple, or Sacred Poems and Ejaculations*,' were first printed at Cambridge in 1633, and a fifteenth edition appeared at London in 1805; since which time they have been frequently republished. Abounding in wise thought and graceful fancies, pervaded by a spirit not of this world, revealing the spiritual conflicts of a noble soul with its consolations and victories, this book, in spite of its frequent quaintness and its too prominent ritualism, has been, and must continue to be, a favourite with the thoughtful and the pious. The prose works of George Herbert consist of '*The Priest to the Temple*,' *Proverbs*, *Letters*, &c. Died at Bemerton, 1632. His *Life* was written by Izaak Walton.

Herbert, The Right Hon. Sidney, first Lord Herbert of Lea, was the second son of George Augustus, eleventh Earl of Pembroke. He was born in 1810, and educated at Harrow and at Oriel College, Oxford. In 1832 he entered Parliament as member for the southern division of Wiltshire, which he continued to represent till December, 1860, when he was called to the House of Lords. In 1845 he held the office of Secretary at War, but retired from it during the government of Lord Derby, 1852. He resumed it in December of that year, and held it during the Russian war, but again withdrew from the public service in consequence of the resolutions of the Sebastopol committee. After a time, the real nature of his services, and his untiring devotion to the duties of his office and the interests of his country, were generally recognized, and in June, 1859, he returned to the War Department, where he increased his already high reputation. His exertions in adding to our naval and military resources in every possible way greatly impaired his health, and it became necessary that he should rest from his work, it was hoped, only for a while; but his disorder soon became

HERBERT

serious, and he returned home only a few days before his death, which took place at Wilton, August 2, 1861, in the 51st year of his age. As a speaker, he never failed to command the attention and win the admiration of the House of Commons; as a statesman he was indefatigable, and to his zeal he sacrificed his life. He was also an accomplished scholar, and possessed a most refined taste in architecture and painting. Still more will he be remembered for his efforts in improving the condition of the working classes, especially by the encouragement of emigration; and his name will remain as an eminent example of one who, with the most ample fortune and temptations to learned leisure, devoted all his time and strength to the service of his country, and refused to abandon his post in the hope that by so doing he might regain the strength of body which his constant and unwearied labour had impaired. A bronze statue of Lord Herbert, executed by Mr. Foley, has been placed in front of the War Office, Pall Mall (1867).

Herbert, Thomas and William. [**Pembroke**, Earl of.]

Herbert, William, Earl of Pembroke, a poet and the patron of learned men, was born in 1580, at Wilton House, the family seat. He was educated at New College, Oxford; succeeded to the peerage in 1601; was made K.G. in 1604; and 1610 governor of Portsmouth. He was elected, in 1626, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, to which he was a liberal benefactor, and he bequeathed to the Bodleian Library a valuable collection of Greek manuscripts. Pembroke College is named in honour of him. The character of this nobleman is eloquently drawn by Clarendon. Died, 1630.

Herbert, Sir Thomas, a descendant of one of the branches of the Pembroke family, was the son of an alderman at York. After receiving his education at Oxford, he travelled for four years in Asia and Africa, of which travels he published an account. On the breaking out of the civil war he sided with the Parliament; but having been appointed to attend Charles I. in his captivity, he became warmly attached to him, and proved himself a zealous and incorruptible servant to him up to the hour of his execution. He survived his royal master twenty years, devoting his life principally to literary pursuits. He assisted Dugdale in his 'Monasticon Anglicanum,' and published an account of the last two years of the life of King Charles, under the title of 'Threnodia Carolina.' He was created a baronet at the Restoration, and died in 1682.

Herbert, Lady Winifred. [**See Withisdale**, Earl of.]

Herbert, Lord. [**Worcester**, Marquis of.]

Herder, Johann Gottfried von, a German philosopher, theologian, poet, and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1744, of poor parents, at Mohrungen, in Prussia, was educated for the church, and became court preacher, ecclesiastical counsellor, and vice-president of the consistory to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar. At the moment

HERMELIN

when he died he was writing a hymn to the Deity, and the pen was found on the unfinished line. He was greatly esteemed by all who knew him. His works form 45 vols. 8vo, and embrace the most various branches of science, philosophy, philology, natural and civil history, and politics. Among those best known are the 'Ideen zur Philosophie der Geschichte der Menschheit,' 'Geist der Hebräischen Poesie,' and 'Gedichte.' Died in 1803.

Hereford, Henry, Duke of. [**Henry IV.** of England.]

Hereford, Viscount. [**Heser**, **Walter Devereux**, Earl of.]

Hereward. [**See William** the Conqueror.]

Herman of Salza, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, succeeded Herman of Bardt in 1210. Under his able direction the order rapidly rose from the state of depression in which he found it, and acquired fresh strength and important privileges. Salza took a leading part in the wars with the Saracens, and especially distinguished himself at the siege and taking of Damietta in 1219. His services on that occasion were rewarded by the privilege, conferred by John of Brienne, of wearing the gold cross of the kingdom of Jerusalem, in addition to the black cross of his order. Salza was afterwards employed by the Emperor Frederick II. in various diplomatic negotiations, and he was fortunate enough to satisfy both Emperor and Pope when called to arbitrate between them. The Pope gave him a costly ring, and the Emperor made him a Prince of the Empire. Invited afterwards to succour Poland, then invaded by the Prussians, he undertook the enterprise, intrusting its conduct to Herman de Balck. In a few years nearly half of Prussia submitted to the sovereignty of the order. Herman of Salza was the first who bore the title of Grand Master, his predecessors being called simply Master. He was one of the most able and sagacious men of his age. Died, in Italy, 1239.

Hermann. [**Arminius**.]

Hermas, one of the earliest Christian writers, author of the work entitled 'Pastor,' or 'The Shepherd.' He was probably the same person as Hermas, brother of Pius, Bishop of Rome, and lived about A.D. 136. Origen and other early Christian teachers supposed him to be Hermas the companion of St. Paul. His work was held in very high esteem, and was even reckoned by some churches among the canonical books. It was written in Greek, but is now known only in a Latin version. Archbishop Wake translated it into English.

Hermelas. [**See Mentor**, the Rhodian.]

Hermelin, Samuel Gustavus, Baron, a Swedish mineralogist, was born in 1744, at Stockholm. After having travelled extensively, and studied the statistics and geology of the countries which he visited, he settled in his native land, and for more than fifty years held important posts in the administration of the Swedish mines. Hermelin wrote on the mineralogy, metallurgy, and natural resources of

HERMENEGARDA

Sweden; and spent fifteen years in perfecting a Swedish Atlas. He died in 1820.

Hermenegarda. [See **Lothaire I.** and **Louis I.**]

Hermenegild. [See **Recared.**]

Hermes, George, an eminent German Catholic theologian, was born in Westphalia, in 1775. He was educated at the academy of Münster, where, in 1807, he was appointed Professor of Theology. In 1819 he was called to fill the same chair at the new university of Bonn, which he occupied till his death. He was very popular as a teacher, and his views, his ability, and his kindly disposition and manners drew a large number of students to him from all parts of Germany, and even from the Netherlands. While remaining perfectly orthodox, and holding the doctrines of the Catholic Church, he sought a basis in reason and philosophy for the creed of the church, and substantially maintained the right of private judgment in matters of theology. After the publication, in 1831, of a second edition of his 'Introduction to the Christian Catholic Theology,' it was denounced to the Pope, Peronne taking a zealous part against Hermes, and in 1835 his principles were formally condemned by a papal brief. The Archbishop of Cologne, his personal enemy, executed the brief with great rigour, and a hot controversy raged for some time respecting Hermesianism. Hermes died at Bonn, highly honoured and beloved, in 1831.

Hermogenes, a distinguished rhetorician, born at Tarsus, in Cilicia, lived about the middle of the 2nd century, and is celebrated for the precocity and rapid extinction of his talents. At the age of 15, he was famous for his powers of oratory; at 17, he published his work on rhetoric, which ranked him high among writers upon that subject; but, in his 25th year, he wholly lost his memory, and sank into a state of mental imbecility. The precise date of his death is not known.

Hernandez, Francisca, a distinguished religious teacher of the 16th century, was born near Salamanca. Early devoting herself to her chosen task, she became closely associated with the Franciscan order without actually entering it, and as teacher of many of the monks at Salamanca acquired extraordinary influence, and was cited before the Inquisition. On her trial she successfully disproved the charges made against her, and escaped with a slight punishment. She continued her religious activity both as teacher and philanthropist, and had the repute even of a worker of miracles. Pope Adrian VI., who had been Grand Inquisitor at the time of her trial, after his elevation requested her prayers on behalf of himself and the church. Among her numerous converts was the young monk Francisco Ortiz, pious, learned, and eloquent, who became her spiritual lover. It is not possible to doubt the perfect purity of the relation in which they stood to each other. In 1530 Francisca was again seized and imprisoned by the Inquisition

HEROD

at Toledo, probably from jealousy of her influence and her independence and nonconformity to ascetic practices. Ortiz, after a long mental conflict, resolved to condemn publicly the act of her incarceration, and did so in a powerful sermon preached at Toledo. In the midst of his discourse a riot broke out, and the monks dragged him from the pulpit to the dungeon. His examinations and trial were protracted through two years, his spirit was broken, and in April, 1532, he retracted. He was then sentenced to further confinement and still longer suspension, and was prohibited all communication with his beloved spiritual mistress. Ortiz died in 1546. The veil has never been lifted which conceals the fate of Francisca. Her house at Valladolid, subsequently the residence of some of the Spanish reformers, was then demolished, and the site marked by a 'pillar of shame.' A new narrative of the life and sufferings of this extraordinary woman appeared in 1866, from the pen of Dr. Böhmer, to whom we also owe the biography of Juan de Valdes.

Herod the Great, King of Judæa, was born about B.C. 72. He was the second son of Antipater, the Idumæan, one of the chief friends of the high-priest Hyrcanus, and who in 47 was appointed by Julius Cæsar procurator of Judæa. To Herod was given at the same time the chief command in Galilee, to which was soon added the government of Cœle-Syria. By the vigour and ability with which he rid the country of its bands of robbers he gained great popularity, but at the same time aroused the suspicions of the leading men at Jerusalem. Summoned before the Sanhedrim, he intimidated his judges by appearing with armed attendants, and was of course acquitted. After the death of Cæsar he ingratiated himself successively with Cassius and Antony; was appointed, first, Tetrarch of Judæa, in conjunction with his elder brother Phasælus; and afterwards, by a decree of the senate, B.C. 40, King of the Jews. He took part with Antony against Octavius in the civil war, but was pardoned and stood in high favour with the latter. He ruled tyrannically, and was unscrupulous in crime, if thereby he might strengthen his throne. Excited by jealousy, he put to death his wife, Mariamne, a daughter of Hyrcanus, and afterwards his two sons by her, Alexander and Aristobulus, the latter of whom was the father of Herod Agrippa I. Herod the Great built Cæsarea, rebuilt Samaria, and began to rebuild the Temple. The birth of Jesus Christ took place in the last year of his reign. Died, B.C. 4. His kingdom, with the sanction of Augustus, was divided between his three sons, Archelaus, Philip, and Herod Antipas.

Herod Antipas, son of the preceding, was, on his father's death, B.C. 4, named Tetrarch of Galilee and Peræa. He married a daughter of Aretas, King of Arabia, but put her away in order to marry Herodias, the wife of his brother Philip. This exposed him to the rebuke of John the Baptist, who was consequently im-

prisoned and put to death. Aretas, to avenge the wrong done to his daughter, made war on Herod, who appealed to the Emperor Tiberius for aid, and Vitellius was sent against the invader. After the death of Tiberius, Herod, instigated by his wife, went to Rome to demand of Caligula the title of king, which had been conferred on Herod Agrippa. But by the superior craft of the latter, the Emperor's suspicions were excited against Antipas; he was deprived of Galilee, and with Herodias was banished to Lyons, A.D. 39. They afterwards passed into Spain, and died there in obscurity. It was this Herod before whom Christ was sent by Pilate.

Herodes Atticus. [*Atticus.*]

Herodianus, a Greek historian, flourished in the 3rd century, and held several public offices at Rome. His history is written in Greek, and comprises the period from the death of Marcus Aurelius to the year 238.

Herodotus, the great Greek historian, usually named the Father of History, was born of a distinguished family of Halicarnassus, in Caria, B.C. 484. In consequence of civil dissensions, in which his family was involved, and the tyranny of Lygdamis, Herodotus had to quit his native city, probably about 452. He took refuge in the island of Samos, and appears to have lived there a long time. He undertook extensive travels, not for trading or political purposes, but for the sake of satisfying his love of knowledge; visited all the principal towns of Greece, the Greek islands, Asia Minor, and Syria, Thrace, Egypt, and Libya. He embodied the results of these wide journeyings in his great work, but it is uncertain at what period of his life he undertook them. From Samos he again went to Halicarnassus, and succeeded in liberating the city from the tyranny of Lygdamis. Continued political strife, however, drove him away once more, and he spent the latter years of his life at Thurii, in Italy, whither he went either with the first Greek settlers or soon afterwards. It was probably during the leisure of this part of his life that he composed his history; although it is possible that detached passages of it may have been at an earlier date recited, as alleged, at the great festivals. The object of Herodotus, in his history, is to set forth the origin and progress of the great war between the Greeks and the Persians; and at the successive stages of the main story he introduces episodes and branch stories of great interest, which contribute to the illustration of the principal subject. Thus he gives the history of Croesus and the kingdom of Lydia; the conquest of Lydia by Cyrus, and the rise of the Persian monarchy; the Persian invasion of Egypt leads him to give a copious and minute account of Egypt, its early civilization and established institutions; the invasion of Scythia by Darius gives occasion for an account of that country; the history of Cyrene follows; and then the great Ionian insurrection and the Persian war. The history ends with the siege of Sestos, B.C. 478. The

work is written in a profoundly religious spirit, which recognizes the operation of divine purpose and laws in the world of men. It is written also with great simplicity and truthfulness; what the historian saw and learnt for himself being distinguished from what he was told by others; and the result of modern researches has been to a great extent to confirm his authority. His style is more that of an animated talker than of a formal writer, and has a charm which can hardly be described. There are several English translations of Herodotus; among which the most recent are those by Cary, and by Colonel Rawlinson and Sir J. G. Wilkinson. 'The Tale of the Great Persian War,' by the Rev. G. W. Cox, is an 'attempt to clothe in an English dress, and without the restraints imposed on a professed translation, a narrative rich with all the wealth of Homeric imagery, and never perhaps surpassed in the majesty of epical conception.'

Herrera, Fernando, a celebrated Spanish poet, was born at Seville about 1515. An ardent admirer of the literature of Greece and Rome, he aspired to effect a reform in the poetry of his own country after classic models. He acquired great reputation and the surname of 'the Divine.' Besides his 'Works in Verse,' which appeared in 1582, he wrote a narrative of the war of Cyprus and the battle of Lepanto, and translated into Spanish Stapleton's Life of Sir Thomas More. He also edited the works of Garcilaso. Died about 1595.

Herrera, Francesco, the elder, a Spanish painter, born at Seville in 1576. He was employed to paint in the palace and churches of his native town, and he also painted many *genre* subjects. A 'Last Judgment,' and a 'Descent from the Cross,' are among his principal works. Died, at Madrid, about 1650 or a little later.

Herrera, Francesco, the younger, Spanish painter, was son of the preceding, and was born at Seville about 1622. He studied at Rome, and after his return became second president of the Academy of Painting, Murillo being then president. He afterwards went to Madrid, and became first painter to Philip IV. Died about 1680.—There were several other artists of the name of Herrera contemporary with the above.

Herrera Tordesillas, Antonio de, a Spanish historian, who wrote a General History of the Spanish conquests in America between 1492 and 1554, a very elaborate and valuable work, in 4 vols. folio. He also wrote a 'General History of Spain during the Reign of Philip II.,' in 3 vols. folio, and other important historical works. Born, 1559; died, 1625.

Herrick, Robert, an English poet of the 17th century. He received his education, first at St. John's College and next at Trinity Hall, Cambridge; after which he entered into orders, and obtained, in 1629, the vicarage of Dean Prior, in Devonshire. He was deprived of this living by Cromwell, but recovered it at the Restoration, and died in 1674. A complete

edition of his poetical works, in 2 vols. 8vo, was published at Edinburgh, in 1823.

Herring, John Frederick, the eminent animal painter, was born in Surrey in 1795. He began life as a painter of signboards, but at the age of eighteen received the impulse which determined his future career. The enthusiasm with which he witnessed the St. Leger, at Doncaster, in 1813, led him to paint the winner, and after several years spent as the driver of stage-coaches, he applied himself entirely to his favourite art. The horse was with him a passion; and for thirty years he painted the winner of the St. Leger, besides executing portraits of a great many racers and favourite horses for eminent persons. He anticipated Rosa Bonheur in painting a 'Horse Fair,' and among his popular works, well known by engravings, are the 'Members of the Temperance Society,' 'The Baron's Charger,' 'Feeding,' 'Quietude,' &c. Mr. Herring was employed by the Queen to paint several of her favourite horses, and he executed many pictures for foreigners of distinction. Died at Meopham Park, Tunbridge, Kent, 23rd Sept., 1865. His picture entitled 'The Frugal Meal' is in the National Gallery.

Herschel, Sir William, one of the most distinguished astronomers of modern times, was born at Hanover, in 1738. His father, who was a musician, brought him up to his own profession, and, at the age of 14, he was placed in the band of the Hanoverian foot-guards. Towards the close of the Seven Years' War, when the French armies entered Hanover, young Herschel resolved to visit England, but not being able to obtain employment in London, he accepted a situation in the band of the Durham Militia. When the regiment came to Doncaster, Herschel formed an acquaintance with Dr. Miller, an eminent composer and organist of that town. It happened about this time that an organist was wanted at Halifax, and, by the advice of the doctor, his young friend offered himself as a candidate for the place, and was successful. In 1766 he removed to Bath, where he was chosen organist at the Octagon Chapel, and leader of the orchestra at the public rooms. Although enthusiastically fond of music, he had for some time devoted his leisure hours to the study of mathematics and astronomy; and, in 1779, having constructed a telescope, and begun a regular survey of the heavens, star by star, he discovered, March 13th, 1781, a new primary planet, which he named the *Georgium Sidus* (now *Uranus*), in honour of George the Third. The same year he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and had the gold medal awarded him for his discovery. The king now named Herschel his private astronomer, and gave him a house at Slough, with a pension to enable him to prosecute his favourite pursuits. He had already commenced his regular 'gauging of the heavens,' and as the fruit of a long series of arduous labours, he laid before the Royal Society three catalogues successively, in 1786,

1789, and 1802, in which he indicated the positions of 2500 nebulae, nebulous stars, planetary nebulae, and clusters of stars, which he had discovered. In acknowledgment of the important additions made by him to the stock of astronomical knowledge, he received from the university of Oxford the honorary degree of doctor of laws—an honour which was followed up, in 1816, by the Guelphic order of knighthood from the King. He continued his astronomical observations till within a few years of his death, which took place August 23, 1822. Herschel constructed several very large telescopes, and at last the celebrated forty-foot reflector, which he erected in his grounds at Slough, and with which he discovered the two innermost satellites of Saturn. A portrait of Herschel, painted by L. F. Abbot in 1785, is in the National Portrait Gallery.—His son, **Sir John Herschel**, has pursued his father's scientific course with great distinction.

Herschel, Caroline Lucretia, sister of the above, and, like him, distinguished for her zeal in astronomical pursuits, was born at Hanover, 1750. Having joined her brother at Bath, in 1771, she undertook the arduous duties of his astronomical assistant, not only acting as his amanuensis, but executing the necessary laborious calculations. Her own observations were so numerous and important, that the Royal Society published them in one volume; and her 'Zone Catalogue' was honoured, in 1828, with the gold medal of the London Astronomical Society, of which she was also elected an honorary member. She had resided in Hanover since her brother's death in 1822; and her latest years were spent in repose, cheered by the visits of the learned, and by the regard and esteem of all who knew her. Died, 1848.

Hertford, Lord. [*See Gray, Lady Catherine.*]

Hertford, Edward, Earl of. [*Seymour, Edward.*]

Hertford, William, Marquis of. [*See Stuart, Arabella.*]

Hertzberg, Ewald Friedrich, Count von, Prussian statesman and historian, was born in Pomerania, in 1725. He became minister of foreign affairs to Frederick II., and filled that post with great ability and success for about thirty years. Among his diplomatic performances were the treaties of Hubertsburg, Teschen, and Reichenbach. He negotiated also the peace with Russia and Sweden in 1762, and the pacification of Belgium and Holland. He was keeper of the secret archives of the kingdom, and was author of numerous historical and diplomatic works. Died, 1795.

Hervey, James, an English divine of exemplary piety, was born, in 1714, at Hardington, near Northampton; received his education at Lincoln College, Oxford; and eventually succeeded his father, as rector of Weston Favell and Collingtree. His chief writings are 'Meditations and Contemplations,' and 'Theron and Aspasio; or, a Series of Dialogues and Letters on the Most Important Subjects.' These two

HERVEY

works had a long run of extraordinary popularity, but are probably now almost unknown. They attracted by their religious sentiment, and by their flowery prose-run-mad style. Died, 1758.

Hervey, John, Lord, son of John, first Earl of Bristol, was born, 1696. Educated at Westminster School and Clare Hall, Cambridge, he took his degree of M.A. in 1715; and after a short tour on the continent he returned to England, where he spent much of his time in the literary and fashionable circles of the metropolis. In 1720 he married Miss Lepell, a celebrated beauty and maid of honour to the Queen, often mentioned in Pope's letters and verses; in 1723 he succeeded to the title of Lord Hervey by the death of his elder brother; and in 1725 became member for Bury, when he attached himself to Sir Robert Walpole's party in opposition to Pulteney's, and was made Vice-Chamberlain in 1730, and Lord Privy Seal in 1740. From an early age Lord Hervey took an active part in the literary and political contests of the day. His pamphlets in answer to the 'Craftsman' involved him in a duel with Pulteney; his quarrel with Pope, which extended over many years, gave rise to some of the bitterest satirical sketches ever penned (Pope's celebrated prose letter, the epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot, and the character of Sporus); and he carried on an active correspondence with Dr. Middleton regarding the mode of electing the Roman senate, besides writing some able pamphlets on foreign affairs. His 'Memoirs of the Reign of George II., from his Accession to the Death of Queen Caroline,' were published in 1848, with an interesting account of the author by the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker. Vanloo's portrait of Lord Hervey is in the National Portrait Gallery. Died, 1743.

Hesiod, one of the earliest Greek poets, who is usually supposed to have lived in the 8th century B.C. He was a native of Ascræ, in Bœotia, but almost nothing is known of his life. A family dispute drove him from Ascræ, and he settled at Orchomenos. The works attributed to him are the poems entitled 'Works and Days,' 'Theogony,' 'Shield of Hercules,' and the lost 'Catalogue of Women.' The poetry of the 'Works and Days' is of a homely and didactic character, dealing with the practical interests of common life. It is 'a faithful transcript,' says Ottfried Müller, 'of the whole condition of Bœotian life.' The 'Theogony,' however, is of a different character; an attempt to present a systematic view of the origin and powers of the gods, and of the order of nature. It is of great importance for the history of the religion of the Greeks.

Hess, Heinrich von, one of the most distinguished of modern German painters, was born at Düsseldorf in 1798. He was of a family illustrious in art, and was first taught by his father. After distinguishing himself by several fine religious paintings, he was sent to Rome under the patronage of the King of Bavaria,

HEYDEN

and in 1826 was appointed professor in the Academy of Munich, and director of the Painted-Glass Manufactory. He prepared the designs for the windows of the cathedral of Ratisbon, for those of the Au-church at Munich, and for those presented by King Ludwig to Cologne cathedral. His most celebrated frescoes are those of All-Saints church, the Court Chapel, and the basilica of St. Boniface, the latter representing scenes in the life of the saint. Among his other works are named a 'Holy Family,' exhibited in 1817, 'Faith, Love, and Hope,' 'Apollo and the Nine Muses,' painted during his stay in Rome, and a 'Last Supper.' The works of this great artist form one of the principal attractions of Munich. He obtained great reputation also as a portrait-painter, was honorary member of several academies, and knight of various orders. Among his latest works were the cartoons for the great north window of Glasgow cathedral. He was consulted respecting the designs for the great coloured windows of St. Paul's, but declined to undertake the task on account of his advanced age. Died, at Munich, March 29, 1863.

Hesychius, a grammarian of Alexandria, who has left a valuable Lexicon of Greek words, first published by Aldus Manutius in 1513. Hesychius is supposed to have lived about the 5th or 6th century of the Christian era.

Hewelius, Johannes, an eminent Polish astronomer, and one of the best observers of his time, was born at Dantzic in 1611. He began to devote himself to astronomical pursuits about 1640, and soon after built an observatory. He belonged to a noble family, and long held the office of consul in his native city. He engaged in a controversy with Hooke respecting the use of telescopes for observation of the heavens, was chosen in 1664 a fellow of the Royal Society of London, and was the correspondent of many distinguished scientific men. Among his numerous works are—'Selenographia,' 'Cometographia,' 'Machina Cœlestis,' and a standard star-catalogue entitled 'Firmamentum Sobieskianum,' which appeared after his death. His observatory, with its valuable instruments and his library, were burnt in 1679, but he rebuilt it and continued his labours. Died, at Dantzic, 1688.

Hewson, William, a celebrated anatomist and physiologist, was the son of a surgeon at Hexham, in Northumberland, where he was born in 1739. After studying his profession under his father, he resided for some time at Newcastle, London, Edinburgh, and Paris; and he subsequently became a pupil of Dr. Hunter, whom he also assisted in his lectures. In 1771 he obtained the Copley medal of the Royal Society, for his discoveries of the lymphatic system in birds and fishes, and was elected a fellow of that learned body. He also published 'Experimental Inquiries into the Properties of the Blood.' Died, 1774.

Heyden, Jan van der, a celebrated Dutch painter, was born at Gorcum in 1637. He was first taught by a painter on glass, and attained

great reputation for his skill in architectural painting. Among his works are views of the Hôtel-de-ville, the Exchange, and the new church of Amsterdam, and the Royal Exchange, London. He combined breadth of effect with precision of detail, and very great finish. Died, at Amsterdam, in 1712.

Heylin, Peter, D.D., an English divine, was born at Burford, in Oxfordshire, in 1600. He became a student of Hart Hall, Oxford, but afterwards obtained a fellowship in Magdalen College, which he resigned in 1629, on being appointed chaplain to Charles I. Heylin lectured at Oxford on cosmography, and published the substance of his lectures in the work entitled 'Microcosmus,' which became very popular. In 1631 he published his 'History of St. George,' for which the King gave him the rectory of Hemmingsford, in Huntingdonshire, and a prebend of Westminster, to which was added the living of Houghton, in the bishopric of Durham. Other church preferment followed; but, becoming obnoxious to the parliamentarians, he was soon ejected, and his private property was also sequestered. After this he went to Oxford, and published a weekly paper, called 'Mercurius Aulicus.' Heylin was a churchman of the school of Laud, and wrote his Life, and several treatises in defence of the church and its institutions. He died in 1662; having shortly before been reinstated in all his former appointments by Charles II.

Heyne, Christian Gottlob, a distinguished classical scholar, was a native of Chemnitz, in Saxony, whither his father, a poor linen weaver, had fled from Gravenschatz, in Silesia, on account of religious persecution. Though destitute and obscure, he acquired a remarkable acquaintance with the ancient languages, and succeeded Gesner as Professor of Eloquence at Göttingen, where he was soon after appointed first librarian to the university. By his editions of, and commentaries on, classic authors, Heyne obtained the reputation of one of the most distinguished philologists and archæologists. His chef-d'œuvre is his edition of Virgil, with learned notes and commentaries, which has been frequently republished. He published also editions of Homer, Pindar, &c., translations of Epictetus and Tibullus, besides learned dissertations on ancient history and art. It is not, however, merely the fame of his great learning, but the propriety and delicacy of his conduct, that procured him the acquaintance and regard of the most accomplished and eminent men of his time, and rendered his memory dear to them. He died in 1812, aged 82.

Heywood, John, one of the earliest of the English dramatic poets, was born at London, or at North Mims, in Hertfordshire, and educated at Oxford; after which he became, through Sir Thomas More, a great favourite with Henry VIII. He also continued in the court of Edward VI., and was much in the confidence of Queen Mary; on whose death, being a Roman Catholic, he went abroad, and died at Mechlin, in Brabant, in 1565. He wrote several dra-

matic pieces of an irregular kind, a volume of versified proverbs and epigrams, 'The Parable of the Spider and Fly,' &c.—He left two sons, **Ellis** and **Jasper**, both of whom possessed talents similar to those of their father; but being Catholics, they quitted England, and spent the remainder of their lives in Italy.

Heywood, Thomas, a dramatic writer and actor in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. He is said to have been a most voluminous author, and to have written 220 plays, of which only 24 are extant. He also wrote a 'Life of Merlin,' 'Life of Queen Elizabeth,' 'Lives of the Nine Worthies,' &c. Neither the date of his birth nor that of his death are on record.

Hibbert, George, an eminent merchant and citizen of London, distinguished by his talents and public spirit, was born at Manchester in 1757. He was introduced into a leading mercantile house in the City, engaged in the West India trade; in which, first as a junior partner, and eventually as head of the firm, he continued nearly half a century. His strong common sense, retentive memory, and various information made him a valuable adviser and coadjutor on all commercial questions. In 1806 he was elected M.P. for Seaford, and sat for that borough till 1812. He took an active part in originating the West India Docks; and in 1804 was presented by the company with some splendid ornamental plate. Mr. Hibbert was elected F.R.S. in 1810; he was also F.S.A., and a member of the Roxburghe Club. Botany likewise engaged his attention; and he was the means of introducing into this country many new and beautiful species of plants. Died, Oct. 8, 1837.

Hickes, George, an eminent divine and learned antiquary of the 17th century, was born at Newsham, in Yorkshire, in 1642, and educated at St. John's College, Oxford. He removed to Magdalen College, was chosen fellow of Lincoln College, and in 1666 took orders. Ten years later he was chaplain to the Duke of Lauderdale, and accompanied him to Scotland. He married in 1679, and the same year was created D.D. at Oxford. In 1681 he was appointed one of the king's chaplains, and soon after made dean of Worcester. At the Revolution he refused to take the oaths to William III., and was deprived of all his benefices. In 1693 he was sent by the nonjuring clergy to St. Germans, to concert measures with the exiled king for the appointment of bishops, in the English church, from their party. He returned from this dangerous mission in the following year, was himself shortly after consecrated suffragan bishop of Thetford, and continued to assume episcopal powers till his death. Dr. Hickes was a profound scholar, particularly in Saxon lore; but in theological matters the violence of his prejudices sometimes obscured his judgment. His greatest work is entitled 'Thesaurus Grammatico-Criticus et Archæologicus Linguarum veterum Septentrionalium.' Died, 1715.

HICKES

Hickes, John, elder brother of the preceding, was a Nonconformist minister, and was born near Thirsk in Yorkshire, in 1633. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, obtained a living in Devonshire, and at the Restoration removed to Saltash in Cornwall. He was one of the ministers ejected in 1662, but he continued to preach and to suffer persecution for his principles. He published in 1671 'A sad Narrative of the Oppression of many Honest People in Devon,' and hearing it was the intention of government to apprehend him, he procured an introduction to Charles II., and not only obtained indemnity for himself, but also the promise of protection for the Devonshire Nonconformists. In the ensuing reign Hickes joined the duke of Monmouth, was taken prisoner, and executed as a traitor, in 1685.

Hiempsal. [See **Jugurtha.**]

Hieron I., tyrant of Syracuse, succeeded his brother Gelon, B.C. 478. He carried on war for several years with Theron, tyrant of Agrigentum, and his son and successor Thrasydæus, the latter of whom he defeated and expelled. In 474 he gained, in conjunction with the Cumæans, a great victory over the Etruscans, whose naval power did not recover the blow. Hieron was a patron of scholars, and his court was made illustrious by the presence of Æschylus, Pindar, Simonides, Xenophanes, and other distinguished Greeks. He was also frequently a successful competitor in the games at Olympia and Delphi. His government was very despotic, and was supported by mercenary guards and a spy-system. Died, at Catana, B.C. 467.

Hieron II., king of Syracuse, was the son of Hierocles, said to be a descendant of Gelon. After distinguishing himself in the Sicilian war of Pyrrhus, he was chosen, in B.C. 276, general of the Syracusan army. He carried on war with the Mamertines, who had invaded the island and taken Messana, and in 270 was chosen king by the Syracusans. The Mamertines having obtained the alliance of Rome, Hieron in 264 allied himself with the Carthaginians, who had gained a footing in the island, and thus began the first Punic war. Defeated by Appius Claudius in the following year, Hieron made peace with the Romans, and became their faithful and very useful ally. Under his government his subjects enjoyed great prosperity; he made some excellent laws, which the Romans retained after their conquest of Sicily; avoided all parade of royalty; fostered commerce, and strengthened and beautified Syracuse. The mathematician Archimedes lived in his reign. Hieron died B.C. 215, aged 92.

Hieronimus. [See **Jerome, St.**]

Highmore, Joseph, a portrait and historical painter, born in London, 1692. He was intended for the legal profession; but, on the expiration of his clerkship, he abandoned the law, out of love for art, and studied painting under Sir Godfrey Kneller. He attained some popularity as a portrait painter, and exe-

HILDRETH

cuted a few pictures of higher pretension though of little merit. Among his best paintings is the 'Hagar and Ishmael,' in the Foundling Hospital. He distinguished himself also as an author, by his 'Practice of Perspective.' Died, 1780.

Hilarion, St., the principal founder of Monachism in Palestine, was born near Gaza, about A.D. 292. Sent to study at Alexandria, he was there converted to Christianity, and the fame of St. Anthony attracted him to the desert and made him a monk. He then returned to Palestine, gave away his property, and retired, still very young, into the desert. He founded several monasteries, lived the most austere life, and gained the highest reputation for sanctity, and even for miraculous powers. He afterwards visited the deserts of Egypt, Sicily, and Dalmatia, and died in the Isle of Cyprus, about 372. His Life was written by St. Jerome.

Hilarius, St., bishop of Poitiers, one of the greatest church-teachers of his age, was a native of Poitiers, and was raised to the episcopal office about A.D. 350. On the arrival of the Emperor Constantius in the West, and the consequent introduction of the Arian controversy into the Gallic church, he presented a memorial to the Emperor, frankly, yet respectfully, pleading for freedom of worship for the Catholics. It was in vain, and he was soon after banished to Phrygia. He appeared at the council of Seleucia in 359, and afterwards at Constantinople, but he was ordered to return to his diocese. He continued his exertions in behalf of the orthodox faith, held several councils in Gaul, and also visited Italy. Hilary wrote several works of divinity, and some hymns, and translated many works of Origen into Latin. Died at Poitiers in 367.

Hilarius, St., bishop of Arles (*Arelate*), born about the beginning of the 5th century, was the pupil and successor of Honoratus in the see of Arles. His piety and beneficence procured him general esteem, but he is now chiefly remembered for the controversy in which he was involved with Pope Leo the Great. He presided at the council of Riez in 439, at that of Orange in 441, and at a third, perhaps of Besançon, 444. At the latter he had a certain bishop named Celidonius deposed, but on appeal to the pope the sentence was annulled, and Hilary was severely treated, and was glad to escape from Rome. In the following year Leo convoked a council at Rome, by which Celidonius was reinstated, and Hilary deprived of his metropolitan authority. A rescript was soon after issued by the young emperor, Valentinian III., establishing the authority of the Pope over all the Gallic bishops, and making resistance to his authority an offence against the state. Hilarius appears to have retained his former authority as metropolitan of Gallia Narbonensis, and he died in 449. Most of his writings are lost.

Hildebrand. [See **Gregory VII.**]

Hilderio. [See **Fulgentius.**]

Hildreth, Richard, a distinguished Amer-

ican historian, publicist and miscellaneous writer, was born at Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1807. He was the son of a Unitarian minister, was educated at Harvard College, and then applied himself to the study of law. He began at the same time his literary labours as a contributor to magazines, and became in 1832 editor of the Boston 'Atlas.' The story of his life thenceforth is little more than an account of his writings. His tale entitled 'Archy Moore,' published in 1837, was written during a visit he made to the southern states for the sake of his health, and was the forerunner of 'Uncle Tom,' and other anti-slavery novels. It was republished, under the title of 'The White Slave,' in 1852. In 1840 appeared Hildreth's translation of Dumont's edition of Bentham's 'Theory of Legislation,' and about the same time his 'History of Banks,' followed successively by 'Despotism in America,' 'Theory of Morals,' 'Theory of Politics,' the last two intended to form parts of a series on the 'Science of Man,' which however was not continued, and, in 1849-52, his most important work, the 'History of the United States,' in 6 vols. 8vo. It embodies the results of seven years' patient and honest labour, and is esteemed for its philosophical impartiality and judicial sobriety. Hildreth did much other literary work as journalist and editor of various cyclopedias. His last separate work was 'Japan as it was and as it is.' (1857). Died, July 1865.

Hill, Sir John, a voluminous writer, was born in 1716, at Peterborough. He was brought up as an apothecary, and practised as a physician; wrote numerous books with great rapidity, and was the inventor of several quack medicines. Under the auspices of the Earl of Bute he published a 'System of Botany,' in 17 vols. folio; and on presenting a copy of it to the king of Sweden was invested with the order of Vasa. He also published a Supplement to Chambers' Cyclopædia, 'Essays on Natural History and Philosophy,' conducted a periodical called 'The Inspector,' and wrote several novels, farces, &c. He was a constant attendant at every place of public amusement; and, being a satirical 'busybody,' was often involved in quarrels with the wits of the day. On one of these occasions he was characteristically hit off by Garrick in the following epigrammatic couplet:—

'For physic and farces his rival there scarce is;
His farces are physic, his physic a farce is.'

Died, 1775.

Hill, Rowland, minister of Surrey Chapel, was a younger brother of Sir Richard Hill bart., M.P. for Shropshire, a noted adherent of the Calvinistic Methodists, and was born at Hawkstone, near Shrewsbury, in 1744. He received his education at Eton, and at St. John's College, Cambridge. At the time he quitted the university George Whitfield was in the zenith of his popularity, and so congenial to his nature was that preacher's manner and doc-

trine, that he adopted both, and became his zealous disciple, preaching in the streets of Bristol, on the quays, or among the colliers at Kingswood; but resuming, at stated periods, the services of the London and Bristol tabernacles. In 1783 the building of Surrey Chapel was completed; and from that time till his death, a period of 50 years, he continued to pass his winters in town for the purpose of officiating there. Rowland Hill occasionally illustrated the most solemn truths by observations which savoured more of the ludicrous than the pathetic—more of the grotesque than the serious; yet his intentions were pure and sincere, and he was no less indefatigable in his calling as a preacher than he was benevolent as a man. His writings are numerous, and one of them, entitled 'Village Dialogues,' had a great run of popularity. He was not sparing of wit, humour, or sarcasm, whenever he could make them subservient to his purpose, as was strikingly seen in a satirical pamphlet against the ministers of the Established Church, which he published anonymously, under the title of 'Spiritual Characteristics, by an Old Observer.' He died, in 1833, aged 88.

Hill, Rowland, (Viscount Hill, British General), the second son of Sir John Hill, bart., was born on the 11th of August, 1772; entered the army at the age of 16; served at Toulon under Lord Mulgrave, General O'Hara, and Sir David Dundas; through the whole of the Egyptian campaign, during which he was wounded in the head; in Ireland; throughout the Peninsular War, and at Waterloo, where he most ably seconded the Duke of Wellington. In 1828 he was appointed commander-in-chief. In the field—in every rank, from that of ensign to that of general—he was remarkable for a rare union of daring, zeal, and prudence; and, as commander-in-chief at home, he was equally remarkable for his intelligent exertions for the promotion of the comfort of the army, and for the advancement of the service. In the distribution of his patronage he was proverbially impartial. Died, Dec. 10, 1842, aged 70.

Hillel the Elder, surnamed **Hassaken**, was a celebrated Jewish rabbi, who lived in the century preceding the Christian era, and was a native of Babylon. At the age of 40 he removed to Jerusalem, where he studied the law and became master of the chief school of that city. He formed a new digest of the traditionary law, from which the 'Mishna,' or earliest part of the Talmud is derived. Sham-mai, one of his disciples, dissented from his master, and set up a new college, which produced violent contests among the Jews; but the party of Hillel proved victorious. He lived to the great age of 120 years; and while president of the Sanhedrim, he discharged the duties of his office with unexampled wisdom and justice.

Hillel the Younger, who obtained the title of **Nasi**, or Prince of the Captivity, presided over the Jewish Church in the third and fourth centuries, and distinguished himself by his

HILLIARD

great astronomical learning, reforming the Jewish calendar, regulating the period of the equinoxes, &c. He was also one of the doctors to whom is ascribed that portion of the Talmud called 'Gemara.'

Hilliard, Nicholas, a celebrated English portrait painter, was born in 1547, at Exeter. He studied the works of Hans Holbein, and became goldsmith, carver, and painter to Queen Elizabeth. Among his best works are the portraits of Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots. The miniatures of Hilliard are highly esteemed. Died, 1619.

Hillsborough, Wills Hill, second Viscount and first Earl of, was son of Trevor Hill, first Viscount, who died in 1742. He entered the English parliament in 1741, was made a privy councillor for Ireland, in 1746, and five years later was created Viscount Kilwarline and Earl of Hillsborough. He was also a member of the English Privy Council and comptroller of the household to George II.; was raised to the English peerage by the title of Lord Harwich; was appointed first commissioner of trade in 1763; joint postmaster-general at the end of 1766; and secretary of state for the colonies in January, 1768. On resigning this office in August, 1772, he was created Viscount Fairford and Earl of Hillsborough. Reappointed in 1779, he showed himself, during the last years of the American war, an intemperate opponent of all conciliatory measures. He was attacked by the mob during the Gordon riots, and resigned office in March, 1782. Lord Hillsborough was a fellow of the Royal Society, was created Marquis of Downshire in 1789, and died October 18, 1793. He married in 1748 the Lady Margaretta, seventh daughter of Robert, Earl of Kildare, and left one son surviving.

Hilton, William, an eminent English painter, born at Lincoln in 1786. He became at an early age a pupil of the engraver, J. R. Smith, and in 1806 a student of the Royal Academy, having exhibited first in 1803. He was chosen A.R.A. in 1814, and in 1819 R.A. He was keeper of the Royal Academy from the time of Fuseli's death in 1825 till his own death. Hilton was distinguished for his refined taste in design, skill in composition, and rich harmonious colouring; but his works are perishing from some fault in his preparation of his colours. Among his best pictures are reckoned, 'St. Peter delivered from Prison,' 'Una with the Lion,' 'Rape of Europa,' 'Serena rescued by Sir Calpepine,' a 'Crucifixion,' 'Murder of the Innocents,' and 'Edith and the Monks discovering the dead body of Harold.' The last, with 'Serena,' and five other pictures of Hilton, are in the National Gallery. Died at London, December 30, 1839. An exhibition of his works took place in the following year. Hilton married in 1828, and lost his wife seven years later.

Hiltz, Johann, a German architect of the 15th century. He succeeded Steinbach as architect of the cathedral of Strasburg, the

HIPPARCHUS

tower of which, 570 feet high, was erected by Hiltz, and is considered a masterpiece.

Himmel, Friedrich Heinrich, German musical composer, was born at a small town in Brandenburg in 1765. He first studied theology at Halle, but abandoned it for music, and was appointed in 1794 chapel-master to Frederick William II., whose son Himmel was reputed to be. He composed operas, sonatas, songs, &c. Among his works are 'Fanchon, the Lyre-maiden,' 'The Sylphs,' both operas; a Funeral Cantata, and a Te Deum. Died at Berlin, 1814.

Hincks, Edward, D.D., an eminent philologist, was born at Cork, in 1792. He was the son of T. D. Hincks, LL.D., then minister of a Presbyterian congregation and afterwards Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental languages in the Belfast Academical Institution. He completed his education at Trinity College, Dublin, took orders in the Church of England, and was appointed rector, first of Ardara and afterwards, in 1825, of Killeleagh, County Down. He is especially distinguished for his persevering labours in the fields of Egyptian and Assyrian learning, and as one of the scholars to whom we owe the deciphering of the cuneiform inscriptions of Persepolis, Nineveh, &c. He contributed many papers to the Royal Irish Academy, the British Association, and the Asiatic Society; and wrote occasionally for the 'Journal of Sacred Literature' and the 'Athenæum.' Independent in thought and liberal in sentiment, he was a bold advocate for reform in the Irish church, and his views on this matter and on education hindered his promotion. Died at Killeleagh, December 3, 1866.

Hinomar, Archbishop of Rheims, was born of a noble family in France, early in the 9th century. He assisted in reforming the rules of the Abbey of St. Denis, was appointed abbot of Compiègne, and, in 845, Archbishop of Rheims. He distinguished himself three years later by his rigorous treatment of the monk Gotschalk, who for his writings on predestination was condemned, deprived, flogged, and imprisoned. In subsequent disputes with Pope Nicholas I. and the Emperor Louis III., he showed himself the fearless defender of the liberties of the church. Hinomar presided at the council of Soissons in 862, and at that of Douzi in 871; he wrote numerous works, especially two treatises on Predestination, in opposition to the views of Gotschalk; was compelled to flee from Rheims on the approach of the Northmen in 882, and died the same year at Epernay.

Hipparchus, the most eminent among the ancient astronomers, was a native of Nicæa, in Bithynia, and flourished about a century and a half before the Christian era. He resided some time in the island of Rhodes, whence he obtained the appellation of *Rhodus*; but he afterwards went to Alexandria, at that time the great school of science. He was the founder of scientific astronomy, and the originator of

HIPPARCHUS

astronomical tables among the Greeks. He discovered the precession of the equinoxes, calculated the eclipses, determined the revolutions and mean motions of the planets, invented the stereographical method of projection, prepared a catalogue of the fixed stars, and thus by his labours laid the solid foundations of geographical and trigonometrical science. His *Star-Catalogue* contains the earliest determination of the classes of magnitude of the stars; and he was the first to introduce the method of determining geographical position by latitude and longitude.

Hipparchus. [*See Hippas.*]

Hippias, tyrant of Athens, was the son of Pisistratus, at whose death he assumed the government, in conjunction with his brother Hipparchus; but the latter being assassinated by a band of conspirators, while conducting a solemn procession to the temple of Minerva, Hippias seized the reins of government, and put to death all of whom he entertained the least suspicion. His tyranny at last became so obnoxious to the citizens, that he was expelled, B.C. 510. He afterwards induced Darius to apply to the Athenians in his favour; and their decisive refusal to permit his return to his country kindled the first war of the Persians against the European Greeks. According to some authorities, Hippias fell on the field of Marathon, fighting against his countrymen, B.C. 490.

Hippias, Arcadian General. [*See Paches.*]

Hippocrates, the greatest physician of ancient times, usually designated the father of medicine, was a native of Cos, an island of the Ægean. He was one of the family or caste of the Asclepiadæ, the reputed descendants of the mythical Æsculapius, and was born about B.C. 460. He was thus the contemporary of Socrates and Plato, and began to be illustrious during the Peloponnesian war. He was educated by his father Heraclides and by Herodiscus, and it is said that he also became a pupil of the sophist Gorgias and the philosopher Democritus. He travelled extensively, and at length settled in Thessaly, and died at Larissa at an advanced age. Many fables were circulated respecting him in later times, and many works were attributed to him which he did not write. Among his genuine writings are the 'Prognosticon,' 'Aphorisms,' the 'Books on Epidemics,' 'On Diet in Acute Diseases,' 'On Air, Water, and Place,' and 'On Wounds of the Head.' Hippocrates is distinguished for his remarkable skill in diagnosis, and his accurate and vivid description of morbid symptoms. He was one of the first to insist on the importance of diet in cases of disease; appears to have practised auscultation, and taught the doctrine of 'critical days.' His works were held in extraordinary honour, and were the subjects of commentaries by Celsus, Galen, and other eminent writers. He wrote, like Herodotus, in the Ionic dialect, though Cos was a Dorian colony; and his style is remarkable for condensation. Many striking sayings are scat-

HIRTIVS

tored through his works which have passed into familiar use.

Hippolytus, St., Bishop of Portus (Romæ), near Ostia, flourished about A.D. 220-236. He was a member of the presbytery of Rome, and was one of the most distinguished church teachers of his age. He is spoken of in terms of the deepest reverence by several of the fathers, and is commemorated in the Catholic church as saint and martyr. A statue, bearing his name and a list of his works, was discovered at Rome in the 16th century, and such of his writings as were known were published by Fabricius in 1716. The discovery of a Greek manuscript of a 'Refutation of all the Heresies,' at Mount Athos, in 1842, became the occasion of exciting fresh interest in Hippolytus. It was at first attributed to Origen, but Chevalier Bunsen, in his learned and elaborate work entitled 'Hippolytus and his Age,' published in 1852, maintained that it was the lost work of Hippolytus. Great value is justly attributed to it as a document illustrating church doctrines and history at a period a century earlier than the council of Nice. Bunsen, while admitting certain defects of style and faults of intellect in Hippolytus, describes him as 'a serene Platonic thinker, with his wide heart for the universality of God's love to mankind in Christ, and with his glowing love of liberty and of the free agency of man, as being the specific organ of the Divine Spirit.' His 'Confession of Faith' is of great interest and importance. Hippolytus was banished from his see in 235, and, though allowed to return, was put to death a year or two later.

Hirt, Aloysius, a Prussian archaeologist and writer on architecture, was born in Baden, in 1759. After completing his education and studying the remains of ancient art in Italy, he travelled in Germany with the Countess of Lichtenau, and was appointed tutor to Prince Henry of Prussia. He became in 1796 Professor of Architecture at the Academy of Berlin, a member of the Academy of Sciences, and, on the establishment of the university, Professor of Archaeology. His principal work is the 'Geschichte der Baukunst bei den Alten.' He wrote also 'Baukunst nach den Grundsätzen der Alten,' and other treatises, besides various articles in periodical works. Died at Berlin, 1847.

Hirtius, Aulus, Roman consul, and the friend of Cæsar and Cicero. He accompanied Cæsar, as legatus, in the Gallic war, B.C. 58, and in 46 was named prætor. During a residence at Tusculum he enjoyed the society of Cicero and studied oratory under him. Appointed, in 44, governor of Belgic Gaul, he did not personally undertake the office, but remained at Rome, and with Pansa was appointed consul for 43. After the death of the dictator, Hirtius joined the party of Antony, but soon separated from it, and with his colleague, Pansa, accompanied Octavius to Mutina, then besieged by Antony. Both the consuls fell in

HISTIAEUS

engagements before that town, and their remains were sent to Rome, and received the honours of a public funeral. Hirtius is said to have been the author of the 8th book of Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic war, and of the accounts of the Alexandrian and African wars.

Histiaeus, tyrant of Miletus, accompanied Darius I. in the invasion of Scythia, B.C. 513, and for his resistance to the proposal of Miltiades to destroy the bridge of boats over the Danube, received from the Persian king the government of Mitylene and a district in Thrace. Suspected afterwards of treason, he was called to Susa and detained there; but on occasion of the revolt of the Ionian Greeks, which he had secretly instigated, he was sent to suppress it, B.C. 496. Having thus recovered his freedom, he made war on Darius; held out for two years, and was then defeated and taken prisoner by Harpagus, one of the Persian generals. He was soon after put to death.

Hoadly, Benjamin, Bishop of Bangor, was born at Westerham, in Kent, in 1676. He soon distinguished himself as a champion of civil and religious liberty, and an opponent of high-church pretensions, in his controversy with Calamy and Atterbury, and was recommended by the House of Commons to Queen Anne, who promised him preferment, but did not give it. On the accession of George I. he was made Bishop of Bangor, and soon afterwards translated to Hereford. In 1723 he obtained the bishopric of Salisbury, and in 1734 he became Bishop of Winchester. The 'Bangorian Controversy,' which excited so much interest for some years, was occasioned by a sermon preached by Hoadly, soon after his promotion to the see of Bangor, on the words, 'My kingdom is not of this world.' Convocation was divided, and the debates were so vehement on the question of a synodical judgment on Hoadly's sermon, that the government interfered and stopped the proceedings by prorogation. Throughout life Hoadly was an active controversialist, and his opponents never ceased to charge him with attempting to undermine that establishment of which he was a dignitary. Died, 1761. There is a portrait of this prelate in the National Portrait Gallery.

Hoadly, Benjamin, eldest son of the preceding, was physician to George II. and Frederick, Prince of Wales. He published some medical and philosophical pieces, but he is best known as the author of 'The Suspicious Husband,' a comedy. Born, 1706; died, 1757.

Hoare, Sir Richard Colt, bart., F.R.S. and F.S.A., an eminent county historian and topographer, was the eldest son of Sir Richard Hoare, the first baronet, and was born in 1758. In 1818 he printed, for private circulation among his friends, his recollections of a 'Classical Tour,' in 4 vols. Various treatises on antiquarian and other kindred subjects occasionally came from his pen; but his great work, on which he bestowed the utmost care and attention, and which entitles him to a dis-

HOBBS

tinguished place among topographical historians, is the Ancient and Modern History of Wiltshire, which at the time of his death was not quite complete. Died, aged 79, May 19, 1838.

Hoare, William, an English artist, was born about 1707, at Eye, in Suffolk. He studied under Grisoni, an Italian painter in London, after which he went to Rome. He remained in Italy many years, and on his return painted some altar-pieces and portraits, the latter chiefly in crayons. Hoare was one of the first Royal Academicians. Died, 1792.

Hobbes, Thomas, a distinguished English philosopher and writer on government, was born in 1588, at Malmesbury, in Wilts. He was educated at Oxford, and in 1608 became tutor to the son of the Earl of Devonshire, with whom he made a continental tour. He had afterwards the advantage of the society and friendship of many of the most eminent men of his day, both in France and England, among whom were Bacon, Ben Jonson, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, who took an exactly opposite course in philosophy to Hobbes, Gassendi, Father Mersenne, and Descartes. He also became acquainted with Galileo. In 1631 he accepted the office of tutor to the young Earl of Devonshire, and travelled with him in France and Italy. He was appointed mathematical tutor to the Prince of Wales in 1647, and won his sincere esteem, which was testified at the Restoration by the grant of a pension out of the king's privy purse. Hobbes spent the latter years of his life at Chatsworth, the seat of his former pupil the Earl of Devonshire. He holds an important place in the history of the growth and development of free thought in Europe; but endeavoured to give his speculations a practical direction. He was one of the first great English writers on government, and his views have exposed him to severe animadversion. He conceived the state of nature as a state of war, and government as the result of a compact suggested by self-love or reason for the sake of peace. He advocated absolute monarchy as the best form of government. His principal works are—the treatise 'De Cive,' 'Leviathan, or the Matter and Form of a Commonwealth, Ecclesiastical and Civil,' both of which were censured by parliament in 1666, 'Human Nature,' 'De Corpore Politico,' 'De Libertate, Necessitate, et Casu,' 'A Dialogue of the Common Laws of England,' a criticism chiefly of Coke's Institutes, and 'Behemoth,' a history of the civil war. The 'Leviathan' is the complete exposition of Hobbes's system, and is one of the most thoroughly thought out works of the speculative kind in all literature. It is divided into four parts, treating respectively of Man, the Commonwealth, the Christian Commonwealth, and the Kingdom of Darkness: the last book being an examination of the errors and superstitions to which men have been subject. The work is remarkable for its deep thought, terseness and liveliness of style, grotesque humour and frequent anticipa-

HOBBEA

tion of the results of later thought. In philosophy, Hobbes is a follower of Bacon, and the father of the school of thought, traceable through Locke to Bolingbroke and Voltaire, and through Berkeley to Hume and J. S. Mill. (See Articles in the *Saturday Review*, 1866.) He also published a metrical translation of the Iliad and the Odyssey, which did not add to his reputation. A complete edition of the works of Hobbes was published between 1839-45, under the direction and at the cost of Sir W. Molesworth. Two portraits of Hobbes, one by an unknown artist, and the other by J. M. Wright, are in the National Portrait Gallery. Died, 1679.

Hobbema, Meindert, a very distinguished Dutch landscape-painter, born in 1638. The place of his birth and the time of his death are not known. He was a pupil of the eminent painter, Ruysdael, and an ardent lover and most diligent student of nature. The simplest scenes supplied him with subjects for his works, which charm by their fidelity and admirable execution, and are now more highly esteemed than ever. The National Gallery has but one specimen of this master, although there are many in English collections. Hobbema was probably living in 1689.

Hoche, Lazare, an eminent French general, was born in 1768, at Montreuil, near Versailles, where his father was an ostler. In 1785 he entered the army; was made a corporal of grenadiers, and having passed through the intermediate gradations of rank, frequently distinguishing himself by acts of bravery, he was raised, in 1793, to the command of the army of the Moselle, in which post he had to contend with the Duke of Brunswick, and was several times beaten. He, however, succeeded better when engaged with the Austrians, whom he drove out of Alsace. In 1795 he was placed at the head of the republican army in La Vendée. In this important station he defeated the emigrants at Quiberon, and induced the royalists to yield obedience to the government. After having been sent, in the winter of 1796, as commander of the troops in the expedition to Ireland, from which he returned in disgrace, he was appointed to the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and had already gained considerable advantages, when his career was stopped by the armistice between the Archduke Charles and Buonaparte. He died at Wetzlar, in 1797.

Hody, Humphrey, a learned divine, was born at Odcombe, in Somersetshire, in 1659. He studied at Oxford, and when young, he published a Latin 'Dissertation against Aristas's History of the Seventy-two Interpreters,' which was received by the learned with great applause. It was, however, attacked by Isaac Vossius, and defended by the author in an unanswerable manner. Hody took a leading part in the controversy respecting the non-jurors, and defended in several works the deprivation of the bishops. In 1698 he was appointed Greek professor at Oxford and in 1701

HOFFMAN

he published his 'History of English Councils and Convocations.' He died in 1706, and by his will founded ten scholarships in Wadham College. Besides the works above named, Hody published a very learned and important work on the Septuagint, entitled 'De Bibliorum Textibus originalibus,' &c.

Hofer, Andrew, the celebrated Tyrolese patriot and leader of insurgents, was born at St. Leonard, in the valley of Passeyr, in 1767. He followed his father's occupation of inn-keeper, and also dealt in corn, wine, and cattle. He was remarkable for his bodily strength, his intelligence, kindliness, and honesty; and having formed an acquaintance with the Archduke John of Austria, was on two occasions named deputy to political conferences. When the Tyrol, long part of the Austrian dominions, was given by the treaty of Presburg to the King of Bavaria, then the ally of Napoleon, the Tyrolese revolted, and Andrew Hofer became their leader. Within a week from the outbreak of the insurrection, early in April, 1809, the Bavarian forces were everywhere defeated and the Tyrol freed. Three French armies then invaded the province, and after temporary success on their part, Hofer won the victory of Innsprück, and again freed his country. By the armistice of Znaim, agreed to after the victory of Napoleon at Wagram, the Austrians were compelled to quit the Tyrol. A second French invasion ended in defeat, and the people were a third time freed. For a few weeks Hofer was sovereign of his country; but on the renewed invasion of French and Bavarians, he was betrayed to his enemies, condemned by a court-martial at Mantua, and shot Feb. 20, 1810. His remains were buried in the cathedral of Innsprück; his widow was pensioned by the Austrian government, and his son raised to the rank of nobility.

Hoffman, or Hoffmann. Several Germans of this name have been distinguished as physicians.—**Moritz**, born in 1621, at Fürstenwalde, in Brandenburg; settled at Altorf, where he held the professorships of Anatomy, Botany, and Physic; he was the discoverer of the pancreatic duct; and died in 1698. He wrote several works on medical subjects.—**Friedrich Hoffmann**, the most celebrated of the name, was born in 1660, at Halle, in Saxony, where his father was also an eminent physician. He studied and lectured at Jena, and afterwards practised at Minden. In 1684 he visited England, and formed an acquaintance with Boyle and other men of science. On the establishment of the university of Halle, he was appointed primary Professor of Medicine and Natural Philosophy; and thrice held the office of rector. His reputation being now fully established, and his fame widely spread, he was elected a member of various scientific associations in London, Berlin, and St. Petersburg; and was appointed physician to the King of Prussia, and aulic councillor, with a liberal salary. His works are very numerous; the most important being his 'Systema Medicinæ

HOFFMANN

Rationalis' and 'Medicina Consultatoria.' Hoffmann obtained much reputation by the new hypothesis which he suggested on the origin of disease, and which, after serving a temporary purpose, led to the establishment of other and sounder hypotheses. Died, 1742.

Hoffmann, Christoph Ludwig, Physician, was born in Westphalia in 1721. He became physician to the bishop of Munster and the electors of Cologne and Mentz, and is known as founder of a new system of medicine. Died, 1807.

Hoffmann, Johann Jacob, professor of Greek at Basel, where he was born in 1635, and died in 1706. He was principally known by a work of great labour and value, entitled 'Lexicon Universale.'

Hoffmann, Ernst Theodor Wilhelm, a German novelist and miscellaneous writer, was born at Königsberg, in 1776. He studied the law, and held various judicial appointments in Poland; but his legal career was interrupted in 1806 by the French invasion of Warsaw, in which city he had been appointed counsellor. Having devoted his leisure hours to the study of music, and being at the same time a romance writer and an artist, he applied himself to these pursuits for a livelihood. He possessed much imagination and talent; but he was an intemperate liver, of a fiery temper, enormously vain, and suffered much from hypochondria. Among his works are, 'Fantasy-pieces,' 'The Devil's Elixir,' 'The Entail,' 'The Adversary,' &c.; all displaying a singularly wild and romantic imagination. In 1816 he was reinstated as counsellor of the court of judicature in Berlin, and died in 1822.

Hoffmanowa, Klementina, a Polish novelist and miscellaneous writer, was born at Warsaw, in 1798. Her maiden name was Tanska, and she felt in early life an ambition to bring the Polish language into use in literature and common life, instead of French, which was then the fashion in Poland. She first appeared as an authoress in 1818, and continued to write industriously all her life. Her works consist of historical and moral tales, Polish biographies, letters descriptive of travels in her native country, essays on the duties of women, &c. Her memoirs of her own life were published after her death. One of her most popular works was the 'Memorial of a Good Mother.' She married in 1829, and after the Polish insurrection of the following year, settled with her husband, M. Hoffman, at Paris, where she died, in 1845.

Hofland, Barbara, authoress of numerous works for the amusement and instruction of the young, was the daughter of a manufacturer named Wreaks, at Sheffield, where she was born, in 1770. At the age of 26 she married Mr. T. Bradshaw Hoole, of that town, whose death happened about two years after. She commenced her literary career in 1805, by the publication of a volume of poems, from the profits of which she established herself in a school at Harrowgate. Ten years had elapsed

HOGARTH

since the death of her husband, when she became the wife of Mr. Hofland the painter. They soon after settled in London; and from that period till her decease she never discontinued writing. Among her writings we may mention 'Emily,' a novel in 4 vols.; 'Beatrice,' 'The Unloved One,' 'The Son of a Genius,' 'Tales of the Priory,' 'Self-denial,' 'The Merchant's Widow,' 'Decision,' &c. Died, 1844.

Hofland, Thomas Christopher, an English landscape-painter, born at Worksop, in 1777. He became a drawing-master in London, then at Derby, and afterwards gained his living for a long time by making copies of the works of eminent painters. As landscape-painter, his favourite subjects were quiet pleasing scenes on our rivers and lakes, which he succeeded in delineating with much truth, simplicity, and feeling. He was a member of the Society of British Artists. He was a great lover of angling, and published, in 1839, a work entitled 'The British Angler's Manual.' Died, 1843.

Hogarth, William, head of the British School of oil-painting, was born at London, in 1697. As he had a good eye and a fondness for drawing, his father, then a corrector of the press, apprenticed him to Ellis Gamble, a silversmith in Cranborne Alley, where he learnt to engrave crests on silver plates. At the end of his apprenticeship, in 1718, he studied drawing, it is said, under Sir James Thornhill, and began to engrave on copper for the booksellers. The first of his original engravings which brought him into notice were his illustrations to 'Hudibras,' which appeared in 1726. Four years later he married Jane, the only daughter of Sir James Thornhill, without her father's consent. He applied himself for a time to portrait-painting, and afterwards to historical painting, but in this he failed. He then worked in that peculiar style which he originated, and in which he stands alone, as stern moralist, satirist, and humourist. His principal works are the three series of pictures entitled respectively 'The Harlot's Progress,' 1734; 'The Rake's Progress,' 1735; and 'Marriage à la Mode,' 1745. The last-named series, of six pictures, is now in the National Gallery. Among his other celebrated pictures are the 'Enraged Musician,' 'March of the Guards to Finchley,' 'The Election,' in four scenes, 'Modern Midnight Conversation,' 'Strolling Actresses,' and the portraits of himself and Captain Coram. He acquired wealth as well as fame, although his pictures sold at absurdly low prices. In 1753 he published 'The Analysis of Beauty,' which was translated into the principal languages of Europe. Four years later he was appointed serjeant painter to the king, and he died in 1764. He was buried at Chiswick. Of this extraordinary man a living art-critic has said: 'No man more distinctively and decidedly original and creative ever handled art; no one, for good or evil, was ever less affected by pre-existing influences, or by contemporary criticism.'

HOGG

The modern art of Europe began as completely with him, as its modern poetry with Dante; and as Dante's fellow-countrymen were at first unable to believe that a great poem could be written in their mother-tongue, so Hogarth's were incredulous that England could produce a painter. He first, with a serious and widely-extended scheme, put into painting what Fielding put into novel-writing; he brought the canvas down from mythology and pageantry, and made it tell the real story of common life,—its pathos, its meanness, fashions, humours, tears, laughter, triumphs, and depths of degradation.' A bust of Hogarth, by Roubiliac, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Hogg, James (the Ettrick Shepherd), a native of Scotland, was born Jan. 25, 1782, the anniversary of the birthday of Burns. His occupation, like that of his ancestors, was that of a shepherd; nor was he, as he avers, ever more than half a year at school. At the age of 18 he began to string rustic rhymes together; and he continued to tend his sheep, and to write verses, until he was noticed by Sir Walter Scott, who induced him to attempt something of a higher character. He produced an 'Essay on Sheep,' which won for him the premium given by the Highland Society; a volume of ballads under the title of 'The Mountain Bard,' and his 'Forest Minstrel.' But it was not until the publication of the 'Queen's Wake,' in 1813, that his fame was established. His separate publications are numerous; and he also contributed to 'Blackwood' and other periodicals. He continued the friend and companion of Sir Walter Scott until the decease of the latter. James Hogg died in November, 1835, at Altrive Lake, on the Yarrow, leaving a widow and five children wholly unprovided for.

Hohenlohe, Alexander Leopold, Prince of, Bishop of Sardica, celebrated for his supernatural pretensions, was born at Kupferzell, 1794. Destined from his infancy for the church, he passed through his educational course at Vienna, Berne, and Ellwangen; in 1816 he entered into holy orders at Olmütz; and after a journey to Rome, where he lived chiefly with the Jesuits, he discharged ecclesiastical duties at Bamberg and Munich, to the satisfaction of all the members of his church. In 1820, having been struck with the cures which the prayers of a Badense peasant, Martin Michel by name, were said to have effected on many distinguished invalids, Prince Hohenlohe was induced to have recourse to similar means; and having healed some nervous patients, he was soon surrounded by a host of invalids, eager to test his powers. As in most similar cases, rumour was far in advance of the truth; but the prince was the dupe of his own credulity, and it was not until a thorough exposure of the whole proceedings was given to the world by the burgomaster of Bamberg, that he abandoned his pretensions. He wrote several tracts and sermons, and died at Grosswaradin, in Hungary, 1849.

Hohenlohe Ingeltingen, Frederic Louis, Prince of, was born in 1746; and after

HOLBEIN

having fought with distinction in the early campaigns of the French Revolution, was, in 1804, made governor of the principality of Franconia, and commandant of Breslau. After the battle of Jena, Oct. 14, 1806, he directed the retreat, and led the remnants of the great Prussian army; but being destitute of cavalry, and his infantry exhausted by fatigue, he surrendered, with 17,000 men, at Prenzlau, Oct. 28. He died in 1818.

Hohenlohe Kirchberg, Prince of, a general of artillery in the Austrian service, who greatly distinguished himself in the early campaigns against revolutionary France. He died in 1796, when in command of the army of the Rhine.

Holjer, Benjamin Carl Henrik, a Swedish philosopher, born in Dalecarlia, in 1767. He was educated at Upsal, distinguished himself among the party who strongly sympathized with the principles of the French revolution, and soon after coolly defended arbitrary power. After many disappointments, he became Professor of Philosophy at Upsal, in 1808, and obtained considerable reputation by his lectures and writings on metaphysics and the fine arts. Died, 1812. His works appeared in 5 vols., in 1825-27.

Holbach, Paul Thyr, Baron von, a French philosopher and miscellaneous writer, was born at Heidelberg, in the Palatinate, 1723. He was educated at Paris, and passed almost all his life there. He allied himself with the leaders of French thought, the philosophers of the *Encyclopédie*, entertaining them at sumptuous suppers, and encouraging the freest utterance of their most extreme opinions. He was in philosophy a pure materialist, and wrote numerous works, but anonymously, or under an assumed name. He translated into French some of the works of the English deists, and contributed to the *Encyclopédie* numerous articles on natural history, politics, and philosophy. The most famous of the works written by Holbach, wholly or in part, is the 'Système de la Nature.' Most of his other writings are forgotten. Died, 1789.

Holbein, Hans, one of the most famous German painters, was born at Augsburg, probably about 1495, and learned the elements of his art from his father, whom he soon excelled. His talents procured him the friendship of Erasmus, for whose 'Praise of Folly,' he drew several whimsical designs. At the recommendation of Erasmus he came to England, and was employed first by Sir Thomas More, with whom he lived three years, and who introduced him to Henry VIII. He rose to high favour, received a pension from the king, and painted a great number of portraits of royal and noble persons, which are considered masterpieces of art. Some of his earlier productions, especially his 'Dance of Death,' are also very celebrated; and he excelled in the art of wood-engraving. He died of the plague in 1543. An original cartoon by Holbein, life-size portraits of Henry VIII. and his father,

HOLBERG

now at Hardwick Hall, in Derbyshire, was described by Mr. George Scharf in the *Athenæum* (No. 1,985), Nov. 11, 1865. It was one of the great attractions of the National Portrait Exhibition (1866). The first volume of a new German Life of Holbein, by Dr. Woltmann, and an English Life of this master, by Mr. Wornum, have appeared.

Holberg, Louis, Baron of, a popular Danish poet, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Bergen, in Norway, in 1684. His father had raised himself, by a bold achievement, from the ranks to the office of colonel, but took little care in forming the mind and character of his son. By reading the accounts of travellers, he became desirous of visiting other countries; and though straitened in circumstances, he travelled in England, Holland, France, and Italy; and, on his return to his native country, raised himself to fame, fortune, and rank, by his literary talents. He laid the foundation of his fame by a comic-heroic poem, or national satire, called 'Peder Paars.' He also wrote numerous dramas, romances, fables, and epigrams, which abound in wit, humour, and originality. His other works consist of 'The Subterraneous Travels of Nicholas Klimm,' an 'Universal History,' 'Parallel Lives of Illustrious Men and Women,' a 'History of Denmark,' &c. Died, 1754.

Holcroft, Thomas, dramatist, novelist, and miscellaneous writer, was the son of a London shoemaker, and was born in 1744. He at first followed his father's trade, then became an actor, and finally an author. He produced more than thirty dramatic pieces, several of which were successful, and among these, the 'Road to Ruin.' On the breaking out of the French revolution, Holcroft rendered himself obnoxious as a strenuous supporter of liberal principles, and was accused of high treason in 1794; on which he surrendered himself; but as his companions, Hardy, Horne Tooke, and Thelwall were acquitted, he was not brought to trial. Among his productions are, 'A Tour in Germany and France,' several novels, and numerous translations from the German and French. Died, 1809. Memoirs of Holcroft, written by himself, and continued to his death by Hazlitt, were published, in 1856, in Messrs. Longmans' series of the 'Traveller's Library.'

Holder, William, a clergyman of the church of England, noted as the inventor or improver of a mode of instructing the deaf and dumb. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, canon of St. Paul's, and subdean of the Chapel Royal. Died, 1696.

Holinshed, or Holingshed, Raphael, an English chronicler of the Elizabethan age. He is said to have been descended from a respectable family in Cheshire; and from his own will it appears, that in the latter part of his life he was steward to Thomas Burdet, Esq., of Bromcote, Warwickshire. The 'Chronicles of Holinshed' were first published in 1577; and prefixed to them is one of the most curious and interesting memorials existing of the man-

HOLLAND

ners and domestic history of the English, in the 16th century. Died about 1580.

Holkar, Jeswant Rao, a Mahratta chief, who for a long time was a formidable enemy to the English in India, and was able to bring into the field an army of 100,000 men, half of whom were cavalry. Being, however, engaged in frequent contests with other native princes, as well as with the English, his power was very much reduced, and his territories diminished. In 1805 he surrendered all his maritime provinces; but the insurrection of the Pindarees, in 1807, induced him again to make war on the English; when the defection of his ally, the Peishwa, deranged his operations, and he was ultimately deprived of two-thirds of his dominions. Died, 1811.

Holland, first Lord. [Fox, Henry.]

Holland, Henry Richard Vassal, Lord, was the only son of Stephen, second Lord Holland, elder brother of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, and was born in 1773. His father and mother dying while he was in his infancy, the care of him devolved on his uncle, the Earl of Upper Ossory, who placed him at Eton, where he remained about eight years, and then entered as a nobleman at Christchurch, Oxford. On quitting the university, he visited Denmark, France, and Switzerland; and was at Paris when Louis XVI. accepted the constitution, after his attempt to leave the country and his seizure at Varennes. He subsequently travelled through Spain and Italy, and while in the latter country he formed an intimacy with the wife of Sir Godfrey Webster, bart.; in consequence of which the latter brought an action against him, and obtained £6,000 damages. Lady Webster being subsequently divorced, Lord Holland married her in 1797, and on that occasion took, by royal sign manual, the surname of Vassal. During his parliamentary career, which commenced in 1798, he was the uncompromising advocate of the Catholic claims; a zealous promoter of every endeavour to soften the asperities of the law, and an assertor of popular rights in the most extensive sense of the term. When the Whig party came into power in 1830, he became a cabinet minister, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. During his lifetime, Holland House, presided over by Lady Holland, who died, 1845, was the most renowned temple of wit and hospitality of which England could boast. He died, Oct. 22, 1840. Since the death of Lord Holland a volume of his 'Foreign Reminiscences' has been published, and also his 'Memoirs of the Whig Party.'

Holland, Henry, a London architect, was born about 1746. He built old Drury Lane Theatre, burnt down in 1809, the India House, and for George IV., while prince of Wales, the Pavilion of Brighton, which was afterwards altered by Nash. But his most beautiful work was the façade of Carlton House, a specimen of the Corinthian order, very richly adorned with sculpture. It has unfortunately been demolished. Died at Chelsea in 1806.

HOLLAND

Holland, Philemon, an English scholar and translator of Greek and Latin classics, was born at Chelmsford, in 1551. He studied at the university of Cambridge, and became headmaster of the Grammar School, Coventry. He was an indefatigable worker, and found time amidst his ordinary duties to translate the 'Cyropaedia,' Plutarch's 'Morals,' Pliny's 'Historia Naturalis,' and the histories of Livy, Suetonius, and Ammianus Marcellinus. Died about 1636.

Hollar, Wenceslaus, an eminent Bohemian engraver, was born in 1607, at Prague. He was brought to England, in 1636, by the Earl of Arundel, on his return from the embassy to Vienna; and in 1640, he was appointed drawing-master to the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. The prospects of Hollar, however, were utterly destroyed by the civil war, and he was one of the prisoners taken at the siege of Basing House, but he contrived to escape to Antwerp, and again attached himself to his noble friend, the Earl of Arundel, then living there in exile. In 1652 he returned to England and applied assiduously to his art; but though he was so much employed, that he is said to have executed 2,400 plates, he remained so poor that an execution for debt was in his house at the moment of his death, which took place in 1677. His 'Ornatus Muliebris Anglicanus' is held in high estimation, portraying with great correctness the dress of women of all classes in the 17th century.

Hollis, Denzil, Lord, one of the five members of the Long Parliament, who were arrested by King Charles I. He was born in 1597, entered parliament in 1627, and at once took part with the popular leaders against the arbitrary measures of the king. He was imprisoned for supporting the resolutions against Popery and arbitrary levying of tonnage and poundage; became a member of the Long Parliament, and assisted in the impeachment of Archbishop Laud. In January, 1642, the arrest of the five members took place, an incident which is set in a new light and invested with greater importance by Mr. Forster's able narrative. Hollis as a presbyterian was subsequently ostranged from the ruling party, and went abroad. At the Restoration he was advanced to the peerage; in 1663 he was sent ambassador to France, and in 1667 was one of the English plenipotentiaries at Breda. Notwithstanding these employments, he remained a zealous friend to liberty and a conspicuous leader of the Opposition. He died with a high character for honour, integrity, and patriotism, in 1680, aged 82.

Hollis, Thomas, was born in London, in 1720. After a private education among the dissenters, he went to Amsterdam to learn the French and Dutch languages; and on his return he completed his studies under Dr. Ward, the Gresham professor. He then went on his travels; and having a handsome fortune, employed it in collecting curiosities and books. He contributed largely to Harvard College in

HOLT

America, the public library at Berne, and other foreign institutions; was a fellow of the Royal, Antiquarian, and other learned societies, and made many valuable presents to the British Museum. He was a great friend to democratic government; was gentle and polite in his manners; and seems to have united much of the ancient stoic to the modern partisan of freedom and general philanthropist. Died, 1774.

Holman, Lieutenant James, known as 'the Blind Traveller,' was born in 1791, and entered the navy when a boy as first-class volunteer, from which time he was constantly afloat till 1810, when he invalided. His subsequent career was a special illustration of the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. Obligated to leave the naval service from an illness which ended in the deprivation of sight, he was appointed a naval knight of Windsor. But the almost monastic seclusion of that foundation was ill suited for a mind so active, and he determined to undertake travels in all parts of the globe. His first journey, made in the years 1819, 1820, and 1821, was through France, Italy, and Switzerland, the parts of Germany bordering on the Rhine, Holland, and the Netherlands. He afterwards published a narrative of his travels, which was dedicated to the Princess Augusta, and went through four editions. He next travelled through Russia, Siberia, Poland, Austria, Saxony, Prussia, and Hanover in 1822, 1823, and 1824; and while passing through the Russian territories he was suspected by the government to be a spy, and was conducted as a state prisoner from the eastern parts of Siberia to the frontier. His Russian travels were published in two volumes, and went through three editions. In 1834, he published his principal work, entitled a 'Voyage round the World,' in four volumes. It was dedicated to the queen, and embraced the journals of a vast route, including Africa, Asia, Australasia, and America, traversed between the years 1827 and 1832. His last journeys were through Spain, Portugal, Wallachia, Moldavia, and Montenegro, Syria, and Turkey, and his last employment was preparing for the press his final journals, which experience and mature observation had rendered more valuable than any of his former records of travel. Died, 1857.

Holt, Sir John, an eminent English judge, celebrated for firmness, integrity, and great legal knowledge, was born at Thame, Oxfordshire, in 1642, studied at Oriel College, Oxford, and became a member of Gray's Inn. He filled the office of recorder of London for about a year and a half, when his uncompromising opposition to the abolition of the Test Act, caused him to lose his situation. Becoming a member of the Lower House, he distinguished himself so much by his exertions and talents in the 'Convention parliament,' that on King William's accession he was made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. On the removal of Lord Somers, in 1700, he was offered the chancellorship; but he refused it, and continued to dis-

HOLTY

charge his important duties with a resolute uprightness that gained him popularity while living, and rendered his memory dear to posterity. Died, 1709.

Holty, Ludwig Heinrich Christoph, a German poet, excelling in lyrical and elegiac compositions, was born at Mariensee, Hanover, in 1748. He was of a modest and pensive disposition, pursued his studies beyond his natural strength, and prematurely died, at Göttingen, in 1776.

Holwell, John Zephaniah, an ingenious English gentleman, who became governor of Bengal, and was one of the persons confined in the Black Hole at Calcutta in 1756, of which event he published a narrative. He wrote several pieces on Indian affairs, and died in 1798.

Holyoake, Francis, a learned lexicographer, was born in Warwickshire about 1667, and died in 1693. His 'Etymological Dictionary of Latin Words' was first printed in 1606.—His son **Thomas** was doctor in divinity, and died in 1675. During the civil wars he commanded a troop of horse in the King's service, although in holy orders, and on the failure of the royal cause he practised medicine; but at the Restoration he resumed his ecclesiastical functions and obtained church preferment. He enlarged his father's dictionary, which was republished in 1677.

Holzer, Johann Evangelist, a German painter, was a native of the Tyrol, and was born in 1709. He applied himself to fresco-painting, and had a considerable reputation before he was twenty years of age. He spent some years at Augsburg, and painted many frescoes on the outsides of the houses in that city; now known only by prints. In 1787 he executed the frescoes in the church of the Benedictine monastery at Schwarzach, near Würzburg, and these were his chief performance. They have been allowed to fall into decay. Died at Clemenswerth, whither he had gone to paint in the convent, in 1740.

Home, Sir Everard, bart., an eminent surgeon, was the son of Robert Home, Esq., of Greenlaw Castle, in the county of Berwick; and was trained under his brother-in-law, the celebrated John Hunter. For more than forty years he practised with great success in London, and during that time he produced numerous medical works, held in high repute. He was sergeant-surgeon to the King, surgeon to Chelsea Hospital, Vice-President of the Royal Society, President of the Royal College of Surgeons; and was created a baronet in 1813. Among his works are, 'Lectures on Comparative Anatomy,' 2 vols. 4to., and 'Practical Observations' on a variety of diseases; besides numerous contributions to the Philosophical Transactions, &c. Born, 1756; died, 1832.

Home, Henry, Lord **Kames**, a Scottish judge and eminent writer, born in the year 1696. He was instructed in the ancient and modern languages by a private tutor, and afterwards studied the Civil and Scots' law in the

HOMER

university of Edinburgh. Mr. Home's success at the bar was not great, till his abilities were made known by the publication, in 1728, of his 'Remarkable Decisions of the Court of Session.' From that period he practised, with much success, till the year 1752, when he was called to the bench. Eleven years afterwards he was appointed one of the lords of justiciary. Besides various legal works, he wrote 'Essays concerning British Antiquities,' 'Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion,' 'An Introduction to the Art of Thinking,' and 'Elements of Criticism;' in which, discarding all arbitrary rules of literary composition, he endeavours to establish a new theory on the principles of human nature. Nothing further came from his pen till 1772, when 'The Gentleman Farmer' made its appearance; and, the following year, 'Sketches of the History of Man,' in 2 vols. 4to. The last work he published was 'Loose Hints upon Education, chiefly concerning the Culture of the Heart.' It was published in the year 1781, when the venerable author was in the 85th year of his age. Died, 1782.

Home, John, author of the once popular tragedy of 'Douglas,' was born near Ancrum, Roxburghshire, in 1724, and was educated for the church; but in the rebellion of 1745, he entered into the royal army, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk. He contrived, however, to make his escape, and in 1750, was ordained as minister of Athelstaneford, in East Lothian. His tragedy of 'Douglas' was performed at Edinburgh, in 1756, and gave such offence to the presbytery, that the author, to avoid ecclesiastical censure, resigned his living, and ever after appeared and acted as a layman. He obtained some subordinate government appointments, and wrote four other plays, which, however, failed to attract. His 'History of the Rebellion of 1745-6' also disappointed the public expectation. Died, aged 85, in 1808.

Homer. This great name, or shadow of a great name, is retained in the Biographical Dictionary, not for the purpose of once more repeating the details of the traditional story attached to it since the days of Herodotus, but partly from reverence for its ancient glory and unwillingness to see it wholly disappear from the roll of famous names; partly on account of the place which it must for a long time hold in literature and in the common speech of men; and chiefly for the purpose of stating that there is simply no evidence at all for the common tale. That Homer was the greatest poet of Greece and of the ancient world; that he lived about the 8th century B.C., and was an Asiatic Greek; that seven cities disputed for the honour of being his birthplace; that he was blind and poor, and went about reciting his verses for bread; that the 'Iliad' and the 'Odyssey' were his works; such are the main items of the almost universal and unquestioned belief respecting Homer in the ancient world; a belief which modern criticism has not only

shaken but shown to be untenable. To sum up all doubts and denial on the matter in one word—No one knows even so much as the fact of the existence of a great poet named Homer. The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* are facts beyond doubt; their high antiquity, their immense importance as sources not only of later poetic inspiration, but even of the popular religious faith of the Greeks, and their incalculable influence on all subsequent literature, are also unquestionable. But of the authorship of these wonderful poems we can only confess, like Socrates of vaster problems, that 'we nothing know except that we know nothing.' It is, however, established by recent criticism that the *Iliad* is not *one* poem; that the groundwork of the *Iliad* is the same as that of the *Odyssey*; and that the tale of each is at bottom identical with that of the *Volsunga Saga* and the *Nibelung Song*, as well as with that of the greatest Eastern epics. [For an admirable account of the recent researches on this subject, and the conclusions to which they have led, see the Introduction to the 'Tales of Thebes and Argos,' by the Rev. G. W. Cox, M.A.] Among the numerous English translations of Homer we must name—the earliest and very spirited version by Chapman, lately republished; those by Pope in heroic verse, and by Cowper in blank verse; and, recently, the *Iliad* in blank verse by the Earl of Derby, and in the same metre by Wright; the *Odyssey* in blank verse, by Musgrave; the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* in Spenserian verse, by Worsley; and the *Iliad* in hexameters, by Dart. One of the best modern translations is the German in hexameter verse, by Voss. Two important contributions to Homeric study are the critical editions of the *Iliad*, by Paley, and of the *Odyssey*, by Hayman, both published in 1866. These distinguished scholars are ranged on opposite sides in the Homeric controversy: Mr. Paley being an adherent of Wolf, and Mr. Hayman a sturdy champion of the unity of authorship of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. Among recent works on these poems are Mr. Gladstone's 'Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age,' Mr. Matthew Arnold's 'Lectures on translating Homer,' and Professor Blackie's 'Homer and the *Iliad*:' the last-named comprising a translation of the *Iliad* with learned dissertations and notes. Professor Blackie defends the personality of Homer, and the historical character of the narrative element of the two poems.

Hondekoeter, Giles; Gysbrecht, his son; and **Melchior**, his grandson; three Flemish artists of the 16th and 17th centuries. Melchior, who was by far the most celebrated of the three, was born at Utrecht in 1636. He was first taught by his father, and afterwards by his uncle, Jan Baptist Weenix. He particularly distinguished himself as a painter of domestic fowls. Died at Utrecht, 1695. The National Gallery possesses one of his works.

Hone, Nathaniel, a celebrated painter in enamel, born about 1730, was a native of Dublin, but came to London early in life, and was

one of the first members of the Royal Academy. Died, 1784.

Hone, William, bookseller and miscellaneous writer, was born at Bath, in 1779. He was brought up to the law, but abandoned it and established himself as a bookseller in London. He struggled on through difficulties and failures, and about 1812 began to write for periodicals. In 1817 he became conspicuous as the publisher of a series of parodies, in some of which such irreverent use was made of the liturgy, that the government felt bound to prosecute him. He was tried on three charges, and defended himself for three days with considerable ability, courage, and temper; and, as the government of that day was in ill odour with the reform party, a verdict was returned in his favour. He subsequently had a large sum subscribed for him, as a 'persecuted but triumphant champion of the press,' and entered business again as a bookseller. His publications now were of a more useful character; such as the 'Every-Day Book,' 'Table Book,' &c. He was, however, unfortunate in business, was arrested for debt, and remained in prison for some time. Through the kindness of Mr. Tegg and other friends, he was released, and enabled to open the Grasshopper coffee-house, where he edited the 'Year Book.' This business, however, did not succeed, and Mr. Hone again became involved. Being led to attend the ministry of Mr. Binney at the Weigh House, his character became changed; and the new religious connexion resulted in his becoming sub-editor of the 'Patriot;' this post he continued to hold till his death, which took place in November, 1842.

Honorius, Flavius, Emperor of the West, the son of Theodosius, was born at Constantinople in 384; succeeded to the throne in 395, his brother Arcadius being Emperor of the East. The real power was in the hands of the great general Stilicho during the minority of Honorius, and he obtained several victories over the Goths when they invaded Italy. Honorius had his court first at Milan, but ultimately at Ravenna. In 408 Stilicho was charged with treason and put to death. Soon after Alaric renewed his invasion, and besieged and took Rome. Honorius died at Ravenna, after an inglorious reign, in the 39th year of his age, A.D. 423. [See **Stilicho**.]

Honorius III., Pope, was raised to the papal chair, on the death of Innocent III. in 1216. Immediately on his election, he wrote to John of Brienne, King of Jerusalem, to assure him of his support; and to the Emperor of Constantinople, to promise him assistance against the schismatics. In 1217 he crowned Peter de Courtenay Emperor of the East, and, three years afterwards, Frederick II. Emperor of the West. Honorius confirmed the order of St. Dominic in the first year of his pontificate, and was a zealous supporter of the crusade against the Albigenses. He also obliged Louis of France to renounce his pretensions to the English throne, and reconciled the barons with

Henry III. Died, 1227; and was succeeded by Gregory IX.

Honthorst, Gerard, a celebrated painter, called also **Gerardo Dalle Notti**, from his subjects, was born at Utrecht in 1595, and was a pupil of Abraham Bloemart, but finished his studies at Rome, where he was employed by Prince Giustiniani, and other persons of high rank. He painted night-scenes, and pieces illuminated by torch or candle-light. On his return from Italy he visited England, and obtained the favour of Charles I.; and on his return to Holland, he was employed by the Prince of Orange. Among his numerous pictures, that of 'Christ before Pilate' is the most celebrated. Died, 1660.

Hood, Alexander. [Bridport, Lord.]

Hood, Samuel, Viscount, British admiral, the son of a clergyman at Thorncombe, in Devonshire, was born there in 1724, and entered the royal navy at the age of 16. By his bravery in the capture of a 50-gun ship, in 1759, he acquired the rank of post-captain; and he took a distinguished part, as rear-admiral, at the famous defeat of De Grasse, by Rodney, April 12, 1782, his services on that occasion being rewarded with an Irish peerage. In 1784 he was elected into parliament for Westminster, Fox being the rival candidate; but in 1788 he vacated his seat on being named one of the lords of the admiralty. In 1793 he signalized himself by the taking of Toulon, and afterwards of Bastia, in Corsica; for which achievements he was made a Viscount, and Governor of Greenwich Hospital. Died, 1816.

Hood, Thomas, poet, humorist, and novelist, was born in London in 1798. He was the son of a city bookseller, lost his father at the age of thirteen, and was placed in a merchant's office. But his health failed, and in 1813, he was sent for a time to some relations at Dundee. On his return to London he was apprenticed to an uncle, an engraver. He had, however, a strong bent to literature, and gladly availed himself of the first opening into that field. It was in 1821 that he became sub-editor of the 'London Magazine,' and was thus introduced to Charles Lamb, Hartley Coleridge, Hazlitt, Procter, and others since well known. His life thenceforth was devoted to authorship, and among the numerous works by which he made himself a reputation are the 'Whims and Oddities,' in three successive series (1826-1828); 'National Tales,' 'Plea of the Midsummer Fairies and other Poems,' the 'Comic Annual,' which he started in 1829, and edited for nine years; and selections from which were republished under the title of 'Hood's Own'; 'Tydney Hall,' a novel; and 'Up the Rhine.' The last-named was published during a long tour which he made on the Continent for the benefit of his health. He edited for a short time the New Monthly Magazine, and, in 1844, established 'Hood's Magazine.' But his course was then almost run. Few could know during Hood's life how hard a struggle he had, what sorrows lay behind the visible gaiety, and how

heroically he met and conquered all. A beautiful courage and composure was not wanting to him in the wasting illness which preceded his death. His pen was in his hand to the last. Extraordinary as were his powers as a humorist and punster, he was also a great master of pathos. Wonderful examples of this are his 'Song of the Shirt' and 'Bridge of Sighs.' His grave poems are remarkable for finish of composition, exquisite fancy, and tender feeling. 'His higher humour,' says a genial critic, 'is alone and unparagoned. It never tastes bitter in the mouth after the enjoyment. To us the brightest gems of his humour seem trembling into tears. Above all there is the clearness of a good conscience, the pureness of a high heart, the aroma of a most sweet nature.' Hood died at London, May 3, 1845, and was buried at Kensal Green. A pension offered him by Sir R. Peel was transferred to his wife, who, with a son and daughter, survived him. A complete edition of his works (except 'Hood's Own') has been published by his son; and 'Memorials' of his life have appeared, edited by his daughter.

Hooft, Pieter Cornelisz, a Dutch poet and historian, was born at Amsterdam, in 1581. His father was burgomaster, and, for his courage and prudence, was named the Dutch Cato. Pieter was educated at Leyden, and, in 1598, visited France and Italy, returning to Amsterdam after an absence of some years. The château of Muiden, near Amsterdam, was his principal residence, and he there enjoyed the society of many distinguished persons. Grotius was among his friends. Hooft published his first poem, 'Granida,' a tragedy, in 1602, and he continued to write, both in prose and in verse, throughout his life. He did much to improve and refine the language and literary style of his countrymen. Among his prose works are 'Life of Henry IV. of France,' 'History of Holland,' and a translation of Tacitus. He wrote several tragedies, and many graceful love-songs. Died at the Hague, 1647.

Hoogstraten, David van, a Dutch poet and critic, born at Rotterdam, in 1658; became professor of the Belles Lettres at Amsterdam; wrote several good poems in the Latin language; and published a Dutch and Latin Dictionary. Died, 1724.

Hoogvliet, Arnold, a Dutch poet, born in 1687. His chief fame rests on a poem in twelve books, entitled 'Abraham the Patriarch,' which is much admired by his countrymen. Died, 1763.

Hook, James, musical composer, was born at Norwich, in 1746. His operatic and melodramatic productions amount to more than 140 complete works, many of which were highly successful; he also set to music upwards of 2,000 songs. Died, 1827. He was the father of Dr. Hook, dean of Worcester, and of Theodore Hook, the celebrated novelist.

Hook, Dr. James, Dean of Worcester, son of the preceding, was an accomplished scholar, and an able dignity of the church. He

was educated at Westminster School and St. Mary's Hall, Oxford; in 1802 he was made chaplain to George IV.; held the livings of Hertingfordbury and St. Andrew's, in Hertfordshire, which he afterwards exchanged for that of Whippingham, in the Isle of Wight; obtained a prebendal stall in Winchester cathedral, in 1807; succeeded Dr. Middleton, as archdeacon of Huntingdon, in 1814; and accepted the deanery of Worcester, in 1825. Besides some dramas, which he wrote early in life, he published, in 1802, 'Anguis in Herba; a Sketch of the true Character of the Church of England and her Clergy,' which he inscribed 'To the sober sense of his country.' Few writers surpassed Dr. Hook as a polemical or a political pamphleteer. At all times he was the unflinching castigator of those who upheld doctrines of a revolutionary tendency; and some of the most effective pamphlets that appeared during the war, in support of monarchical principles, owed their origin to him. Died, 1828. —His son, the Rev. **W. F. Hook**, D.D., is the distinguished author of 'Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury,' 'A Church Dictionary,' 'An Ecclesiastical Biography,' &c.

Hook, Theodore Edward, F.S.A., a celebrated novelist and dramatic writer, but more celebrated for his wit and his powers as a mimic and an improvisatore, was the youngest son of James Hook, the popular composer, and brother of the Rev. James Hook, dean of Worcester. He was born in London, in 1788, and received his education at Harrow. At 17 he produced his first drama, 'The Soldier's Return,' which was speedily followed by 'Catch him who can,' 'Tekheli,' 'Killing no Murder,' and other operatic pieces, with a host of piquant articles in the Satirist Magazine and other periodicals. His rare accomplishments, elegant manners, and pre-eminent convivial talents, made him a welcome guest wherever gaiety, wit, and good-humour were in request. In October, 1813, he was appointed to the offices of accountant-general and treasurer of the Mauritius, which he held till February, 1818. It was then discovered that there was a deficiency in the military chest of about £12,000, abstracted, as it afterwards appeared, by his deputy, who, dreading investigation, killed himself. Mr. Hook, as a matter of course, was made answerable for the acts of his subordinate. He was sent home, his effects were seized and sold, and he became for a considerable time an inmate of the King's Bench. His literary labours were both his solace and support, his industry kept pace with his increasing popularity, and to his fame as a dramatist was added success as a novelist. The first series of 'Sayings and Doings' appeared in 1824. Other novels, as 'Jack Brag,' 'Births, Deaths, and Marriages,' 'Gilbert Gurney,' &c., followed at short intervals. He also wrote 'Memoirs of Sir David Baird' and of 'Michael Kelly,' the composer. But not a little of his notoriety arose from his connection with the 'John Bull,' of which he was editor as well as

a joint proprietor; and from his pen proceeded most of those bold political articles, racy sketches of men and manners, smart poems, and epigrammatic *jeux d'esprit*, which for so long a time distinguished that ultra-Tory paper. For the last few years of his life he was the editor of the New Monthly Magazine. Died, Aug. 24, 1841. The life of Theodore Hook has been written by R. H. D. Barham. His portrait, by Eddis, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Hooke, Nathaniel. Of this author, whose chief celebrity arose from his 'Roman History from the building of Rome to the ruin of the Commonwealth,' very little is known. It appears that he was a zealous Catholic, and has been censured for taking a priest to confess Pope on his death-bed. Besides his Roman History, once esteemed but now neglected and superseded, he wrote 'Observations on the Roman Senate,' translated from the French Ramsay's 'Life of Fénelon,' and his 'Travels of Cyrus,' and received £5,000 from Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, for assisting her in the Memoirs of her Life. Died, 1764. His portrait, by Dandridge, has been presented to the National Collection.

Hooke, Robert, an English mathematician and natural philosopher, was born at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, in 1635. He was educated at Westminster and Oxford; and early displayed a mechanical genius and an extraordinary talent for drawing. In 1664 he became Professor of Mechanics to the Royal Society, and Gresham Professor of Geometry. In 1665 appeared his 'Micrographia;' and in 1666 he produced a plan for rebuilding London, which, though approved, was not adopted. Hooke, however, was appointed one of the city surveyors, by which he realized a handsome fortune. His scientific and mechanical inventions and discoveries were numerous and valuable; but he was a man of an unamiable disposition, and continually engaged in acrimonious controversies with his fellow-philosophers. He had a violent dispute with Hevelius, upon the preference of telescopic to plain sight; he had afterwards a dispute with Oldenburg, on the invention of the mainspring for watches; and he endeavoured also to set up a claim to Newton's theory of gravitation. Hooke was chosen perpetual secretary to the Royal Society, on the death of Oldenburg, in 1677. Died, 1703.

Hooker, John, a learned antiquary, was born at Exeter, in 1524. He was educated at Oxford, and became a member of parliament for his native town, in 1571. He wrote a 'Description of Exeter,' a work on the custom of keeping the Parliaments of England, and edited and enlarged 'Holinshed's Chronicle.' Died, 1601.

Hooker, Richard, a very eminent Church of England divine, was a native of Devonshire, and was born in 1554. Through the friendly offices of Bishop Jewel, he was sent to study at Oxford, where, in 1577, he graduated M.A.,

and became fellow of Corpus Christi College. He took orders about 1581, and soon after married Joan Churchman, who brought him no beauty, nor money, nor peace. After holding some minor preferments he was named Master of the Temple, in 1585. The controversy in which he was there involved with the Puritan, Walter Travers, is said to have occasioned the project of his great work, 'The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity.' For quietness and leisure in its composition, he removed to Boscombe, in Wiltshire, in 1591, whence four years after he went to Bishopsbourne, in Kent, and he sought no higher preferment. Four books of his 'Ecclesiastical Polity' were published in 1594, a fifth in 1597, and the last three after his death. Its profound philosophical groundwork, its vast learning and dignity and eloquence of style, have given it a place among the masterpieces of English prose literature. The aim of Hooker is to give the full theory of the Church of England, to show the ideal principles upon which it was founded, and to vindicate its substantial agreement with that ideal. The first book forms the philosophical foundation on which he builds his argument: in the second he aims to refute the Puritanical theory of the Bible, and to show that reason and conscience are the ultimate tests of moral and religious truth: the argument of the third is that church government is a matter of expediency: the fourth, fifth, and sixth are devoted to the justification of the special constitution and ceremonies of the English church: the seventh to the defence of episcopacy: and the last to the vindication of the royal supremacy. This great work is at once philosophical, theological, and political. It is the first great work in English ecclesiastical literature, and still remains very nearly the greatest. (See an able article in the *Saturday Review*, Sept. 1, 1866.) Hooker died at Bishopsbourne, Nov. 2, 1600. Izaak Walton's charming *Life of Hooker* is well known.

Hooker, Sir William Jackson, a distinguished botanist, director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, was born at Norwich, in 1785. He early devoted himself to the study of nature, and soon chose botany for his special pursuit. Between 1806-1814 he made extensive travels for the purpose of collecting plants, and became the friend and correspondent of the most eminent men of science of his day. After five years' residence at Halesworth, in Suffolk, where he began to form his splendid herbarium, he removed, in 1820, to Glasgow, where he spent twenty years as Regius Professor of Botany, continuing at the same time his literary labours. He was knighted by King William IV. in 1836, and five years later was appointed Director of the Kew Gardens. Under his management the Gardens have been greatly extended, three museums have been established, with a magnificent herbarium and botanic libraries; so that it is now unrivalled by any establishment of the kind in the world. His botanical works are very numerous and of

standard authority. Among them are his 'Tour in Iceland,' 'Muscologia Britannica,' 'Flora Scotica,' 'Exotic Flora,' 'British Flora,' and 'Icones Filicum,' the last published in conjunction with Dr. Greville. He was editor of the 'Botanical Miscellany' from 1828-1833, editor of the 'Journal of Botany,' and co-editor of the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History.' Sir W. J. Hooker was F.R.S., a vice-president of the Linnean Society, D.C.L., Oxford, and a member of the Legion of Honour. He married, in 1815, the daughter of Dawson Turner, F.R.S., of Yarmouth, a lady of great accomplishments, who survived him. His distinguished son, Dr. Hooker, who was assistant-director, has succeeded his father as director of the Kew Gardens. Sir W. J. Hooker died at Kew, August 12, 1865.

Hoole, John, dramatic poet and translator, was born in 1727. He was for forty-two years a clerk in the India House, but devoted his leisure hours to literary pursuits, particularly to the study of the Italian language, the fruits of which appeared in his translations of Ariosto's 'Orlando Furioso,' and Tasso's 'Jerusalem Delivered.' He also published two volumes of the dramas of Metastasio; and was author of three tragedies, viz., 'Cyrus,' 'Timanthes,' and 'Cleonicus.' Died, 1803.

Hooper, John, an English prelate and Protestant martyr, was born in Somersetshire, in 1496, and educated at Merton College, Oxford. Having accepted the views of the reformers he had to leave his own country, and passed several years on the Continent. At the accession of Edward VI. he returned, and after a few years was made Bishop of Gloucester, to which was added the see of Worcester in *commendam*. Here he laboured with great zeal till the restoration of Popery under Mary, when, continuing firm in the faith he had chosen, he was condemned to the flames as an obstinate and irreclaimable heretic, and suffered martyrdom with undaunted constancy, at Gloucester, in 1555. He was author of some sermons and controversial treatises.

Hope, Thomas, a distinguished patron of the fine arts, was the nephew of a merchant of Amsterdam. In 1805 he first appeared as an author, by publishing a work, entitled 'Household Furniture and Internal Decorations;' this was followed by 'The Costume of the Ancients' and 'Modern Costumes;' but his chief performance was 'Anastasius, or Memoirs of a Modern Greek,' which appeared anonymously in 1819, and was for some time ascribed to Lord Byron. In this romance he presented an interesting picture of the manners and customs of the Turks and Greeks. Another work, of a metaphysical nature, was published after his death, entitled 'On the Origin and Prospects of Man.' He died in 1831.

Hôpital, Michel de l', Chancellor of France, was born in 1505; studied jurisprudence in the most celebrated universities of France and Italy; rose rapidly in his profession, and was sent by Henry II. as ambassador to the Council

of Trent. In 1554 he was made superintendent of the royal finances, when by his good management, and his inflexible disregard of those rapacious favourites of the court who battered on the public purse, he restored the exhausted treasury. In 1560 he succeeded Olivier as Chancellor, and immediately set himself to resist the persecuting party in church and state, and to secure toleration for the Protestants. He urged successfully the convocation of the States-General at Orleans at the close of the same year. In 1561 L'Hôpital took part in the celebrated conference of Poissy, and he was the principal author of the edict of 1562, which allowed freedom of worship to Protestants. His liberal measures brought on him the hatred of the court of Rome, and of the powerful party of the Guises; the seals of office were taken from him in 1568; and he retired to his country-house. When the atrocious massacre of the Protestants on Bartholomew's Day, 1572, took place, and his friends thought he would be made one of its victims, he not only refused to take measures for his own safety, but when a party of horsemen advanced towards his house, he refused to close his gates. They were, in fact, dispatched by the queen with express orders to save him. On this occasion, he was told that the persons who made the list of proscription pardoned him; upon which he observed, 'I did not know that I had done anything to deserve either death or pardon.' The whole course of this great man's life was fruitful of benefit to his country. He survived the massacre a few months only, and died in 1573.

Hôpital, Guillaume François Antoine I, Marquis de Saint-Mesme, and Count d'Antremont, a distinguished French mathematician, was born at Paris, in 1661. He is said to have given, at the age of 15, a solution of a difficult problem respecting the cycloid. He studied under John Bernoulli in 1692, and in the following year was received at the Academy of Sciences. He distinguished himself soon after by his solution of the problem of the curve of quickest descent: Newton, James Bernoulli, and Leibnitz also giving solutions of the same. In 1696 appeared his famous 'Analyse des Infiniment-Petits,' which made known the infinitesimal calculus in France, and marks an epoch in science. His 'Traité Analytique des Sections Coniques,' appeared three years after his death, and was long the best text-book on the subject. Died, 1704.

Hopkins, Samuel, D.D., founder of the sect called *Hopkinsians*, was born at Waterbury, Conn., in 1721. He was educated at Yale College, afterwards studied under Edwards, and in 1743 settled as minister at Housatonnoc (Great Barrington), where he remained till 1769. His theological opinions were Calvinistic, but some peculiar views of his own gave rise to much controversy. He published numerous sermons, and earnestly advocated the abolition of slavery in the American States. From the year 1780 he presided over

a congregation at Newport, Rhode Island, where he died in 1803.

Hopkins, Stephen, an American statesman, and one of those who signed the declaration of independence, was born in 1707, in that part of Providence which now forms the town of Scituate. In 1732 he was elected a representative to the general assembly from Scituate, and was chosen speaker of that body in 1741. In 1751 he was appointed Chief Justice of the superior court of Rhode Island; and, in 1756, was elected Governor of that state. After this he was several times chosen a member of Congress, and died in 1785. He was a clear and convincing speaker, and a good mathematician; and though he had received but a very limited education, his knowledge of literature, science, and political economy was varied and extensive.

Hopkins, William, D.D., an English divine, born at Evesham, Worcestershire, in 1647, was a celebrated antiquary. He assisted Bishop Gibson in his edition of the Saxon Chronicle, and was the translator of the article 'Worcestershire,' in Camden's Britannia. In 1675 he was promoted to a prebend in Worcester Cathedral; held the mastership of St. Oswald's Hospital; and died in 1700.

Hopkinson, Francis, an eminent American lawyer and author, and one of the signers of the declaration of American independence, was born at Philadelphia, in 1737. His father was the intimate friend and scientific coadjutor of Franklin. After graduating at the college of Philadelphia, and making the law his study, Francis visited England, the country of his parents' birth; and, in a few years after his return, entered Congress as a delegate from New Jersey. He produced many satires and humorous pieces, such as the 'Prophecy,' the 'Political Catechism,' &c., tending to ridicule the old country; while, at the same time, he directed his efforts against the ribaldry of the newspapers, and the exaggerations and prejudices with which the federal constitution was at first assailed. After his retirement from Congress he was appointed Judge of the Admiralty for Pennsylvania, and in 1790 Judge of the District Court of the same state. He died, May 9, 1791. Among his works are essays and scientific papers, acute and learned judicial decisions, and songs possessing much sweetness and delicacy, which were rendered still more popular by the airs he composed for them.

Hopkinson, William. [See Ferrar, Nicholas.]

Hopper, Thomas, an English architect of considerable note in his day, was born in Kent about 1775. He had the advantage of an introduction to the Prince Regent, who employed him at Carlton House, and he soon obtained full professional occupation. His most important work is perhaps Penrhyn Castle, near Bangor; but he was employed to build, or improve, Slane Castle, in Ireland, Easton Lodge, Dunmow, Llanover Court in Monmouthshire, and many other mansions in England and Wales.

He was one of the competitors for the erection of the General Post-office, and the Palace at Westminster. Died at Bayswater, 1866.†

Hoppner, John, an English portrait-painter, was born at London in 1758. He studied at the Royal Academy, and through the patronage of the Prince of Wales became a very fashionable portrait-painter, and for many years was rival of Sir Thomas Lawrence. He presented his own portrait to the Royal Academy, of which he was chosen full member in 1796; his portraits of the Princesses Mary and Sophia are in her Majesty's collection, and were exhibited at the International Exhibition in 1862; and his portraits of Pitt, and the actor 'Gentleman Smith,' are in the National Gallery. Died, Jan. 23, 1810.

Horatius Flaccus, Quintus, (Horace), one of the most eminent, and certainly the most popular and elegant of the Roman poets, was born at Venusium, a town lying on the borders of Lucania and Apulia, B.C. 65. His father, although following the calling of a tax-gatherer, was a man of elevated and liberal sentiments, and took the greatest pains in providing for his son's education. He studied for several years at the best schools in Rome, and at the age of 18 went to Athens to complete his studies. While there, Marcus Brutus passing through the city on his way to Macedonia, Horace, accompanied by other Roman youths, joined the army; became military tribune; fought in the last battle for the freedom of Rome at Philippi, and saved himself by flight. Though he saved his life, he forfeited his estate, and was reduced to great straits till Virgil introduced him to Mæcenas, by whose interest he recovered his patrimony. Augustus now became his friend, and offered to make him his secretary, which Horace declined. When Mæcenas was sent to Brundisium, B.C. 37, to conclude a treaty between Augustus and Anthony, he took with him Horace, Virgil, and other literary friends; and, not long after, he presented Horace with the Sabine farm to which he withdrew from the tumult of Rome, preferring retirement to a more brilliant life. His poems consist of Odes, Satires, and Epistles, one of the latter, addressed to the Pisos, being entitled 'Ars Poetica.' Seldom or never expressing the deepest feelings of our nature, nor breathing the higher inspirations of poetic genius, they possess enduring charms as works of exquisite art; and display the keenest observation of manners, intense enjoyment of nature and rural life, great relish for the pleasures of sense, and a pathetic haunting regret for the shortness and sadness of human life. Horace is still the favourite companion of the man of the world. His philosophy, so far as he had any, was a mild practical Epicureanism. He was never married. Horace died suddenly, in the year of Rome 746, and 8 A.C., aged 56. A splendid edition of the works of Horace, illustrated from the remains of ancient art, with a Life by Dean Milman, appeared in 1849. There are many English translations of por-

tions of the works of Horace. Among the most recent are those by F. W. Newman and Theodore Martin.

Hormous (Hormisdas) XII., King of Persia. [See Bahram.]

Horn, Charles Edward, the best English melodist of his age, was the son of C. F. Horn, a German musician, teacher of the daughters of George III., and was born in London, 1786. At the age of six his skill at improvisation arrested the attention of his father's visitors, among whom was the great Haydn. On the opening of the English Opera House he was engaged as second tenor, and he subsequently shared the public favour with the first singers of the day. He composed the music for innumerable operas; and was the author of the three most popular ballads of his time, 'Cherry Ripe,' 'I've been Roaming,' 'The deep deep Sea,' &c. Died at New York, 1849.

Horne, George, a learned English prelate of the 18th century, was born in 1730, at Otham, Kent; and was educated at Maidstone Grammar School, and at University College, Oxford. He took orders in 1753, and became a popular preacher. He was successively chaplain to the king, vice-chancellor of the university, and Dean of Canterbury; and in 1790 he was raised to the see of Norwich. He was distinguished for his biblical knowledge, and in early life was a strenuous Hutchinsonian. In 1751 he opposed the Newtonian philosophy as inconsistent with the Bible; in 1754 he wrote against Dr. Shuckford's account of the creation and fall of man; and in 1756 he became involved in a controversy with Dr. Kenicott, the supposed author of 'A Word to the Hutchinsonians.' But his principal work is, 'A Commentary on the Book of Psalms,' on the composition of which he bestowed nearly twenty years. Died, 1792.

Horne, Thomas Hartwell, an eminent biblical scholar, was born in London in 1780. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, and afterwards was employed as a clerk, using his leisure hours for the purpose of self-culture, and in preparation for higher work. He wrote a large number of books on a variety of subjects, long forgotten, and in 1809 was chosen sub-librarian to the Surrey Institution, a post which he held till 1823. The study of theology and Christian evidences attracted more and more of his attention, and after years of laborious preparation the work on which his reputation rests, the 'Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures,' appeared in 3 vols. in 1813. This work at once made him known: it was accepted as an indispensable guide to biblical students, and passed through ten editions in England during his lifetime, and also numerous editions in America. The latest edition was to have been edited by Dr. S. Davidson, the Rev. J. Ayre, and Dr. Tregelles; but the freer views of Dr. Davidson on Inspiration led to the rejection of the volume which he undertook and completed,

and his share of the task was done over again by more 'orthodox' hands. In 1819 Mr. Horne, though without a university degree, was admitted to holy orders by the Bishop of London, and held a London curacy for six years. He was appointed to a rectory in the City in 1833. Meanwhile he had been chosen, in 1824, senior assistant librarian in the department of printed books in the British Museum, and filled that post till the close of 1860. He was also made a prebendary of St. Paul's; graduated B.D. at Cambridge, and received the degree of D.D. from the university of Pennsylvania. Died at London, January 27, 1862. A volume of 'Reminiscences of T. H. Horne,' by S. A. Cheyne, has since appeared.

Horne Tooke. [**Tooke, J. Horne.**]

Horneck, Anthony, an eminent divine and learned Orientalist, was born at Bacharach, in Germany, in 1641; came to England, and completed his education at Queen's College, Oxford; and obtained a prebend in Westminster Abbey, and a chaplainship to the king. He wrote many admirable works on theology and church history, and was a good Hebrew scholar. Died, 1696.

Horneck, Otto, one of the oldest historians in the German language, was a native of Styria, and lived in the 13th and 14th centuries. About the year 1280 he composed a work on the great empires of the world, which concluded with the death of the Emperor Frederick II., and is still extant in manuscript at Vienna. He also wrote a chronicle of the events of his own time, consisting of more than 83,000 lines, and which is said to be rich in portraits of the characters of eminent men, and in descriptions of festivals, tournaments, and battles, at some of which he was present.

Hornemann, Friedrich Conrad, a celebrated German traveller, born at Hildesheim, in 1772. At the instance of Blumenbach, the famous naturalist, he was, in 1797, employed by the African Association, of London, to explore the interior of Africa. After having visited Cyprus, Alexandria, and Cairo, he crossed the Libyan desert, reached Mourzouk, the capital of Fezzan, and soon afterwards proceeded on an excursion to Tripoli. From this place he set out with the intention of penetrating into Central Africa, and is believed to have died on his return to Fezzan, of a fever caused by drinking cold water, after being exposed to great fatigue. His Journal, which was sent by him from Tripoli, was published in 1802 by the African Society.

Horner, Francis, an eminent political leader, was born at Edinburgh in 1778, and was educated at the High School and University of that city. He adopted the profession of the law, and after studying for some years for the Scottish bar, settled in 1803 in London. Known already as a zealous Whig, he was the friend of Brougham, Mackintosh, Romilly, and other eminent men, and was one of the projectors of the Edinburgh Review. In 1806 he became a member of the Commission for ar-

ranging the affairs of the Nabob of Arcot, and held his seat about three years. He entered parliament as member for St. Ives towards the close of 1806, and in the following year was returned for Wendover. His extensive information, clear understanding, and practical sagacity, soon procured him a great reputation, and made his opinions on the questions of the day of great weight. He paid special attention to the difficult subject of the currency, and was named a member and chairman of the Bullion Committee in 1810. In the following year he moved, unsuccessfully, the resumption of cash payments by the Bank of England. He declined the offer of a secretaryship in the Treasury under Lord Grenville; visited Italy in 1814; and two years later, in consequence of ill health, was compelled again to go southward for the winter. Died at Pisa, February 8, 1817, and was buried at Leghorn. An admirable portrait statue, by Chantrey, was placed in Westminster Abbey. His Memoirs and Correspondence were published by his brother, Leonard Horner, F.R.S.

Horner, Leonard, F.R.S., brother of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh, about 1785. In early life he was a zealous student of geology; assisted in founding the Edinburgh School of Arts, which was the first Mechanics' Institute in Scotland (1823), and three years later the Edinburgh Academy. In 1827 he was elected Warden of the University of London, and rendered great service in its first organization. On the passing of the Factories Act, 1833, he was appointed one of the principal Inspectors of Factories, an office which he long held with the highest honour and usefulness. He edited the 'Memoirs and Correspondence' of his brother, was author of a treatise on the 'Employment of Children in Factories,' and various papers on social and scientific subjects; and translated Professor Villari's 'Life and Times of Savonarola.' He was a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and in 1847 President of the Geological Society. Died at London, March 5, 1864.

Horrox, Jeremiah, an English astronomer, was born at Toxteth, in Lancashire, about 1619. He was the first who observed the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, his account of which was published by Hevelius at Dantzic, in 1661, under the title of 'Venus in Sole visa, anno 1639, Nov. 24;,' and he formed a theory of lunar motion, which Newton did not disdain to adopt. His premature death, which was a real loss to science, took place soon after he had attained the age of 21 years. Dr. Wallis published his posthumous works in 1673.

Horsa. [*See Vortigern.*]

Horsley, John, a learned antiquary, who died in 1731. His work, entitled 'Britannia Romana,' folio, gives a copious and careful account of Roman remains in Britain.

Horsley, Samuel, a celebrated English prelate and mathematician, was born in London in 1733; was educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge; and held

HORTENSE

several livings in succession, till, in 1788, he was raised to the see of St. David's. But while he was rapidly rising in the church, and opposing Dr. Priestley, the champion of Unitarianism, he was not neglectful of science. In 1784 he completed an edition of Newton's works, in 5 vols. 4to; and from 1773 till the election of Sir Joseph Banks, he was secretary of the Royal Society; when, deeming the dignity of the society lessened by the choice of a man who was ignorant of the higher sciences, he resigned his office. He was an enemy to innovation in church and state, profoundly learned, and an eloquent preacher. Dr. Horsley was translated to Rochester in 1793, and to St. Asaph in 1802. Died, at Brighton, 1806. A miniature, by Lethbridge, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Hortense, Queen. [*Beauharnais, Hortense.*]

Hortensius, Quintus, a celebrated Roman orator, born B. C. 114, who, till his great rival Cicero bore away the palm, eclipsed all others by the grace and splendour of his eloquence. He held many civil and military offices; was made consul 69 B. C.; was Cicero's colleague as augur; and died immensely rich, B. C. 60. His works are unfortunately lost.—His daughter **Hortensia** inherited his eloquence, and when the Roman women were required to render on oath an account of their property, she pleaded the cause of her sex with such force that the decree was annulled.

Hotspur. [*Percy, Henry.*]

Hottinger, Johann Heinrich, a learned Oriental scholar, born at Zurich, in 1620. He was sent to study at foreign universities at the public expense. He went to Geneva, Göttingen, and Leyden; visited England; and in 1642 was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History in his native city. He endeavoured, especially, to obtain accurate information concerning the state of the Eastern churches; and by his knowledge of Oriental history and archaeology he was enabled to throw fresh light on the history of the Jews, Mohammedans, &c. In 1658 he accompanied his patron, the Elector of Heidelberg, to the diet at Frankfort, where he formed an acquaintance with the famous Orientalist, Job Ludolph; and in 1661 he finally returned to Zurich. In 1667, while preparing to go to the University of Leyden, to fill the chair of Theology, he was drowned with three of his children, by the upsetting of a boat, in the neighbourhood of Zurich. His works are a '*Historia Orientalis, ex variis monumentis collecta*,' a Lexicon of seven Oriental languages, a catalogue of Oriental works, &c.

Hottinger, Johann Jacob, son of the preceding, was born at Zurich, in 1662, at which place he became Professor of Theology; and died in 1735. His principal work is an '*Ecclesiastical History of Switzerland*.'—Another professor at Zurich, of the same name, known by his editions of the classics, was born in 1750, and died in 1819. He was an acute critic and elegant scholar: among his best

HOWARD

works is an '*Essay towards a Comparison of the German with the Greek and Roman Poets*.'

Houbigant, Charles François, a learned French ecclesiastic, who distinguished himself by the publication of an excellent edition of the Hebrew Bible, with a Latin version and notes, in 4 vols. folio, &c. He died at the advanced age of 98, in 1783.

Houbraken, Arnold, a Dutch painter, born at Dort, in 1660. He was author of '*Lives of Flemish Painters*,' in 3 vols., with portraits etched by his son. He lived chiefly at Amsterdam, and died there in 1719.

Houbraken, Jacob, a distinguished Dutch engraver, son of the preceding, was born at Dort, in 1698. Before he was twenty years of age he executed the admirable etchings which illustrate his father's biographies of Flemish Painters, and subsequently the finer engraved portraits in the work entitled '*Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain*,' which appeared in 1748. Died, 1780.

Hough, John, an English prelate, memorable for the noble stand he made against the arbitrary measures of James II., was a native of Middlesex, and was born in 1651. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; became chaplain to the Duke of Ormond, and in 1685 was made a prebendary of Worcester. In 1687 the presidentship of Magdalen College becoming vacant, the King sent mandatory letters to the fellows, requiring them to elect one Anthony Farmer, who did not belong to that society, and was a man of bad character. The fellows, seeing their privileges attacked, applied by petition for leave to proceed to a free election, according to their statutes. No answer being returned, they chose Mr. Hough, who was confirmed by the visitor, the Bishop of Winchester; and the new president having taken his doctor's degree was installed. The King now sent another mandate, ordering the society to elect Dr. Parker, Bishop of Oxford, for their president; which they refused, and were all expelled, except two. Thus the business stood till September, 1688, when the King, finding that his affairs grew desperate, began to be alarmed, and commissioned the Bishop of Winchester to settle the matter regularly and statutely. Dr. Hough and the fellows were restored. In 1690 he was made Bishop of Oxford, whence he removed first to Lichfield, and in 1717 to Worcester. He died in 1743, honoured for his patriotism, piety, and munificence.

Hoveden, Roger de, an English historian, who flourished in the reign of Henry II. He was chaplain to the King, and wrote Annals in Latin, commencing at A.D. 731, the period at which Bede finished, and bringing down affairs to the third year of John, 1201. He is esteemed for diligence and fidelity.

Howard, Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord High Admiral of England, was grandson of Thomas, second Duke of Norfolk, and was born in 1536. He entered the army early, and distinguished himself in the suppression of the rebellion headed by the

HOWARD

Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, in 1568. He was named lord high admiral in 1585, and, as such, he rendered his country great service in the direction of the preparations against, and the subsequent defeat and dispersion, 1588, of the Invincible Armada. In 1596 he took Cadiz, and destroyed the Spanish fleet there, for which he was created Earl of Nottingham. The Earl of Essex was commander of the land forces on that occasion. In 1599 Lord Howard was created Lieutenant-general of England, and two years later he suppressed the revolt excited by Essex and captured him. He was present at the death of Queen Elizabeth; was sent, in 1604, ambassador to Spain by James I.; retired from public life in 1618, and died in 1624. Throughout his long career he retained, with unsullied honour, the esteem and confidence of his sovereign and his countrymen. A very fine portrait of Lord Howard is in the possession of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Howard, Lieut. Edward, R.N., the descendant of an ancient and opulent family, was one of the earliest and best of the naval school of novelists. With all the graphic power and stirring eloquence of the other writers of that class, he was free from their too frequent coarseness. 'Ratlin the Reefer,' 'Outward Bound,' 'The Old Commodore,' and 'Jack Ashore,' attest his powers as a novelist; while his 'Life of Sir Henry Morgan, the Buccaneer,' gave promise of even higher excellence. Died, 1842.

Howard, John, the celebrated philanthropist, was born at Hackney, in 1726. He was apprenticed to a grocer, but his constitution was delicate, and having an aversion to trade, he purchased his indentures, and went abroad. On his return he lodged with a widow lady, whom he afterwards married. After the decease of his wife, who lived only about three years, he embarked, in 1756, for Lisbon, in order to view the effects of the recent earthquake, but on the passage the ship was taken and carried to France. The hardships he suffered and witnessed during his imprisonment first roused his attention to the subject of his future labours. On being released, Howard retired to a villa in the New Forest, and in 1758 he married a second wife, who died in childbirth in 1765, leaving him one son. He at this time resided at Cardington, near Bedford, where he continually strove to ameliorate the condition of the poor. In 1773 he served the office of sheriff, which, as he declared, 'brought the distress of the prisoners more immediately under his notice,' and led him to form the design of visiting the gaols throughout England. He laid the result of his inquiries before the House of Commons, and received a vote of thanks. He next made a tour through the principal countries of Europe, and published his 'State of the Prisons.' A new subject now engaged his attention, namely, the management of lazarettos, and the means of preventing the communication of the plague and other con-

tagious diseases. In 1789 he published 'An Account of the principal Lazarettos in Europe, with Papers relative to the Plague,' &c. Actively pursuing his benevolent object, Howard took up his residence at the town of Cherson, a Russian settlement on the Black Sea. A malignant fever prevailed there, and having visited one of the sufferers, he caught the infection, and died, Jan. 20, 1790. His body was interred there, and every respect was shown to his memory by the Russian authorities. Edmund Burke pronounced a splendid eulogy on Howard. A statue, in a Roman garb, by Bacon, was erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral. His Life was written by Dr. Aikin, and more recently have appeared a Memoir by Mr. Hepworth Dixon, and his Correspondence, edited by Field. A portrait of Howard, by Mather Brown, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Howard, Sir Robert, an English poet and historian, was the son of Thomas, Earl of Berkshire. He was born in 1626, and was educated at Cambridge; adhered to the royalist side in the civil war, and was knighted at the Restoration: but though a favourite of Charles II., he opposed the tyranny of James II., and was a zealous friend of the Revolution of 1688. He wrote several plays, the 'History of the Reigns of Edward III. and Richard II.,' 'The History of Religion,' &c. Died, 1698.

Howard, Edward, younger brother of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, entered early the maritime service, and about 1494 was knighted. In 1512 he was sent as Lord High Admiral of England with a large fleet against France, the coasts of which he ravaged. He defeated the enemy's fleet off Brest, but the following year he was slain in boarding the French admiral's ship, and his body thrown into the sea.

Howard, Henry, Earl of Surrey, an accomplished nobleman, a brave soldier, and one of the best English poets of his age, was born in 1516. He served under his father, the Duke of Norfolk, in France and Scotland, and performed various military exploits. He had quartered on his escutcheon the royal arms of Edward the Confessor, to which he had an hereditary right; and he is said to have aspired to the hand of the Princess Mary. On these and other less substantial charges he was tried for treason, and was beheaded on Tower Hill, Jan. 19, 1547. His works consist of 'Songs and Sonnets,' &c., which are reckoned among the sweetest in our language. They were very highly appreciated by the poet's contemporaries, and passed through many editions. A very fine full-length portrait of Surrey, attributed to Holbein, was lent by the Countess Delaware to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).

Howard, Thomas, Earl of Arundel, distinguished for his patronage of the fine arts, was Earl Marshal in the early part of the reign of Charles I., and was employed in several foreign embassies by James I. and Charles I. He sent agents into Greece and Italy, to collect

HOWARD

for him, at a vast expense, whatever was curious and valuable of the works of ancient artists. His museum of antiquities was dispersed at his death; and Henry, sixth Duke of Norfolk, about the year 1668, presented to the university of Oxford a considerable part of his moiety, including the celebrated *Parian Chronicle*, which, with the other ancient inscribed stones accompanying it, are termed the *Arundelian marbles*. Died at Padua in 1646.

Howard, Thomas. [Norfolk, Duke of.]

Howard, Sir William. [Stafford, Lord.]

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Howe, John, Vice-chamberlain to Mary,

HOWE

Queen of William III., sat in the Convention parliament of 1689 for Cirencester, and long represented in parliament that borough or the county of Gloucester. He was known as author of some trifling verses and fierce lampoons, and throughout his political career was remarkable for his audacity and petulance. He was appointed vice-chamberlain in 1689, but he soon became one of the most bitter opponents of the government: attacked successively Lord President Caermarthen, Lord Halifax, Bishop Burnet, and Lord Somers: lost his place in the royal household, and became a virulent Tory. His violent language on one occasion led the King to say that were it not for disparity of rank he would demand satisfaction with the sword. On the accession of Queen Anne, he was made a privy councillor and vice-admiral of Gloucestershire; and in January, 1703, paymaster-general of Her Majesty's guards and garrisons. This post he held till the accession of George I., when he retired to his seat at Stowell, in Gloucestershire, and died there in 1721.

Howe, Richard, Earl, a celebrated English Admiral, was the son of Emanuel, Viscount Howe, and was born in 1725. After having received a liberal education at Eton, he was placed, at the age of 14, as a midshipman on board the *Severn*, in which ship he sailed with Anson for the Pacific, and went through the usual gradations of the service under that admiral till 1745, when, though only 20 years of age, he obtained the command of the *Baltimore* sloop of war, and was made post-captain for gallantly defeating two French ships bearing succours to the Pretender. Having greatly distinguished himself on many occasions, he sailed, as commander-in-chief, to the Mediterranean in 1770, with the rank of rear-admiral, and in a few years rose to be vice-admiral of the Blue. On the breaking out of the war with France, Lord Howe sailed for the coast of America, with a squadron destined to act against D'Estaing, and, on his return in 1782, he was created an English Viscount. In the course of the same year he sailed to the relief of Gibraltar, which he effected in spite of the combined fleets of the enemy. In 1783 he accepted the post of First Lord of the Admiralty, and in 1788 he was created an Earl of Great Britain. In 1793, on the breaking out of the war with revolutionary France, he took the command of the Channel fleet, and bringing the enemy to an action on the 1st of June, 1794, obtained over them a decisive and most important victory. The rank of general of marines and the vacant garter were both conferred on this successful commander in the course of the next year. He was also honoured with a visit from the King on board his ship, who presented him with a valuable sword. In 1797, Lord Howe exerted himself with great success to quell the mutiny among the seamen at Portsmouth, and died in 1799. There is a Life of Earl Howe, by Barrow; a monument, executed by Flaxman at the national expense,

in St. Paul's; and a portrait, attributed to Singleton, in the National Collection.

Howe, Sir William, brother of the preceding, succeeded General Gage in the chief command of the British forces in America, having landed at Boston with Generals Clinton and Burgoyne, in May, 1775. General Howe commanded at the attack on Bunker Hill, was besieged in Boston during the winter, evacuated that town in the ensuing spring, and retired to Halifax. In June, 1778, he arrived at Staten Island, where he was joined by his brother, Lord Howe. Here the brothers informed Congress that they had received full power to grant pardon to all the rebels who should return to their obedience; but the commissioners appointed by that body considered both the form and substance of the propositions too objectionable to deserve attention. In August General Howe defeated the Americans on Long Island, and took possession of New York in September. After the campaign of the Jerseys, he set sail from New York, and entered Chesapeake Bay. Having previously secured the command of the Schuylkill, he crossed it with his army, and repelled the attack of the Americans at Germantown. In May, 1778, he was succeeded in the command by General Clinton. Died, 1814.

Howell the Good, or Hywel Dda, legislator of the Kymry, succeeded his father Cadell as Prince of Dinevyr, and perhaps also of Powis, about A.D. 910. On the death of Idwal, Prince of Gwynedd, in 943, he acquired his dominions, and thus became sole, or at least chief, ruler of Wales. He is celebrated as author of a new code of laws, still extant, although with some modifications. To assist in the preparation of his code he convoked an assembly of men skilled in the laws, and of the higher clergy, at the White House on the Taw, in Carmarthenshire. Some old laws were abolished, some amended, and some retained, and some new ones were made; the whole arranged in three parts,—the daily law of the pulace, the law of the country, and the administration of each. When all was completed Hywel, in 928 or 926, made a journey to Rome, in company with three bishops and an archdeacon in great repute for learning, to submit the laws to Pope Anastasius, lest anything should be found in them contrary to the law of God, that is, to the canons of the church, and to obtain the papal sanction, which was given. Hywel Dda died in 948 or 950, and in aftertimes was regarded as 'the chief and glory of the Britons.' (See the 'History of Wales,' by B. B. Woodward, B.A.)

Howell, James, miscellaneous writer, was born in 1595, at Abernant, in Caermarthenshire, and after receiving his education at Oxford, travelled on the continent as agent to procure workmen, &c., for a glass manufactory, then for the first time established in England. He was subsequently a member of parliament, secretary to the British ambassador in Denmark, and clerk of the council. For some

offence he was imprisoned in the Fleet, but obtained his liberty by applying to Cromwell; became historiographer to Charles II., and died in 1666. He wrote many books; but the one by which he is chiefly remembered is the 'Epistolæ Ho-Eliaenæ or Familiar Letters, domestic and foreign.'

Howick, Lord. [Grey, Earl.]

falling in his projects, returned to Lombardy. He made subsequently two attempts to get possession of Rome; was engaged in war with the Huns and the Saracens; and in 946 was compelled to abdicate in favour, nominally of his son, but really of Berenger, Marquis of Ivree. He retired to Provence, and died there in 947.

Hugh of St. Victor, one of the great Mystics of the 12th century, was probably a native of Flanders. After a residence more or less prolonged in Saxony he went, about 1118, to France, and entered first the abbey of St. Victor of Marseilles, and soon after the abbey of the same order at Paris. He taught theology there from 1133 till his death. Withdrawn from the affairs both of the world and of the church, and taking no part even in theological controversies, he attained, by his writings, the highest celebrity, and it is said that no monastic library was without copies of some of his works. He adhered fully to the system of St. Augustine, and acquired the title of the Second Augustine. He was the master of Richard of St. Victor. Died at Paris.

Hroswitha, the Nun of Gandersheim, or, as she is called by some authorities, Abbess of the same convent, lived in the latter half of the 10th century. She appears to have entered the convent before 959, and to have lived till after 968; but the dates of her birth and death are not known. She is celebrated for her writings both in prose and verse, and especially for the attempt she made to employ dramatic art in the service of religion. Her works are written in Latin, and consist of eight poems on sacred and legendary subjects; six prose comedies composed in imitation of Terence, and in the hope of weaning her contemporaries from the admiration of his licentious plays; and a poem entitled 'The Panegyric of the Ottos.' The plots of her comedies are slight, the stories and adventures are of a kind difficult to relate with decency, and very strange to be represented by nuns in 'a convent chapel;' and the end of all is, not marriage, but taking the vow of celibacy. The works of Hroswitha were first printed at Nürnberg in 1501, and again at Wittenberg in 1717. A good edition with a French translation of the plays—'Théâtre de Hrosvitha'—was published by M. Magnin in 1843; and a complete edition of the works of Hroswitha appeared at Nürnberg, under the care of Barrak, in 1857.

Huarte, Juan, a Spanish author of the 17th century, who gained celebrity by a work, entitled 'Examen de Ingenios para las Ciencias,' which is full of practical wisdom, and has been translated into English, under the title of

'The Trial of Wits,' and into German by Lessing, as 'Prüfung der Köpfe.'

Huascar. [See Atahualpa.]

Huber, Johann Jacob, a celebrated anatomist, was born at Basel, in 1707. He studied under Haller at Berne, and next at Strasburg; after which he took his doctor's degree at his native place. He assisted Haller in his great work on the Dissection of Switzerland, and the stones accompanying it, are termed the *Huberian marbles*. Died at Padua in 1646.

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Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, Chief Justiciary of England in the reigns of King John and Henry III., was grandson or great-grandson of William, Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, and traced his descent to the Emperor Charles the Great. He was early in the service of Richard I., and in the first year of King John's reign was made Royal Chamberlain. The castles of Dover and Windsor were soon after placed under his charge, and he was made warden of the marches. In 1203 he had the charge of the young Prince Arthur at Falaise, and is said to have refused to execute the King's cruel command to put him to death. Hubert was seneschal of Poitou in 1214, and negotiated the truce for five years between England and France. He was present at Runnymede when Magna Charta was signed, and was about the same time appointed chief justiciary. In 1216 he successfully held Dover Castle against the Dauphin and the barons, and loyally rejected all offers made to induce him to give it up. His defeat of the French fleet immediately after restored peace to the kingdom. He continued to hold the office of chief justiciary under Henry III., and on the death of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke,

in 1219, was named regent; his rival, Peter des Roches, who was named Bishop of Winchester in 1205, having the charge of the young King's person. He governed wisely and vigorously, and Peter des Roches retired and left the field clear to him. In 1227 he was made Earl of Kent, and was confirmed the next year in his office of chief justiciary for life. At length, through the jealousy of the barons and the distrust of the King, Hubert's influence declined, his rival was restored to favour, and in 1232 he was removed from office. Abandoned by his former friends he took sanctuary in the church of Merton and afterwards in Essex, whence he was dragged by the King's order and committed to the Tower. Released and restored to his asylum, in consequence of the interference of the Bishop of London, the church was then blockaded and he was again arrested and imprisoned. Similar violence was again done him, and again followed by similar release. He returned to his sanctuary of St. John at Devizes; was again surrounded; was rescued by his friends, and outlawed by the King. In 1234 he was reconciled to Henry, and continued to show himself as loyal and faithful as ever. Once more he was accused and tried, and escaped an unjust sentence by surrendering four of his castles to the King. Hubert de Burgh died at Banstead in Surrey, in 1243, and was buried in the church of the Black Friars in Holborn. Like his rival, he was a liberal benefactor to religious houses. Peter des Roches died five years before Hubert.

Hudson, Henry, a distinguished navigator, whose early history is unknown. After making three voyages to find a north-east or north-west passage to China, in the second of which he discovered the river Hudson, he set sail a fourth time, April 17, 1610, in a bark named the *Discovery*, and proceeding westward, reached, in latitude 60°, the strait bearing his name. Through this he advanced along the coast of Labrador until he entered the vast bay, which is also called after him. Here, with his son and seven infirm sailors, he was turned adrift by a mutinous crew, and was no more heard of.

Hudson, Thomas, an English portrait-painter, and one of the most eminent of his time, was born in 1701. He was a native of Devonshire; studied painting in London under Richardson; was very successful in his profession, and had Sir Joshua Reynolds for his pupil. About 1752 he visited Italy, and was at Rome with the sculptor Roubiliac. His portraits are in the manner of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and display little artistic power. He could only paint the head, and employed Van Achen to put in the drapery. One of his best pieces is the family group of the Duke of Marlborough. His portrait of Handel, said to be the only one ever taken, is now in the National Portrait Gallery. Died, 1779.

Huerta, Vincent Garcia de la, a Spanish poet and critic; born in 1729, at Zafrá, in Estremadura. He acquired considerable fame among his countrymen, and zealously defended

Spanish literature from the censures of Voltaire and other French writers. He published various poems and dramas, and edited 'Teatro Español,' in 17 vols. Died, 1797.

Huet, Pierre Daniel, a celebrated French critic and classical scholar, born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1630. He was educated in the Jesuits' College, accompanied Bochart to Sweden, and was in vain invited by Queen Christina to settle there. In 1670 he was appointed preceptor to the Dauphin; and while he filled that situation he wrote a learned work in defence of Christianity, entitled 'Demonstratio Evangelica.' He also published the Latin Classics, in 62 vols., with those ample illustrations which made what are called the *Delphin* editions so generally esteemed. In 1689 he was made Bishop of Avranches, but resigned that see in 1699, and spent the remainder of his days in literary retirement, producing many works of great merit. He died, at Paris, in 1721.

Hugh the Great, also called the 'Abbé,' Count of Paris, Duke of France and Duke of Burgundy, was the son of Robert, King of France. He became possessor of immense territories, wealth, and influence, and though he did not wear the crown, long exercised the chief power in France. On the death of his father (923), he procured the election of Rudolf (Raoul) Duke of Burgundy to the throne, as the rival of Charles the Simple; and on the death of Rudolf (936) gave the crown to Louis d'Outremer, son of Charles III. After exercising for a short time the power of regent he quarrelled with the King, and made war on him in conjunction with Herbert, Count of Vermandois, and afterwards in alliance with the Emperor Otto I. Peace was concluded by the mediation of William, Duke of Normandy, in 942, and Hugh was soon after invested with the whole duchy of Burgundy, part of which he previously held. He undertook with Louis the conquest of Normandy; rescued the King when made prisoner by the Normans; then held him in captivity himself. The Emperor Otto invaded France, and delivered Louis; and war was carried on between the King and his powerful noble till 953. In the following year Louis died, and Hugh, instead of making himself King, placed Lothaire, son of Louis, on the throne, satisfied with ruling as his first minister. Died, 956. Hugh married three wives, the second being Eadchild, a daughter of Edward the Elder, King of England, and the third, Hedwig, sister of Otto I. By Hedwig he was father of Hugh Capet.

Hugh Capet, founder of the third race of French Kings, was Count of Paris and Orleans. He was the son of Hugh the Great (noticed above), whom he succeeded as Duke of France, was proclaimed King of France at Noyon, in 987, and died in 996; aged 57.

Hugh of Provence, King of Italy, was a son of Theobald, Count of Provence. After long governing the kingdom of Provence, with the title of Count, he aspired to the throne of Italy; and in 926, having obtained the sup-

port of the Pope, the prelates, and the Lombard nobles, he went to Italy, was proclaimed at Pavia and crowned at Milan. Rudolph, who had been king four years, retired without fighting to his kingdom of Burgundy. In 931 Hugh took his son, Lothaire, for his colleague; then, ambitious of the imperial crown, went to Rome, and married the famous Marozia; but failing in his projects, returned to Lombardy. He made subsequently two attempts to get possession of Rome; was engaged in war with the Huns and the Saracens; and in 946 was compelled to abdicate in favour, nominally of his son, but really of Berenger, Marquis of Ivree. He retired to Provence, and died there in 947.

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Hughes, John, an English poet, dramatic author, and essayist; born, 1677; died, 1720. His last work was the 'Siege of Damascus,' a tragedy, which was first acted on the night of the author's death, and was long a favourite. Several papers in the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian* were written by Hughes.

Hugtenburg or Huchtenburg, Jan van, a Dutch painter, born, 1646, and especially distinguished for his battle-pieces. He painted a series of pictures illustrative of the victories of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. Died, 1733.

Humayun, the second Mogul Emperor of Hindustan, eldest son of Baber and father of Akber, was born at Cabul in 1509. He accompanied his father in his invasion and conquest of India in 1526, and was appointed governor of Badakhshan. Succeeding to the throne in December, 1530 (A.H. 937), he gave up the Punjab and the country on the Indus to Camran, one of his brothers, and the governments of Sambal and Hewat to the two others. In consequence of disputes with Bahadur Shah, King of Guzerat, Humayun invaded and conquered that country in 1534-35, but lost it almost immediately. He next marched against Shir Khan, who had invaded and conquered Bengal; he besieged and took Chunar, near Benares; took Gour, and was then compelled to retreat. In the end of June, 1539, he was

HUMBOLDT

surprised in his camp on the Ganges by Shir Shah, and almost his whole army cut off or drowned in the river. Humayun narrowly escaped drowning, and with a small band reached Agra. In a second campaign in the following year he was again defeated, and fled to Lahore, to the court of his brother Camran. The latter having ceded his kingdom to Shir Shah, Humayun made an attempt on Scind, but failed and became a fugitive, finding refuge at last at Amercot, with Rana Persad. At this period (1542) his son Akber was born. After another attempt on Scind he retired to Candahar, and at length (1544) escaped to Persia, where Shah Tahmasp gave him a magnificent reception, but compelled him to profess the Shia religion. In 1545 Tahmasp gave him an army for the recovery of his dominions. He took Candahar and Cabul; made Camran prisoner, and treated him with good faith and great kindness; failed in his invasion of Balkh; was again opposed and defeated by Camran, and, deserted by his troops, fled to Badakhshan (1550). Camran was again expelled in 1551, and after being a fugitive for two years, was betrayed to Humayun, and after being blinded was dismissed and died soon after at Mecca. Early in 1556 Humayun set out from Cabul to reconquer India, took Delhi and Agra, but died from the effects of a fall, in January, 1556.

Humboldt, Friedrich Heinrich Alexander von, the greatest naturalist of his time, was born at Berlin in 1769, the same year that gave birth to Napoleon, the Duke of Wellington, and many other distinguished men. He was educated at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Göttingen, Hamburg, and at the Mining School of Freiberg. From the earliest period he evinced a faculty for physical inquiry, which he assiduously cultivated by the study of chemistry, botany, geology, and galvanism. At Göttingen he became acquainted with George Forster, to whose 'Delineation of the South Sea Islands' he attributes the earliest excitement of his desire to visit the tropics, and in company with whom he made his first tour. He held a mining appointment at Baireuth for several years, but resigned it, and after visiting various parts of Germany, went to Paris, where he became the friend of Bonpland. Soon afterwards he formed with Bonpland a scheme for the exploration of Africa. But this failing, they resolved to make a scientific tour in Spanish America; and during five years they examined geologically and geographically every part of Venezuela, the Orinoco, and the Rio Negro; visited Bogota, the Cordilleras, and Quito, and, at great personal risk, succeeded in climbing the Chimborazo to a greater height than had ever been reached before. In 1804 they landed at Havre, rich in experience, and with an invaluable collection of objects in every department of the natural sciences. Humboldt then fixed his residence at Paris, and commenced a series of gigantic publications in almost every department of physical science. Having visited Italy, in 1818, with Gay-Lussac, and afterwards Eng-

land in 1820, he took up his residence a few years later in Berlin, and enjoying the personal favour and most intimate society of the sovereign, was made a Councillor of State, and intrusted with more than one diplomatic mission. In 1829, at the particular desire of the Czar, he visited Siberia and the Caspian Sea, in company with Gustav Rose and Ehrenberg. On his return he took up his residence at Berlin, and continued to give to the world the results of his vast research and experience. With a mind in which was treasured up every observation or conjecture of preceding philosophers, he set out measuring heights of mountains, noting temperature, collecting plants, dissecting animals, and everywhere pressing forward to penetrate the meaning of the relations discovered between the world and man. To English readers Humboldt is best known by his latest work, 'Kosmos,' in which he contemplates all created things as linked together and forming one whole, animated by internal forces. This work, which would alone suffice to immortalize his name, has given a powerful impulse to the study of nature by the fascinating garb in which its ideas and observations are clothed. In addition to the general and ultimate gain to man of such an advance in science as Humboldt effected is to be reckoned the immediate practical benefit of his observations, according to which charts have been constructed, agriculture extended, and territories peopled. The first published work of this patriarch of science was an *Essay on the Basalts of the Rhine*, which appeared in 1790. Of his subsequent very numerous and important writings we can only name the '*Voyage dans l'Intérieur de l'Amérique*,' a magnificent library rather than a single book, the '*Asie Centrale*,' '*Fragmens Asiatiques*,' the popular '*Personal Narrative of Travels in the Equinoctial Regions of America*,' and '*Views of Nature*.' Died, May 6, 1859.

Humboldt, Wilhelm von, a distinguished statesman and philologist, the elder brother of Alexander von Humboldt, was born at Potsdam, 1767. He received his early education at Berlin, and studied at Göttingen and Jena, where he formed a friendship with Schiller, which lasted through life. In 1802 he was appointed Prussian minister at the Papal court, where his love of antiquarian and classical pursuits received a fresh impulse; and on his return, in 1808, he was created a Councillor of State, and nominated minister of education. In 1812 he went as plenipotentiary to Vienna; and he shared in all the great diplomatic transactions of the next few years:—at Prague,—at the conferences of Chatillon, where he signed the capitulation of Paris along with Hardenberg,—and at the congress of Vienna, &c. He next came as ambassador extraordinary to London; assisted at the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818; and the following year he became a member of the Prussian cabinet, but he soon retired in consequence of the retrograde policy pursued by his colleagues, and thence-

HUME

forward lived chiefly at his seat, Tegel, near Berlin, in the cultivation of literature and science. His works were collected by his brother Alexander, and printed in 1841, in 4 vols. They are of a most miscellaneous character, and show the extraordinary versatility of his powers; but his chief fame rests on his erudite researches into philology, and more especially the Basque, Sanscrit, North American, and Malay languages. Of his 'Letters to a Female Friend,' several translations, more or less complete, have appeared in England. Died, April 8, 1836.

Hume, Alexander, an early Scottish poet, was born probably about 1660. He was the second son of Patrick Hume, baron of Polwarth, was educated at the university of St. Andrew's, and after several years spent in France became an advocate in his native country. He quitted the bar for the court, and the court in turn for the church, and became parish minister of Logie, near Stirling, a charge which he held till his death. He is known as author of a volume entitled 'Hymnes or Sacred Songs, wherein the right use of poeise may be espied: whereunto are added the experience of the author's youth, and certain precepts serving to the practice of sanctification.' It was first printed in 1599. The most admired poem in the collection is the 'Day Estival,' a very charming description of a summer's day in Scotland. This was separately republished by J. Leyden, in 1803. The entire collection has been republished by the Bannatyne Club. Hume died in 1609. Three other persons of the same name and of some note were his contemporaries.

Hume, David, the celebrated historian, philosopher, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Edinburgh in 1711. He was designed for the law, but having no inclination to that profession, he became, in 1734, clerk in an eminent mercantile house at Bristol. He did not, however, continue long there; for having a strong propensity to literature, he resolved to apply himself to study, and for the sake of seclusion went to France, where he wrote his 'Treatise of Human Nature,' published at London in 1738. This work excited no interest, friendly or hostile, on its first appearance. It holds an important place in the history of philosophy, as a lucid, logical development of the sceptical conclusions that flow from the philosophy of John Locke. Hume's 'Essays, Moral, Political, and Literary,' appeared in 1742 and 1762, and were favourably received. In 1745 he was invited to reside with the young Marquis of Annandale, whose state of mind rendered a guardian necessary. Here he spent a year; meanwhile, the chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh having become vacant, he became a candidate, but failed. In 1746 he became secretary to General St. Clair, whom he accompanied to the courts of Vienna and Turin. In 1762 appeared at Edinburgh his 'Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals,' which of all his

writings he considered the best. In 1754 he published the first volume of his 'History of England,' which he did not complete till 1761. While this work was in progress he published 'The Natural History of Religion,' which was attacked by Warburton in an anonymous tract, ascribed at the time to Mr. Hurd. His great work, the 'History of England,' had now acquired considerable celebrity, and the author gained largely by its popularity, for besides the profits it brought him, he obtained a pension through Lord Bute. In 1763 he accompanied the Earl of Hertford on his embassy to Paris, from whose fashionable and literary circles he received an enthusiastic welcome; and where, in 1765, he remained as *chargé d'affaires*. The year following he returned home, accompanied by Jean Jacques Rousseau, to whom he behaved with great delicacy and generosity, but was ill-requited by the morbid sensitiveness and suspiciousness which the 'philosopher of Geneva' allowed himself to indulge against his friend and benefactor. Hume became under-secretary of state in 1767. In 1769 he retired to his native country on an independent income of £1000 per annum; and died in 1776.

Hume, James Deacon, whose financial reports have earned for him a high reputation, was born in Surrey, 1774. Having obtained a clerkship in the Custom-House, he soon became conspicuous for energy and ability; and at length his ability was so highly appreciated by government, that he was appointed to reduce into one code the innumerable and conflicting statutes relating to our customs duties. His services were rewarded with a gratuity of £5000; and soon afterwards (in 1829) he was appointed joint assistant secretary to the Board of Trade, which thus secured to itself the benefit of his profound acquaintance with the mercantile system of this country. In 1840 he retired from public life; and the evidence he gave that year before the Import Duties Committee has been almost universally quoted as an authority without appeal. Died, 1842. There is a 'Life of J. D. Hume' by Charles Badham.

Hume, Joseph, whose name is indissolubly associated with the parliamentary history of England, was born at Montrose in 1771. While very young he lost his father; but his mother, a woman of superior intelligence, placed him in a good school, and after his apprenticeship to a surgeon in his native town, he went through the regular *curriculum* at the university of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1796. Soon afterwards he entered the service of the East India Company as a naval surgeon, and in 1803, during the Mahratta war, his knowledge of the languages of India enabled him to join the office of interpreter to his other duties, while he at the same time discharged with efficiency the duties of paymaster, postmaster, and commissariat officer. His career in India terminated in 1808. The next two years he spent in visiting Spain and Portugal, then the theatre of war, and the coasts and islands of the Mediterranean. On his re-

turn to England in 1811, he obtained a seat in parliament for Weymouth, but retained it less than a year. From 1812 to 1818 he remained out of parliament; but during these six years he laboured diligently, as a proprietor of East India Stock, to reform the abuses of our Indian system, to promote the cause of education, to establish Savings Banks, and aided in many other useful works, both on the platform and in the press. In 1818 he was elected for the Aberdeen district of burghs. No sooner had he entered the House of Commons than he commenced his crusade against financial abuses. He commenced it almost single-handed; and for a long time he could number few supporters in the House. But he was neither to be dismayed nor put down. Nature had not made him an orator, and the glib speakers of the House, and turners of sparkling paragraphs in the press, attempted to laugh him into silence. But in spite of sneers and frowns he persisted in his course; his minorities at last became majorities; and the great triumph of his long parliamentary career will be that he taught the House of Commons to exercise in reality its functions as auditor of the national accounts. In 1830 he was elected for the county of Middlesex, which he represented till 1837, when he was replaced by Colonel Wood, a staunch Tory, Mr. Hume finding his way into parliament for Kilkenny, which O'Connell placed at his disposal. From 1842 till his death he represented his native district of Montrose. Mr. Hume's personal history, taken at a *coup d'œil*, is a most striking illustration of energetic perseverance. Born poor and unfriended, he acquired at least two regular professions, made a large fortune, and, after all that, sat for more than forty years in the House of Commons, working harder, and speaking oftener, until his very last month, than any man that ever laboured in that busy place. Religious toleration, parliamentary reform, universal education, free trade, and every scheme of popular improvement, found in him an uncompromising advocate. Long before the close of his career he had the gratification to hear his services eulogised by the greatest statesman of his age:—and it is not a little curious that among the strange party combinations that have of late been witnessed in England, no exalted office should have been found for a man whose personal character was unimpeachable, whose talents were acknowledged, and most of whose views, political, economical, and financial, maintained with undeviating constancy for a long series of years, were finally sanctioned by the Legislature. In his private relations he faithfully discharged every duty of kindred and connexion; and it is a fact scarcely more pleasing than strange, that he carried, through forty years of incessant strife, and through storms of contumely and ridicule, a placid good-nature, unembittered by one vindictive feeling. Died, Feb. 20, 1855.

Hummel, John Nepomuk, an eminent musician, was born at Presburg, in 1778. He

was placed with Mozart when only seven years of age; and after remaining with him about two years, he travelled with his father through various parts of Europe, visiting England in 1791, where his performances on the pianoforte were highly applauded. He soon acquired great celebrity as a composer as well as a performer. In 1820 he became chapel-master to the Grand-duke of Weimar, where he continued afterwards to reside, making, from time to time, profitable tours in Germany, Russia, and England. Hummel composed several operas, the most celebrated of which is 'Mathilde von Guise;' his church music was also admirable; but his fame will chiefly rest upon his compositions for the pianoforte. He died, October, 1837.

Humphrey, Laurence, a learned divine, was born at Newport Pagnel, in Buckinghamshire, about the year 1627. He studied at Oxford, where he became Regius Professor of Divinity, and fellow and President of Magdalen College. He was successively dean of Gloucester and of Winchester, and might have been a bishop but for his puritanical principles. He died in 1690; leaving several scholarly works, a 'Life of Bishop Jewel,' &c.

Humphry, Osias, an eminent miniature painter, born at Honiton, Devon, in 1742. He first settled at Bath; then came to London, by the advice of his friend Sir Joshua Reynolds, and afterwards spent five years in Italy; and was chosen A.R.A. in 1779. In 1785 he went to India, where he was held in high esteem by Sir W. Jones and Warren Hastings, and was chosen one of the first members of the Asiatic Society. After an absence of three years he returned to England, was chosen R.A. in 1791, became blind a few years later, and died in London, in 1810.

Hunniades, John Corvinus, Vaivode of Transylvania, and General of the armies of Ladislaus, King of Hungary, was born in the beginning of the 15th century. He fought against the Turks heroically, and for many years rendered himself so formidable to them, that they surnamed him 'the Devil.' He was named regent of Hungary, after the death of Ladislaus IV., in May, 1445, the young heir to the throne being held prisoner by the Emperor. On his release and return to his dominions, in 1453, Hunniades lost his influence. One of his greatest achievements was his victory over the Sultan Mahomet II., whom he compelled to raise the siege of Belgrade in the summer of 1456. So great was the enthusiasm excited by this victory that it was commonly said of the conqueror, 'A man was sent from heaven whose name was John.' He died in 1456, the acknowledged hero of the Christian cause.

Hunnis, William, Chapel-master to Queen Elizabeth, and a voluminous writer of moral and religious poetry. He is said, by a contemporary poet, to have 'depainted sonnets sweete.' His sonnets, however, have passed into oblivion; but, certainly, the author who could entitle a metrical version of the book of Genesis 'A Hive full of Honey,' or describe a volume of

HUNT

psalms and hymns as 'A Handful of Honey-suckles,' ought to have the power of rendering his 'sonnets' deliciously nectarous.

Hunt, Henry, M.P., was born at Uphaven, Wilts, about the year 1773, and became well known as an opulent farmer, and a regular attendant at the Devizes market. When a young man, he was a decided loyalist; and in 1801, when the country was apprehensive of an invasion, he tendered his entire stock, worth £20,000, to the government, for its use, if it were needed; besides which he engaged to enter, with three servants well mounted and equipped, and at his own cost, as volunteers into any regiment of horse that might make the first charge upon the enemy; and for this proffered service he received the thanks of the lord-lieutenant of the county. Mr. Hunt joined the Marlborough troop of cavalry; but, owing to some misunderstanding between Lord Bruce, its commander, and himself, he challenged his lordship; for which he was indicted in the Court of King's Bench, found guilty, fined £100, and imprisoned six weeks. Mr. Hunt afterwards became a 'radical reformer,' associated with the most disaffected, and was looked up to by many of them as the fearless champion of their party. As lord of the manor of Glastonbury he acted fairly at his court-leet; and as a mob orator, he obtained notoriety; but a radical meeting at Manchester, where he presided and declaimed, having ended with loss of life and limb to many of the assembled multitude, he was indicted as the ringleader of an unlawful assembly of the people; tried, found guilty, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Ilchester gaol. But, though in confinement, he was not idle: he discovered and made known to the public some flagrant malpractices going on at the gaol, which, through his means, were afterwards corrected. He long tried to obtain a seat in parliament, but was unsuccessful at Bristol, Westminster, and for the county of Somerset. He was, however, twice elected for Preston, in 1830-31; but the year after his second return, his constituents declined his future services. He was seized with paralysis while alighting from his phaeton at Alresford, Hants, where he died, Feb. 12, 1835.

Hunt, James Henry Leigh, usually called **Leigh Hunt**, poet and miscellaneous writer, and the last survivor of the band of poets which shed lustre on the early part of the present century, was born at Southgate in Middlesex, on the 19th October, 1784. He was the son of an American barrister, who had settled in England and became a clergyman. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, and began his literary career soon after leaving school. He was for a time theatrical critic to a paper called 'The News,' started by his brother John in 1806. In conjunction with his brother he founded in 1808 'The Examiner,' for the purpose of promoting liberal opinions and parliamentary reform. In the following year he married. His newspaper duties soon brought him into connection with the literary men of the

HUNTER

day, and he counted among his friends Coleridge and Lamb, Thomas Campbell, Theodore Hook, and at a later date Byron, Shelley, and Wordsworth, and many others. Some articles in the 'Examiner' brought down on the Hunts government prosecutions; and after acquittal, on two occasions, they were, in 1812, convicted of libel for some severely sarcastic remarks in reply to absurd flatteries of the Prince Regent, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of £500 each. Leigh Hunt bore his trouble cheerily, and his prison-life was relieved by the company of his wife and children. Offers to remit the penalties on a promise not to make similar attacks were courageously refused, and on their liberation in 1815 they continued to write as before. In 1821 Leigh Hunt visited Italy, where he spent several years, associating during part of the time with Shelley and Byron; and on his return he lived successively at Highgate, Chelsea, and Kensington. In 1847 he received a pension of £200 from the Queen. His writings are too numerous to name. The 'Story of Rimini,' his longest poem, appeared in 1816. Among his other writings are the 'Indicator,' the 'Companion,' both published as periodicals; 'Wit and Humour,' 'Imagination and Fancy,' 'The Old Court Suburb,' 'Men, Women, and Books,' and his 'Autobiography,' published in 1850. Died at the house of a friend at Putney, August 28, 1859. Leigh Hunt's Correspondence has been edited by his eldest son.

Hunt, William, one of the best of English water-colour painters, was born in London in 1790. He was for seven years the pupil of Varley, became a student at the Royal Academy in 1808, and was one of the group of students at the house of Dr. Munro. He practised at first landscape-painting, sometimes in oil, but finally applied all the powers of his genius to the painting of rustic figure-subjects, peasant boys and girls, and simple fruit and flower pieces. He was chosen a member of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours in 1827, and from that time till his death was one of the most indefatigable contributors to the exhibitions of the society, his works forming, as a contemporary critic has said, an almost innumerable series of small masterpieces. He was a passionate lover of Nature, and sought always faithfully to reproduce in art her forms, colours, and most subtle effects. In his chosen field he stood, and stands, alone. He was a patient student to the end, and by his efforts after higher and exacter truth he was led on to important improvements in the technical methods of his art. Died unmarried, February 10, 1864. A biography of this artist, by F. G. Stephens, is forthcoming. (Dec. 1866.)

Hunter, Henry, a Scotch Presbyterian divine, was born at Culross, in Perthshire, in 1741; was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and became tutor to the sons of Lord Dundonald. He was subsequently pastor of the Scottish Church, London Wall, and was elected secretary to the corresponding board

HUNTER

of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in the Highlands. He was author of 'Sacred Biography,' 7 vols. 8vo; and translated Sonnini's Travels, St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, Lavater's Physiognomy, and other French works. Died, 1802.

Hunter, William, a celebrated anatomist and physician, was born at Kilbride, in Lanarkshire, in 1718. His father was a farmer, and designed him for the church; but an acquaintance with Dr. Cullen inclining him to the study of physic, he resided with the doctor three years. In 1740 he removed to Edinburgh, where he followed his studies with intense application, and the year following visited London, soon after which he was taken by Dr. James Douglas into his house as a dissector, and also tutor to his son. In 1746 he succeeded Samuel Sharpe as lecturer to a Society of Surgeons in Covent Garden, and commenced a series of lectures on anatomy and surgery. He soon rose into extensive practice in surgery, and in 1764 was appointed physician extraordinary to the Queen. He was elected F.R.S.; became physician to the British Lying-in-Hospital; and on the foundation of the Royal Academy, the King appointed him Professor of Anatomy. In 1770 Dr. Hunter completed his house in Great Windmill Street, attaching to it a theatre, apartments for lectures and dissections, and a magnificent room as a museum. His valuable museum is now in the University of Glasgow. He wrote several able works on medical subjects, the most elaborate of which is 'The Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus.' Died, 1783.

Hunter, John, one of the most distinguished surgeons of modern times, younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1728, and apprenticed to a cabinet-maker; but, hearing of William's success in London, he offered his services to him as an anatomical assistant. In a few months he had attained such a knowledge of anatomy as to be capable of demonstrating to the pupils in the dissecting-room. In 1753 he entered as a gentleman commoner of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford; but he could not have pursued his academical studies with much advantage, as in the following year he became a surgeon's pupil at St. George's Hospital. He made astonishing progress, but his health being impaired by intense study, he went abroad in 1760 as staff-surgeon, and served at Belleisle and in Portugal. On his return to London, he pursued his inquiries into comparative anatomy, and erected a menagerie for that purpose at Brompton. In 1767 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and the next year he was elected one of the surgeons of St. George's Hospital. In 1776 he was appointed surgeon-extraordinary to the King; and, subsequently, inspector-general of hospitals and surgeon-general. He wrote several professional treatises, besides recording the results of many of his valuable discoveries in the Philosophical Transactions. His perfect acquaintance with anatomy rendered him a bold and skilful operator; but his great fame rests on his re-

HUNTINGTON

searches concerning comparative anatomy, and the structure of the various classes of organized beings. His anatomical museum was purchased by Government for £15,000, and transferred to the Royal College of Surgeons, for the use of the public. He died suddenly, having been seized with a spasmodic affection of the heart, in St. George's Hospital, Oct. 16, 1793. The portrait of John Hunter was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and is now in the College of Surgeons. It is sadly decayed; but a copy of it, made by Jackson while it was sound, is now in the National Collection.

Hunter, John, LL.D., an eminent classical scholar, was born at Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, in 1747. He was Principal of the united college of St. Salvador and St. Leonard; and for more than half a century previous to his obtaining that appointment, he was Professor of Humanity in the University of St. Andrews. He was one of the most learned men of his time, and was well known by his editions of Virgil, Livy, Horace, and other Latin authors. Died, 1837.

Huntingdon, Henry of, an early English historian, who flourished in the 12th century. He composed a general History of England from the earliest times to the death of King Stephen, in 1154, the later portions of which were written from his own observation. This work forms part of the collection published by Sir Henry Savile in 1596.

Huntingdon, Selina, Countess of, the second daughter of Washington, Earl Ferrers, was born in 1707, and married in 1728 to Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon. After she became a widow, in 1746, she espoused the principles of the Calvinistic Methodists, and patronized the famous George Whitfield, whom she made her chaplain; by the influence of her rank and fortune appeared at the head of a sect; and, after the death of Whitfield, his followers were designated as Lady Huntingdon's Connexion. She founded schools and a college for preachers, and expended annually large sums not only in their support, but in private charity. Died, 1791. 'Memorials' of the Countess have been published by A. H. New.

Huntingford, George Isaac, Bishop of Hereford, a distinguished classical scholar, was born at Winchester in 1748; received his education there, and at New College, Oxford; and subsequently became an assistant, under Dr. Joseph Warton, in the seminary in which he had been educated, and over which he afterwards presided as warden for a period of forty years. Through the patronage of Lord Sidmouth, who had been his pupil at Winchester, he was raised to the see of Gloucester in 1802, and to that of Hereford in 1815. This prelate was author of 'Greek Monostrophics,' 'A Call for Union with the Established Church,' 'Thoughts on the Trinity,' &c. Died, 1832.

Huntington, Robert, a Church of England divine, born in Gloucestershire in 1636, and educated at Oxford. He spent eleven years in the East, being appointed in 1670 chaplain to

HUNTINGTON

the English factory at Aleppo; and during that period he travelled in Palestine, Egypt, and Cyprus, chiefly for the purpose of procuring Oriental manuscripts. He obtained and brought home a very large number, which are now in the Bodleian Library. It is remarkable that the Syriac version of the Ignatian Epistles, edited by Dr. Cureton, was discovered in one of the monasteries vainly visited by Dr. Huntington. After his return he was for some years provost of Trinity College, Dublin; then held a rectory in Essex; and shortly before his death was appointed bishop of Raphoe, in Ireland. Died there, 1701.

Huntington, William, a religious enthusiast, who attained great notoriety, was born in 1744. He was the son of a farm labourer in Kent, and the early part of his life was passed in menial service and other humble occupations. After indulging in vice and dissipation for several years, according to his own account, he was converted, and became a preacher among the Calvinistic Methodists. He was compelled at one time to earn his bread as a coalheaver at Thames Ditton. He soon engaged in religious controversies, published a vast number of tracts, and was regarded as the head of a sect. His publications are very numerous, and some of them contain curious details relative to his personal history and religious experience. After the death of his first wife, he married the wealthy relict of Sir James Sanderson, a London alderman, and passed the later part of his life in affluence. After his conversion he generally appended to his name the letters S.S., or *Sinner Saved*. He died at Tunbridge Wells in 1813. His portrait, by Pellegri, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Hupfeld, Hermann, a distinguished German Hebraist, was born at Marburg, in 1796. He was educated at the University of his native city, was professor for a short time at the Gymnasium of Hanau, and in 1822 went to the University of Halle, to study Hebrew under Gesenius. Three years later he was called to Marburg as extraordinary Professor of Theology, and in 1830 became Ordinary Professor of Theology and Oriental Languages. This post he filled with honour and usefulness for twelve years, till on the death of Gesenius he was chosen to succeed him as Professor of Theology at Halle. Among his writings are 'Ueber Begriff und Methode der sogenannte biblischen Einleitung,' 'Ueber die Quellen der Genesis,' a commentary on the Psalms, and one part of a Hebrew Grammar. Professor Hupfeld was a friend of De Wette. He died at Halle, April 24, 1866, and was buried there, near the remains of Gesenius.

Hurd, Richard, an eminent English prelate, was born in 1720, at Congreve, in Staffordshire; was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and obtained a fellowship there in 1742. In 1749 he published 'Horatii Ars Poetica,' with an English commentary. In 1750 he published a commentary on the Epistle of Horace to Augustus; and also a satirical attack

HUSKISSON

on Dr. Jortin, in defence of Warburton, in an essay on the 'Delicacy of Friendship,' which he afterwards endeavoured to suppress. His 'Dialogues, Moral and Political,' with 'Letters on Chivalry and Romance,' appeared, at different times, from 1758 to 1764, and were republished collectively in 1765, 3 vols. 8vo. None of his works attracted so much notice as the Dialogues, which were translated into German. In 1767 he was made archdeacon of Gloucester, and, in 1768, commenced a series of sermons on the prophecies, preached at the lecture founded by his friend Warburton at Lincoln's Inn. In 1775 he was raised to the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry; and not long after, was made preceptor to the Prince of Wales, and his brother, the Duke of York. He was translated to the see of Worcester in 1781; and the King was desirous to elevate him to the primacy, but the prelate modestly declined the intended honour. Dr. Hurd's latest literary performances were a biographical sketch of his friend Dr. Warburton, his correspondence, and an edition of his works. Died, 1808. A Life of Bishop Hurd, by F. Kilvert, has recently appeared.

Huskisson, the Right Hon. **William**, an English statesman, was born in 1770. His father becoming a widower, and marrying again, the son was placed under the care of his uncle, Dr. Gem, who took his nephew with him to France, for the purpose of studying medical science at the Parisian schools of anatomy. The Revolution broke out, and young Huskisson became one of its warmest disciples; it is said, indeed, that he was present at the taking of the Bastille. In 1790 he obtained an introduction to Lord Gower, the English ambassador at Paris, who made him his private secretary; and on his return to England he was introduced to Mr. Pitt. He was soon after placed at the head of the Alien Office; and in 1795 became under-secretary in the War and Colonial department. He was brought into parliament for Morpeth, by government interest, in 1797; from which time he connected himself with Mr. Canning, and supported all the measures of the Pitt administration. He retired with his patron, as did Canning, during the Addington ministry, and claimed a pension of £1200 per annum. He subsequently lost his seat for Morpeth; offered for Dover; failed, and was returned for Liskeard on Pitt's restoration to power, and the renewal of the continental war. During the Whig administration of 1806, Huskisson was an active member of the Opposition; but on its dissolution he returned to office, and remained till the premiership of the Duke of Wellington, with the exception of a short interval in 1809, when the quarrel took place between Canning and Lord Castlereagh, and he sided with the former in withdrawing from the government. When Canning was appointed to the government of India, Huskisson succeeded him as member for Liverpool; was successively treasurer of the Navy,

joint secretary of the Treasury, vice-president and president of the Board of Trade, and was colonial secretary during the Liverpool and Canning administrations. It was during this latter period that he brought forward his celebrated free-trade measures, the forerunners of the more thorough and important measures which have since been carried and are now universally approved. Huskisson died at Manchester, Sept. 15, 1830, in consequence of the severe injuries he sustained from the wheels of a locomotive steam-engine coming in contact with him, while present at the celebration of the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. There is a portrait of Huskisson by Rothwell, in the National Portrait Gallery.

Huss, John, one of the reformers before the Reformation, was born at Hussinatz, in Bohemia, about 1375. He was of a poor family, but through the kindness of a wealthy seigneur was sent to study at the university of Prague, where he graduated M.A. He entered the church, was ordained priest in 1400, and soon began propagating the doctrines of Wycliffe. In his bold course he was encouraged by King Wenceslaus and his Queen, Sophia, to whom he was confessor. In 1409 he was named rector of the university; was soon after suspended from his office of priest, and continuing to preach in the fields and in houses, against the Pope, the authority of tradition, indulgences, &c., was denounced at the court of Rome, and on his failing to answer the charges made against him, was excommunicated by Alexander V. Tumults occurring in Prague between the followers of Huss and the Romish party, Huss retired for a time to his native village. When Pope John XXIII. proclaimed a crusade against Ladislaus, King of Naples, Huss boldly condemned the Pope; was again cited to Rome, and at last, in 1414, to the Council of Constance. Thither, trusting to the safe-conduct given by the Emperor Sigismund, he went. Unshaken by entreaties or by terrors, he was arrested, degraded from the priesthood, delivered over to the secular arm, and burnt, in July, 1415. His disciple, Jerome of Prague, met a like end in the following year. Their death provoked the Hussite war in Bohemia, in which Zizka distinguished himself, and which lasted till 1431.

Hussein. [See *Tamerlane*.]

Hussey, Richard. [Vivian, Lord.]

Hutcheson, Francis, LL.D., philosopher, sometimes considered as the founder of the Scottish school, was the son of a dissenting minister in Ireland. He was born in 1694; studied at Glasgow; and, on his return to Ireland, officiated in a dissenting congregation, for some time, in the northern part of that kingdom; but, in 1729, he was elected Professor of Moral Philosophy at Glasgow. He had previously published 'An Inquiry into the Original of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue,' and a 'Treatise on the Nature and Conduct of the Passions.' Died, 1747.—In 1755, his son, Dr. **Francis Hutcheson**, a physician of

Glasgow, printed from his father's papers, 'A System of Moral Philosophy,' 2 vols. 4to; to which is prefixed an account of the author.

Hutchins, Thomas, Geographer-general to the United States of America, was born in New Jersey, about 1730. He served in the army against the Indians in Florida; was imprisoned in England, in 1779, on the charge of having corresponded with Dr. Franklin, then American agent in France; afterwards joined the army of General Greene; and died at Pittsburgh, in 1789. He published several topographical and historical works of considerable interest.

Hutchinson, John (Colonel **Hutchinson**), Governor of Nottingham Castle in the civil war of the 17th century, was born at Nottingham, in 1616. He was son of Sir Thomas Hutchinson, of Owthorpe, a member of the Long Parliament, was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, studied law for a short time at Lincoln's Inn, and, in 1638, married Lucy, daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, lieutenant of the Tower of London. He settled at Owthorpe in 1641, was soon known for his sympathies with the popular party, became a lieutenant-colonel in the parliamentary army in 1642, and in the following year was appointed governor of Nottingham Castle. In 1645 he was chosen member of parliament for Nottingham, acted with the Independents, had several interviews with Cromwell, was member of the High Court of Justice for the trial of Charles I., and afterwards of the Council of State. He was a true patriot, honest and earnest in his endeavours to serve the best interests of his country, an uncompromising republican, thoroughly brave, high-minded, and unaffectedly pious. He was discharged from parliament at the Restoration, and from all offices of state for ever, and retired to Owthorpe. In October, 1663, he was arrested and imprisoned at Newark, thence carried to the Tower, and in the next year removed to Sandown Castle, where he fell ill and died, Sept. 11, 1664. His noble wife was refused permission to share his confinement. She wrote the *Memoirs of his Life*, which form one of the most charming volumes of biography in our literature. It was first published in 1806.

Hutchinson, John, theologian and natural philosopher, was born in Yorkshire, in 1674. He distinguished himself as an opponent on Scriptural grounds of the Newtonian system, rejecting the doctrine of gravitation and maintaining the existence of a plenum. He held that the Old Testament contained not only the revelation of religious truth, but a complete system of natural philosophy, and that interpretation of it must be not literal, but allegorical. He wrote numerous treatises in exposition and defence of his views, and a complete edition of them appeared in 12 vols. 8vo. in 1748. His followers have not formed a separate sect, but many divines embraced his opinions. Died, 1737.

Hutchinson, John Hely, Earl of Do-

HUTCHINSON

noughmore, born in 1757, was the second son of John Hely Hutchinson, an Irish Secretary of State. He entered the army in 1774 as a cornet in the 18th dragoons, and rose regularly till he obtained a lieutenant-colonelcy in the 77th, in 1783. At the commencement of the French revolutionary war he found means of gaining access to the French camp, and saw Lafayette compelled to leave those troops of which he had been the favourite, and seek safety in flight. When war was declared against France in 1793, he raised a regiment, and obtained the rank of colonel. He served in Flanders as aide-de-camp to Sir Ralph Abercromby, and subsequently in Ireland during the rebellion. In 1796 he was made a major-general, and in 1799 he was wounded at the Helder, while leading on his brigade in gallant style. In the expedition to Egypt, in 1801, he was second in command to Sir Ralph Abercromby; and when that gallant officer fell at the battle of Alexandria, the chief command devolved on Major-general Hutchinson, who, receiving reinforcements, advanced upon the enemy, and having pursued them to Cairo, a capitulation took place, and the expedition terminated in an agreement for the French to evacuate Egypt. For his able services in this campaign he was raised to the peerage as Baron Hutchinson of Alexandria, and of Knocklofty, in the county of Tipperary, with a pension of £2,000 per annum. In 1806 he was sent on an extraordinary mission to the Prussian and Russian armies; afterwards to the court of St. Petersburg; and, at a later period, to meet Queen Caroline at St. Omer's, as the personal friend of the King. In 1813 he became full general, and in 1825 he succeeded his brother as Earl of Donoughmore, &c. Died, 1832.

Hutchinson, Lucy. [See *Hutchinson*, Colonal.]

Hutchinson, Thomas, Lord Chief Justice, and afterwards Lieutenant-governor, of the colony of Massachusetts, was born at Boston, in 1711. He was greatly respected in his province for his able and irreproachable conduct on the bench; but having covertly taken part with Great Britain against the American colonies, and given the English ministers advice relative to the enforcement of the duty on tea, it was found necessary to remove him and make General Gage his successor. He accordingly came to England, lived in a retired manner at Brompton, and died there in 1780. Governor Hutchinson was author of a 'History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay,' &c.

Hutten, Ulrich von, Knight, poet, and theologian, and one of the boldest promoters of the Great Reformation. He was born of a noble family at the castle of Steckelberg, in Franconia, in 1488. After spending five years at the Monastic School of Fulda, he ran away, persuaded that he could better serve God and man than by being a monk. He travelled over Europe, served in the Austrian army, and made himself widely known as the avenger of the shameful murder of his cousin, John Hutten, by

HUTTON

the Duke of Württemberg. He was head of the league of statesmen, preachers, and scholars, formed to oppose the 'Obscurantists,' or monkish persecutors of the great Hebraist Reuchlin, and had the chief hand in the powerful satire entitled 'Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum.' In 1517 he was knighted by the Emperor Maximilian, who also gave him the laurel crown, and the title of Imperial Poet and Orator. The same year he published the celebrated work of Laurentius Valla on the so-called Donation of Constantine, and dedicated it to the Pope. He soon after dealt another severe blow at the papacy by his 'Trias Romana.' To escape the storm raised against him by this book, he retired to one of the castles of his friend Franz von Sickingen; from which, like Luther from the Wartburg, he sent forth frequent letters, orations, and poems. He wrote to Luther, but could not attend the Diet of Worms. After the death of Sickingen, Hutten went to Switzerland, and after visiting Basel, Mulhausen, and Zurich, and meeting Zwingli at the latter, he spent his last days in the little island of Uffnau, in the lake of Zurich. Courage and hope did not fail him; and in the autumn of 1523 he died. No monument has been raised to him, and his burial-place now belongs to the monks of Einsiedeln. Hutten's Life has been written by several eminent German authors, and his works form five volumes octavo.

Hutton, Charles, LL.D., an eminent mathematician, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1737. Having made great progress in his mathematical studies, and distinguished himself by the production of a small work on the principles of bridges, he was appointed professor at the Royal Military College, Woolwich, elected F.R.S., and received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh. He produced, in 1796, his 'Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary,' 2 vols. 4to.; and in 1798 he gave to the world the first edition of his 'Course of Mathematics.' He was afterwards engaged with Dr. Pearson and Dr. Shaw in an abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, published in 18 vols.; for his labours in which work, it is said, he received £6,000. He retired from his appointment at Woolwich in 1807, with a pension of £500; and died in 1823.

Hutton, James, a celebrated geologist and natural philosopher, was born at Edinburgh, in 1726. After finishing his education at the university, he was apprenticed to a writer to the signet, but quitted the legal profession for that of medicine, as the nearest allied to chemistry, which was his favourite study. He in consequence went to the universities of Paris and Leyden, at the latter of which he took his degree in 1749; but on his return, being desirous of making himself conversant with agriculture, he settled upon a farm of his own in Berwickshire. In 1768 he went to Edinburgh, and from that time devoted himself entirely to scientific pursuits, publishing numerous works, and investigating various

Hutton, James, an English geologist, was born at Warriston, Scotland, in 1763. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and spent some time in France, where he became acquainted with Laplace, and other distinguished mathematicians. He returned to Scotland in 1788, and was appointed professor of natural philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. He was also appointed secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1793. He died in 1826.

Hutton, William, an English writer, was born in 1732. He was educated at the University of Cambridge, and spent some time in France. He was appointed secretary of the Royal Society of London in 1788. He died in 1801.

Huxham, John, a physician of considerable celebrity in the west of England, was born at Haverhill, in Devonshire. He took his doctor's degree at Leyden, where he studied under Boerhaave, and, on his return to England, settled at Plymouth, where he continued for thirty years to practice with success. He was a great anatomist, and particularly attached to the dissection of the human body, at an advanced age, either with, or without, life. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, in whose Transactions are many of his papers. He also published various medical works, and his well-known "Structure of bark" still holds its place in the pharmacopoeia. Died, 1768.

Huygens, Christian, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, was born at the Hague in 1629. He was the son of Constantine Huygens, lord of Zuylen, a nobleman of great scientific abilities, who initiated his son in the principles of general science and classical learning, and sent him to the university of Leyden. He soon distinguished himself by the publication of several learned works, both astronomical and mathematical: he also invented the pendulum, improved the air-pump, ascertained the laws of collision of elastic

bodies, and discovered, one of the seven satellites of Saturn, which he gave the name of "Iphigenia" to. He died in 1690.

Hygeum, Jan van, a celebrated Dutch painter, was born in 1622, at Amsterdam, where he studied under van Hovum. He was a respectable artist, and was the most distinguished of his age in the painting of modern times, and his pictures exhibit enormous figures. He died in 1701. He has two brothers, **Samuel** and **Jacob**, the former painted battles, and the latter portraits. The latter comes to be mentioned with great exactness, and died in 1704.

Hyde, Edmund, [Cromwell, Earl of]

Hyde, Laurence, [Cromwell, Earl of]

Hyde, Thomas, an English divine and orientalist, was born in 1630, at Bishops' Cleeve, in Shropshire, and studied at King's College, Cambridge. Before he was 18 he became a writer in preparing his great Polyglott Bible. In 1658 he went to Oxford, and became successively Hyde's reader, all keeper of the Bodleian Library. He was next promoted to a prebend in Salisbury cathedral, and afterwards appointed Regius Professor of Hebrew and canon of Christchurch, Oxford. In 1701 his "Veterum Persarum et Macedonum Historiam" is his most important work.

Hyder Ali, or **Hyder Ally Khan**, a celebrated Indian prince who, during the latter part of the 18th century, was a mortal enemy to the English in Hindostan, was the son of a petty chief in Mysore. He introduced the European discipline among his troops, became general-in-chief of the forces of Mysore, who then reigned at Seringapatam as a vassal of the Great Mogul; and having quarrelled with the grand vizier, got him into his power, and eventually assumed the sovereignty himself. He made important conquests from the Mahrattas, twice invaded the East India Company's territories, and at one time caused the greatest apprehension for the safety of the British power in the East. After a war of six years with the English, a treaty was concluded in 1769, the terms of which were favourable to Hyder Ali. He continued at war with the Mahrattas, and after many disagreements with the English, peace was broken in 1780, and the war renewed with vigour; but the success of this great commander was soon interrupted by his death, and the military operations were left to his son, Tippoo Sahib. Hyder Ali died in 1782.

Hypatia was the daughter of Theon, a celebrated mathematician, head of the Platonic school of Alexandria, in the 4th century. She

HYPERIDES

early exhibited proofs of extraordinary genius; and being educated by her father, she became a teacher in the school in which Hierocles and other celebrated philosophers had presided. Her beauty and graceful address, united with erudition and sound judgment, procured her the admiration of all hearers; and her house became the resort of all the learned in Alexandria, among whom was Orestes the governor. This roused the jealousy of Cyril, the patriarch of Alexandria; his monkish partisans conspired against Hypatia's life, and a furious band of assassins seized her as she was returning home from the schools, dragged her through the streets, murdered her in the most barbarous manner, and threw her mangled limbs into the flames, A.D. 415.

Hyperides, an Athenian orator, was a disciple of Plato and Isocrates, and the contemporary of Demosthenes, against whom he brought that accusation of bribery which procured his banishment. They were afterwards reconciled, and met their tragic fate about

IBRAHIM

the same time, Hyperides being seized in the temple of Demeter, at Hermione, and delivered up to Antipater, who put him to death, B.C. 322.

Hyrcanus, Joannes, high priest and prince of the Jews, was son of Simon Macca-bæus, on whose assassination he succeeded him as supreme ruler, B.C. 135. Jerusalem was soon after besieged by Antiochus Sidetes, King of Syria, with whom Hyrcanus was compelled to make a burdensome peace. In 131 he accompanied Antiochus in his expedition against the Parthians, and from a victory over the Hyrcanian tribe he acquired the surname Hyrcanus. Antiochus being killed during this war, Hyrcanus threw off the yoke of Syria; conquered Idumea, besieged and destroyed Samaria, and made an alliance with Rome. The last years of his reign were troubled by the dissensions of the Pharisees and Sadducees. Died, B.C. 106, and was succeeded by his son Aristobulus, who took the title of King.

Hywel Dda. [Howell the Good.]

I

Ibarra, Joachim, a celebrated Spanish printer, was born at Saragossa, in 1726; exercised his art in Madrid, where he was King's printer; and died there in 1785. He raised the art of typography to an excellence before unequalled in Spain; and from his press issued magnificent editions of the Bible, the Mozarabic Missal, &c.

Ibas, a bishop of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, in the 5th century, who is noted in ecclesiastical history on account of the opposite decisions of different councils as to the orthodoxy of his opinions. He was deposed and reinstated, condemned and acquitted, several times, on the charge of favouring the heresy of Nestorius.

Ibrahim Effendi, a native of Poland, who was raised to the dignity of first printer to the Sublime Porte. He established the first printing press in Turkey about 1726, the Count de Bonneval furnishing him with the type. The first work which he produced was a Turko-Arabic Dictionary: he afterwards published the 'Account of an Expedition against the Afghans,' a 'Turkish Grammar,' and a 'History of Turkey.' Died, 1744.

Ibrahim Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, stepson and successor of Mehemet Ali, was born at the village of Cavella, in Albania, 1789. Inured from infancy to the toils and turmoils of a camp, he at an early age displayed the adventurous spirit, courage, and resolution, which distinguished his subsequent career. In 1819 he became generalissimo of the Egyptian army; and, charged with the task of remodelling and disciplining it after the French fashion, he proceeded vigorously to work; and in the course of

a few campaigns completely defeated the Wahha-bees in Arabia, who from 1818 to 1824 had resisted all the efforts of the Egyptian forces to subdue them. During the long struggle for Greek independence, Ibrahim was conspicuous as leader of the Turks. His army overran the whole of the Morea, and committed terrible devastations and cruelties; but the battle of Navarino, Oct. 20, 1827, when the combined British, Russian, and French fleets, under the command of Admiral Codrington, destroyed the Turko-Egyptian fleet, sent him back to Egypt, shorn of his conquests, and paved the way for the independence of Greece. In 1831 he marched to the conquest of Syria; and having completely routed the Sultan's troops at Konieh in 1832, he was only restrained from marching to Constantinople by the intervention of Russia; but his subjugation of Syria was complete, and a few abortive attempts made by the population to throw off the Egyptian yoke only ended in riveting their chains more firmly than before. In 1839, the Sultan, Mahmoud II., having made another effort for the recovery of Syria, was completely overthrown by Ibrahim at Nezib. But the European powers now interfered. An English fleet, under the command of Admirals Stopford and Napier, bore down upon Syria, and having reduced Acre, forced Ibrahim to conclude a treaty, by which Syria was once more given up to the Sultan. In 1846, Ibrahim visited England and France. On September 1, 1848, he was nominated viceroy of Egypt, in the room of Mehemet Ali, whom increasing years unfitted for the cares of government; but a severe attack of bronchitis, acting on a constitution

debilitated by excesses, cut him off after a reign of two months and ten days. Died, November 9, 1848.

Ibycus, a Greek lyric poet, was a native of Rhegium, and flourished about 540 B.C.

Ictinus, an Athenian architect, who lived in the 5th century B.C., and was employed by Pericles in the erection of the Parthenon. He also built the temple of Apollo Epicurius in Arcadia.

Iffland, August, a celebrated German actor and dramatic writer, was born at Hanover, in 1759. In 1796 he was invited to Berlin, to take the direction of the theatre there, and, in 1811, was appointed general director of all the royal plays. His works comprise 47 plays, memoirs, and reflections upon the theory of his art. He was termed the Molière of Germany; and Madame de Staël said of him, that there was not an accent or a gesture for which Iffland could not account as a philosopher and an artist. He died, at Berlin, in 1814.

Ignatius, St., surnamed **Theophorus**, an eminent father of the church and a martyr, was a native of Syria, became a disciple of St. John the Evangelist, and was bishop of Antioch from A.D. 90—115. He was there when Trajan entered the city after the earthquake. A persecution of the Christians followed, and Ignatius, after a long conference with the Emperor, in 115, was sent to Rome, where he was sentenced to be exposed to wild beasts in the amphitheatre. Seven of his epistles remain, and were published by Ussher, at Oxford, in 1645. The Syriac version of three of these epistles was discovered about 1841, and was published in England by Dr. Cureton, in 1845. A warm controversy as to their genuineness immediately began, some of the greatest scholars in Europe taking part in it, and the question is perhaps still open.

Ignatius, St., Patriarch of Constantinople, was son of the Emperor Michael Curopalates, and was born about 799. At the age of 14 he became a monk, and was afterwards ordained priest. In 846, on the death of Methodius, he was chosen to the dignity of Patriarch. In consequence of his rebuke and excommunication of Bardas, brother of the Empress Theodora, he was, in 857, deprived and exiled, Photius being appointed in his stead. On the accession of the Emperor Basilius the Macedonian, in 866, Ignatius was restored to his office, and Photius was banished. At the council of Constantinople held soon after, Photius and his adherents were excommunicated. Ignatius died, 878.

Ignatius, Father. [Spencer, Hon. and Rev. George.]

Ignatius Loyola. [Loyola.]

Ihre, Johann, a learned Swede, was born at Lund, in 1707. His grandfather was archbishop of Upsal, and there Johann received his education; after which he travelled in various parts of Europe, and on his return became a member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1748 he was made Professor of Rhetoric

and Politics at Upsal, an office the duties of which he discharged with great ability for forty years. His chief works are 'Glossarium Sueo-Gothicum,' 2 vols. folio, and 'De Runorum Antiquitate, Patria, Origine, et Occasu.' The 'Glossary' was compiled at the expense of the state, and is a grand and unique monument of Swedish philology. Died in 1780.

Imbert, Joseph Gabriel, a French painter, was born at Marseilles in 1654. He studied under Le Brun and Vander Meulen. At the age of 34 he entered into the Carthusian order at Marseilles, and thenceforth painted only for the houses of his order. His masterpiece is a 'Calvary' for the church of the Carthusians in that city. Died 1740.

Imola, Innocenzio da, Italian painter, whose family name was Francucci, was born at Imola, about 1494. He was a pupil of Francia and afterwards of Albertinelli, but his style was chiefly formed after that of Raphael, to whom some of his pictures have been attributed. He lived and worked mostly at Bologna, his chef-d'œuvre being an altar-piece, now in the Academy of Bologna, representing the victory of the Archangel Michael over Satan. He painted several Holy Families and Madonnas, one of the finest of the latter being at Faenza. He was living in 1549.

Ina, King of the West Saxons, a valiant prince and an able legislator, succeeded Ceaddwalla, in 688. Having obtained advantages over the people of Kent in 694, he wrested Somersetshire and other parts of the west of England from the Britons. He afterwards made war upon the Mercians; but the latter part of his reign was spent in works of peace, and having resigned his crown in 728, he went to Rome, founded an Anglo-Saxon colony or school, and died there the same year. Ina's school at Rome was further endowed with the Romescot, by Offa of Mercia, about 794, and disappears from history in the 10th century. The laws of Ina served as the foundation of those of Alfred, and some of them are still extant.

Inchbald, Elizabeth, novelist and dramatic writer, was born at Stanningfield, near Bury, Suffolk, in 1756. Having lost her father at the age of 16, she went to London with the view of obtaining an engagement for the stage, married Mr. Inchbald, an actor of some celebrity, and accompanied him on several provincial tours. He died in 1779, and she obtained an engagement at Covent Garden in 1780, where she continued eight years. After her retirement, in 1789, she depended upon her literary labours. She wrote nineteen dramas, besides two novels, 'The Simple Story,' and 'Nature and Art.' She also edited 'The British Theatre,' in 25 vols.; and a similar collection of popular farces, in 7 vols. She died in 1821, having passed a life attended with many difficulties and temptations with unsullied reputation. Her 'Life and Correspondence' was published by Boaden, in 2 vols. 8vo., in 1833.

Incledon, Benjamin Charles, a celebrated English singer, was born at St. Keveran,

in Cornwall, in 1764, where his father practised as a surgeon. When eight years old, he was article to Jackson of Exeter, under whose tuition he remained as a chorister in Exeter cathedral until he was 15. He abruptly quitted his situation in 1779, served in the navy five years, and then tried his fortune on the stage. He made his debut at Covent Garden Theatre, in 1790, with great success, as *Dermot*, in 'The Poor Soldier,' and rose at once into popularity, which attended him till he quitted the stage. His voice combined great power, sweetness, and flexibility, both in the natural tones and in the *false* set, and his intonation was singularly correct. Died, 1826.

Inez de Castro, celebrated for her beauty and her tragic end, was a Portuguese lady of noble family, who became one of the attendants on the Princess Constance, wife of the Infante Don Pedro, son of Alfonso IV. Pedro conceived a violent passion for her, and on the death of Constance, in 1345, he secretly married her. She bore him several children, but in 1355 Alfonso had her assassinated. When Pedro came to the throne two years later, he took savage vengeance on her murderers, had her body disinterred and arrayed in royal robes, and compelled the nobles to salute her as queen. Her children were declared capable of succeeding to the crown. The story of Inez de Castro is the theme of a French tragedy, and Mrs. Hemans' spirited version of it is well known.

Ingeburga, Queen of France, was a Danish princess, sister of Canute VI. She was married to Philip Augustus, king of France, in August, 1193, but he immediately conceived a great aversion to her, and in November following had the marriage set aside on the pretext of affinity. She appealed to the Pope, and retired to a convent at Cisoien, where she lived piously, and was often in want. In 1195 the Pope authorized a divorce, but in the following year set it aside, and ordered the king to receive her as his wife again. Philip treated the command with contempt, and in June, 1196, married Agnes of Méranie. This marriage the Pope declared null, and his successor, Innocent III., in 1200, laid an interdict on the kingdom of France, when Philip at last recalled Ingeburga; she was, however, again sent away, and only received back by the king in 1213. She died childless, in 1236, having survived Philip thirteen years.

Ingenhousz, Johann, an eminent physician and chemist, was born at Breda, in 1730. He came early to England, and having learnt the Suttonian method of inoculation, went to Vienna, in order to inoculate the daughter of the Emperor; for which he was made Imperial physician, and obtained a pension. He was the author of several treatises on subjects of natural history, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and died in 1799.

Inghirami, Francesco, Italian archaeologist and historian, was born of an ancient and honourable family at Volterra, in Tuscany, in 1772. He received a liberal education, and

early gained distinction as a writer on the antiquities of his native country and on art, and he obtained the post of librarian at the Laurentian Library, Florence. His greatest work is the 'Etruscan Monuments,' which was published in six volumes 4to., between 1821 and 1826. He published also the 'Homeric Gallery,' 'History of Tuscany,' in 16 vols.; a work of ancient Vase-Paintings, in 4 vols. 4to.; &c. Died, 1846.

Inglis, Henry David, whose earliest works were published under the assumed name of Derwent Conway, was a native of Scotland, and born in 1796. An ardent desire to visit foreign countries, and a not less ardent love of literature, made him at once a traveller and a writer. His first work was entitled 'The Tales of Ardennes,' and was followed by 'Solitary Walks through many Lands,' after which appeared his 'Travels in Norway and Sweden,' 'Spain in 1830,' 'The New Gil Blas,' &c. After his return from Spain, he made a tour through Ireland, the result of which was a work entitled 'Ireland in 1834.' His constitution at length sank under his literary exertions; he was seized with disease of the brain, and died in 1835.

Inglis, Sir James, was descended from an ancient family in Fifeshire, where he was born in the reign of James IV. He joined the French faction against the English, and in some skirmishes preceding the battle of Pinkie so distinguished himself that he was knighted on the field. In 1548 he published at St. Andrew's his noted 'Complaint of Scotland.' He died at Culross, in 1554.

Inglis, Sir John, British major-general, the heroic defender of the Residency of Lucknow, was son of Dr. John Inglis, bishop of Nova Scotia, and was born in that colony on the 15th November, 1814. He entered the army at the age of nineteen, as ensign in the 32nd Foot, the regiment in which he served till his death. He served in Canada in 1837, whence he was sent to India, and took part with distinction in the campaign of 1849 in the Punjab. He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Gujerat, and having risen through every grade, became Colonel of his regiment in June, 1855. On the outbreak of the mutiny in the spring of 1857, he was called to take part with Sir Henry Lawrence in the defence of the Residency of Lucknow, then threatened by swarming thousands of ferocious rebels. On the death of Sir Henry, soon followed by that of Major Banks, the officiating chief commissioner, the command of the devoted garrison and the whole conduct of the defence devolved on Brigadier Inglis. Through the most terrible dangers, sufferings, and privations, closely invested and exposed to incessant fire of cannon and musketry, no place in the works safe, he held out, and after 87 days the relief of the city was effected by Sir Henry Havelock and Sir James Outram. Brigadier Inglis was promoted for this splendid achieve-

ment to be major-general, and named K.C.B., and his countrymen gave him on his return home a most enthusiastic welcome. His young wife, daughter of Lord Chelmsford, shared bravely with him his arduous task and his appalling peril. He was so seriously shaken in health, that, soon after he was appointed commander of the forces in the Ionian Isles, he had to visit the baths at Hombourg, and there he died, 27th September, 1862. 'Through life,' says the *United Service Magazine*, 'he was remarkable for amiability of disposition, and whilst his military services justly classed him as the bravest of the brave, he was equally entitled to admiration for his unassuming demeanour, his friendly warmth of heart, and his sincere desire to benefit by all means in his power every one with whom he came in contact.'

Inglis, Sir Robert Harry, Bart., was born in 1786, was educated at Winchester, and at Christchurch, Oxford, and in 1820 entered parliament as member for Dundalk, which he represented till 1826. In that year he was returned for Ripon, and continued its representative till 1828, when Sir Robert Peel, having changed his opinions on Catholic Emancipation, accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, in order to give his constituents of the university of Oxford an opportunity of expressing their opinion upon his conduct. On that occasion the conservatives of the university returned Sir Robert Inglis by a large majority. Throughout life, a staunch upholder of 'things as they are' in Church and State, he was still the model of an English gentleman, who, if sometimes prejudiced, never was carried by his prejudices into ill-feeling or personal rancour. He opposed Catholic Emancipation, the Reform Bill, Jewish Emancipation, the Ecclesiastical Commission of 1836, and the abolition of the Corn Laws in 1846. In 1853, finding his health impaired, he retired from parliament, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council. He was an elegant scholar, both in classic and English literature, and in every private relation an upright, charitable, and benevolent man. Died, May 5, 1855.

Ingoldsby, Thomas. [Sarham, R. H.]

Ingres, Jean Dominique Auguste, one of the most distinguished French painters of his age, was born at Montauban in 1781. His father intended to bring him up as a musician, but his own strong bent to the painter's art, first stimulated, it is said, by a copy of one of Raphael's works in the Museum of Toulouse, decided his course. After receiving instruction from the landscape painter Briant, he became a pupil of David at Paris, and studied with him four years. In 1799 he won the second, and in 1802 the first, prize of the Academy. He went to Rome about 1804, and, in consequence of the unfavourable reception of some of his works in Paris, resolved not to return. In 1813 he married; and after the evacuation of Rome by the French he was reduced to great straits, and depended for a

time on the sale of his pencil sketches. He was at the same time engaged in the production of some of his best works. He spent some time subsequently at Florence, was engaged in 1827 in painting his 'Apotheosis of Homer' in the Louvre, and six years later succeeded Horace Vernet as Director of the French Academy at Rome. He settled at Paris about 1842, and there spent the rest of his life. Ingres was the most eminent painter, in his day, of the French classical school; but while retaining a profound veneration for the great artistic qualities of his master, David, he modified his teaching, and worked in an independent spirit, ascending, as David did not, to the Greek sources. He produced a large number of important works, and the principal of these were exhibited in a separate *salon* at the Great Exhibition of 1855; on which occasion he received, like his rival, Eugène Delacroix, one of the grand medals of honour from the International jury. Among the most celebrated works of Ingres are—'Pius VII. officiating in a Chapel at Rome,' 'Virgil reading the *Æneid* to Augustus and Octavia,' 'Francesca da Rimini,' 'Death of Leonardo da Vinci,' 'Vow of Louis XIII.,' 'Birth of Venus Anadyomene,' 'Joan of Arc at the Coronation of Charles VII.,' 'Apotheosis of Napoleon I.' in the Hôtel de Ville, and the 'Naiade,' better known as 'La Source.' He also painted the portraits of Napoleon as First Consul and Emperor, and of many royal and noble persons. Ingres was named successively knight, commander, and grand officer of the Legion of Honour; was admitted to the Institute in 1825, and long held the Professorship of Painting in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, of which he was the most powerful support. In 1862 he was created a Senator and named a member of the Imperial Council of Public Instruction. The latest work of this distinguished painter is a superb drawing, a new 'Apotheosis of Homer,' executed in 1866; for a description of which see M. Vinet's article in the 'Fine Arts Quarterly Review,' January 1867. M. Ingres died at Paris, on the same day with M. Victor Cousin, January 14, 1867.

Ingulphus, abbot or pretended abbot of Croyland, whose name is attached to a work once highly valued, professing to be a history of the abbey of Croyland from A.D. 626–1089, but which is now believed to be a monkish fabrication of a much later age. The story of Ingulphus, according to the statements contained in the history, is as follows. He was born in London, about 1030. William, duke of Normandy, while a visitor at the court of Edward the Confessor, made Ingulphus, then of the age of twenty-one, his secretary. He afterwards went on pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and, upon his return, entered into the order of the Benedictines, at the abbey of Fontenelle, in Normandy, of which he became prior. On the acquirement of the crown of England by William, Ingulphus was created abbot of the rich monastery of Croyland, which he was enabled to rebuild; and, by the favour

INNOCENT

of the king and Archbishop Lanfranc, he obtained for it many privileges. Died, 1109.

Innocent. There have been thirteen Popes of this name, of whom the following may be noticed here:—

Innocent I., St., was a native of Albano, and succeeded Anastasius I. as bishop of Rome, in 402. He supported St. Chrysostom, and renounced communion with the Eastern churches on account of their treatment of that eminent man. In 409, he endeavoured to obtain terms of peace with Alaric, but was unsuccessful, and during the following year Rome was taken and pillaged. Died, 417.

Innocent II., Pope, a Roman of noble birth, elected, in 1130, by a party of the cardinals, whilst others chose Peter of Leon, who took the name of Anacletus. The party of the latter being the strongest at Rome, Innocent retired to France, where he remained two years. This contest for the papal chair continued until the death of Anacletus, in 1138, although the sovereigns of England, France, and Germany espoused the cause of Innocent. In 1139, Innocent was taken prisoner by Roger, king of Sicily, who had been the chief supporter of the rival Pope. He was released on recognizing Roger's title as king of Sicily. The same year, Arnold of Brescia began preaching at Rome, and was banished. Died, 1143.

Innocent III., one of the most eminent of the Popes, was descended from the Counts of Segni, and born at Anagni, in 1161. He succeeded Celestine III. in 1198; and being endowed by nature with all the talents of a ruler, possessed of great erudition, and favoured by circumstances, he was better qualified than any of his predecessors to extend the papal power. His first care was to recover and secure such portions of the domains of the Holy See as were in the hands of usurpers. He applied himself earnestly to the improvement of the administration of justice in his estates, and with his high notions, derived from Hildebrand, of papal supremacy, he expected that all great questions, civil as well as ecclesiastical, should be decided by himself. He sought to unite the Christian princes in a crusade for the recovery of Palestine, and shortly afterwards he began a cruel persecution of the Albigenes. He had put France under an interdict, because Philip Augustus divorced his queen, Ingeburga; and when John, King of England, refused to confirm the election of Stephen Langton as Archbishop of Canterbury, Innocent laid the kingdom under an interdict, and, in 1212, formally deposed John, and instigated the king of France to attack England. John was finally obliged to submit, resigned his territories to Rome, and received them, as a papal fief, from Innocent, from whom he was unable to obtain absolution until he had paid large sums of money. In 1210 the Pope excommunicated the Emperor Otto IV., who owed to him his elevation. Innocent abolished the Roman senate and consulate, and thus made himself absolute in his estates, which now ex-

tended from the Adriatic to the Mediterranean. Almost all Christendom was now subject to the Pope; two crusades were undertaken at his order, and his influence extended even to Constantinople. Yet it must be admitted that he enforced purity of morals in the clergy, and was himself irreproachable in private life. In 1215 he convoked the fourth general council of the Lateran, consisting of more than 1,300 archbishops, bishops, prelates, and ambassadors of European princes, by which transubstantiation and auricular confession were established as dogmas; and it was at this famous council that the orders of St. Dominic and St. Francis were confirmed. Died, 1216.

Innocent IV., Pope (*Sinibaldi de' Fieschi*), was of a noble Genoese family, became Professor of Law at Bologna, cardinal of St. Lorenzo, and Chancellor of the Roman church. He was chosen to succeed Gregory IX. in 1243. Before his election he was the friend of the Emperor Frederick II., but he zealously took up and inexorably maintained the grand quarrel between Guelf and Ghibelline. Soon after his election he levied enormous contributions on all the states of Europe, and in England he seized on many vacant benefices, so that both the King, Henry III., and the parliament remonstrated, and his agent had to flee the country. He persisted, however, and got what he demanded. At the close of the year 1244 Innocent took up his abode at Lyons, where he lived six years and a half. At a general council held there in 1245, he excommunicated and deposed the Emperor, and in the following year published a crusade against him, in spite of the friendly mediation of Louis IX. of France. After the death of Frederick in 1250, he preached a crusade against Conrad, Frederick's son and his successor as King of Sicily. Conrad dying two years later, his brother Manfred, guardian to the young Conradino, submitted to the Pope. The quarrel, however, broke out again, and a defeat of the papal army by Manfred hastened the end of Innocent. He died at Naples in December, 1254. This Pope is said to have first conferred on the cardinals the distinction of the red hat.

Innocent XI., Pope (*Benedetto Odescalchi*), born in 1611, was the son of a banker at Como, in the Milanese. In his youth he served as a soldier in Germany and Poland, quitted the camp to take orders, and rose through the intermediate dignities to the pontificate in 1676, on the death of Clement X. He was eminent for his probity and austerity, declaring himself against nepotism, restraining luxury and excess, and even prohibiting women from learning music. He also resolved to put an end to the mischiefs which had grown out of a prescriptive claim of the foreign ambassadors at Rome to a right of asylum. This led to a long quarrel with France, as Innocent would not yield to menaces, or make any exception to his rule not to receive an ambassador who would not renounce such claim. This dispute with France was highly favourable to the English revolution,

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The State of Michigan, County of _____, ss. I, _____, Clerk of the Court of the County of _____, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of the same as the same appears from the records of the Court of the County of _____, Michigan.

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Irene. [See *Montferrat, William V. Marquis of.*]

Irton, Henry, a soldier and statesman of the Commonwealth, was born at Attenton, in Nottinghamshire, in 1610; studied at Trinity College, Oxford, and the Middle Temple, and, on the breaking out of the civil war, joined the parliamentarians, the left wing of whose army he commanded at the battle of Naseby. Having married Bridget, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, he soon obtained preferments; was a member of the court which sat in judgment upon the King, and was appointed to succeed Cromwell as commander-in-chief in Ireland, where he died in 1651. His body was brought to England, and buried in Westminster Abbey till the Restoration, when it was taken up, suspended at the gallows, and then thrown into a pit with those of Cromwell and Bradshaw. The portrait of Irton, painted by Walker, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Iron Mask. [*Masque de Fer.*]

Irving, Edward, the celebrated preacher, was born at Annan, in Scotland, August 4, 1792. He was the son of Gavin Irving, a respectable tanner, and received the rudiments of his education at a dame-school kept by 'Peggy Paine,' a relative of the celebrated Tom Paine. He was next sent to the Annan Academy, then conducted by Adam Hope, who had afterwards Thomas Carlyle among his pupils. Even at this early period there appear to have been some slight foreshadowings of the earnestness and stateliness of character and manner which afterwards distinguished him. At 13 he was sent, with his elder brother John, to Edinburgh University, and at 17 he took his degree. On the recommendation of Sir John Leslie, then Professor of Mathematics, and of Professor Christison, he obtained, in 1810, the appointment of master to a new school established at Haddington; continuing, however, for several years his college studies in divinity. After two years he was promoted to a similar mastership in Kirkcaldy, where he remained seven years, and where the term 'Irvingites' was playfully used as the designation of his pupils. Among these was Isabella Martin, the eldest daughter of the parish minister, and subsequently the wife of Irving. Carlyle was at the same period master of another school in Kirkcaldy, and became the warm friend of Irving. In 1815 Irving was licensed as a preacher, and began his new career with a sermon in his native village, retaining three years longer his post of schoolmaster; but the task had become irksome, and aspirations towards something higher made him restless. In 1818 he gave up the school and removed to Edinburgh; prosecuted his studies, burnt all his sermons, and began to write others, addressed to himself. In August, 1819, he preached before Dr. Andrew Thomson and Dr. Chalmers, and almost immediately accepted an invitation to become assistant to the latter, at St. John's Church, Glasgow. The parish was at that time in a disturbed and distressful

condition, and Chalmers was stoutly striving to work out his plans of social amelioration. Irving, a stranger to social and political theories, zealously and loyally did his part, and with singular success won his way to the hearts of the suffering poor. But the inevitable subordination and restraint of his position gradually grew intolerable, and it was with exultation that he accepted an invitation to the Caledonian Chapel, in Hatton Garden, London, where he began to preach in July, 1822. His preaching soon excited great interest, and attracted the attention of classes not usually drawn to obscure chapels. Wilkie, Mackintosh, and Lawrence were among the eminent men early seen listening to the new preacher, and the congregation rapidly became too large for the chapel. In the summer of 1823 appeared the noble 'Orations,' and the 'Argument for Judgment to Come,' which passed through three editions in a few months. In September of that year he visited Scotland, and was married at Kirkcaldy on the 13th October. By Basil Montagu, one of his earliest London friends, Irving was introduced to Coleridge, his intercourse with whom lasted for years. He had the courage to dedicate to Coleridge his extraordinary sermon, preached for the London Missionary Society, in May, 1824, the publication of which called forth an 'Expostulatory Letter' from the secretary of the society. It was about this period that Irving's attention was especially drawn to the study of Prophecy, by his introduction to Mr. Frere, to whom he soon after dedicated his 'Babylon and Infidelity Foredoomed.' He had also become acquainted with Henry Drummond, and through him was engaged to preach for the Continental Society. In October, 1825, an overpowering sorrow fell on him in the death of his firstborn child, Edward; but his labours were incessant, his house and heart were open, and his hospitality unbounded. He began to study Spanish, and undertook to translate a Spanish work on the 'Coming of the Messiah,' which contributed powerfully to the formation of his views on that subject. The same year (1826) he was present at the first lengthened conference on the Second Advent, held at Albury, the residence of Henry Drummond. Early in 1827, the new church, erected for him in Regent Square, was opened, and an important change in his position took place—fashion and the crowd ceasing to press round him. A year later, he published his 'Lectures on Baptism,' and his 'Sermons on the Trinity;' the latter giving rise to the first whisper of 'heresy' against their author. A missionary tour in Scotland occupied him for several weeks in the summer of 1828, during which he became acquainted with John Campbell, of Ross, afterwards a noted man in the church of Scotland. Soon after his return appeared his 'Last Days;' and, in the spring of 1829, the first number of a quarterly journal of prophecy, entitled 'The Morning Watch,' of which Irving was the inspiring spirit. He made a second

preaching tour in Scotland that year, attended the Albany Conference, and published a work on 'Church and State,' in which he vehemently opposed the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts and Catholic Emancipation. At this time he had for assistant in his pastoral duties Mr. A. J. Scott, subsequently the distinguished Principal of Owens College, Manchester. Meanwhile the final conflict was thickening around him, and the first steps of ecclesiastical prosecution were taken against his friends—Maclean, in Ayrshire, and Scott, then settled at Woolwich. A new element of excitement was added in the 'speaking with tongues,' first exhibited in the case of Mary Campbell, a saintly peasant girl, then apparently in a dying state; of the supernatural character of which Irving had no doubt. Condemned by the London Presbytery, he denied its authority; allowed the 'prophets' to speak in his church, thus giving occasion to scenes of great agitation and to public scandal; and at length, in April, 1831, was tried before the London Presbytery on the charges made by the trustees of his church, condemned, and expelled from his office. He preached for a time in a room in Gray's Inn Road, which was also a place of meeting for Robert Owen and his followers; and frequently out of doors. He afterwards lived in Newman Street, and preached in the large picture gallery once occupied by West, and there a new system gradually shaped itself, Irving assenting rather than directing, and the service and ceremonial became such as are now preserved in the so-called 'Catholic and Apostolic Church.' Irving had by this time lost the sympathy of many of his warmest personal friends, and early in 1833 he was cited before the Presbytery of Annan, to answer the charge of heresy, particularly of holding the doctrine of the sinfulness of the human nature of Christ. He made an earnest and indignant defence, and was pronounced no longer a minister or member of the Church of Scotland. After preaching in the villages of Annandale, he took leave of his native hills and his kinsfolk and returned to his duties in London. In June, the last number of the 'Morning Watch' appeared, and from that time Irving ceased to write. He was no longer his own master, but the submissive servant of the new Church which had constituted itself. His health failing, he visited Shropshire and Wales, was joined by his wife at Liverpool, and with her went to Glasgow. There, on Sunday evening, December 7, 1834, he died. His remains were interred in the crypt of the cathedral. His friend Carlyle, in a paper published in 'Fraser's Magazine,' took eloquent and pathetic leave of the true, brave, and brotherly man. Fresh interest has been excited respecting this remarkable man by the publication of a genial and intelligent account of his life, by Mrs. Oliphant, of which a fourth edition has appeared (1865). His works are also republished by his nephew, the Rev. G. Carlyle, M.A., and have received warm praise from contemporary critics, who have borne

witness to their wealth in truth, beauty, and genuine eloquence.

Irving, Washington, the distinguished American novelist and historical writer, was the son of a merchant of New York, and was born in that city April 3, 1783. He was educated for the law, but very shortly abandoned the profession and joined his brothers, who were merchants in Liverpool and New York. On the failure of that house in 1817, he was thrown upon his own resources, and soon exhibited to the world powers which might otherwise have lain dormant or been less strenuously and successfully employed. Before that time he had published his 'History of New York, by Dietrich Knickerbocker,' and 'The Letters of Jonathan Old Style,' but henceforward his genius became more prolific. He lived for some time in England as secretary to the American embassy, and subsequently was accredited as ambassador to Spain, where he remained four years. This residence suggested to him some of the most pleasing of his works, 'The Tales of the Alhambra,' 'The Chronicles of the Conquest of Granada,' 'The Legends of the Conquest of Spain,' together with the more important 'Lives and Voyages of Columbus and his Companions.' As a writer he was remarkable for the extreme purity of his style and the graceful vigour of his narrative, while few writers have so vividly realized the various historical and other associations of the old world. This width of sympathy and impartiality of judgment, together with the beauty of his language, are the special charm of his writings, and have won for him a reputation which will neither be local nor short-lived. The remainder of his life, after his return to America in 1846, was spent in constant labour on his many works. Besides those which have been named, he published, soon after the mercantile failure, his 'Sketch Book,' 'Bracebridge Hall,' and more recently 'Mahomet and his Successors,' with several others. His last work, 'The Life of George Washington,' was completed not long before his death. In early youth he had formed the idea of writing the life of that great man who, when Irving was but five years old, 'had laid his hands upon the child's head and blessed him,'—'a blessing' which he believed 'had attended him through life.' He lived to realize his wish, although the first of five volumes appeared when he was more than seventy years of age. He had begun to write at a time when America had little literature of her own. He had seen a series of writers rise to eminence as historians, poets, and philosophers. He had himself, more than any, contributed to remove the coldness and distrust which had separated Englishmen and Americans; and, after a life of singular happiness, died November 28, 1859. His 'Life and Letters' in 4 vols., and 'Spanish Papers and other Miscellanies,' edited by Pierre M. Irving, have since been published.

Isaacson, Henry, author of a system of chronology, was the son of Richard Isaacson,

ISABELLA

sheriff of London. He wrote a *Life of Bishop Andrews*, whose amanuensis he had been. Born, 1581; died, 1654.

Isabella, Queen of England. [See **Edward II.** and **Mortimer, Roger.**]

Isabella of Castile, Queen of Spain, daughter of John II., was born April 22, 1451, and married, in 1469, Ferdinand V., King of Aragon. After the death of her brother, Henry IV., in December, 1474, she ascended the throne of Castile, to the exclusion of her eldest sister Joanna, who had the rightful claim to the crown. After the kingdoms of Aragon and Castile were united, Ferdinand and Isabella together assumed the title of King and Queen of Spain. With the graces and charms of her sex, Isabella united the courage of a hero and the sagacity of a statesman and legislator: she was always present at the transaction of state affairs, and her name was placed beside that of her husband in public ordinances. Private warfare, which had formerly prevailed to the destruction of public tranquillity, she checked, and introduced a vigorous administration of justice. Died, at Medina del Campo, after a long illness, Nov. 26, 1504. Her remains were laid in the Alhambra till after the death of Ferdinand, and were then deposited by the side of his in the Cathedral of Granada. [For the leading events of her reign, see **Ferdinand V.** of Aragon, **Torquemada**, and **Ximenes.**]

Isabeau, Jean Baptiste, a celebrated French painter, born at Nancy, in 1767. He was a pupil of David, but early devoted himself to the practice of miniature-painting, and in 1805 was appointed first miniature-painter to the Emperor Napoleon I. In 1814 he accompanied the Empress Maria Louisa to Vienna, returning to Paris the following year. He afterwards visited Russia, and was employed by the Emperor Alexander. He painted portraits of most of the European sovereigns, and of many distinguished men. Among his works are several large tablets with numerous small figures: the 'Table des Maréchaux,' 'Revue de Premier Consul dans le Cour des Tuileries,' &c. Died, 1855.

Isseus, an Athenian orator, the pupil of Lysias and Isocrates. He lived in the first half of the 4th century B.C., was wholly unconnected with public affairs, and devoted himself to the task of instructing others. Eleven of his orations are still extant.

Iskanus, Josephus, or **Joseph of Exeter**, was a distinguished writer of Latin poetry, who accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion to Palestine. He was the author of an epic poem, entitled 'Antiocheis,' or the deeds of Richard, which the poet had himself witnessed. This is unfortunately lost; but another, on the Trojan war, is still extant. Died, about 1224.

Iselin, Isaac, a Swiss miscellaneous writer, born at Basel, in 1728, of the grand council of which city he became secretary in 1756. His principal work is entitled 'The History of Mankind.' He took a leading part in the

ITURBIDE

foundation of the Helvetic Society, and carried on an extensive correspondence with the literati of his own and other countries. Died, 1782.

Isenbert of Xaintes, a French architect of the twelfth century, whose skill in building the bridges of Xaintes and Rochelle induced John, King of England, to recommend him to the citizens of London, in 1201, as an engineer, or architect, who might be useful to them in completing the bridge over the Thames then building. The old bridge was commenced under the direction of Peter of Colechurch in 1176, and it was finished in 1209, probably by Isenbert.

Isidore of Miletus, a Greek architect of the 6th century, who, together with Anthemius, was employed by the Emperor Justinian to erect the church of St. Sophia at Constantinople. It is now used as a mosque.

Isidore of Pelusium, St., so called from his retiring to a solitude near that town, was a celebrated disciple of St. Chrysostom, and flourished in the 5th century. He wrote 3000 epistles on theological questions and ecclesiastical discipline.

Isidore of Seville, St., was born at Carthage, of which city his father was governor. Isidore succeeded his brother in the bishopric of Seville in 601, and died in 636. His works are numerous, and among them is a Chronicle, ending at the year 626. The editions of his Missal and Breviary are very scarce.

Isia, José Francisco de, a Spanish Jesuit, was born at Segovia, in 1714; and after the expulsion of his order from Spain, retired to Italy, and died at Bologna, in 1783. His principal work, 'The Life of Friar Gerund,' is a bitter satire upon the absurdity, fanaticism, and ignorance of the monks, and upon the prevailing faults of pulpit eloquence. He possessed much of that humour for which his countryman Cervantes is famed.

Isocrates, one of the greatest orators of Greece, was born at Athens, B.C. 436, and was the son of a musical instrument maker. His principal teachers were Gorgias, Prodicus, and Theramenes. On account of his weak voice and natural timidity, he took but little share in public speaking, but he applied himself with the greatest ardour to instruction in the art of eloquence, and preparing orations for others. He was particularly distinguished for a polished style and a harmonious construction of his sentences; his subjects were the most important points of morals and politics; and it is recorded to his honour that he never, by writing or accusation, injured a single individual. He was warmly attached to the liberties of his country; and such was his grief on hearing of the fatal battle of Chæronea, that he took no food for four days, and literally died of starvation, in the 98th year of his age.

Istria, Duke of. [See **Bessières.**]

Iturbide, Augustin de, Emperor of Mexico, was born at Valladolid, in New Spain, in 1784, and entered the military service at the age of 17. In 1816 he had risen to the com-

IVAN

mand of the northern army, which occupied the provinces of Guanajuato and Valladolid. About this time he was accused of want of fidelity to the royal cause; and, though acquitted, retired for a while from active service. Subsequent events opened a new career for his ambition. He took the command of an army destined to the South, and marched to Acapulco, in the latter part of 1819. There he matured a plan for the emancipation of Mexico from the yoke of Spain, the protection of religion, and the union of the Spaniards and Mexicans. Iturbide continued his march to Queretaro, and was soon joined by Victoria, the most devoted of the friends of liberty. He took possession of the capital in the name of the nation, and established a regency, consisting of members nominated by himself. Finding that the republicans were opposed to his domination, he resolved to seize the crown; and accordingly he was proclaimed Emperor, May 18, 1822. It was decreed that the crown should be hereditary in his family, and at the same time he conferred the title of Prince on his sons, and established an order of knighthood and other accessories of a monarchy. The friends of liberal institutions fled or temporized. Defection became general among the officers of the army, so that Iturbide hastily assembled at Mexico the dispersed members of Congress, and tendered to them his abdication, March 20, 1823. Congress agreed to grant him a large yearly pension, on condition of his leaving the Mexican territory for ever, and residing in Italy. He embarked, May 11, 1823, for Leghorn. But impelled by ambition to attempt the recovery of his lost empire, he left Italy for England, embarked for Mexico, May 11, 1824, and arrived there July 14. During the year that had elapsed, the Mexicans had adopted a republican constitution, and Iturbide had no party nor friends in the nation. The government had been apprized of his leaving Italy, and declared him to be proscribed as a traitor. Iturbide landed at Soto la Marina, accompanied only by Beneski, his secretary, and was almost immediately arrested. His fate was but for a short time delayed; sentence of immediate death was pronounced; and while preparations for executing the sentence were making, Iturbide addressed the assembled people, protesting his innocence of any treasonable purpose, and exhorting them to observe the duties of patriotism, religion, and civil subordination. He was shot July 19, 1824. The two grandsons of Iturbide, one aged 15, the other 3, years, were declared princes of the blood by Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, in 1865, and took rank next after the imperial family. The family subsequently resigned their right to live in Mexico, and their claim to the crown, for a pecuniary compensation.

Ivan III., sovereign of all the Russias, surnamed **The Threatening**, succeeded his father Vassili in 1462, at the age of 23 years. He aspired to liberate Russia from the yoke of the Tatars, who had held it tributary for two

centuries, and after years of warfare he saw his efforts crowned with success, and Ahmed, khan of the Golden Horde, defeated and slain in 1481. In the following year he won a victory over the Poles. His prowess and extended dominion had now made his alliance worth having, and with his power his ambition also grew. He married, as his second wife, Sophia, daughter of the Emperor Constantine Palæologus, hoping to attain to the imperial throne. The khan of Kasan having invaded Russia, Ivan totally defeated him in 1487, and made him and his family prisoners. He afterwards engaged in war with the knights of Livonia, and made a truce for 50 years with them. For the first time Moscow saw under Ivan III. ambassadors arrive from the Pope, the Sultan of Constantinople, the republic of Venice, and the king of Denmark. In the latter years of his reign he erected many fine buildings at Moscow, under the direction of architects and artists invited from other countries. Ivan was violent in temper, cruel, and revengeful; he disinherited his eldest son, and killed his second in a fit of passion; and he introduced the use of the *knout*. Died, after a reign of 43 years, in 1505.

Ivan IV., the Terrible, first Czar of Russia, was the grandson of Ivan III., and succeeded his father Vassili IV. in 1533. He was four years of age, and the regency was intrusted to his mother Helena, and on her death, in 1538, to a selfish and tyrannical triumvirate. At the age of 14 Ivan put them to death, and assumed the sovereignty, using his freedom at first only in insane indulgence of his passions. In 1545 he had himself crowned, and took the title of Czar. He soon after married the Princess Anastasia, whose noble character and influence over him were most beneficial. Ivan was rescued from sloth and sensuality, and applied himself to his high duties; publishing wise laws, reforming military discipline, and laying the foundations of a standing army. His first great purpose was to destroy the Tatar power, which had only been broken; and he conquered, first, Kasan, and then Astracan, and received the submission of almost all the other Tatar chiefs. In 1563 he lost his wife, and his natural ferocity was thenceforth indulged without restraint. He was afterwards at war with Poland, with the Tatars of the Crimea, and with Sweden. Alarmed by the strength of his numerous enemies, he implored the mediation of the Pope, Gregory XIII., who procured a peace for him in 1582, but was disappointed in his hope of uniting Russia with the Roman church. The character of Ivan IV., like that of Peter I., was a compound of heroic and diabolical qualities. A valiant soldier, a wise legislator, a promoter of education, introducer of printing into his states, he was nevertheless unrivalled in cruelty, and the victims of his untamed passions and lawless will were innumerable. From mere suspicion, and in a fit of passion, he killed his eldest son, whom he really loved. Remorse for this crime embittered

IVETAUX

his last days, and he died in 1584. The conquest of Siberia was commenced in this reign.

Ivetaux, Nicolas Vauquelin, Seigneur des, a French poet and man of letters, born in 1569. He succeeded his father as lieutenant-governor of Caen, in Normandy; but being of a gay disposition, he quitted it for the metropolis, and was selected by the 'Fair Gabrielle' to be tutor to her son, the young duke of Vendôme. He afterwards became tutor to the Dauphin, but his licentious course of life occasioned his dismissal. He, however, received a pension, and lived till he was 90 years of age. He wrote the poem entitled 'Institution d'un Prince,' sonnets and other pieces. Died, 1649.

Ivory, James, one of the most distinguished mathematicians of his age, was born in 1765. He was a native of Dundee, and received his earliest education there. Brought up for the ministry of the church of Scotland, he studied at St. Andrew's, and afterwards at Edinburgh university. But, instead of entering the church, he became first an assistant school-master, and then engaged in a manufacturing concern, which after some years failed. About

JACKSON

1804 he accepted the appointment of Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military College, which post he filled, first at Marlow, and afterwards at Sandhurst, till 1819. From that time he lived near London, and devoted himself exclusively to his favourite studies. He published no separate work, but contributed many remarkable memoirs to the 'Philosophical Transactions,' and to the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Among them are papers 'On the Attractions of Homogeneous Ellipsoids,' 'On the Attractions of Spheroids,' 'On the Orbits of Comets,' 'Astronomical Refractions,' and 'Planetary Perturbations.' He discovered several refined analytical processes of great simplicity. In 1814 he received the Copley Medal of the Royal Society, the next year was chosen a fellow, and on several occasions received the Royal Medal. He was also honorary F.R.S.E., correspondent of the French Institute, and of other foreign Academies, D.C.L. Oxford, and LL.D. St. Andrew's. At the time of his death he was in the enjoyment of a pension of £300 granted him by William IV. Died, Sept. 21, 1842.

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Jablonowsky, Joseph Alexander van, a Polish prince, born in 1712. Preferring a life of literary ease, he resigned his dignity when the troubles broke out in his country, and went to live at Leipsic, where he distinguished himself as the patron of science, and founded a literary society. He wrote 'The Lives of Twelve Polish Generals,' a 'Treatise on Slavonic Poetry,' and other works. Died, 1777.

Jablonski, Karl Gustav, a German entomologist, was born about 1756. He obtained the post of private secretary to the Queen of Prussia, but devoted his leisure to an ardent study of natural history, and especially of entomology. On the latter branch of science he projected and began an extensive work, entitled 'Natural System of all known Insects, Indigenous and Exotic,' which was continued by the naturalist Herbst. The part of the work relating to butterflies occupies 10 vols. 8vo., and was published between 1783-1806; that relating to beetles, in 11 vols., appeared during the same period. Jablonski died in 1787.

Jackson, General Andrew, President of the United States from 1829 to 1837, was born in South Carolina, 1767. His father was an Irish emigrant. At the age of 16 he took part in the war of independence; at the close of which he became a law student, and was thus enabled to discharge efficiently some high legal offices in Tennessee, to which he was subsequently appointed. On the breaking out of the war with England, in 1812, he took vigorous measures for the defence of the menaced territory; in 1814 he was appointed major-general;

and, among other exploits, which raised him to the highest point of popularity, he gained the decisive victory over the English, Jan. 8, 1815, at New Orleans, which put an end to the war. The same success attended his arms against the Creek tribes, whom he repeatedly subdued. In 1821 he was appointed governor of Florida; and his gallant deeds being still fresh in his countrymen's recollection, he was brought forward by the democratic party as a candidate for the presidency, elected in 1828, and re-elected in 1832. His period of office is chiefly remarkable for the extension of democratic tendencies which then took place. He obtained from France the payment of an indemnity of 25 millions of francs for injuries done to the commerce of the United States during the Empire. His refusal to renew the bank charter, in 1833, led to one of the most violent financial crises on record. General Jackson was endowed with inflexible will and an ardent patriotism; but he brought with him to power the passions of a partisan, and he did not always respect legality, as his treatment of Arbutnot and Ambrister, during the war with Florida, shows. Died, 1845.

Jackson, John, chronologist and controversial writer, was born at Lensey, in Yorkshire, in 1686. He was educated at Doncaster School under Dr. Bland, and at Jesus College, Cambridge. He was ordained priest in 1710, and the corporation of Doncaster gave him the living of Rossington, but the pertinacity with which he supported Arian principles prevented his further rise in the church. He was author

JACKSON

of nine treatises on the Trinitarian controversy, and many other theological works. His last and most important work was the 'Chronological Antiquities,' published in 1752, in 3 vols. 4to. Jackson left behind him the character of a learned and sincere writer, though strongly tinctured with the faults of a violent polemic. Died, 1763.

Jackson, John, an eminent English portrait-painter, was born at Lastingham, in Yorkshire, in 1778. He was apprenticed to his father, who was a tailor; but discovering a decided talent for the art in which he afterwards excelled, obtained the protection of Sir George Beaumont, through whose assistance he removed to London, and studied at the Royal Academy. At that time Lawrence, Opie, Beechey, and other eminent masters, pre-occupied the ground he had chosen, and for a time he contented himself with painting portraits in water-colours, in which he was very successful. He was, however, determined to take a high stand, if possible, as a portrait-painter in oil; and the skill with which he copied the works of the old masters surprised his contemporaries. He was elected Royal Academician in 1817; and when, in 1819, he travelled through Italy, and visited Rome with Chantrey, he was chosen a member of the Academy of St. Luke. One of his most admired works, perhaps his chef-d'œuvre, is his portrait of Flaxman the sculptor. Jackson was a man of earnest piety, and belonged to the Wesleyan society. He was for some time employed to paint the monthly portrait for the *Evangelical Magazine*. Died, June 1, 1831. He left his second wife (a daughter of the painter James Ward) and three children surviving.

Jackson, Thomas Jefferson, better known as 'Stonewall' Jackson, a very distinguished officer of the 'Confederate States' of North America, was born in Western Virginia in January, 1824. He was of a respectable family, but received only a limited education, and at the age of 19 entered, as student, the military academy at West Point, where, in spite of his homely dress and uncouth manners, he outstripped by patient and persistent application many who at first were far ahead of him. His first service as a soldier was in the Mexican war of 1847, in which he gained many steps in advance, and was noticed as a good gunner. He afterwards held for ten years the chair of Chemistry at the military academy of Virginia, at Lexington. On the death of his first wife he visited Europe, and during his stay in England found his chief delight in our cathedrals, and especially in York Minster. On the outbreak of the civil war, and the secession of Virginia, he offered his services to that State, and received a commission. The two years that followed comprise the whole of his public life, and his brilliant achievements, undimmed by defeat or failure, have earned him the admiration of the world. He contributed to the first memorable victory

JACOB

of the Confederates at Bull Run; defeated General Banks in the Shenandoah valley; covered Richmond on McClellan's advance to it; distinguished himself greatly in the battles of the Chickahominy; by his march through Thoroughfare Gap in the Blue Mountains, and attack on the rear of General Pope's army; by his capture of Harper's Ferry, and at the battle of Antietam. His was the post of honour and of victory at Fredericksburgh, and also at Chancellorsville. It was at the last-named battle that General Jackson received his mortal wound, not from the enemy, but from a party of his own men, who fired on him in the darkness of the evening, May 2, 1863. His left arm was amputated, and he appeared to be recovering, but he was attacked by pneumonia, and died at Chancellor's House on the 9th of May. General Jackson was a man of fervent, yet unobtrusive piety, distinguished as a soldier for his vigour and dash no less than for his patient endurance; chivalrous as Bayard, of blameless life, implicitly trusted and deeply beloved by his men, and in his death mourned by the world.

Jackson, William, musical composer, was born in 1730, at Exeter, and received the rudiments of a classical education, with a view to his following one of the liberal professions. His taste for music displayed itself, however, so decidedly while he was yet a youth, that his friends placed him under Travers, the organist of the cathedral of his native city. Having passed two years in the metropolis, he returned to Exeter in 1750, and, succeeding to the situation of organist, there passed the remainder of his life. He published several books of songs, canzonets, hymns, and sonatas, which are held in esteem for their chasteness of conception and truth of expression: he was also author of a treatise 'On the Present State of Music,' 'The Four Ages,' &c. Mr. Jackson was likewise a landscape painter. Died, 1804.

Jacob, Henry, pastor of the first congregation of Independents in England, was a native of Kent. After graduating at Oxford, he was preferred to the benefice of Cheriton, near Hythe; but having published a polemical tract, entitled 'Reasons taken out of God's Word, and the best of human testimonies, proving the necessity of reforming our Churches of England,' he found it necessary to withdraw from England for a time. After a residence at Leyden, where he enjoyed the society of John Robinson, he returned, and established a separate congregation on independent principles; but in 1624 he went to America, and there died. He was author of several theological works.—His son, of the same name, studied under Erpenius at Leyden, and was distinguished for his knowledge of Oriental literature. He obtained a fellowship at Merton College, Oxford, and graduated both in arts and physic; but he was ejected from his fellowship by the parliamentary commissioners, and died at Canterbury in 1652. He wrote many learned works.

Jacobi, Friedrich Heinrich, a German philosopher and poet, born at Düsseldorf, in 1743. He was brought up to a mercantile life, but was at the same time a diligent student of philosophy and literature, and was soon enabled to devote himself wholly to them. In 1779 he was appointed to a government office at Munich; retired, during the early years of the French revolutionary war, to Wandsbeck and Hamburg; returned to Munich in 1804, and assisted in the organization of the Academy of Sciences, of which he became president in 1807. Jacobi's first work was a philosophical poem entitled 'Woldemar,' and published in 1777. Among his other writings, chiefly devoted to the criticism of existing systems of philosophy, are 'David Hume, or Idealism and Realism,' an essay on the doctrine of Spinoza; 'Letters to Fichte,' and a treatise 'On Divine Things and on Revelation.' Died at Munich, 1819.

Jacobi, Johann Georg, a German poet, was born in 1740, at Düsseldorf; studied at Göttingen; was Professor of Philosophy and Eloquence at Halle; and, subsequently, of the Belles Lettres at Freiburg, which post he retained during his life. The style of Jacobi was formed on that of the lighter French poets, and possesses much ease and vivacity. Died, 1814.

Jacobs, Julien, painter, was a native of Switzerland, born in 1610. He studied under Snyder, and is celebrated for the fidelity and spirit with which he painted animals in his hunting-pieces. Died, 1664.

Jacobs, Lucas. [**Lucas Van Leyden**.]

Jacopone, or **Jacopo da Todi**, so called after his birthplace, was an Italian poet, whose real name was **Jacopo de Benedetti**. On being left a widower he distributed his property among the poor, and entered into the order of Minorites as a servitor. He composed Sacred Canticles, Latin poems, and, as it is said, the famous 'Stabat Mater,' since so celebrated by the compositions of Haydn, Pergolesi, &c. Died, 1306.

Jacotot, Jean Joseph, a native of Dijon, originally a captain of artillery under Napoleon, and subsequently sub-director of the Polytechnic School, Professor of Ancient Languages at the Central School, Professor of Mathematics at the Lyceum, and assistant Professor of Roman Law at the Law School of Dijon. He was also a member of the Chamber during the 'Hundred Days.' Retiring to Belgium in 1815, he there conceived and put into partial practice a new system of education, much talked of under the name of Universal Instruction, and in great part similar to the method of Pestalozzi. He left several interesting works upon the subject. Born, 1770; died, 1840.

Jacquard, Joseph Marie, the inventor of the beautiful apparatus for figured weaving which bears his name, was born at Lyons, 1752. At an early age he displayed a taste for mechanics, and whether in book-binding, type-

founding, or cutlery—all of which he tried in his youth—he showed a strong aptitude for invention and improvement. On his father's death, he attempted to carry on the weaving business, which he inherited from him, but with little success; and soon afterwards, during the troubles of the French revolution, he lost his 'little all, having been compelled to flee from Lyons after its reduction by the army of the Convention. He then joined the army of the Rhine; but having seen his son fall in battle by his side, he once more returned to Lyons, where he earned a precarious sustenance by plaiting straw. But a new era was now in store for him. In 1801 he submitted to the 'National Exposition' his celebrated loom, which forms a memorable epoch in the textile art; and its merits being at once acknowledged and rewarded, he was soon afterwards employed by Napoleon in the 'Conservatoire des Arts et des Métiers,' at Paris, where he introduced some ingenious improvements in the models and machinery then in use. On his return to Lyons, he had to struggle against much opposition and prejudice on the part of the weavers; but he outlived it all, and long before his death he had the satisfaction of seeing his machinery introduced into every European and American manufactory; and so far from diminishing employment, as some feared on its first introduction, it increased the number of workmen in the operations to which it is applied tenfold. Died, 1834.

Jacqueline, Countess of Holland. [See **Gloucester, Humphrey**, Duke of.]

Jacquin, Nicholas Joseph, a celebrated botanist, was born, in 1727, at Leyden, and studied medicine at Antwerp and Louvain. Being induced by his countryman, Van Swieten, to visit Vienna, the Emperor Francis I. sent him to the West Indies to collect plants for the botanical gardens of Vienna and Schoenbrunn; and, after an absence of six years, he returned with a superb collection. Two years after appeared his catalogue of plants growing in the neighbourhood of Vienna; and in 1773 a magnificent work, entitled 'Flora Austriaca,' with 500 coloured engravings. He was author of many other botanical works, was appointed to various offices, was created a baron in 1806, and died in 1817.

Jahn, Johannes, a learned German Orientalist, who, after having been Professor of Biblical Archaeology and Theology in the university of Vienna, obtained the chair of Oriental Literature, which, in 1806, he was obliged to relinquish on account of his heterodoxy. He published a 'Hebrew Bible,' 4 vols.; 'Biblical Archaeology,' 3 vols.; Grammars of several Oriental languages, &c. His 'Biblical Archaeology' has been translated into English. Died, 1817.

Jamblichus, a Neo-Platonic philosopher who flourished at the beginning of the 4th century, and was a native of Chalcis in Celo-Syria. He was the disciple of Anatolius and Porphyry, from whom he learnt the Plotinian

JAMES

system of philosophy, which he taught with great reputation. Among the works of Jamblachus now extant are, one on the Life and Philosophy of Pythagoras, and, another on the Mysteries of the Egyptians, Chaldeans, and Assyrians.

James I., King of Scotland, of the house of Stuart, born in 1394, was the son of Robert III. In 1405 he was taken by the English on his passage to France, and kept in confinement eighteen years. In 1424 he obtained his liberty, and severely punished those who had governed in his absence; for which, and some treacherous measures which he took to curb a lawless nobility, he fell a victim to assassins, who gained admission to his apartment at Perth, and murdered him in his bed, Feb. 20, 1437.

James V., of Scotland, succeeded, in 1513, on the death of his father, James IV., though only eighteen months old. At the age of 17 he assumed the government, and assisted Francis I. of France against Charles V., for which the former gave him his daughter Margaret in marriage. On her decease he married, in 1539, Mary of Lorraine, daughter of Claude, Duke of Guise. James died in 1542, leaving his crown to Mary Stuart, his infant daughter, then only eight days old. A splendid portrait group of James V. and his second queen was lent by the Duke of Devonshire to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).

James I. of England, and **VI.** of Scotland, was the son of Mary Queen of Scots, by Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, and was born June 19, 1566. In the following year Darnley was murdered, and Queen Mary being forced to resign the crown, James was solemnly crowned at Stirling, and all public acts ran in his name. Among the eminent scholars to whom the education of the young king was intrusted was the great historian and poet, George Buchanan. The Earl of Morton resigned the regency in 1578, but very soon had the chief power again in his hands, and retained it till the end of 1580. In 1582 the 'Raid of Ruthven' took place, and James was made captive by a party of the nobles. He regained his liberty in the following year. When it became apparent that the life of his mother was in danger he wrote to Queen Elizabeth, appealed to other courts for assistance, and assembled his nobles, who promised their support. The execution of Mary, however, took place; and though James prepared for hostilities, the inadequacy of his resources prevented him from engaging in actual war. In 1603, on the death of Elizabeth, James succeeded to the crown of England, and proceeded to London. Although he had behaved with great lenity to the Roman Catholics in Scotland, those in England were so disappointed in their expectations of favour, that, in the year after his accession, the Gunpowder Plot was devised by some of their most desperate adherents, to destroy the King, the Prince, and the Parliament. In 1606 James established episcopacy in Scotland. In 1612, Prince Henry, his son, by Anne of Denmark,

died, and the same year his daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, was married to Frederick, the Elector-Palatine. One of the greatest blot upon the character of James I. was the execution of Sir Walter Raleigh. The close of the life of James was marked by violent contests with his parliament, the preliminary skirmishing of religious and political parties, which became civil war in the following reign. Although James I. had received a careful education, prided himself on being a patron of literature, and even wrote many works both in prose and verse, he was not merely destitute of the vigour and ability and wisdom of a great sovereign, but had neither the intellectual nor moral qualities which go to the making of a noble man. Feebleness, indolence, vulgarity in tastes and pursuits, vanity, pedantry, these are the prominent features of his character. We must not omit to mention, as one of the memorable events of this reign, the preparation of the authorized translation of the Bible. Died March 27, 1625, aged 58. There are two portraits of James I. in the National Portrait Gallery, one by Van Somer, the other probably by Zucchero. Another portrait by Van Somer is at Hampton Court.

James II., King of England, second son of Charles I. and Henrietta of France, was born October 15, 1633, and immediately created Duke of York. After the capture of Oxford by the parliamentary army, he escaped, and was conducted to his sister, the Princess of Orange. At that time he was 15 years of age. He soon after joined his mother at Paris, and, when he had reached his 20th year, served in the French army under Turenne, and subsequently entered the Spanish army in Flanders, under Don John of Austria and the Prince of Condé. At the Restoration he returned to England, and married secretly Anne Hyde, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, by whom he had two daughters, who afterwards became queens of England, viz. Mary and Anne. In the Dutch war, he signalized himself as commander of the English fleet, and showed great skill and bravery. On the death of Charles II., in 1685, the Duke succeeded, under the title of James II., and, from the time of his ascending the throne, seems to have acted with a steady determination to render himself absolute, and to restore the Roman Catholic religion. After disgusting the great majority of his subjects by attending mass with all the ensigns of royalty, he proceeded to levy the customs and excise without the authority of parliament. He even sent an agent to Rome, to pave the way for a solemn re-admission of England into the Catholic church, and received advice on the score of moderation from the Pope himself. A few months after his accession, severe laws having been passed against the Covenanters, against whom Graham of Claverhouse was sent, the invasion of Scotland took place under the Earl of Argyle, and the invasion of England under the Duke of Monmouth, both of which failed, and cost the lives

JAMES

of the leaders. By virtue of his assumed dispensing power, James rendered tests of no avail, and filled his army and council with Roman Catholics; while by a Declaration in favour of liberty of conscience, he also sought to gain the favour of the dissenters, who were, however, too conscious of his ultimate object to be deluded by this show of liberality. The resistance to this illegal declaration led to the trial of the Seven Bishops, Archbishop Sancroft being one of them, and their acquittal was an occasion of great popular rejoicing. Thus the king proceeded by every direct and indirect attack to overthrow the established constitution; but these innovations, in regard both to the religion and government, gradually united opposing interests, and a large body of the nobility and gentry concurred in an invitation to the prince of Orange, who had been secretly preparing a fleet and an army for the invasion of the country. James, who was long kept in ignorance of these transactions, when informed of them by his minister at the Hague, was struck with terror, and, immediately repealing all his obnoxious acts, he practised every method to gain popularity. All confidence was, however, destroyed between the king and the people. William arrived with his fleet at Torbay, Nov. 4, 1688; and being speedily joined by several men of high rank, his adherents multiplied, while the army of James began to desert by entire regiments. Incapable of any vigorous resolution, and finding his overtures of accommodation disregarded, James resolved to quit the country. He repaired to St. Germain, where he was received with great kindness and hospitality by Louis XIV. In the meantime the throne of Great Britain was declared to be abdicated; and William and his consort Mary (the daughter of James) were unanimously called to fill it conjointly. Assisted by Louis XIV., James was enabled, in March, 1689, to make an attempt for the recovery of Ireland. The battle of the Boyne, fought July, 1690, compelled him to return to France. All succeeding projects for his restoration proved equally abortive, and he spent the last years of his life in acts of ascetic devotion, dying at St. Germain, Sept. 16, 1701, aged 68. A portrait of James II., as Duke of York, by Wissing, is in the collection at Hampton Court.

James, George Payne Rainsford, novelist and miscellaneous writer, was born at London in 1801. He studied in France, and began at an early age his literary career. He wrote with ease, and produced an immense number of works, most of which had a large share of popularity. The first of his novels, which was also one of his best, 'Richelieu,' was published in 1825. Among his works are 'Darnley,' 'Philip Augustus,' 'Henry Master-ton,' 'Henry of Guise,' 'The Huguenot,' 'The Smuggler,' histories of the Black Prince, Charlemagne, and Louis XIV., poems, &c. He was appointed British consul at Norfolk, Virginia, in 1852, and consul-general for the Austrian ports in the Adriatic in 1856. Died, at Venice, 1860.

JAMESON

James, Robert, an English physician, was born at Kinverstone, in Staffordshire, in 1703. In 1743 he published his 'Medical Dictionary,' in 3 vols. folio, in which he was assisted by Dr. Johnson, who was his early friend. He also wrote the 'Practice of Physic,' 2 vols., &c.; but he is best known by a valuable antimonial preparation, familiar to all under the name of James's powder. Died, 1776.

James, Thomas, an English navigator, who, in 1631 and 1632, attempted to discover a north-west passage. He wintered on Charle-ton Island, in Hudson's Bay, and next summer proceeded on his voyage, but was unable to penetrate farther than 65° 30' north. He made some discoveries on the coast of Hudson's Bay; to the country on the western side of which he gave the name of New South Wales. On his return to England he published an account of his expedition, entitled 'The strange and dangerous Voyage of Captain Thomas James for the Discovery of a North-west Passage to the South Sea.'

James, William, the author of a valuable national work, entitled 'The Naval History of Great Britain, from the Declaration of War by France, in 1793, to the Accession of George IV.,' &c. Every accessible source of authentic information was made use of by Mr. James in writing this history; and his industry and research deserve the highest praise. Died, 1827.

Jameson, George, an eminent painter, sometimes termed the Vandyck of Scotland, was born at Aberdeen in 1686, and died in 1644. He studied painting under Rubens, Vandyck being his fellow-student, but was far from attaining equal excellence as an artist with either of them. He painted chiefly portraits.

Jameson, Mrs., whose maiden name was Anna Murphy, was born in Dublin in 1796, and in 1823 married Mr. Robert Jameson, afterwards vice-chancellor of Canada. Her numerous works have gained a wide reputation. The most important may be divided into two classes, of which one relates to women, their characteristics, and social position. In her 'Sisters of Charity at Home and Abroad,' and the 'Communion of Labour,' she enters into the subjects of the employment of women and of our criminal laws and reformatory institutions. But she will continue to be known chiefly for her Art criticism, in which she has been surpassed by few. Her 'Handbook to the Public Galleries of Art in and near London,' published in 1842, was the first of a series of works of great value on the special subjects of which they treat. Among these are the volumes on 'Sacred and Legendary Art,' 'Legends of the Monastic Orders,' 'Legends of the Madonna.' At her death, which took place March 17, 1860, she left nearly completed a more laborious and elaborate work on the 'History of our Lord and of His Precursor, St. John the Baptist, with the Personages and Typical Subjects of the Old Testament as re-

JAMESON

presented in 'Christian Art.' This work has since appeared, completed and edited by Lady Eastlake.

Jameson, Robert, one of the most eminent naturalists of his time, was born at Leith in 1773. He studied for the medical profession, but soon devoted himself to geology, mineralogy, and the kindred sciences. In 1798 he published the 'Geology of Arran and the Shetland Isles.' This was followed in 1800 by the 'Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles,' in 2 vols. 4to.; and the 'Mineralogy of Dumfriesshire.' With a spirit of enterprise rare at that time in Scotland, he went, in order to perfect himself in his favourite studies, to Freyburg, in Saxony, where Werner had established a school, which attracted pupils from all parts of Europe. He remained there two years, and shortly after his return was appointed Professor of Natural History in the university of Edinburgh (1804). From this period his publications were numerous, and his class-books in particular rose into high reputation. Among his works are the following:—'The Characters of Minerals,' 1805; 'System of Mineralogy,' 2 vols., 1806; a third volume was added, in 1809, on Geology, then termed 'Geognosy.'—'Notes to Black's Translation of Von Buch's Travels in Norway and Lapland,' 1813.—'System of Mineralogy enlarged without the Geognosy,' three vols., 1816.—In 1819 he commenced the 'Edinburgh Philosophical Journal,' which he continued till his death. It extends to seventy volumes, and has enjoyed a European reputation. Died, 1853.

Jameson, John, D.D., theologian and philologist, was minister to a congregation of seceders from the Scotch Church at Edinburgh. He applied himself to literary pursuits, and was a most industrious writer. But his works, for the most part, have no lasting value. Among them are an 'Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language,' 2 vols. 4to.; 'An Historical Account of the Ancient Culdees of Iona,' &c. He died, aged 80, July 1838.

Jansen, or Jansenius, Cornelius, Bishop of Ypres, and Professor of Divinity in the universities of Louvain and Douay, was one of the most learned divines of the 17th century, and founder of the sect of Jansenists. He was born in 1585, at Akay, near Leerdam, in Holland, and studied at Louvain. Being sent to Spain on business relating to the university, the Catholic king engaged him to write a book against the French, for having formed an alliance with Protestant States, and rewarded him with the See of Ypres, in 1635. He had already maintained a controversy against the Protestants upon the subject of grace and predestination; and having studied with intense delight the works of St. Augustine, he devoted the best years of his life to the composition of a treatise entitled 'Augustinus,' a kind of epitome of the views of his great master. This book appeared after his death, and was the occasion of the famous and long-continued controversy between the Jesuits and the Jansenists. Died, 1638.

560

JARNOWICK

Jansen, Zacharias. [See GALLÉE.]

Jansenius, Cornelius, Bishop of Ghent, was born at Hulst, in Flanders, in 1510. He distinguished himself at the council of Trent by his learning and modesty. He wrote a 'Harmony of the Gospel,' and other works; and died at Ghent in 1576.

Janssens, Abraham, an historical painter, was born at Antwerp in 1569. He was contemporary with Rubens, and, in many respects, was accounted not inferior to him.

Janssens, or Jansen, Cornelius, called also **Johnson**, an eminent portrait-painter, was born at Amsterdam, in 1590. He resided in England several years, and was engaged in the service of King James I. His paintings are distinguished by their smooth, clear, and delicate tints, and by a strong character of truth and nature. His fame began to decline on the arrival of Vandyck in England; and the civil war breaking out some time after, he returned (1648) to his own country, where his paintings were in the highest esteem. Died, 1665. Many portraits attributed to Jansen were lent to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866), among them a very fine one of himself.

Janssens, Victor Emerics, a celebrated historical painter was born at Brussels, in 1664. He associated with Tempesta, the celebrated landscape painter, for several years, and painted the figures in the works of that master as long as they resided together. For small historical pictures he was preferred to all the painters of his time. Died, 1739.

Japix, Gysbert, the Frisian poet, was born in 1603. He was a native of Bolsward, in Friesland, and spent his life there as a school-master and clerk to a congregation. He died of the plague in 1666, as did also his wife and their only surviving son. His poems entitled 'Frisian Rhymes' were not published till 1668. A second edition appeared thirteen years after, a third in 1821, and a fourth in 1855. It had the singular distinction of being for a century the only printed Frisian book. His countrymen are proud of Japix, and his poems are spoken of with enthusiasm by recent Frisian writers.

Jarchi, Solomon Ben Isaac, a learned Rabbi, born at Troyes, in 1104; travelled over a considerable portion of Europe and Asia; and on his return to France wrote Annotations on various parts of the Bible, and also on the Talmud, which were so highly thought of, that he was universally called 'the prince of commentators.' Died, 1180.

Jardyn, Karel du, a celebrated painter of landscapes and animals, was born at Amsterdam in 1640. He studied in Italy, where he acquired great reputation, and died at Venice in 1678.

Jarnowick, or Giornovichi, Giovanni Mane, a celebrated violinist, was born at Palermo in 1745, and was the most accomplished pupil of Lulli. For several years he resided in Paris, and was considered the head of his profession. He afterwards came to England,

where he was very popular; but on being invited to settle at Petersburg, he went thither, and died in 1804. He was as eccentric and irritable as he was clever, and many singular anecdotes are recorded of him.

Jars, François de Rochechouart, Chevalier de, a French officer, was a knight of Malta, and commander of Lagny le Sec. As the friend of Anne of Austria, he was the object of Richelieu's suspicion, and was exiled to England; was confined, in 1633, in the Bastille, at the time of the prosecution of Chateauneuf, keeper of the seals, for the purpose of procuring evidence from him relative to the designs of Chateauneuf and others; and after eleven months' close confinement, during which he was examined eighty times, without inculpating his friends, he was sent to Troyes, and there tried and condemned. A reprieve was announced while his head lay on the block, and he was conveyed back to prison. He lived to play a part in the war of the Fronde, and died about 1660.

Jason, tyrant of Phærae, and ultimately chief ruler of Thessaly, is supposed to have been the son of Lycophron, who established the tyranny about B.C. 405, and whom he succeeded B.C. 395. With large ambition, and most of the physical, intellectual, and moral qualities required for great enterprises, Jason gradually became master of all the cities of Thessaly, the last which held out against him being Pharsalus, then under the able government of Polydamas. By negotiation Pharsalus was at length induced to submit, 375; and soon after, Jason received or assumed the title of Tagus (military governor) of Thessaly. The states of southern Greece were at that time wasting their strength in fruitless contests, and Jason had the more reason to hope for success in the great schemes of conquest he was meditating. He had a large army and devoted great attention to its organization; took part in the battle of Leuctra on the side of the Thebans; and negotiated the armistice which followed. In the spring of 370 he made great preparations for an expedition into southern Greece; alarm was excited, especially at Delphi, by the report of his intention to preside at the Pythian games; and in August or September of that year he was assassinated by a band of seven conspirators. Jason was the friend of Pelopidas, Isocrates, and other leading men of his time.

Jaucourt, the Chevalier **Louis de**, fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academies of Berlin and Stockholm, was born in 1704. He devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits, and died at Compiègne in 1779. He furnished the *Encyclopédie Française* with many valuable articles, and conducted the 'Bibliothèque Raisonnée.' He also assisted in publishing the 'Musæum Sebæanum,' 4 vols. fol., and composed a 'Lexicon Medicum Universale,' the MS. of which, in 6 vols. fol., was lost on board of a ship which foundered on her passage to Amsterdam.

Jay, John, an eminent American jurist and

statesman, was born at New York in 1745. After studying at Columbia (then King's) College, he was admitted to the bar, and in 1774 was chosen a delegate to the first American Congress, at Philadelphia. In 1776 he was chosen president of the Congress; in 1777 he was a member of the Convention which framed the constitution of New York; and in the following year he was appointed Chief-Justice of that State. He was next sent as minister-plenipotentiary to Spain; and in 1782 he was appointed one of the commissioners to negotiate a peace with Great Britain. The definitive treaty having been signed in September, 1783, he returned to the United States; and in 1784 he was sent as envoy-extraordinary to Great Britain, and concluded the treaty which has been called after his name. In 1795 he was elected governor of his native State; this post he continued to occupy till 1801, when he declined a re-election, as well as a re-appointment to the office of Chief-Justice of the United States, and passed the remainder of his days in retirement. Died, 1829.

Jay, William, an eminent dissenting divine, was born at Tisbury, in Wiltshire, in 1769. While earning his livelihood as a mason's boy, he attracted the notice of the Rev. Cornelius Winter, and under his tuition he made such progress that, when he was sixteen, he was held worthy to preach before Rowland Hill's congregation in Surrey Chapel. After preaching in various parts of Wiltshire, he became the minister of Lady Maxwell's Chapel at the Hotwells, Clifton, in 1789; and in 1791 he was settled as the minister of Argyle Chapel at Bath; an office which he filled with ability for the long period of sixty-two years. His works, which are very voluminous, consist of 'Sermons,' an 'Essay on Marriage,' Memoirs of Mr. Winter (his early benefactor) and the Rev. John Clark, 'Lectures on Female Scriptural Characters,' and his 'Autobiography,' the last two being posthumous publications. Died, Dec. 27, 1853.

Jean Paul, [Nichter.]

Jebb, John, a divine and physician, was the son of Dr. John Jebb, dean of Cashel, and was born in London in 1736. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and Peter House, Cambridge; obtained church preferment, which, however, he resigned, and then commenced practice as a physician. He was a violent partisan; and, though conscientious in his religious opinions, their peculiar complexion, and the freedom with which he indulged in the political squabbles of the day, obstructed his professional progress. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and a contributor to the *Philosophical Transactions*; and his works, theological, political, and medical, form 3 vols. Died, 1786.

Jebb, Dr. Samuel, an eminent physician and classical scholar, was a native of Nottingham. He studied at Cambridge; and, adopting the principles of the nonjurors, became librarian to the famous Jeremy Collier. While at the university he published the 'Dialogue of Justin

JEFFERSON

Martyr with Trypho the Jew,' in Greek and Latin. He afterwards married the daughter of an apothecary, procured the degree of M.D., practised as a physician at Stratford, in Essex, and retired to Derbyshire, where he died in 1772. Dr. S. Jebb was the conductor of a classical journal, entitled 'Bibliotheca Litteraria,' and the editor of Roger Bacon's 'Opus Majus.'

Jefferson, Thomas, third President of the United States, was born in 1743, at Shadwell, in Virginia, and was brought up to the bar. In 1769 he was elected a member of the provincial legislature, married in 1772, and in 1775 he entered Congress, took a conspicuous and very decided part in opposition to the measures which England had adopted towards her American colonies; and drew up the famous Declaration of Independence. In 1776 he retired from his seat in Congress, and was next chosen governor of Virginia, which post he held two years. On the return of Dr. Franklin to America, in 1785, Mr. Jefferson was named his successor at Paris, whence he proceeded, as envoy, to London, in 1786. At the usual presentation, however, to the King and Queen, both Mr. Adams and himself were received in the most ungracious manner, and, after a few vague and ineffectual conferences, he returned to Paris. Here he remained, with the exception of a visit to Holland, to Piedmont, and the south of France, until the autumn of 1789. He subsequently filled the office of secretary of state under Washington until 1793, when he resigned, and lived in retirement for four years. He was then elected Vice-President, and in 1801 President. At the expiration of eight years he again retired to private life; and on the 4th of July, 1826 (the 50th anniversary of American independence), he died. Jefferson was the acknowledged head of the republican party, and an acute politician; eloquent and persuasive in conversation, and possessing the faculty of acquiring an ascendancy in his political connections. The 'Memoirs and Correspondence' of Jefferson were published in 1829; a 'Life' by Tucker in 1837; and more recently a work entitled 'Jefferson and the American Democracy,' by Cornelius de Witt.

Jeffrey, Francis, Lord, equally eminent on the bench, at the bar, and in the world of letters, was born at Edinburgh in 1773. Having passed through the usual curriculum of the High School, Edinburgh, he repaired in 1787 to Glasgow University, then famous for its professors; and after a session passed at Oxford he returned to Edinburgh in 1792, where he completed his legal studies. In 1794 he was called to the Scottish bar, and though for some years he made little progress in his profession, yet he had well grounded himself in the principles of both the civil and the Scottish law, and had diligently applied himself to the cultivation of eloquence, as well in speech as in written composition. In the celebrated school of debate, whence many orators have proceeded—the Speculative Society of Edin-

JEFFREYS

burgh—he displayed singular readiness in debate, subtlety of reasoning, and extraordinary liveliness of fancy. He had obtained a fair share of practice, when he joined a few of his more intimate friends in establishing the 'Edinburgh Review,' of which he was sole editor for the long period of 27 years. The first number appeared Oct. 25, 1802, and three editions were exhausted in as many weeks. The great and increasing success of this journal, while it raised him in public estimation, in no way interfered with his progress towards extensive practice at the bar. Having for many years been at the head of his profession, he was in 1829 chosen Dean of the Faculty, upon Lord Moncrieff being raised to the bench. It was deemed advisable that he should, on this occasion, give up the editorship of the Review, and we believe that he only upon one or two subsequent occasions contributed any papers to this famous journal. On the formation of the Whig ministry, late in 1830, he was made lord advocate; and after sitting a short time for the Perth district of burghs and for Malton, he was, in conjunction with Mr. Abercrombie, now Lord Dunfermline, the first member chosen to represent Edinburgh in parliament immediately after the passing of the Reform Bill. His success in the House of Commons fell short of the expectation of his admirers; but he never addressed the House without displaying that subtlety, readiness, and fancy for which he was distinguished. In 1834 he was promoted to the bench; and he is by common consent allowed to rank among the ablest Scottish judges. In society his powers were great, his social intercourse fascinating; and his occasional *jeux d'esprit* cannot be easily forgotten by any who heard them. His integrity, both professional and political, was unimpeachable; his spirit was high and undaunted, his sense of honour quick and delicate, his temper most kindly and sweet, and his affections warm and steady. Some years before his death he published a selection from his contributions to the 'Edinburgh Review,' accompanied by a graceful preface and explanatory notes. Died, Jan. 26, 1850. The Life and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey were published shortly after his death by his friend Lord Cockburn. A marble bust, by Park, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Jeffreys, George, Baron Wem, Lord, commonly known by the name of **Judge Jeffreys**, was born at Acton, in Denbighshire, in 1644, and was educated at Shrewsbury School. He studied also at Westminster School and the Inner Temple, and rose through the gradations of recorder of London, a Welsh judge, and chief justice of Chester, till at length, in 1683, as a reward for the zeal and success with which he pressed the case against Lord William Russell, he attained the dignity of Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He immediately presided at the trial of Algernon Sydney, and passed sentence of death on him. The next year he pronounced the infamous sentence of condem-

JEFFRIES

nation against Sir Thomas Armstrong, for which the King gave him a costly ring. He deprived London and many towns in the north of their charters, and made himself virtual despot of London. On the accession of James II., he became one of the advisers and promoters of all the oppressive and arbitrary measures of his reign; presided at the trials of Titus Oates and Richard Baxter, and was immediately made a peer; and, for his sanguinary and inhuman proceedings against the adherents of Monmouth, was rewarded with the post of Lord High Chancellor in 1685. His conduct on the bench was usually discreditable in the highest degree, and he indulged in scurrility and abuse of the coarsest kind. He indulged much in drinking and dissipation, and sometimes appeared in court in a half-distracted state. But when sober and in temper he was an able judge in civil matters. On the arrival of the Prince of Orange, he disguised himself as a seaman, in order to get on board a ship unknown, but was detected in a low public-house at Wapping by an attorney whom he had insulted in open court. The latter making him known, he was seized by the populace, carried before the Council, and committed to the Tower, where he died, April 18, 1689. His portrait, painted by Kneller, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Jeffries, John, M.D., an American physician, was born at Boston, U.S., in 1747. Having studied medicine at the university of Cambridge, he visited London, and on his return to Boston practised with great success, until the evacuation of that city by the British garrison. He then accompanied General Howe to Halifax, and was made surgeon-general to the forces in 1776. He subsequently resigned his army appointments, declining even the offer of the lucrative post of surgeon-general to the forces in India, and in 1780 settled in London. He there occupied himself much in scientific researches; and, in order to ascertain the correctness of certain hypotheses relative to atmospheric temperature, he undertook two aerial voyages; the second of which was made Jan. 7, 1785, from the cliffs at Dover, across the British Channel, into the forest of Guines, in France, and was the first successful attempt to cross the sea in a balloon. In 1789 he again returned to Boston, and continued to practise there till his death in 1819.

Jehanghir, Abul Musaffer Nouredin Mohammed, Mogul Emperor of Hindostan, was son of the famous Akber, whom he succeeded on the throne of Delhi in 1605. Unlike most Eastern despots, he was generous, affable, easy of access to his subjects, and a patron of literature and arts. He wrote memoirs of the first seventeen years of his reign, and added to the historical commentaries of Sultan Baber. Nourjehan, his wife, celebrated equally for her beauty and wit, had great influence on the conduct of state affairs, and has been the fertile theme of Oriental poems and romances. An interesting account of the court of Jehanghir, and of the state of India during his reign, was

JENKINS

written by Sir T. Roe, who was sent ambassador from James I. to the court of the Mogul in 1615. Jehanghir died in 1627.

Jekyll, Sir Joseph, a lawyer and statesman, who lived in the reigns of Queen Anne and George I., was the son of a clergyman in Nottinghamshire. He was a member of parliament, and one of the managers of the trial of Sacheverell; was knighted by George I., and raised to the office of Master of the Rolls. Died, aged 74, in 1738.

Jenkins, David, a loyal and intrepid judge, was born at Hensol, in Glamorganshire, in 1586. He studied at Oxford, was called to the bar at Gray's Inn, and was appointed one of the judges for South Wales. In 1645, during the civil war, he was taken prisoner at Hereford, and sent to the Tower; whence he was removed to Newgate, was impeached of treason, and brought to the bar of the House of Commons, where he refused to kneel, and called the place 'a den of thieves.' The assembly, in a fit of rage, were about to sentence him to be hanged; upon which he said that he would suffer 'with Magna Charta under one arm, and the Bible under the other.' A facetious speech from Henry Marten saved his life; but he was fined £1,000 for contempt, and re-committed to Newgate, where he remained till 1656 or 1660. He was author of the well-known 'Reports solemnly adjudged in the Exchequer Chamber,' first published in 1661. Died, 1687.

Jenkins, Henry, a reputed centenarian, was an inhabitant of the parish of Bolton, in Yorkshire. The story is, that he was born about 1501, was 12 years old at the battle of Flodden Field, which he could remember, and lived 169 years, dying at Ellerton-upon-Swale, December 8, 1670. He was a poor man, and could neither read nor write; he swore once on an assize-trial to a right of way existing for 140 years; and he retained his faculties to the last. The case is so extraordinary, so contrary to all experience, as to justify disbelief in the absence of any solid and irresistible evidence.

Jenkins, Sir Leoline (Llewellyn), a civilian and statesman, born at Llantrissant, in Glamorganshire, in 1623. He was educated at Jesus College, Oxford; and, on the breaking out of the civil war, took up arms on the side of royalty. He afterwards became tutor to several young gentlemen, and during the Commonwealth quitted the kingdom with them; but at the Restoration he returned to his college, was created LL.D., and elected Principal. He then removed to Doctors' Commons, was admitted an advocate, and, in 1665, appointed judge of the Court of Admiralty. In 1672 he was sent as ambassador to Holland to negotiate a treaty of peace, though without success; but afterwards, in conjunction with Sir William Temple, whom he succeeded as ambassador at the Hague, he concluded the treaty of Nimeguen. On his return to England he was sworn a privy councillor, and made Secretary of State; which office he resigned in 1684, and died in 1685.

JENKINSON

His letters and papers were published in 2 vols. fol. 1724. His portrait, by Herbert Tuer, is in the National Collection.

Jenkinson, Charles and Robert. [Liverpool, Earl of.]

Jenner, Edward, an English physician, the celebrated discoverer of vaccination, was born at Berkeley, Gloucestershire, in 1719, and, after studying in London under John Hunter, settled at Berkeley as a medical practitioner. About the year 1766 his attention was turned to the cow-pox, by the circumstance of his ascertaining that those persons who had been affected with this disease were thereby rendered free from various infectious (small-pox). From that time till 1796 he steadily pursued his investigation of this discovery, and having at length established its general efficacy, almost in the opposition naturally to be expected in such a case, the practice of vaccination was introduced into the London hospitals, the army and navy, &c., and finally extended to every part of the globe. Honours and rewards were now conferred on Dr. Jenner as a public benefactor; parliamentary grants of £10,000 and £20,000 were voted him; learned societies at home and abroad enrolled him as a member; and when the allied sovereigns visited England, in 1814, the Emperor of Russia sought an interview with him, and ordered to bestow on him a Russian order of nobility. Dr. Jenner's writings consisted merely of "Observations on the Variolæ Vaccinæ," a paper in the Philosophical Transactions. On the Natural History of the Cuckoo, and other papers on Natural History. Died, 1823. A portrait of Jenner, by Northcote, is in the National Portrait Gallery. A monument to his memory was erected by the Church, at Bollington, in 1860.

Jennings, Sarah. See **Marlborough.**

Jenyns, Soame, an extraordinary miscellaneous writer, the only son of Sir Roger Jenyns, was born in London in 1754. Having entered parliament as representative of the county of Cambridgeshire, he began his career by supporting Sir Robert Walpole, and ever after remained a natural adherent to the minister for the time being. His attachment to ministers was rewarded by his being made a commissioner of the Board of Trade, an office which he held for five-and-twenty years. As a literary scholar and magistrate, a lawyer, a preacher, a politician, a poet, a politician, and a politician, he was, however, considered as an author, a wit, and a shrewd observer of manners, and he is principally remembered. His chief works are "Fœtus," 2 vols., 1785, a play into the English of Latin; "A View of the Political Evidence of the Christian Religion," "Political Tracts," and some others, all collected into 4 vols., 1800, with his late preface. Died, 1787.

Jerningham, Edward, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was a second son of an ancient family, and born in Norfolk in 1757. He was educated at Douay and Paris, and, on his return to England, he joined the established church. He was author

JERROLD

of some tragedies and poems; he also wrote "An Essay on the mild Tenour of Christianity," &c. Died, 1812.

Jerome, or Hieronymus, St., one of the fathers of the church, was born at Stridon, at the frontiers of Dacia, and studied at Rome under Donatus the grammarian. He was ordained a presbyter at Antioch A.D. 378; and soon after went to Constantinople, where he lived with Gregory Nazianzen. In 382 he visited Rome, and was made secretary to a Damascus; but three years afterwards he returned into the East, accompanied by several female devotees, who wished to lead an ascetic life in the Holy Land. Jerome was one of the most learned of the fathers, and took a leading part in the religious controversies of his age, combating especially Vigilantius, Julian, Rufinus, and Pelagius, but as a theological disputant he was violent and acrimonious in a high degree. His writings are very numerous, the most important being his Commentaries on various parts of the Bible. The church owes to him the Latin translation of the Bible, well known under the name of the Vulgate. His style is singularly pure and classical. Died in 420, superintendent of a monastery at Bethlehem.

Jerome of Prague, so called from a place of his birth, studied in the universities of Oxford, Paris, Prague, &c.; was a disciple of Wickliffe, and boldly followed the great reformer Huss in propagating his doctrines, attacked the worship of images and relics, and, trampled them under foot, and caused the monks who opposed him to be burnt. He publicly burned, in 1411, the obnoxious crusade against Ladislaus of Naples, a papal bulge. When Huss was burnt at Constance, he hastened to his defence, on his attempting to return to Prague, Duke of Sanzouche caused him to be seized, carried in chains to Constance. He received, in prison, information of the fate of his friend, and was terrified into a temporary recantation of his principles. He resumed his courage, and, on being recaptured, avowed that none of his recantations were more than an artifice, and vindicated the principles of Huss with a boldness, energy, and eloquence, which excited the admiration of his adversaries. He was, however, condemned to be burnt, and he endured with heroic fortitude the agonies of the stake. Died, 1416.

Jerrold, Douglas, a celebrated miscellaneous writer, and dramatic writer, was born in London, in 1803, but his early education was, where his father was a bookseller. His first start in life was as a writer. He only remained two years in the office of a printer's office as a compositor, and his leisure hours were spent in reading the great masters of English literature, and in early familiarity with the stage. He was a poet, and before he had attained to the

JERSEY

year he had written various theatrical pieces, some of which, such as 'More Frightened than Hurt,' still keep possession of the stage. A quarrel with Davidge, manager of the Coburg theatre, for which he had composed some stage pieces, led to his appointment as dramatic author to the Surrey theatre, then under the management of Mr. Elliston; and here he produced, in 1826, his famous naval piece of 'Black-eyed Susan,' which was received with enthusiasm on its first appearance, played for more than 300 nights in succession, and transferred to the larger theatres of the metropolis. This great success was followed by 'Nell Gwynne,' 'The School-fellows,' 'The House-keeper,' and 'The Rent Day,' which was suggested and elaborated from Wilkie's famous picture, and brought out at Drury Lane in 1830. The best part of his life was thus given up to writing for the stage; but after this period appeared in succession the greatest and maturest of his comedies, 'The Prisoner of War,' 'Bubbles of a Day,' 'Time Works Wonders,' 'The Catpaw,' 'St. Cupid,' and 'The Heart of Gold.' Contemporaneously with these productions for the stage, he had worked his way into notice as a prose writer of a brilliant and original type, chiefly in periodicals. His 'Men of Character,' first published in 1838, appeared in 'Blackwood's Magazine.' Soon after the establishment of 'Punch,' Mr. Jerrold became one of its most efficient editors and constant contributors. His first contributions were a series of papers signed 'Q.' These were followed by the 'Story of a Feather,' 'Punch's Letters to his Son,' and 'Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures,' which carried mirth and good humour to every household in the empire, and stamped him as one of the raciest writers and shrewdest observers of the age. In 1843 he founded the 'Illuminated Magazine,' to which he contributed the 'Chronicles of Clovernook,' and some time afterwards he founded 'Jerrold's Shilling Magazine,' in which his 'St. Giles and St. James' appeared. A collected edition of his works was published in eight volumes in 1861-1864. But notwithstanding his devotion to literature and the drama, Mr. Jerrold was a keen politician. At one period of his life he had contributed to the 'Ballot,' and had also acted as sub-editor of the 'Examiner;' and in 1862 he became editor of 'Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper' at a salary of £1,000 a year; a post which he held till his death. In everything that he wrote, his aim was to advance the good of mankind; and in pursuing that object he displayed an amount of skill and good humour, though often concealed under an apparent harshness of phrase, and a brilliance of wit as rare as it is charming. Douglas Jerrold was one of the greatest wits of the day, and his pointed sayings were in everybody's mouth. Died, June 8, 1867. A Life of Jerrold has been published by his son, Mr. W. Blanchard Jerrold.

Jersey, Countess of. [See **George IV.**]

Jervas, Charles, a portrait-painter, was

JESSEY

born in Ireland, and studied under Sir Godfrey Kneller. By the generosity of a friend he was enabled to visit France and Italy, and at his return became a fashionable artist, and was eulogized by Pope, whose intimate friend he was. He also published a translation of Don Quixote; to which Dr. Warburton added an appendix on the Origin of Romances and of Chivalry. This translation has been several times reprinted, and is still esteemed for its fidelity. Died, 1739.

Jervis, John, Earl St. Vincent, a gallant English admiral, son of Swynfen Jervis, Esq., auditor of Greenwich Hospital, was born in 1734, and, at the early age of 10, entered the navy under Admiral Hawke. In 1755 he served as lieutenant under Sir C. Saunders in the expedition against Quebec. In 1769 he was sent to the Mediterranean in the Alarm frigate, and on his return, in 1774, was promoted to the Foudroyant, of 84 guns. In this ship he fought under Admiral Keppel in the memorable engagement of the 27th of July, 1778, and was the next to the Victory. In 1782 he was with Admiral Barrington's squadron, and in a close engagement took the Pegasus of 74 guns, for which he was highly praised in the public despatches, and rewarded with the order of the Bath. At the end of the same year he was with Lord Howe at the relief of Gibraltar. In 1794, having accepted the command of a squadron equipped for the West Indies, he took the islands of Guadaloupe, Martinique, and St. Lucia. He was next employed on the Mediterranean station; and on the 14th of February, 1797, with 15 sail of the line, he defeated a Spanish force off Cape St. Vincent, consisting of 27 ships, the smallest of which carried 74, and seven others from 112 to 180 guns each. For this service he was elevated to the English peerage, by the titles of Baron Jervis and Earl St. Vincent, from the scene of his glory, receiving also a pension of £3,000 a-year, and the usual vote of thanks. In 1795 he was created Admiral; in 1801 he succeeded Earl Spencer as First Lord of the Admiralty, which post he resigned in 1804; in 1814 he was appointed general of marines, and, in 1821, Admiral of the Fleet. Lord St. Vincent possessed a vigorous mind, and was as much distinguished for his stern and unrelaxing attention to naval discipline as he was eminent for naval skill and gallantry. The whole of his long life was passed in the active duties of his profession; and he died in 1823, aged 88. A statue to his memory was erected in St. Paul's cathedral by a vote of the House of Commons. There is a biography of this great seaman by Captain Brenton.

Jessey, Henry, a learned Nonconformist divine, was born at West Rowton, in Yorkshire. He studied at St. John's College, Cambridge; held the living of St. George's, Southwark, during Cromwell's protectorate, but lost it at the Restoration; and, after having been imprisoned on account of his nonconformity, died in 1663. He wrote several theological



told with great freshness in 'The Life and Death of Jeanne d'Arc,' by Harriet Parr (1866).

Joan of Kent. [See Edward, the Black Prince.]

Joanna of Navarre, Queen of Henry IV. of England, was the second daughter of Charles the Bad, King of Navarre, by the Princess Jane of France. She was married, in September, 1386, to John de Montfort, Duke of Brittany, who was much older than herself, and had already been twice married. She acquired great influence over him, and used it successfully to abate his fiery temper, and to make peace between him and the great Constable de Clisson and the King of France. She brought him nine children; was left a widow in 1399; and having cunningly obtained a dispensation from the Pope (of Avignon), married Henry IV. of England. She had become acquainted with him on the occasion of his visit to Nantes, shortly before the Duke's death. The marriage was celebrated at Eltham Palace in April, 1402, Antoine Ricci being the bride's proxy; and in the following January she arrived in England, and the marriage was again celebrated at Winchester. The influx of foreign attendants with the Queen caused much popular discontent, and parliament was several times obliged to interfere, and order their departure. Left a widow a second time by the death of Henry, in 1413, she was at first honourably treated by his successor, Henry V., and was entrusted with a share in the government during his expedition to France. The victory of Agincourt brought much personal sorrow to her; for the Duke of Alençon, husband of Marie, her eldest daughter, was killed; her brother, Charles of Navarre, was mortally wounded, and died the day after the battle; and her son, Arthur, Earl of Richmond, was a prisoner in the hands of the English. She was allowed to have but one interview with him, and all her pleadings for his release were fruitless. In 1418 Joanna was suddenly arrested on a charge of witchcraft, tending to the king's harm, and was imprisoned in Pevensy Castle. Her principal accuser was her confessor, John Randolph, a Minorite friar. She was deprived of all her dower, lands, money, and apparel, and her attendants were dismissed. The charge was evidently a mere pretext, and in the summer of 1422 she was released, and resumed her state at Leeds Castle. Her other residences were Langley and Havering Bower. She was treated with all respect by Henry VI., and died at Havering Bower, at an advanced age, July 9, 1437. Her remains were interred in Canterbury Cathedral beside those of Henry IV., and their effigies rest on the altar-tomb which she had erected.

Jobst, Marquis of Moravia. [See Sigismund, Emperor.]

John, King of England, was the youngest son of Henry II. by Eleanor of Guienne, and was born in 1166. Early named governor of Ireland, he was sent over, in 1185, to complete

its conquest, but such was his imprudence that it was found necessary to recall him; and on the death of his father he was left without any provision, which procured for him the name of *Sans Terre*, or Lackland. His brother Richard, on coming to the throne, conferred on him the earldom of Mortaigne in Normandy, and various large possessions in England, and married him to the rich heiress of the Duke of Gloucester. Notwithstanding this kindness, he had the ingratitude to form intrigues, in conjunction with the King of France, against Richard, during his absence in Palestine; but Richard magnanimously pardoned him, and at his death (1199) left him his kingdom, in preference to Arthur of Brittany, the son of his elder brother, Geoffrey. Some of the French provinces, however, revolted in favour of Arthur; but John ultimately recovered them, and his nephew was captured, in 1202, and confined in the Castle of Falaise, whence he was subsequently removed to Rouen, and never heard of more. Suspected of the murder of Arthur, the states of Brittany summoned John to answer the charge before his liege lord, King Philip; and upon his refusal to appear, the latter executed the sentence of forfeiture against him; and thus, after its alienation from the French crown for three centuries, the whole of Normandy was recovered. A quarrel with the Pope, Innocent III., who had nominated Stephen Langton to the see of Canterbury, added to the perplexity of the king, whom the Pope excommunicated, and whose subjects he formally absolved from their allegiance (1212). At length John was induced not only to receive Langton as Archbishop of Canterbury, but abjectly to resign his kingdom, by the hands of Cardinal Pandolph, to the holy see, in order to receive it again as its vassal. John had by this time rendered himself the object of such universal contempt and hatred, that the barons determined to limit his power and establish their privileges; and though the Pope censured them, they assembled in arms at Stamford, and immediately marched to London. They were received there without opposition, which so intimidated the king, that he consented to whatever terms they chose to dictate. Thus was obtained (June 1215) that basis of English constitutional freedom known as *Magna Charta*, which not only protected the nobles against the crown, but secured important privileges to every class of freemen. But while John appeared to be all-complying and passive, he was secretly purposing to disannul the charter. The Pope pronounced a sentence of excommunication on all who should attempt to enforce it; and John, having collected an army of mercenaries, carried war and devastation throughout the kingdom. The barons, taken by surprise, sent a deputation to Philip of France, offering the crown of England to the Dauphin, Louis; who, in May 1216, landed at Sandwich, and proceeded to London, where he was received as lawful sovereign. John was immediately deserted by all his foreign troops, and most of his English adhe-

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in the streets of Paris. The Duke of Burgundy was one of the murderers, and afterwards confessed the deed. A doctor of theology, Jean Petit, was found to justify the crime in a public speech, and the king granted 'letters of abolition' to the duke. The apology of Petit was formally condemned in 1414 by the bishop and the university of Paris, and from their sentence the Duke appealed to the Council of Constance, at the same time bribing the cardinals and theologians with presents of wines and gold and silver plate. The appeal, however, was unsuccessful. In 1408 Duke John won a great victory over the Liégeois, then besieging Maestricht, and acquired the reputation of the greatest captain in Europe. Meanwhile his enemies at court again assailed him, and he was declared an enemy of the state; he rejected the terms of peace offered by the king; but the Duchess of Orleans presently dying, peace between the rival houses was concluded at Chartres in March, 1409. At the close of the same year the duke was charged with the guardianship of the dauphin. In 1415 he was preparing to march against the English, when the news of Agincourt reached him; and the next year he endeavoured, in concert with the Emperor, but without success, to negotiate a peace with the English. Henry V. made flattering offers to detach him from the French interests, and treaties were made between them, but whether these were more than projects appears uncertain. In 1417 the duke published at Arras a manifesto for the reformation of the state; entered France with his army and was well received, took Monthéri, and began the siege of Corbeil. He delivered the queen from her confinement at Tours, and was named governor of the kingdom. Once more a peace was concluded, and the constable D'Armagnac, who opposed it, was murdered at Paris, with many others, by the faction of the Duke, in June, 1418. Conferences for peace were held in the following year; a treaty was signed in July; and a second meeting of the Duke and the Dauphin was fixed for the 18th August, at the bridge of Montereau. Suspecting treachery, the Duke refused to go, but gave way to the counsel of his mistress, who was bribed by his enemies, and went on the 10th of September. He saluted the Dauphin and was immediately murdered, and the chevaliers who attended him were arrested. His remains were interred at Montereau, and afterwards removed to the Chartreuse of Dijon. Duke John had one son, Philip, who succeeded him, and seven daughters.

John Frederick, the Magnanimous, Elector of Saxony, was son of John the Constant, and grandson of Frederick the Wise. He was born in 1503, and succeeded his father in 1532. He recovered for his house the burgraviat of Magdeburg, expelled from Saxony Henry Duke of Brunswick, and in 1542 acquired Wolfenbüttel. Soon after the Diet of Speier (1544) he put himself at the head of the famous League of Schmalcald, and was immediately put under the ban of the Empire. In conjunction with

Philip, Landgrave of Hesse, he made war on Charles V., but being defeated and made prisoner at the battle of Mühlberg, in 1547, he was kept in confinement five years, and was only released on condition of renouncing the Electorate and all his states. These were given to Maurice, son of Henry, Duke of Saxony. On the death of Maurice, John Frederick attempted by negotiation to recover what he had lost, but in vain. Died at Weimar, March 3, 1554.

John of Beverley. [*Beverley.*]

John of Bologna. [*Bologna.*]

John of Bruges. [*Bruck, Jan van.*]

John Cantacuzene. [*Cantacuzene.*]

John of the Cross, St. (Juan de la Cruz), the celebrated Spanish mystic, and the associate of St. Theresa in the reformation of the Carmelite order, was born in Old Castile in 1542. He was educated by the Jesuits at Medina del Campo, entered the Carmelite order, studied theology at Salamanca, and in 1567 was ordained priest. The extreme asceticism which marked him through life had already shown itself. He readily entered into the project of St. Theresa, accompanied her to Valladolid, took the habit of the *Barefooted Carmelites*, and assumed the name of John of the Cross. He zealously assisted in founding houses of the reformed order, and having excited the enmity of the old Carmelites he was imprisoned at Toledo, and only escaped through the influence of St. Theresa, after nine months' confinement. He resumed his active exertions, but being again persecuted and confined, he employed his solitary hours in writing his religious books, the mystical character of which is indicated by their titles—'The Dark Night of the Soul,' 'Ascent of Carmel,' 'Spiritual Canticle of Divine Love between the Soul and Christ her Spouse,' &c. The first collected edition appeared in 1619. They have been translated into Latin, French, German, Italian, and English. John of the Cross died at the monastery of Ubeda in 1591, and was buried at Segovia. He was beatified by Clement X. in 1675, and canonized by Benedict XIII. in 1726.

John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, was the fourth son of Edward III. and his queen Philippa, and was born at Ghent about 1340. He married Blanche, daughter of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, and was created Earl of Derby and Duke of Lancaster. He took part with his brother, the Black Prince, in his Spanish expedition; married soon after Constance of Castile, and assumed the title of King of Castile; invaded France in 1373, and marched unopposed from Calais to Bordeaux; and succeeded his brother as Governor of Gascony. In 1380 he invaded Scotland, and during his absence his palace at London was attacked and burnt by the insurgents under Wat the Tyler. He afterwards made an attack on Castile in alliance with the King of Portugal; but closed the war by marrying his daughter to the son of the King of Castile; and returned to England in 1389. In the following year Richard II. gave him the Duchy of Aquitaine. By his first wife

JOHN

John of Gaunt was father of Henry IV. He married as his third wife Catherine Swynford, and died in 1399. He had distinguished himself as the firm and powerful protector of Wickliffe.

John Hyrcanus. [Myrcanus.]

John Paleologus. [Palaeologus.]

John, Don, of Austria. [Juan.]

John of Leyden. [Leyden, John of.]

John of Salisbury, Bishop of Chartres, in France, was born at Salisbury, in Wiltshire, in the beginning of the 12th century. He studied at Oxford, and afterwards under Abelard and other eminent teachers on the continent. After his return to England, he became the intimate friend and companion of Thomas à Becket, whom he had attended in his exile, and he is said to have been present when he was murdered in Canterbury Cathedral. He was one of the best classical scholars of his time, and an elegant Latin poet. He has a place too in the history of philosophy, the progress of which he promoted by his attacks on the scholastic logic. He left numerous works, among which are Lives of Archbishops Anselm and Becket, and a very curious book entitled 'Polycraticon.' Died, 1182.

Johnes, Thomas, was born in 1748, at Ludlow, in Shropshire; studied at Eton, and Jesus College, Oxford; and sat in parliament for Cardigan, and subsequently for Radnorshire. He possessed an estate at Hafod, in Cardiganshire, where he built an elegant mansion, and furnished it with a noble library, and a complete typographical establishment, whence proceeded the works on which his literary reputation is founded. He translated the Chronicles of Froissart and Monstrelet, Joinville's History of St. Louis, Bertrand de la Brocquière's Travels in Palestine, and Sainte-Palaye's Life of Froissart. Died, 1816.

Johnson, Samuel, a divine, eminent for his zeal, and for his numerous writings, in the cause of civil liberty, was born, in 1649, in the county of Stafford; received his education at St. Paul's School and at Trinity College, Cambridge; and became minister of Corringham, in Essex. In the reign of Charles II., while Lord Russell and his coadjutors were promoting the bill for excluding the Duke of York from the succession to the throne, he published a tract, entitled 'Julian the Apostate,' against the doctrine of non-resistance, which gave rise to a violent controversy, and for which he was fined and imprisoned. In 1686, when the army was encamped on Hounslow Heath, he drew up a paper, entitled 'An humble and hearty Address to all the English Protestants in the present Army,' for which he was tried, and condemned to stand in the pillory in three places, to pay a fine of 500 marks, to be degraded from the priesthood, and to be publicly whipped from Newgate to Tyburn. He bore all these disgraceful punishments with unshrinking fortitude, and continued to employ his pen in the same cause until the Revolution, when the king offered him the rich deanery of Durham;

JOHNSON

but this he refused, as inadequate to his sufferings and services, which he thought merited a bishopric. He finally received a present of £1,000, and a pension of £300 per annum for the life of himself and his son. His degradation from the priesthood was declared by the House of Commons to have been illegal. Died, 1703.

Johnson, Samuel, the celebrated lexicographer, and one of the most distinguished writers of the 18th century, was born in 1709, at Lichfield, where his father was a bookseller. He completed his education at Pembroke College, Oxford; and in 1732 he became under-master of a free-school at Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire. This situation he soon quitted on account of the haughty treatment he received from the principal; and he then endeavoured to earn a maintenance by literary work. In 1735 he married Mrs. Porter, widow of a Birmingham mercer, with a fortune of about £800, by which he was enabled to open a boarding-school; but the plan did not succeed, and, after a year's trial, he resolved to seek his fortune in London, in company with one of his few pupils, the celebrated David Garrick. In March, 1737, the two adventurers arrived in the metropolis, Johnson with his unfinished tragedy of 'Irene' in his pocket, and with little to depend upon but his slender engagement with Cave, the proprietor of the 'Gentleman's Magazine.' At this time he became acquainted with the reckless and unfortunate Savage, and in some respects his personal conduct was unfavourably affected by the intimacy; but from fatal irregularity he was saved by his religious and moral principles. His first literary production which attracted notice was 'London,' a poem in imitation of the third satire of Juvenal. He was soon after led to a new exercise of his literary powers in the composition of parliamentary debates, which, as actual reports of the debates were then deemed a breach of privilege, were published under the title of 'Debates in the Senate of Lilliput.' The eloquence displayed in these productions was almost exclusively Johnson's own; but it is probable that he adhered more faithfully to the tenor of the arguments of the real speakers than to their language. In 1747 he printed proposals for an edition of 'Shakespeare,' and the plan of his 'English Dictionary,' addressed to Lord Chesterfield. The price agreed upon between him and the booksellers for the last work was £1,575. In 1749 Garrick brought out his friend's tragedy of 'Irene' at Drury Lane, but it was unsuccessful. In 1750 Johnson commenced his 'Rambler,' which was continued till 1752. In this work only five papers were the production of other writers. Soon after the close of this paper he lost his wife, a circumstance which greatly affected him, as appears from his Meditations, and the sermon which he wrote on her death. In 1755 appeared his Dictionary, and the same year the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M.A. Lord Chesterfield endeavoured to bring it into notice

JOHNSON

by writing two papers in its favour in 'The World;' but, as he had hitherto neglected the author, Johnson treated him with contempt. The publication of this great work did not relieve him from his embarrassments, for the price of his labour had been consumed during its progress. In 1758 he began the 'Idler,' a periodical paper; and on the death of his mother, in 1759, he wrote the romance of 'Rasselas' to defray the expenses of her funeral. In 1762 the king granted him a pension of £300 per annum, without any stipulation with respect to his literary exertions. Johnson had a conversation with the king in the royal library, in 1765, when His Majesty asked if he intended to publish any more works? To this he answered, that he thought he had written enough; on which the king said, 'So should I too, if you had not written so well.' About this time he instituted the Literary Club, which included some of the most celebrated men of the age. It was at this period, too, that his intercourse with the Thrale family began, which for years produced him so much social enjoyment. In 1773 he went with Mr. Boswell to the western islands of Scotland, and shortly after published a highly interesting account of the journey; but, by the violent attack therein made on the authenticity of the poems attributed to Ossian, gave great offence. In 1775 the university of Oxford sent him the degree of LL.D. by diploma. In 1781 he completed his 'Lives of the English Poets,' a work which, on the whole, may be regarded as a model of literary biography. After a long illness, during part of which he entertained the most gloomy apprehensions, his mind grew serene, and he died full of that faith which he had so vigorously defended and inculcated by his writings, December 19, 1784. The character of this great man is thus summed up by Bishop Gleig:—"Without claiming for him the highest place among his contemporaries in any single department of literature, we may use one of his own expressions, "that he brought more mind to every subject, and had a greater variety of knowledge ready for all occasions, than almost any other man." Though religious to superstition, he was in every other respect so remarkably incredulous, that Hogarth said, while Johnson firmly believed the Bible, he seemed determined to believe nothing else. The same energy which was displayed in his literary productions was exhibited also in his conversation, which was various, striking, and instructive: like the sage in "Rasselas," he spoke, and attention watched his lips; he reasoned, and conviction closed his periods; when he pleased, he could be the greatest sophist that ever contended in the lists of declamation; and perhaps no man ever equalled him in nervous and pointed repartees. But he had a roughness in his manner which subdued the saucy and terrified the meek; it was only, however, in his manner, for no man was more loved than Johnson was by those who knew him; and his works will be read with veneration for their author as

JOHNSTON

long as the language in which they are written shall be understood.' Boswell's 'Life of Johnson' is too well known to need more than a word of mention; as are also the eloquent Essays of Lord Macaulay and Thomas Carlyle on Johnson's Life and Character.

Johnson, Thomas, an English botanist, was born at Selby, in Yorkshire. He was bred an apothecary in London, and became, says Wood, the best herbalist of his age. He wrote 'Iter in Agrum Cantianum' and 'Ericetum Hamstedianum,' the first local catalogues of plants published in England, and translated the works of the great French surgeon, Ambroise Paré. But his chief work was an improved edition of 'Gerard's Herbal.' In the civil wars he entered into the royal army; and at the siege of Basing House he received a wound, of which he died in 1644.

Johnston, Arthur, physician and poet, was born in 1587, near Aberdeen, and was educated at the university of that city, on leaving which he went to Padua, where he took his doctor's degree, and then settled in Paris. After an absence of nearly forty years, chiefly spent in travel, he returned to Aberdeen, and became Principal of the university till Archbishop Laud invited him to London, and obtained for him the appointment of physician in ordinary to Charles I. He published a collection of Latin epigrams, an elegant paraphrase of the Psalms in Latin verse, and a selection of the works of Scottish writers, entitled 'Poetarum Scotticorum Deliciæ.' Died, 1641.

Johnston, George, an eminent Scottish naturalist, was born in 1798. He graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1819, and established himself at Berwick-on-Tweed. But he found time amidst the labours of his profession to gratify his taste for natural history, and to make some valuable contributions to zoology and botany. His first work was a 'History of British Zoophytes,' which appeared in 1838, and was followed by a 'History of British Sponges and Lithophytes,' 'Elements of the Natural History of Molluscous Animals,' and 'Botany of the Eastern Borders.' He contributed many valuable papers to the Magazine of Zoology and Botany, and the Annals of Natural History, was one of the founders and secretaries of the Ray Society, and one of the founders of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. Died, 1855.

Johnston, James F. W., Professor of Chemistry and writer on scientific agriculture, was born at Paisley about 1796. For the most part a self-educated man, he kept a school at Durham for several years, but, after his marriage in 1830, he went to study chemistry in Sweden under Berzelius. He was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy at the new university of Durham in 1833, and four years later was chosen F.R.S. He applied himself especially to the study of the relations of chemistry and geology to agriculture, and the fruits of his researches appeared in his 'Elements,' 'Lectures,' and admirable 'Cate-

chism' of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. The latter had passed through fifty editions in 1857, has been translated into almost every European language, and introduced into the schools of Germany, Holland, Italy, Sweden, Poland, and some of the provinces and states of both North and South America. His last work was the well-known 'Chemistry of Common Life,' in which he has with singular felicity combined the clear knowledge of the man of science with the enthusiasm of a poet. He was also author of 'Notes on North America,' and a contributor to the 'Edinburgh Review,' and to the Transactions of several scientific bodies. Died at Durham, 1853.

Johnstone, Chevalier de, an adherent of the Pretender, was the son of a merchant of Edinburgh, and was born in 1720. At an early age he evinced an inclination for a military life; and being brought up in Jacobite principles, he left Edinburgh privately on the breaking out of the rebellion in 1745, and joined the insurgents. He was appointed aide-de-camp to Prince Charles Edward; fought at the battle of Preston Pans; and raised an independent company, with which he served throughout the campaign. After the battle of Culloden, he sought for safety in flight; and, disguised as a pedlar, he passed through England, and escaped to the continent. He subsequently entered into the service of France, and acted in the capacity of aide-de-camp in Canada; on the conquest of which by the British he returned to France, and died there at an advanced age. He wrote 'Memoirs of the Rebellion in 1745 and 1746.'

Johnstone, Dr. Bryce, an eminent Scotch divine, born in 1747, was a son of John Johnstone, a magistrate of Annan, in Dumfriesshire. He entered the university of Edinburgh in 1762; in 1771 he was appointed minister of Holywood; and in 1786 the degree of D.D. was conferred on him. He was author of a 'Commentary on the Revelation of St. John the Divine,' 2 vols. 8vo.; an 'Essay on the Influence of Religion on Civil Society and Civil Government;' and some sermons. He also assisted Sir John Sinclair in drawing up the Statistical Account of Scotland; and contributed towards the improvement of the agricultural and social condition of his native country. Died, 1805.

Johnstone, John Henry, comic actor and vocalist, was born in 1750 at Tipperary, where his father was a small farmer. At the age of 18 he enlisted in a regiment of Irish dragoons, but soon obtained his discharge, and was engaged for three years by Mr. Ryder, then manager of the Dublin theatre. His fame as a vocalist increased rapidly; and Macklin, the celebrated actor, procured him an engagement in London. He made his first appearance at Covent Garden Theatre, in October, 1783, in his favourite character of Lionel. His best efforts were afterwards directed to the personation of Irish characters; and his native humour, rich brogue, and fine voice carried him to a rare height of excellence. In 1803 he quitted

Covent Garden for Drury Lane, and in the summer of that year he visited Dublin. On his return from Ireland his wife died; and he married again. As an actor, in his own line, he stood alone, personating his countrymen, both patrician and plebeian, with unrivalled fidelity. While his habits of prudence enabled him to accumulate a fortune. He died, Dec. 26, 1823.

Johnstone, John, M.D., an eminent physician of Birmingham, was the son of Dr. James Johnstone, of Worcester, and was educated at Merton College, Oxford. Dr. Johnstone was peculiarly successful in his treatment of fevers, and somewhat remarkable for the sparing use he made of medicinal preparations. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Parr, and wrote the 'Life' of that great scholar. Besides the Memoirs of Dr. Parr, he was author of several treatises on medical subjects; he was also a fellow of the College of Physicians and the Royal Society; and was held in high estimation for his acquirements and character. Died, aged 68, Dec. 28, 1836.

Joinville, Jean, Sire de, an eminent French statesman and historian of the 13th century. He accompanied Louis IX. in his first crusade or expedition to Egypt, in 1248, sharing his master's captivity, and rendering him many important services. In the king's second crusade, however, he declined taking a part; and subsequently employed himself in writing his 'Mémoires, ou l'Histoire et Chronique du très Chrétien Roi St. Louis,' in which he has left us a beautiful portraiture of the king, a very graphic narrative of the crusade, and one of the most important aids to a knowledge of the memorable period in which he lived. He died about 1318.

Jomelli, Niccolò, musical composer, was born in 1714, at Aversa, in the kingdom of Naples. He composed a number of operas in his own country, and became a popular favourite. He afterwards visited Bologna, Rome, Venice, and other principal cities of Italy, everywhere carrying away the palm from rival musicians. He was the author of 86 operas, and many devotional pieces, among which are his celebrated 'Requiem' and 'Misereere.' Died, 1774.

Jonas, or Jonae, Arngrim, a native of Iceland, distinguished as an antiquary and historian. His works relate chiefly to the history of his own country; but he was also an able astronomer, and had studied the science under Tycho Brahe. He died, aged 95, in 1640.

Jones, Inigo, a celebrated architect, who introduced the Italian style of architecture in England, was born in London about 1572. He was at first an apprentice to a joiner; but his talent for drawing having attracted the notice of the Earls of Arundel and Pembroke, the latter supplied him with the means of visiting Italy for the purpose of studying landscape painting. He went to Venice, where the works of Palladio inspired him with a taste for architecture; and he afterwards devoted all his energies to that art. He soon

JONES

obtained the situation of first architect to Christian IV., King of Denmark, who, visiting his brother-in-law, James I., in 1606, brought Jones with him to England. The queen chose him as her architect; and the place of surveyor-general of the board of works was granted to him in reversion. Jones went to Italy again in 1612, and on his return was engaged to build a palace at Whitehall, but he only completed the Banqueting-House. In 1620 he was appointed one of the commissioners for repairing St. Paul's Cathedral; but this was not commenced till 1623. He was much employed in preparing masques for the entertainment of the court, but while thus engaged he quarrelled with the poet, Ben Jonson, who ridiculed him on the stage. Jones realised a handsome fortune; but being a Roman Catholic, and a partisan of royalty, he suffered severely in the civil war. At length, worn down by sorrow and suffering, he died, July 21, 1652. Jones has been much laughed at for the absurd opinion he arrived at respecting Stonehenge, which he pronounced to be a Roman temple, dedicated to Cœlus. Many of his architectural designs have been published by Kent, Ware, and Leoni.

Jones, John, LL.D., a Unitarian minister, and a philological writer, was a native of Caermarthenshire, and received his education at the Dissenting College, Hackney. He was pastor to a Unitarian congregation, first at Plymouth Dock, and next at Halifax, in Yorkshire; but he eventually settled in London, and employed himself in literary pursuits and private tuition. He wrote 'A Development of remarkable Events calculated to restore the Christian Religion to its Original Purity,' 2 vols.; 'Illustrations of the Four Gospels,' &c.; a 'Greek and English Lexicon'; and many other works, educational and devotional. Died, 1827.

Jones, Owen, a Welsh antiquary, and a member of the Gwyneddigion, or Cambrian Society for encouraging the Bards, Language, and Music of Wales, was born in 1740, and died in 1814. He collected and published 'The Archaeology of Wales,' the 'Poems of Dafydd ap Gwilym,' and other productions.

Jones, Paul (whose real name, it is said, was John Paul), a naval adventurer, was a native of Selkirk, in Scotland, and born in 1747. His first voyage was to America, where he settled early in life; and at the commencement of the struggle between the colonies and the mother country he offered his services to the former, and was appointed first of the first lieutenants. In 1776 he obtained the command of a ship under Commodore Hopkins, and distinguished himself in several engagements, for which he received his commission as captain. He then sailed to France, and being well acquainted with the Irish coast and the northern part of England, he conceived the design of effecting a descent. For a long time he kept the northern coast in a constant state of alarm; at length he effected a landing at Whitehaven, and having dismantled a fort, set fire to some shipping

in the harbour. From thence he sailed for Scotland, where he landed on the estate of the Earl of Selkirk, and plundered his lordship's house of all the plate. He next took the Drake sloop of war, with which he returned to Brest. He afterwards sailed round Ireland to the North Sea, with three ships, the Richard, Pallas, and Vengeance. Having committed great mischief on that coast, he fell in with the Baltic fleet, convoyed by the Serapis frigate, and the Countess of Scarborough armed ship, the former of which, after a severe action, he captured off Flamborough Head. For these services the King of France conferred on him the order of Merit, and gave him a gold-hilted sword. He was afterwards received into the Russian service, with the rank of rear-admiral, but was disappointed at not obtaining the command of the fleet acting against the Turks in the Black Sea. He found fault with the conduct of the Prince of Nassau, the admiral; became restless and impatient, was intrigued against at court, and calumniated by his enemies; and had permission, from the Empress Catherine, to retire from the service with a pension, which was never paid. He returned to Paris, sank into poverty, and died in 1792. Jones was a man of equal boldness and sagacity; notwithstanding the absence of instruction in his youth, he wrote with fluency and clearness, and was able to sustain his part respectably in the polished circles of Paris, where he was a great pretender to *ton*, and passed for 'a poet as well as a hero.'

Jones, William, an English divine, a strenuous champion of the Hutchinsonian doctrines, was born in 1726, at Lowick, in Northamptonshire. He was educated at the Charter House, and University College, Oxford, where he formed an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Horne, afterwards Bishop of Norwich. On leaving the university he became curate of Finedon, Northamptonshire, and next of Wadenhoe, where he wrote his 'Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity,' which passed through numerous editions. In 1762 he published 'An Essay on the First Principles of Natural Philosophy.' In 1764 the Archbishop of Canterbury gave him the vicarage of Bethersden, in Kent, to which was afterwards added the rectory of Pluckley; and at the time of his death he was perpetual curate of Nayland, and rector of Paston and Holingbourne. When the French revolution gave birth to seditious movements in this country, Mr. Jones printed 'A Letter from Thomas Bull to his brother John,' which was widely circulated by the friends of government. He was also concerned in establishing the 'British Critic;' and he published a collection of excellent tracts, under the title of 'The Scholar armed against the Errors of the Times.' On the death of his friend Bishop Horne, to whom he had been chaplain, he paid an affectionate tribute to his memory in an account of his 'Life and Writings.' His theological and philosophical works form 12 vols. 8vo. Died, 1800.

native country as a parish priest, and was made Bishop of Skalholt in 1754. His name is likely to be remembered in connection with his 'Ecclesiastical History of Iceland,' published between 1773-78. It is in four 4to. volumes, is written in Latin, and contains much curious matter, literary as well as ecclesiastical. Died, 1789.

Jordaens, Jacob, an eminent historical and portrait painter, was a native of Antwerp. He was the son-in-law of Van Oort, under whom he studied; he also received instruction from Rubens; and his pictures are executed with correctness and brilliancy. Born, 1594; died, 1678.

Jordan, Camille, a statesman of revolutionary France, was born at Lyons in 1771. He opposed the tyranny of the Jacobins; and, as a member of the Convention, he had the courage to defend his city when it was denounced as the receptacle of assassins and banditti. For his laudable zeal he was twice compelled to seek safety in exile; and though he returned to France when Buonaparte had subverted the power of the Directory, he lived there as a private citizen. After the restoration of the Bourbons, he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies, was decorated with the Legion of Honour, and ennobled. Died, 1821.

Jordan, Dorothea, or **Dorothy Bland** (Jordan being only an assumed name), a popular actress, and the mistress of the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., was born at Waterford about the year 1762. She made her debut on the Dublin stage, in 1777, in the part of *Phoebe* in 'As You Like It.' In 1782 she came to England, and made her first appearance before a London audience, in 1785, at rury Lane. Her connection with the Duke began in 1791, and continued until it was suddenly broken off in 1811. She was the mother of ten children by his royal highness; and a yearly allowance was settled on her for the maintenance of herself and her daughters. A few months afterwards she returned to the stage; and the children were surrendered to their mother. Shortly after this she retired to France, and died at St. Cloud, July 3, 1816. The last survivor of her children by the Duke of Clarence is Lady Augusta Gordon Hallyburton, who held the appointment of state-housekeeper at Kensington Palace. She died at Hallyburton House, Cupar-Angus, N.B., aged 62, in December, 1865.

Jorgenson, Jorgen, a Danish adventurer, who usurped for a time the government of Iceland, was born at Copenhagen in 1779. He entered the English merchant service, and afterwards the navy, but returned to Denmark, and serving in the war against England, was taken prisoner and brought to London. In 1809 he accompanied an English merchant to Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, and, in consequence of trade with the English being prohibited, he landed with a party of 12 sailors, without bloodshed, or even resistance, carried off the governor, proclaimed the island

free and himself Protector. This singular revolution was brought to a close in about two months by English intervention, and its author was again brought to England. He published several books, was sentenced to transportation for theft, and was sent to Australia in 1825. He is supposed to have died there soon after.

Jortin, John, D.D., an eminent scholar and divine, was born in London in 1698, and educated at Cambridge. Here he acquired so high a character for learning and acuteness, that he was employed by Pope to select the notes from Eustathius, to print with his translation of the Iliad. He took orders in 1724; and held successively the livings of Swavesey, St. Dunstan's in the East, and Kensington; he was also a prebendary of St. Paul's and Archdeacon of London. His chief works are, 'Discourses concerning the Truth of the Christian Religion,' 'Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors, Ancient and Modern,' 'Remarks upon Ecclesiastical History,' 'Life of Erasmus,' and seven volumes of 'Sermons and Charges,' which were printed after his death. He was simple in manners, liberal in sentiment, independent in spirit; and as much beloved for his private virtues as he was admired for his piety and learning. Died, 1770.

José, Antonio, a Portuguese dramatist, was by birth a Jew. He wrote some comic operas, which, though coarse in style, had a vein of humour and gaiety, and gave the first promise of an original Portuguese drama. From 1730 to 1740 they drew crowds to the theatre. José was seized as a Jew, imprisoned in the dungeons of the Inquisition, and was burnt alive at the last auto-da-fé in 1745.

Joseph I., Emperor of the West and King of Germany, the son of Leopold I., was born at Vienna in 1678; received the crown of Hungary in 1689; and was soon after elected King of the Romans. He began his reign in 1705, which, though short, was troubled by wars in the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Hungary. He revived the imperial chamber; and the Protestants enjoyed toleration and some privileges under his reign. Died, 1711.

Joseph II., Emperor of the West and King of Germany, was the son of the Emperor Francis I. (of Lorraine) and Maria Theresa. He was crowned King of the Romans in 1764; the year following he succeeded his father; and in 1780, by the death of the Empress-Queen, he succeeded to the crown of Hungary and Bohemia. In 1788, a declaration of war was published against the Turks, and the same year the emperor in person reduced Schabatz; but this was followed by a defeat of Prince Lichtenstein, who fell in the action. Soon after this a bloody battle was fought between the Imperialists and the Turks, on the heights of Rohadin, in which neither could claim the victory. Joseph next made an attempt to possess himself of Belgrade, but without success. But Marshal Laudohn, taking upon him the command of the army, took Dubicza and Novi, and in 1789 reduced Belgrade; soon after which a peace was

concluded, chiefly in consequence of the agitation caused in Europe by the French Revolution. In February following (1790) the Emperor died of a lingering illness; and was succeeded by his brother, Peter Leopold, Grand-Duke of Tuscany. Joseph II. was of a lively disposition, fickle, and fond of action; his favourite object was to be sovereign in the fullest sense, and to manage the great machine of the state entirely himself. He introduced many reforms in the government, established toleration for all religious sects, promoted education and manufactures, and without wise caution made many offensive innovations.

Joseph, Father. [See *Richelieu*, Card.]

Josephine, Empress of France and Queen of Italy, was born at Martinique in 1763 or 1767, and received from her parents the name of *Marie Joseph Rose de Tascher de la Pagerie*. While very young, she was taken by her father to France, to be the bride of the Viscount de Beauharnais—a marriage having been arranged by the two families when the Marquis Beauharnais was governor-general of the Antilles. They were accordingly married in 1779; and Josephine became the mother of two children, Eugene and Hortense. She went, in 1787, to Martinique, to attend upon her mother in sickness; and remained in the island three years. The sudden revolt of the colony, however, obliged her to quit it for France, where she soon began to experience the horrors of the revolution; and saw her husband dragged to a prison, and thence to the scaffold (1794). She was included in the proscription; but Robespierre at length fell, and the viscountess was delivered from prison by Tallien; who was never forgotten by her, nor by Eugene, from whom he received a considerable pension till his death. Josephine was indebted to Barras for the restoration of a part of the property of her husband; and at his house, after the 13th Vendémiaire, she met General Buonaparte. From the first he was favourably impressed by the widow; and he married her in March 1796. Her beneficent disposition displayed itself in a thousand ways; to her many emigrants owed their restoration; she encouraged the arts, and rewarded industry; her life, in short, was one continued act of benevolence; so that her husband said to her, 'I can win battles, but you win hearts.' After Napoleon became Emperor, his friends advised him to divorce her, but he at first declined. Josephine had been crowned Empress at Paris, and Queen of Italy at Milan. When Josephine was made acquainted with the wishes of the nation regarding a successor, she nobly sacrificed her private feelings, and consented to the marriage of Napoleon with the Archduchess Maria Louisa. She, however, would not quit France; but retired to her beautiful seat of Malmaison, with the title of Empress-Queen-Dowager. Napoleon's exile to Elba drew from her expressions of the most poignant regret; and it was evident that her health was declining. The allied sovereigns treated her with the most respectful distinction.

The Emperor Alexander sent his physician, and visited her often in person; but a sudden inflammation of the throat terminated her life on the 29th of May, 1814.

Josephus, Flavius, the celebrated historian of the Jews, was born at Jerusalem, A.D. 37. His father, Mattathias, was descended from the ancient high-priests of the Jews, and his mother was of the Maccabean race. He was early instructed in Hebrew learning, and became an ornament of the sect of the Pharisees, to which he belonged. When 26 years old he visited Rome, for the purpose of obtaining the release of some prisoners whom Felix had sent to the capital; on which occasion he was introduced to Poppæa, afterwards the wife of Nero; and, on his return, was made governor of Galilee. He afterwards obtained the command of the Jewish army, and supported with courage, wisdom, and resolution, a siege of seven weeks, in the fortified town of Jotapata, where he was attacked by Vespasian and Titus. The town was betrayed to the enemy; 40,000 of the inhabitants were cut to pieces, and 1,200 were made prisoners. Josephus was discovered in a cave, where he had concealed himself, and given up to the Roman general, who was about to send him to Nero, but his life was spared at the intercession of Titus, who became his patron, and whom he accompanied to the siege of Jerusalem. On arriving before the city he was sent to his countrymen with offers of peace, and he advised them to submit to the Roman power; but they treated him with contumely, and rejected his counsel. At the capture of the city, however, he was enabled to deliver his brother and several of his friends without ransom. He accompanied Titus to Rome, where he was rewarded with the freedom of the city, and received a pension and other favours from Vespasian and his son; and, as a mark of gratitude, he then assumed their family name of Flavius. His 'History of the Jewish War, and the Destruction of Jerusalem' in 7 books, was composed at the command of Vespasian, and is singularly interesting and affecting, as the historian was an eye-witness of all he relates. St. Jerome calls him for his style the Livy of the Greeks. His 'Jewish Antiquities,' in 20 books, written in Greek, is a very noble work; and his discourse 'Upon the Martyrdom of the Maccabees' is a masterpiece of eloquence. He is supposed to have died about A.D. 95, but the exact date is uncertain. There are various English, French, Italian, and German translations of Josephus. The excellent translation by Dr. Traill, which was edited by Isaac Taylor, is now (1867) in course of republication.

Joubert, Barthélemy Catherine, a distinguished French general, was born at Pont de Vaux in 1769. He was destined by his father for the bar; but at the age of 15 he forsook his studies and entered the army. His discharge being obtained, he was sent to Lyons to continue his education, and at the beginning of the Revolution he was a student at the uni-

versity of Dijon. In 1791 he enlisted as a volunteer; and displaying great courage and activity in various situations, he rose rapidly, till by his admirable conduct under Kellermann, at the battle of Loano, in 1795, he was made general of brigade on the field. In the two following years his bravery and talents were conspicuous on many occasions, particularly in the Tyrol, and he rose to the rank of general of division. He was placed at the head of the French army in Italy in August 1798, and fell at the battle of Novi, Aug. 15th, 1799. He was noted for the boldness, promptitude, and impetuosity of his manœuvres; and his personal character was untainted by that rapacity which characterized so many of his comrades.

Joubert, Laurent, a learned French physician, was born at Valence in 1529. He became Professor of Medicine at Montpellier, and Chancellor of the university. His Latin works were printed at Lyons in 1582, folio; besides which he wrote some medical treatises in French, particularly one on 'Laughter;' and another, entitled 'Erreurs Populaires touchant la Médecine,' which, owing to its broad humour and a degree of levity that pervaded it, ran through ten editions in six months. Died, 1683.

Jouffroy, Marquis de, who disputes with Fulton the honour of having been the first to apply steam to the purposes of navigation, was born in Franche Comté, about 1751. He made his first attempt on the Doubs in 1776, and renewed it with more success on the Saône in 1783; but he failed to carry it out through want of means and support. He was no less unsuccessful at Paris in 1816; but the Academy of Sciences, in 1840, acknowledged his claim to the discovery. Died, 1832.

Jouffroy, Théodore Simon, a distinguished philosopher, one of the band of eminent men who contributed to the diffusion of a more spiritual philosophy in France, was born at Pontets, in the department of Le Doubs, in 1796. He was educated at the College of Lons-le-Saulnier and the Lyceum of Dijon, and in 1814 became a student of philosophy, under Victor Cousin, at the Normal School of Paris. Three years later he was appointed reader in philosophy there, and at the same time Professor of Philosophy at the Collège Bourbon. He quitted the latter post in 1820, and on the suppression of the Normal School in 1822 he opened a private course of Lectures, and began to contribute to various journals. In 1828 he resumed his public position as assistant Professor of Ancient Philosophy at the Faculty of Letters, and in 1830 reappeared at the Normal School, his assistant professorship being at the same time converted into a professorship of the History of Modern Philosophy. About two years later he succeeded Thurot as Professor of Greek Literature and Philosophy at the College of France, and was soon after admitted to the Academy. Ill health compelled him to resign his chair in 1838, and he was named librarian to the university. Two years later

M. Cousin, as minister of public instruction, called him to the council of the university. Jouffroy had been a member of the Chamber of Deputies since 1831. His works consist chiefly of studies of the Scotch philosophy. His translation of Dugald Stewart's 'Sketches of Moral Philosophy' appeared in 1826, accompanied by an important preface: his translation of the 'Works of Reid,' with an elaborate introduction and a translation of Stewart's 'Life of Reid,' in 1828-35: his 'Mélanges Philosophiques,' 1833: 'Cours de Droit Naturel,' 1835: and 'Nouveaux Mélanges Philosophiques' and 'Cours d'Esthétique' after his death. Jouffroy is especially a psychologist, and aims to determine the object, certainty, and limits of the method of psychology. His style is remarkable for its clearness, elegant simplicity, and unaffected sincerity. He was no less esteemed and beloved as a good man than he was honoured and admired as a philosopher. Died at Paris, March 1, 1842.

Jourdain, Margery. [See Gloucester, Humphrey, Duke of.]

Jourdan, Jean Baptiste, Count, marshal and peer of France, was born in 1762, at Limoges, where his father practised as a surgeon. He entered the military service in 1778, and fought in America; but during the peace he engaged in commercial affairs. In 1791 he commanded a battalion of volunteers in the army of the North; and in 1793 rose to be a general of division. Jourdan received the command of the army of the Moselle, in the place of Hoche, and gained, June 26, 1794, the victory of Fleurus, by which he became master of Belgium, and drove the allies beyond the Rhine. In 1803, Napoleon made him general-in-chief of the army in Italy; and, in 1804, Marshal of France, and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. After losing the decisive battle of Vittoria, June 21st, 1813, Jourdan lived in retirement at Rouen; but, in 1814, he was appointed commander of the 15th division. In this station he declared in favour of Louis XVIII., and thereafter continued faithful to the Bourbons. Died, 1833.

Jourdan, Mathieu, surnamed **Coupetête**, one of the most bloodthirsty of the leading actors in the French revolution, was born in 1749. After being engaged in a great variety of low occupations, beginning with that of a butcher, he was living as a wine-merchant at Paris at the outbreak of the revolution in 1789, and had a hand in some of the earliest assassinations. He was conspicuous, with his red grizzled locks, tile-beard, and leaden breast-plate, in the insurrection of women and the invasion of the palace of Versailles on the 5th and 6th October, and beheaded two of the guards. But his horrible career reached its climax at Avignon, whither he had fled, and where he began to deal in madder. In 1791 he headed the great band of ruffians known as the 'Brigands of Avignon,' and perpetrated unparalleled atrocities, so that even the revolutionary assembly ordered his arrest. And

JOUVENCY

though he escaped for a time, and even renewed his butcheries at Avignon, he was seized at Marseilles in 1793, was again liberated, and in the following year was given up to the revolutionary tribunal, and perished by the guillotine at Marseilles in the month of May.

Jouvency, Joseph de, a learned Jesuit, born at Paris in 1643. His principal work is a continuation of the 'History of the Jesuits.' He also wrote a tract, entitled 'De Ratione Discendi et Docendi;' and Notes on the principal Latin classics. Died, 1719.

Jouvenet, Jean, an historical painter, born at Rouen, in Normandy, in 1644. He studied under Poussin, and was employed to adorn the apartments of Versailles and the Trianon; he also painted colossal figures of the Twelve Apostles in the Hospital of the Invalides at Paris. Among his best works are named 'Esther before Ahasuerus' and a 'Descent from the Cross.' He was admitted to the Academy of Painting in 1676. Died, 1717. There were several other artists of the same family.

Jouy, Joseph Etienne de, a facile and graceful writer, was born in 1764, served in the army in America and India, and took part in the first campaign of the Revolution. But he soon abandoned the sword for the pen; and rose to great popularity with his vaudevilles and the librettos which he wrote for Spontini, Cherubini, and Rossini. He was also distinguished as a political writer; but he is best known in England by his amusing and satirical work called the 'Hermit of the Chaussée d'Antin,' which was translated into English. In 1830 Louis Philippe appointed him librarian at the Louvre. Died, 1846.

Jovellanos, Don Gaspar Melchior de, one of the most distinguished Spanish statesmen and authors, was born at Gijon, in Asturias, in 1744, of an ancient and noble family. He was endowed with splendid talents; and not only acquired while at college an extensive knowledge of jurisprudence, his especial object, but also made great progress in archaeology, languages, and the belles lettres. He soon became a member of the criminal branch of the *audiencia* in Seville; and advancing rapidly in his professional career, he was finally appointed member of the council of the military orders at Madrid. About the same time he was intrusted with some important affairs, and nominated councillor of state, by Charles III. When, in 1794, Spain found herself loaded with debt, Jovellanos proposed, for the relief of the national difficulties, a tax on the property of the higher order of the clergy; for which he was exiled to the mountains of Asturias, though his project was afterwards carried into execution. In 1799 he was recalled, and made minister of justice for the interior; but before twelve months were past he was dismissed, and banished to the island of Majorca, where he was confined in the convent of the Carthusians. After the fall of Godoy, Prince of the Peace, in 1808, he recovered his liberty, and subsequently became

JOYCE

a member of the Supreme Junta. He was, however, suspected of favouring the French; and at length, being denounced as a traitor, he was put to death, in 1812, during a popular insurrection. He wrote 'Lyric Poems;' 'Felayo,' a tragedy; 'The Honourable Delinquent,' a comedy; several works on subjects connected with political economy; and translated Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

Jovianus, Flavius Claudius, Roman Emperor, was born in Pannonia, of a noble family, in 331. He was elected Emperor by the Roman soldiers after the death of Julian (363), with whom he was then serving in the Persian war. Compelled to make a humiliating peace and give up a large territory to the Persians, he set out on his return, visiting Antioch and Constantinople. After a reign of seven months, he died on his way through Galatia, in 364, owing, it is said, to the suffocating vapour of burning charcoal in his room.

Jovinian, an Italian monk of the 4th century, who distinguished himself as a rational, temperate, and spiritual opponent of the ascetic tendencies of the church in that age. He denied the merit of celibacy and virginity, of fasting and of martyrdom (so far as it was a mere outward suffering); he taught that no one regenerated could fall from grace, and that in resurrection all will be equal. Jovinian and eight of his adherents were condemned by Siricius, Bishop of Rome, at a synod held in 390, and he fled to Milan. There he found a zealous opponent in Ambrose, and was again condemned and banished. Jerome wrote a violent treatise against Jovinian in 393. This early 'Protestant,' as he has been called, died before 406.

Jovius, Paul, or more properly **Paulo Giovinio**, a celebrated Italian historian and miscellaneous writer, was born at Como in 1483. He graduated M.D. at the university of Pavia, but studied also at Padua and Milan. He practised as physician at Rome, and enjoyed special favour of Pope Clement VII., who after the sack of Rome, in 1527, gave him the bishopric of Nocera. His character and way of life were, however, not such as become such a dignity. He accompanied the Pope, in 1530, to Bologna, and was present at the conferences between him and the Emperor Charles V. Among his writings—written, he says, some with a gold pen, others with one of iron—are a History of his own Times, in 2 vols. folio, written in Latin, and translated into Italian and French; 'Elogia Virorum Illustrium,' 'Elogia Doctorum Virorum,' 'Commentario delle Cose de' Turchi,' &c. Died at Florence, while visiting the Grand-Duke Cosmo I., in December, 1552.

Joyce, Jeremiah, a dissenting minister and industrious writer, was born in 1764. He first attracted public notice as one of the persons included in the state prosecution of Hardy, Horne Tooke, Thelwall, and others for treason. He was the coadjutor of Dr. Stirling in the compilation of his 'Cyclopaedia,' and subsequently produced another on a similar plan.

which appeared in the name of Nicholson. He was also the author of 'Scientific Dialogues,' 'Dialogues on Chemistry,' 'Letters on Natural Philosophy,' &c. Died, 1816.

Joyeuse, Anne de, Admiral of France, born about 1561. He first distinguished himself at the siege of La Fère, where he had his jaw broken by a musket-shot. He was a great favourite of the king, Henry III., who rewarded him by making him a duke, with precedence of all dukes except those of the blood royal, and by giving him in marriage Margaret of Lorraine, sister of the queen. In 1582 he was named Admiral of France. The duke at first joined the League, but afterwards advised its dissolution. He had a command in the civil war, and showed himself for the first time capable of harsh and cruel deeds against the Huguenots. He encountered the King of Navarre at the battle of Coutras in 1587, and was there defeated and killed. The king reclaimed his body, and gave him a magnificent funeral at Paris.

Joyeuse, Cardinal de. [Paul V.]

Juan, Don, or Don John, of Austria, a natural son of the Emperor Charles V., and the great military hero of his age, was born at Ratisbon in 1546. His mother is said to have been a lady named Barbara Blomberg; but this is doubtful, and a veil of mystery hangs over the matter. He was first employed, in 1570, against the Moors of Granada, and acquired great fame by their subjugation. He also signalized himself by the memorable victory over the Turks, in 1571, in the Gulf of Lepanto; as well as by the conquest of Tunis, and other places on the African coast. In 1576 he went to Flanders, took Namur by stratagem, and succeeded in reducing the insurgents to obedience. Died, 1577.

Juan II., Don, a natural son of Philip IV. of Spain, and of Maria Calderona, an actress, was born in 1629; made Grand Prior of Castile; commanded the Spanish army in Italy, 1647, and took the city of Naples; subjugated Barcelona in 1652, but being afterwards unsuccessful was exiled. Under Charles II. he was recalled to Madrid, made Prime Minister, and died in 1679.

Juan y Santacilla, Don George, a learned Spanish mathematician and naval officer, was born at Orihuela in 1712. He made rapid progress in mathematics; and, entering the naval service early, his reputation as a scientific man led to his appointment, with Antonio de Ulloa, to accompany Bouguer and La Condamine to Peru, in 1735, to measure a degree of the meridian at the Equator. He afterwards directed his attention to naval architecture, and his exertions to improve the Spanish navy were highly successful. He published 'Observations on Astronomy and Physics, made in Peru,' and treatises on navigation and ship-building. Died, 1774.

Juba, King of Numidia and Mauritania, was the son and successor of Hiempsal, and became an ally of Pompey against Julius Cæsar.

After the battle of Pharsalia, B.C. 48, he joined his forces to those of Scipio; but being totally defeated at Thapsus, he put an end to his own life, and his kingdom became a Roman province, B.C. 46.

Juba II., King of Numidia, son of the preceding, was, when a boy, led as a captive to Rome to adorn the triumph of Cæsar; but the Roman conqueror bestowed on him an excellent education, and he became one of the most learned men of his time. He gained the hearts of the Romans by the courteousness of his manners, and was in great favour with Augustus, who gave him the daughter of Antony in marriage, and made him King of Gætulia; of which dignity he proved himself worthy by governing his dominions with justice and lenity. He was also an able and prolific author, and according to Pliny, Strabo, Plutarch, and others, wrote histories of the Arabians, Assyrians, and Romans; treatises on the fine arts, and on natural history; of all which a few fragments only have been preserved. He died, A.D. 24. The Athenians erected a statue to his memory, and the Ethiopians paid him divine honours.

Judah Hakkadosh, or 'Jehudah the Holy,' a famous rabbi, who lived in the reign of Marcus Antoninus, and became head of the Sanhedrim, which then sat at Tiberias. He is regarded as the compiler of the Mishna, or first part of the Talmud, a digest of the oral laws of the Jews.

Judah, Leo, a learned Protestant divine, was born in Alsace, in 1482. Being sent to Basel to complete his academical studies, he became acquainted with Zuinglius, from whom he imbibed the principles of the reformed faith. He became pastor of the church of St. Peter at Zurich, where he undertook a translation of the Old Testament from the Hebrew into Latin, but did not live to complete it. Died, 1542.

Judas Levita, or **Hallevi**, a Jewish rabbi, was born in Spain, 1090. He distinguished himself as a poet, grammarian, and philosopher. It is related of him, that when on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, about 1140, as he approached the holy city, he rent his garments, and recited aloud lamentations for the miseries of his people, which so enraged a Mahometan horseman, that he rode over him and trampled him to death. Judas Levita was author of the work entitled 'Cozri,' a dialogue on the principles of natural religion. It was written in Arabic, and translated into Hebrew, Latin, and Spanish.

Judith, Queen of France. [See Louis I.]

Judson, Adoniram, an eminent American missionary, born in Massachusetts in 1788. He was educated at Brown University and the Theological Seminary of Andover, and in 1812, after a short visit to England, set out to found a mission in Birmah, arriving at Rangoon in the summer of 1813. It took him several years to master the language, and he then preached, and taught, and set up a printing-press. The great fruit of his labours was the Birmese

JUEL

translation of the Bible, the first edition of which he printed in 1835, and a second, thoroughly revised, in 1840. He also undertook, but did not quite complete, a Burmese-English dictionary. It was published in 1852. Judson was at first a Congregationalist, but he joined the Baptists before commencing his missionary task. He married three wives in succession, each of them an authoress; and Lives of them all, as well as of Judson himself, have been published. This esteemed missionary died at sea in 1850.

Juel, Nicholas, a Danish admiral, who learned his profession under Van Tromp and De Ruyter, in the Dutch navy; after which he returned to his native country, and greatly distinguished himself, in 1659, during the siege of Copenhagen. In 1676 and 1677 he took Gothland, and defeated the Swedes in several engagements. He died in 1697, not less respected for his modesty and piety than honoured for his bravery.

Jugurtha, King of Numidia, was the son of Manastabal and grandson of Masinissa. He was brought up and adopted by Micipsa, his uncle, who left the kingdom to him jointly with his own sons, Hiempsal and Adherbal. On the death of Micipsa, B.C. 118, Jugurtha aimed at the sole power, put Hiempsal to death and made war on Adherbal, who, however, by the aid of the Romans, recovered his dominions. He finally lost them, and was killed by his rival in 112. Jugurtha was endowed with superior talents, and was remarkable for strength and personal beauty. Formed for a soldier, his valour and conduct won the esteem of the Roman army, and the friendship of Scipio; but for his intrigues and crimes, to obtain the sole sovereignty, the Romans made war on him. Their generals, however, took bribes, and failed to subdue him, till at length, in 109, Metellus was sent against him, who defeated him in many battles, and rejected all his bribes. When on the point of surrendering to the Romans, Jugurtha suddenly changed his resolution, and determined once more to abide the worst. Boecchus, King of Mauritania, his ally, having concluded a peace with the Romans, Sulla persuaded him to draw Jugurtha into his power, and deliver him up to the Romans. He was accordingly seized, and sent in chains to Marius, at Cirta. Thus the war was ended, and Numidia became a Roman province. Jugurtha, having suffered many insults from the people, was thrown into a dark prison, and starved to death, B.C. 104.

Julia, daughter of Cæsar. [See **Pompeius Magnus**.]

Julia, daughter of Augustus. [See **Agrippa**, **M. Vipsanius**; and **Tiberius Claudius Nero**.]

Julia Domna. [See **Domna**.]

Julian, Count. [See **Roderic**.]

Julian Cesarini. [See **Ladislau**, King of Hungary.]

Julianus, Flavius Claudius, surnamed **The Apostate**, Roman Emperor, was the

JULIEN

youngest son of Constantius, brother of Constantine the Great. He was born in 331, and was educated in the tenets of Christianity, but apostatized to Paganism. In 354 he was declared Cæsar, and sent to Gaul, where he obtained several victories over the Germans; and, in 361, the troops in Gaul revolted from Constantius, and declared for Julian. During the lifetime of his cousin, Constantius, he had made profession of the orthodox faith; but, on succeeding to the throne, he threw off all disguise, reopened the heathen temples, and sought to restore the heathen worship in all its splendour; while he laboured, both by his pen and his authority, to destroy Christianity. He took from the Christian churches their riches, which were often very great, and divided them among his soldiers. He sought likewise to induce the Christians, by flattery or by favour, to embrace Paganism; but failing in the attempt, he shut up their schools, prohibited the followers of that religion from teaching grammar and rhetoric, and published an edict that the name of Christian should be abolished. His malice was further evinced by extraordinary intolerance to the Jews, and an attempt to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem, that the prophecy of Christ might be falsified; but it is said the flames of fire rose from beneath, and consumed some of the workmen, by which miraculous interposition the design was frustrated. He did not long survive this disappointment, being killed in 363, in his expedition against the Persians.

Julianus, Bishop of Eclana, a small town in Campania, and founder of the dogmatic system called Semi-pelagianism. He was born of a noble family in the latter part of the 4th century, studied under Pelagius, became a deacon, married Ia, daughter of a bishop, and was chosen bishop of Eclana. He was a man of high culture and unspotted character, and the most distinguished of the eighteen bishops who boldly refused to subscribe the anathema of Pelagius which Zosimus, Bishop of Rome, published in A.D. 418, and appealed to a general council. He was then involved with his brethren in the same anathema, and deposed from his see. The Pope, the Emperor, and Augustine were at one in this matter, and an edict of banishment against the remonstrants was issued by the Emperor in 420. Julian sought refuge in vain at Constantinople, and for many years was driven from place to place, proscribed by popular opinion no less than by imperial authority. He spent his last days as a schoolmaster in a small town in Sicily, distinguishing himself to the last by great generosity to the poor. He died, probably, about 450. Some fragments of his writings are preserved.

Julien, Pierre, an eminent French sculptor, whose *chef-d'œuvre* is 'The Dying Gladiator' was born in 1731. He studied at Paris, and Coustou, and having won the grand prix in 1763, spent three years at Rome. He became a member of the Academy in 1778, and afterwards of the Institute. Died, 1804.

JULIUS

Julius I., Bishop of Rome, succeeded Mark in 337. He was a zealous supporter of Athanasius in the controversy with Arius. Died, 362.

Julius II., Pope, *Giuliano della Rovere*, was nephew of Pope Sixtus IV., and was born near Savona about 1441. He was bishop successively of several sees, last of Avignon, and in 1471 was created a cardinal. He was in character more a soldier than a priest: had been exiled by Alexander VI., but had influence to procure the election of Pius III., in September, 1503, and on his death, a month later, succeeded him. The pontificate of Julius II. was almost wholly occupied with wars. He recovered part of the Romagna from Cesare Borgia, Bologna from the Bentivoglio, and Perugia from the Baglioni. Against the Venetians, who held part of the Romagna, he concluded, in 1508, the iniquitous League of Cambray, with the Emperor, Louis XII. of France, and the King of Aragon, and also published a terrible bull. After much fighting the Venetians submitted, and he made peace with them in 1510. He then made war on the French, to drive them out of Italy; conducted in person the siege of La Mirandola, and took the town in 1511; saw his army defeated at Bologna, and the city again in the hands of the French, and was compelled to retire to Rome. A council being convoked at Pisa by the King of France, Julius convoked another at Rome; excommunicated Louis XII., and put his kingdom under an interdict in 1512; and died early in the following year. It was this Pope by whose consent Henry VIII., then Prince of Wales, married Catherine of Aragon, his brother's widow. The rebuilding of St. Peter's at Rome was commenced by Julius, after the design of Bramante; and Michael Angelo and Raphael were among the great artists who found in him a patron.

Julius III., Pope, previously known as **Cardinal del Monte**, was chamberlain to Julius II., whose name he consequently assumed. He took little part in public business, but led a life of indolence at the villa still known by his name. Died, 1555.

Julius Romanus. [*Giulio Romano.*]

Junge, or **Jungius**, **Joachim**, an eminent philosopher and mathematician of the 17th century, was born at Lübeck in 1587, and distinguished himself as an able antagonist of the Aristotelian philosophy. Like his great contemporary, Lord Bacon, he substituted experiment for antiquated theories; and he is ranked by Leibnitz as the equal of Copernicus and Galileo, and but little inferior to Descartes. Among his works are 'Geometria Empirica,' 'Doxoscopie Physicæ Minores,' and 'Isagoge Phytoscopica,' from which latter work Ray and Linnaeus appear to have taken some valuable hints. Died, 1657.

Jungmann, Joseph, the learned Bohemian lexicographer, was born in 1773. He studied at the university of Prague, and after being teacher at a gymnasium for some years he was appointed, in 1815, Professor of Latin at the

JUNOT

Grammar School of Prague. About twenty years later he became Principal, and in 1840 succeeded his brother Antonine as rector of the university. Jungmann set himself with great patience and enthusiasm to promote the study and restore the use in literature of the Bohemian language, and he succeeded. His two great works, both monuments of immense industry, are the 'Bohemian-German Dictionary,' in 5 vols. 4to., and the 'History of Bohemian Literature,' which contains lists of all written or printed Bohemian books known to the author. Jungmann translated 'Paradise Lost' and other English poems into Bohemian. Died, 1847.

Junius, Adrian, an eminent physician and classical scholar, was born at Hoorn, in Holland, in 1512. He studied medicine at Paris and Bologna; after which he visited England, and became physician to the Duke of Norfolk. While here he published (1548) a Greek and Latin Lexicon, which the court of Rome condemned, because it was dedicated to Edward VI. On leaving England he went to Copenhagen as physician to the King of Denmark; but soon quitted that place and settled at Haarlem, where he was made Principal of the college. His 'Nomenclator Omnium Rerum' was frequently reprinted, and his translations from, and criticisms on, ancient authors are very numerous. Died, 1576.

Junius, François, a learned French Protestant divine, was born at Bourges in 1545. He became minister of the Walloon church at Antwerp, after which he officiated as chaplain in the army of the Prince of Orange; and, on leaving that service, obtained a professorship at Heidelberg. Thence he removed to Leyden, and died there of the plague, in 1602. He wrote Commentaries on the Scriptures; but is best known by his Latin version of the Bible, made in conjunction with Tremellius.

Junius, Francis, son of the preceding, and eminent as a philologist, was born at Heidelberg in 1589. After studying at Leyden, he came to England in 1620, and found a patron in the Earl of Arundel, with whom he resided 30 years as librarian. He edited and published the Gothic version of the Gospels, and wrote 'De Pictura Veterum,' and 'Etymologicum Anglicanum,' a valuable work, to which later writers have been much indebted. Died in 1678.

Junot, Andoche, Duke of Abrantes, a distinguished French general, was born in 1771, and entered the army as a volunteer in 1791. He first attracted the notice of Buonaparte by his coolness and courage when serving as a lieutenant at the siege of Toulon. Buonaparte at once made him his aide-de-camp. He took part in the campaigns of Italy and Egypt, and became general in 1801. A few years later he was made colonel-general of hussars, and appointed to the command of Paris. In 1806 he was placed at the head of the army in Portugal, where he remained two years, and was honoured with his ducal title; but being

defeated at the battle of Vimeira by Sir Arthur Wellesley (the Duke of Wellington), he was compelled to capitulate. He subsequently served in Spain, and was made governor of the Illyrian provinces. Died, 1813.

Junot, Madame, Duchess of Abrantes, wife of the preceding, was born in 1784. Her maiden name was Permon, and she was married to Junot about 1800. Her estates being confiscated in 1814, the Emperor Alexander offered their restoration, on condition of her becoming a naturalized Russian. She refused, and remained in Paris, living by the labours of her pen. The best known of her writings are the celebrated 'Memoirs,' which had a prodigious run. But, harassed by creditors, she retired to a *maison de santé*, where she died, in 1838.

Jurieu, Pierre, a French Protestant divine and theologian, was born in 1637. He studied in England under his maternal uncle, Pierre de Moulin; and while here was episcopally ordained; but the French Protestants disapproving of episcopal ordination, he was re-ordained according to the form of Geneva. He filled the chair of Divinity at Sedan with reputation; but, when that university was taken from the Protestants, he retired to Holland, and settled at Rotterdam, where he became a violent polemic, and engaged in fierce contentions with Bayle and others. Finding that his work on the 'Accomplishment of the Prophecies' produced many severe replies, and being also greatly chagrined by the decisions of the synods against some of his doctrines, he grew hypochondriacal, and died in 1713. His principal works are 'La Politique du Clergé,' 'L'Accomplissement des Prophéties,' 'Histoire du Calvinisme et du Papisme mis en parallèle,' and 'Histoire des Dogmes et des Cultes.' His learning was unquestionably great, but it was obscured by an intolerant and litigious temper.

Jurin, James, an English physician and mathematician, was born in 1684; studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship; was afterwards physician to Guy's Hospital; was several years secretary to the Royal Society; and ultimately president of the College of Physicians. He published 'Physico-Mathematical Dissertations,' an 'Essay upon Distinct and Indistinct Vision,' and a translation of Varenus's Geography. He also contributed many papers on scientific and mathematical subjects to the Philosophical Transactions; was a warm defender of the practice of inoculation, and a zealous advocate for the Newtonian system. Died, 1750.

Jussieu, Antoine, Bernard, and Joseph, de; three eminent French botanists and physicians. The first was born at Lyons in 1686, and died in 1758. He enriched the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences of Paris with several valuable papers, the result of observations made in his travels, on botany and mineralogy. He also wrote the appendix to Tournefort, and edited Barrelier's work upon the Plants of France, Spain, and Italy; he

was likewise author of a 'Discourse on the Progress of Botany.'—**Bernard**, brother of the preceding, was born at Lyons in 1699, and died in 1777. He published an edition of Tournefort's History of Plants growing near Paris, and was author of a book entitled 'The Friend of Humanity, or the Advice of a good Citizen to the Nation.' He was botanical demonstrator at the Jardin Royal, and was much esteemed by Louis XV. Cuvier calls him 'the most modest, and, perhaps, the most profound, botanist of the 18th century, who, although he scarcely published anything, is nevertheless the inspiring genius of modern botanists.'—The third brother, **Joseph**, was also a member of the Academy of Sciences, and accompanied Condamine to Peru, in 1735. He was not only a good naturalist and physician, but an excellent engineer. He published a journal of his voyages, and died in 1779.

Jussieu, Antoine Laurent, a celebrated French botanist, nephew of the preceding, was born at Lyons in 1748. He went to study at Paris in 1765, and was placed under his uncle Bernard. Five years later he graduated M.D., and was named demonstrator of botany at the Jardin du Roi. He applied himself to his duties as teacher with great fidelity, and especially studied the principles of the classification of plants. In 1773 he was received at the Academy of Sciences; was named administrator in chief in 1777; became professor of the university in 1804, and subsequently a member of its council. His great work is the 'Genera Plantarum,' in which he established a new method of classification of plants, superseding the sexual system of Linnaeus. Its publication was commenced in 1788, but partly from the agitations of the Revolution, and partly from the natural prejudice in favour of Linnaeus, it was long in gaining recognition in France, and longer still in other countries. It has, in its turn, been superseded by a philosophical classification. Jussieu wrote several other works, besides several memoirs, and died at Paris, almost blind, in 1836.

Justi, Johann Heinrich Gottlob was an eminent German mineralogist, who, after gaining some literary reputation at the university of Jena in 1720, enlisted as a comrade soldier in the Prussian service. He rose to the rank of lieutenant; was cashiered and imprisoned for insubordination, but made his escape to Leipsic, and maintained himself by writing for the press. In 1755 he became Professor of Political Economy and Natural History at Göttingen; but having written too freely on the Prussian government, was arrested, and ended his days in the fortress of Custritz, in 1771. He was author of a 'Treatise on Minerals,' a 'Treatise on Mineralogy,' 'Miscellaneous Chemistry and Mineralogy,' and 'A Complete Treatise on Manufactures.'

Justinianus I., surnamed *The Great*, Emperor of the East, was the nephew of Justinus I., and was born in 483, of an obscure family. He shared the fortunes of his uncle

who, born a Thracian peasant, was raised to the imperial throne; and at whose death, in 527, he obtained the exclusive sovereignty. He was then in his 45th year, and was distinguished for his devotional austerity; but immediately upon his elevation he married Theodora, an actress and courtesan, whose influence over him was unbounded. During the reign of Justinian many conquests were made by his great general Belisarius. In 523 and 529 he obtained three victories over the Persians; in 534 he destroyed the empire of the Vandals in Africa; Spain and Sicily were reconquered; and the Ostrogoths, who possessed Italy, were vanquished. [See *Vitiges* and *Totila*.] The event, however, which has rendered the reign of Justinian most memorable is the reformation of the Roman jurisprudence. He commissioned Tribonian, aided by other learned civilians, to form a new code from his own laws and those of his predecessors. To this code Justinian added the 'Pandects,' the 'Institutions,' and the 'Novellæ,' since called, collectively, the body of civil law (*corpus juris civilis*). He embellished the capital with magnificent churches, among which is the celebrated Sancta Sophia, now the principal mosque in Constantinople. Bridges, aqueducts, hospitals, fortresses, and other public works, were also undertaken throughout the various provinces of the Empire. Towards the end of his life he became avaricious, oppressed the people with taxes, and lent a willing ear to every accusation; and at length, full of cares and disquietudes, he died in 565, after a reign of 38 years, and in the 83rd of his age.

Justinianus II., surnamed *Rhinotmetus*, Emperor of the East, was the son of Constantine Pogonatus, and was born about A.D. 670. Created Augustus in 681, he succeeded his father in 685. He made himself detested by his debauchery, cruelty, and exactions, and had for his favourite ministers a monk and a eunuch. After ten years he was dethroned, and the patrician Leontius, who had long been imprisoned, was made Emperor in his stead. Justinian escaped death by the influence of Leontius, and having suffered mutilation by the cutting off of his nose and ears he was banished to Cherson, in Krim-Tartary. In 698, hearing that Leontius was dethroned by Apsimar, he escaped with a few followers and took refuge with the Chazars, and afterwards with the Bulgarians. By the aid of their King, Terbelis, he recovered his throne in 705, and thenceforth displayed the most insatiable cruelty. He put to death Leontius and Apsimar, and took savage vengeance on the Chersonites, who had agreed to assassinate him. A second expedition being sent against them, they rose in arms, and proclaimed Philipppicus Emperor; who led them, joined by the imperial forces, to Constantinople. Justinian was immediately put to death, with his young son Tiberius, who had taken refuge in a church, in December, 711.

Justinus, a Latin historian, who probably lived at Rome in the 2nd or 3rd century. He

made an epitome of, or selection from, the historical work entitled '*Historiæ Philippicæ*,' of Troguus Pompeius, a native of Gaul, who lived in the time of Augustus, and whose work, in 44 books, contained a history of the world, from the earliest ages to his own time. Justinus has been illustrated by many able commentators, among whom are Grævius, Gronovius, and Frotscher.

Justinus, St., or **Justin Martyr**, a Christian apologist, was a native of Sichein, in Samaria. He was carefully trained in the schools of Greek philosophy, and was converted to the Christian faith when about 30 years of age. A persecution breaking out against the Christians, under Antoninus Pius, Justin presented to that Emperor, A.D. 151, an admirable apology in their behalf, which had the desired effect. He afterwards published a 'Dialogue with Trypho the Jew,' the aim of which is to prove that Jesus is the Messiah; and addressed another apology to Marcus Aurelius, in which he defended the Christians against the calumnies of Crescens, a Cynic philosopher. It is stated by Eusebius that Justin was soon after condemned to be scourged and then beheaded.

Juvenal, Decius Junius, the Roman poet and satirist, was born probably at Aquinum in Campania about the beginning of the reign of Claudius. He studied rhetoric under the most celebrated masters, and is said to have become an eminent pleader. His first essay as a poetical satirist was directed against the player Paris, and for repeated attacks of the same kind he is said to have been sent into an honourable kind of exile, by being made commander of a cohort at Pentapolis, on the borders of Egypt, in his 80th year. Juvenal may be said to have been the last of the Roman poets, and as the bold and unflinching castigator of vice he stands without a rival. Good as are his intentions, however, and forcible as are his denunciations, the moral indelicacy of the age in which he lived renders these powerful satires too gross in their details for readers of the present day. English translations have been made by Dryden, Gifford, and others.

Juvenius, Caius Vectus Aquilinus, one of the first Christian poets, was a native of Spain, and lived in the reign of Constantine. His work is a *Life of Christ* in Latin verse, entitled '*Historiæ Evangelicæ*.'

Juxon, William, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Chichester, in 1582. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and St. John's College, Oxford; was patronized by Laud; and, through his influence, obtained the bishopric of Hereford in 1633, and of London in the same year. In 1635 he was made Lord High Treasurer of England, an office which no churchman had held since the reign of Henry VIII. This gave great offence to the Puritans; but, on his resignation of the office, after having held it something less than six years, the integrity and ability with which he had discharged its various duties were admitted on all hands. During the civil war he maintained

an unshaken fidelity to the King, attended him during his imprisonment in the Isle of Wight, and on the scaffold; on which occasion he received from the hand of Charles, the moment previous to his execution, his diamond George, with directions to forward it to his son. After the king's death, the parliament imprisoned

Juxon for contumacy in refusing to disclose the particulars of his conversation with the king; but he was soon released, and lived in privacy until the Restoration. He was then raised to the see of Canterbury, but his death occurred about two years after his elevation, in 1663.

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Kaab, Ben Zohair, an Arabian Jew, rabbi, and poet. He satirized Mohammed so severely, that 'the Prophet' made war on the Arabian Jews for the purpose of getting the poet into his power; but when Mohammed's success was no longer doubtful, Kaab became his zealous panegyrist, made his peace with him in A.D. 630, abandoned Judaism, and is said to have assisted in the composition of the Koran. Died, A.D. 662.

Kaas, Nicholas, an eminent Danish statesman, was born in 1535, and studied in the universities of Germany. In 1573 he was made Chancellor of Denmark; and, on the death of King Frederic II., in 1588, he was nominated to fill the situation of first regent during the minority of Christian IV. Died, 1594.

Kämpfer, Engelbrecht, a celebrated physician, naturalist, and traveller, was born at Lemgo, in Westphalia, in 1651; studied at Dantzic, Thorn, and Cracow; performed a journey, in 1683, as secretary to a Swedish embassy, through Russia and Persia; after which he visited Arabia, Hindostan, Java, Sumatra, Siam, and Japan, in which last country he resided two years. In 1692 he returned to his native country, took his degree of M.D. at Leyden, and entered upon medical practice. He was the author of a 'History of Japan,' 2 vols. folio; 'Amoenitates Exoticæ,' &c. Died, 1716.

Kaestner, Abraham Gotthelf, mathematician, astronomer, and poet, was born in 1719, at Leipsic; and filled the chair of Mathematics at Göttingen with the highest reputation for more than forty years. His scientific works are numerous, of which the principal is a 'History of Mathematics.' Died, 1799.

Kalb, Baron de, a major-general in the American army, was born in Germany, about the year 1717. He entered into the French service when young, and continued in it forty-two years. In 1757, during the war between Great Britain and France, he was sent by the French government to the American colonies, in order to foster discontent against the mother country. While in the performance of this commission he was seized as a suspected person, but escaped conviction. He then went to Canada, where he remained until its conquest by the British, after which he returned to France. During the American war he offered his ser-

vices to Congress, they were accepted, and he was soon after made a major-general. On the 15th of August, 1780, when Lord Rawdon defeated General Gates, near Camden, the baron, who commanded the right wing of the American army, fell covered with wounds.

Kalkreuth, Friedrich Adolph, Count of, a Prussian field-marshal, was born at Eisleben in 1737; entered the army in 1751. served with distinction in the Seven Years War; arrived, step by step, at the rank of general, and was made a count in 1788. His courage and ability were conspicuously shown in the war with France: he took Mayence in 1793; had the chief command of the troops in Pomerania in 1795; was appointed governor of Thorn and Dantzic, and made inspector-general of cavalry in 1806; concludes with Berthier, at Tilsit, the truce between Prussia and France, in 1807; after which, in conjunction with Goltz, he concluded a peace with Talleyrand. He was then made field-marshal, was appointed governor of Berlin in 1810, and died in 1818.

Kaldi, George, a learned Jesuit, was born in Hungary about 1572. He was banished from Transylvania with the rest of his order, became Professor of Theology at Olmütz, next at Presburg, where he died in 1634. He translated the Bible from the Vulgate into the Hungarian tongue.

Kale, or Kalf, Willem, a Dutch painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1630. He excelled like Rembrandt, in distribution of light and shade, while in correctness and delicacy, he equalled Teniers. Died, 1693.

Kalidasa. [Kālidāsa.]

Kalkbrenner, Christian, an eminent musical composer, was born in 1755, at Münden, in Prussia; was a pupil of Emmanuel Bach, and having made considerable progress both in the theoretical and practical branches of the profession, entered the service of Prince Henry of Prussia, and finally settled in Paris, where his reputation obtained him the appointment of singing-master to the Academy of Music, which he held till his death in 1806. He was the author of several operas, two musical treatises, &c.

Kalkbrenner, Christian Friedrich, a distinguished pianist, son of the above, was born at Cassel, 1784. Having acquired, at an early age, a high reputation, he removed

KALM

1806 to Paris, whence he made frequent professional tours throughout Europe. In 1814 he removed to London, returned to the French capital in 1823, joined M. Pleydel as a manufacturer of keyed instruments, and continued to occupy a prominent position in the musical world till his decease. Died of cholera, in Paris, 1849.

Kalm, Peter, a Swedish traveller and natural philosopher, was born, in 1715, in Ostrobothnia; travelled in North America and Russia, for the purpose of exploring those countries; and became Professor of Botany in the university of Abo. His works consist of 'Travels in America,' and numerous dissertations, illustrative of the state of commerce, agriculture, and manufactures in Sweden. Died, 1779.

Kameel, Malek el, Sultan of Egypt, succeeded his father Seif-Eddin in 1218 (615 A.H.). The army of the crusaders, under John of Brienne, was then besieging, and soon after took, Damietta. Kameel, however, recovered it from them in 1221. He then passed into Syria, and took Jerusalem and other towns. These conquests he had to defend against the Emperor Frederick II., who arrived in Palestine in 1229; but by a treaty concluded the same year, he gave up to Frederick the Holy City with Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Sidon; Frederick entering Jerusalem and crowning himself there. Kameel was afterwards engaged in disputes with his brothers respecting Damascus. During his reign of twenty years he displayed many great and excellent qualities, his ambition being generally modified by love of justice and humanity. He made the Emperor a present of a tent in several compartments, the ceiling of one of which represented the heavens and the motions of the stars. Kameel died in 1238 (635 A.H.)

Kames, Lord. [Home, Henry.]

Kane, Elisha Kent, a distinguished American traveller, was born at Philadelphia in 1822, studied medicine, and entered the United States' navy as assistant surgeon in 1843. He made his first voyage to China, and, pursuing his taste for adventures during the next three years, visited the Philippines, Ceylon and India, Egypt, and Greece. After a perilous visit to Whydah, in Africa, where he nearly lost his life, he was sent to Mexico by President Polk, with important despatches for the United States' general, and remained in Mexico till the close of hostilities. In 1850 he joined the expedition, fitted out by Mr. Grinnell, of New York, to search for Sir John Franklin: of this voyage he published an account. In 1853 he again visited the Arctic regions in command of an exploring vessel; and after an absence of two years, during which he had been given up for lost, returned to New York, having made many new and most interesting discoveries, which he described in his work entitled 'Arctic Explorations.' Died, at the Havannah, 1857.

KARAMSIN

Kant, Emmanuel, the great founder of the Critical Philosophy, was born at Königsberg, in Prussia Proper, in 1724. Through the kindness of a rich uncle he was educated at the Frederician College, on leaving which he accepted the situation of tutor in a clergyman's family. He commenced his literary career in his 23rd year; and was appointed professor in the university of Königsberg in 1770. For a long time his studies were chiefly of physical science, astronomy, mechanics, &c., and among his early works are 'Thoughts on the True Valuation of Vital Forces,' 'General History of Nature and Theory of the Heavens,' 'Theory of the Winds,' &c. It was not till 1781 that he published his 'Critical Inquiry into the Nature of Pure Reason,' which contains the system commonly known under the title of the 'Critical Philosophy.' A second part of it, published in 1783, bore the title of 'Prolegomena for future Metaphysics.' In 1786 he was chosen rector of the university; and, though far advanced in life, he continued to produce works in further development of his philosophical system until 1793, when he retired from his official situations. Kant was a man of high intellectual endowments; and was no less distinguished by a profound love of truth, and a pure moral sentiment; and his critical philosophy for a time superseded every other in the Protestant universities of Germany. Dissatisfied both with the dogmatism and the doubt which in his day disputed the field of philosophy, he sought a new path and a higher end. His method was fundamentally an investigation of the faculty of knowledge in man, and he carefully distinguished that part of knowledge which answers truly to objects (the objective) from that which merely pertains to the thinking mind or subject (the subjective). He introduced many new terms into the language of philosophy, which brought on him the old charge of obscurity. His system was met by vigorous opposition, but over all hindrances it held its way, and the whole course of human thought has been modified by it. 'The Critical Philosophy,' says Carlyle, 'has been regarded by persons of approved judgment as distinctly the greatest intellectual achievement of the century in which it came to light. August Wilhelm Schlegel has stated in plain terms his belief, that in respect of its probable influence on the moral culture of Europe, it stands on a line with the Reformation. The noble system of morality, the purer theology, the lofty views of man's nature derived from it,' have influenced for good the whole spiritual character of Germany and of Europe. Besides the works above mentioned, we must name the 'Critique of the Practical Reason,' 'Critique of the Understanding,' 'Religion within the bounds of Pure Reason,' and 'Metaphysics of Ethics.' Kant died at Königsberg, Feb. 12, 1804.

Kara Mustapha. [See Mahomet IV.]

Karamsin, Nicholas Michaelelovich, Russian historian, was born in 1765; was educated at Moscow; served for a while in the impe-

KATER

rial guards; and travelled for two years through Middle Europe; after which he devoted himself to literature. His 'History of the Russian Empire,' in 11 vols., is a valuable work, and was very highly appreciated by his countrymen. His 'Letters of a Russian Traveller,' and 'Aglais,' a collection of tales, are also esteemed. Died, 1826.

Kater, Captain **Henry**, F.R.S., was born at Bristol in 1777. He was intended for the legal profession, and served two years in a pleader's office, though from his earliest years he had shown a decided predilection for mathematical studies. On the death of his father, in 1794, he quitted the law, and obtained a commission in the 12th regiment of foot, then stationed in India. Soon after he arrived he was engaged in the trigonometrical survey of India, a stupendous undertaking; but his unremitting study during seven years in a hot climate greatly injured his health, and rendered it necessary for him to return. He subsequently devoted his whole time to science; and, among other services, his meritorious labours in constructing standards of weights and measures are universally known and appreciated. His most important invention, perhaps, is the floating collimator, an instrument of very great service in astronomical observations. Many learned societies enrolled him among their members, and the Emperor of Russia, who employed him to construct standards for the weights and measures of his Empire, presented him with the order of St. Anne, and a diamond snuff-box. Died, 1836.

Katibah. [See **Walid I.**]

Katona, Stephen, the historian of Hungary, was born in 1732. At the age of 18 he entered the Society of Jesus, and subsequently held several professorships at the university of Buda. His most important work, and one of the highest authority, is his History of Hungary, from the earliest times down to the year 1801. It is written in Latin, and fills 41 volumes. He wrote also a summary of the History, and some other works. Died, 1811.

Kaufmann, Maria Angelica, a distinguished painter, born at Coire, in the Grisons, 1741. She acquired the first principles of drawing and painting from her father, whom she soon excelled. At Milan, Florence, Rome, and Naples, she improved herself; and when, in 1766, she came to England, she was patronized by royalty, and obtained great reputation and success. In 1768 she became one of the first members of the Royal Academy. She remained here seventeen years; contracted an unhappy marriage with a servant of a Swedish nobleman, who passed himself off for his master; was separated from him, and at the age of 62 married Zucchi, a Venetian painter; and died at Rome in 1807. Many of her paintings were engraved by Bartolozzi, but her reputation, not resting on any solid basis of excellence in art, has passed away.

Kannitz, Wenceslaus Anton, Prince von, a German statesman, was born at Vienna

KAZINCZY

in 1711; and, though at first destined for the church, he finally engaged in political life. His talents, aided by a favourable exterior, opened a brilliant career to him. In 1744 he was made minister of state for the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia; in 1748 he assisted at the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle; was honoured with the order of the Golden Fleece by Maria Theresa, and employed as ambassador to Paris; returned to Vienna in 1753, and took the office of chancellor of state; concluded the treaty of alliance between Austria and France in 1756; was made a Prince of the German Empire in 1764; and died, aged 83, in 1794.

Kaye, or Caius, Dr. John, the founder of Caius College, Cambridge, was born at Norwich in 1610; was educated for the medical profession, first at Gonville Hall, Cambridge, and subsequently at Bologna, where he graduated M.D. On his return to England he became physician to the court, and held that office during three successive reigns. He was for several years President of the College of Physicians; and, in 1657, he obtained a royal licence to convert Gonville Hall into a college. He endowed it with several considerable estates, added to it the quadrangle, and was himself the first master, which post he retained till near his death in 1673. He was author of various works on medicine, natural history, antiquities, &c.

Kaye, Dr. John, Bishop of Lincoln, was born at Hammersmith in 1783. He received his early education under Dr. Charles Burser, and afterwards proceeded to Cambridge, where he had the rare distinction of attaining first-class honours both in classics and mathematics. In 1814 he was elected Master of Christ's College; in 1815 was created D.D. by royal mandate; and in 1816, on the death of Dr. Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, he was appointed his successor as Regius Professor of Divinity. Some of his lectures have been published under the title of 'Ecclesiastical History, as illustrated by the Writings of Tertullian and Justin Martyr.' In 1820 he was nominated to the see of Bristol, and in 1827 advanced to that of Lincoln. Ecclesiastical history was his favourite study, and few had better acquaintance with patristic lore. His 'Account of the Writings and Opinions of Clement of Alexandria,' and his 'Athanasius and the Council of Nice,' attest his learning and research, and his publications on occasional topics include sermons, charges, and some controversial pamphlets. Died, 1853.

Kazinczy, Francis, a celebrated Hungarian litterateur, was born at Er-Semlyen, in Bihar, in 1759. He was educated at the public school of Patak, and became Inspector of Schools. He especially distinguished himself by his persevering and successful endeavour to cultivate and restore to literary and official use the Hungarian or Magyar language. He wrote poems and letters, made translations of several foreign works into Hungarian, and, in 1788, established a periodical entitled the

KAZWINI

'Magyar Museum,' the first magazine in that language. Kazinczy was implicated in a conspiracy in 1794, and suffered an imprisonment of six years. He lived to see the foundation of the Hungarian Academy in 1830, and was the first member chosen. Died in August, 1831.

Kazwini, Zachariah ben Mohammed, a learned Arabian geographer and naturalist of the 13th century; author of a work entitled 'The Marvels of Nature,' and of whose labours Bochart, Hyde, Sir W. Ouseley, and other Orientalists have availed themselves. He was born at Kazwyn (Casbin) in Persia about 1210, and died in 1283.

Kean, Edmund, an eminent English tragedian, was the son of a scene-carpenter (whose brother, Moses Kean, obtained some notoriety as a mimic and ventriloquist), and his mother was the daughter of George Saville Carey, a dramatic writer and performer. He was born in London in 1787 according to some accounts, and according to others two or three years later. He acquired the rudiments of his theatrical education under the eye of John Kemble, whose rival he was afterwards to become. Miss Tidswell, a London actress, assisted Kean in his first efforts; and recommended him, at the age of 13, to a company of players in Yorkshire. He performed there under the name of Carey, and is said to have obtained much applause in the parts of Hamlet, Lord Hastings, and Cato. He had the good fortune to attract the notice of Dr. Drury, who sent him to Eton, where he remained three years, and is said to have made great progress in classical studies. On quitting Eton he procured an engagement at Birmingham, and then at Edinburgh, where for twelve nights he performed Hamlet to crowded houses. He was at this time only 16; and we find him, in the course of a few years, at nearly all the principal towns in the south and west of England, playing in tragedy, comedy, opera, and pantomime. In the meantime Dr. Drury had recommended him to the directing committee of Drury Lane, and he was engaged there for three years. His first appearance was on the 26th of January, 1814, in the character of Shylock. The house was comparatively empty; but the impression he produced on that occasion was very powerful. In Othello also, and Sir Giles Overreach, he has been unequalled by any contemporary. In 1820 he visited the United States, and performed in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, on the whole with great success. After his return to England, the extravagance and dissoluteness which had always disgraced his character involved him in great embarrassments; and a second visit to America, in 1825, was attended with little credit or advantage. He returned again to England, and became manager of the theatre at Richmond, Surrey, where he died, after a protracted illness, May 15, 1833.

Keane, John, Lord, the second son of Sir John Keane, of Belmont, Waterford, entered the army in 1793; obtained a company in the

KEATS

44th foot in 1799; and served in the Egyptian campaign as aide-de-camp to Major-general Lord Cavan. By regular gradation he became lieutenant-colonel in the 60th foot, in 1812; and such was his reputation, that on his arrival in the Peninsula he was intrusted with the command of a brigade in the third division. He was present at the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse; attained the rank of major-general in 1814, and was appointed to the command of the military force destined to co-operate with Admiral Sir A. Cochrane for the attack on New Orleans and Louisiana. When Sir E. Pakenham arrived as the general-in-chief, Sir John was appointed to the command of the third brigade; and in an assault on the enemy's lines in January, 1815, he received two severe wounds. From 1823 to 1830 Sir John Keane was commander-in-chief of the forces in Jamaica. In 1833 he was appointed to the chief command of the Bombay army; and, after nearly six years' service in that presidency, he had the difficult task entrusted to him of conducting the operations in Afghanistan, of which the capture of Ghuznee was his crowning achievement. For the manner in which he performed this duty he received the thanks of the court of directors of the East India Company in Dec. 1839, and was raised to the peerage, with a pension of £2,000 a year for his own life, and that of his two immediate successors in the peerage. Died, Aug. 24, 1844, in his 64th year.

Keats, George, F.R.S., miscellaneous writer, was born at Trowbridge, in Wiltshire, in 1799. He was educated at Kingston school; went thence to Geneva, and there contracted an intimacy with Voltaire; to whom he afterwards dedicated his 'Account of the Republic of Geneva.' His first literary performance was 'Ancient and Modern Rome,' a poem, 1790. His publications after this were very numerous; the principal is an 'Account of the Pellew Islands,' which he compiled from the papers of Captain Wilson and his officers, who were shipwrecked there in 1783. Died, 1797.

Keats, John, a young English poet of humble origin, was born at London, in 1796. He was apprenticed to a surgeon, but gave way to the impulse of his genius and became a poet. Leigh Hunt lent the kindly sanction of his name to the first poems which Keats gave to the world in 1817. In the next year he published 'Endymion,' a poetical romance; and, in 1820, his last work, 'Lamia,' and other poems. These poems were very roughly treated by Gifford in the 'Quarterly Review,' and Keats, with his over-sensitive nature, took it too much to heart. Being in feeble health, from a severe pulmonary disease, he was advised to try the climate of Italy, where he arrived in November, 1820, accompanied by his friend Mr. Severn, the artist. He died in Rome on the 27th of December following, and was interred in the English burying-ground, near the monument

of Caius Cestius, and not far from the place where, soon after, were deposited the remains of the poet Shelley. Shelley lamented his poet-friend in the beautiful and well-known 'Adonais.' A fair and kindly appreciation of Keats appeared in the 'Edinburgh Review,' from the hand of Jeffrey. Leigh Hunt, who was his earliest and warmest patron, describes him as having 'a very manly as well as a delicate spirit,' and being gifted with 'the two highest qualities of a poet in the highest degree—sensitivity and imagination.' The Life and Remains of Keats were published by Monckton Milnes (Lord Houghton), in 1848. His portrait, by his friend Severn, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Keats, Sir Richard Godwin, English admiral, was born in Hampshire in 1767. He entered the navy in 1770, and seven years later, as lieutenant of the 'Royal George,' was charged with the naval education of Prince William Henry, afterwards William IV. He took part in the siege of Gibraltar by Rodney; served in the American war; at the affair of Quiberon; under Nelson, in the West Indies; at St. Domingo; under Gambier, at Copenhagen; was made rear-admiral in 1807; transported the Marquis de Romana and the Spanish troops under his command from Sweden to Spain, and was soon after created Knight of the Bath. He was second in command in the Walcheren expedition, assisted in the defence of Cadiz against the French, was named Governor of Newfoundland in 1813, and retired in 1816. He became Governor of Greenwich Hospital in 1821, and died in 1834.

Keble, John, M.A., Vicar of Hursley, Hants, and author of 'The Christian Year,' was born at Fairford, Gloucestershire, April 26, 1792. He studied at first under his father, John Keble, who was for fifty-two years vicar of Coln St. Aldwyn's. He then entered Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where, at the age of 18, he graduated B.A., obtaining with ease first class honours both in classics and mathematics. He was soon after chosen fellow of Oriel College and graduated M.A., in 1813. Among his contemporaries at Oriel were Dr. Arnold, Bishop Copleston, Archbishop Whately, and Bishop Hampden. He became one of the tutors of Oriel, was Public Examiner in 1814-16, and in 1816 was ordained priest. Again appointed Public Examiner in 1821, he retired soon after to his father's living at Fairford, receiving there a few pupils, and frequently visiting Oxford. Among the friendships he gained during this period was that of Sir William Heathcote. He held successively several country curacies, continuing, however, to reside at Fairford, except for a short interval, till 1835. 'The Christian Year' appeared anonymously in 1827, was received with enthusiasm by the Oxford world, and was not long in winning a high and permanent place in the larger world elsewhere. In its form, and to a large extent in its spirit too, peculiarly a book for members of the Church of England, it

was nevertheless soon welcomed for its high religious worth, and its beautiful poetic utterances of truth and wisdom, adapted to the wants and sorrows and aspirations of all devout human hearts, by men of all churches and sects. It thus became one of the most widely circulated and most powerful religious books of the age, passing through 92 editions, many of them unusually large, during the author's lifetime. In 1831 Keble succeeded Milman as Professor of Poetry at Oxford, and filled the chair for ten years. The same year he published an 'Address to the Electors of the United Kingdom,' in opposition to the Reform Bill, then under discussion; and in 1832, the Bill having become law, he was one of the four members of the university who originated the great Oxford (Tractarian) movement, the consequences of which have been so vast and far-reaching. He was author of several of the 'Tracts for the Times,' the first of which appeared in 1833. In July of that year he preached the memorable assize sermon at Oxford, which, says the *Times*, 'was the epoch, if not the turning point, of Keble's life. It explains not only why he joined the Oxford movement, and became one of the mighty men in its foremost rank; but also, and still more, the special part he has taken in it.' In 1835 took place the death of his father, his own marriage, and his presentation, by Sir W. Heathcote, to the vicarage of Hursley, which he held till his death. Out of the large profits of the sale of 'The Christian Year' Keble rebuilt the parish church of Hursley. He was author of the 'Lyra Innocentium,' 1846, and joint-author with Newman, Froude, and others, of the 'Lyra Apostolica.' His lectures, at Oxford, were published in 1844, under the title of 'De Poetica Vi Medica,' and we owe to him a new and valuable edition of the great work of Hooker. Keble won the heart of everybody about him, says the *Times*, by his goodness, his wit, his gentle humour, and his freedom from affectation. Died at Bournemouth, March 29, 1866. His funeral took place at Hursley, April 6, and was attended by a large number of distinguished members of the university. His wife died, May 11 following, aged 58, and was buried by his side. A subscription has been set on foot for the purpose of founding a Keble Memorial College at Oxford.

Keill, John, a learned mathematician, was born at Edinburgh in 1671. In 1698 he published an Examination of Burnet's Theory of the Earth, to which he subjoined 'Remarks on Whiston's Theory.' The year following he was appointed Deputy Professor of Natural Philosophy at Oxford University; and in 1701 he published his 'Introductio ad Veram Physicam,' as a preparation for the study of Newton's Principia. In 1708 he defended Newton's claim to the invention of Fluxions, which brought him into a dispute with Leibnitz. In 1709 he was appointed treasurer to the German exiles from the Palatinate, and attended them in that capacity to New England. He next

KEISER

defended Newton's doctrine against the Cartesians, and received his degree of M.D. In 1710 he was chosen Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, and the year following appointed decipherer to the queen. Among his other works are 'An Introduction to True Astronomy,' and several papers in the Philosophical Transactions. Died, 1721.

Keiser, Reinhard, an eminent German musician and composer, was born at Leipsic in 1673. He was the author of 118 operas, of which his 'Circe,' brought out at Hamburg in 1734, was the last and most beautiful. He possessed a most fertile imagination, and is considered as the father of German melody. Died, 1735.

Keith, George, hereditary Marshal of Scotland, eldest son of William, Earl-Marshal, was born in 1685. He served with distinction in the campaigns of Marlborough, and as a partisan of the Stuarts was proscribed after the insurrection of 1715. He afterwards entered the diplomatic service of Spain, and in 1733 passed into Prussia, where he was long employed by Frederick the Great. Died near Potsdam, 1778.

Keith, James Francis Edward, a field-marshal in the Prussian service, and a brave and experienced warrior, was the youngest son of William Keith, Earl-Marshal of Scotland, and was born in 1696. At the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1715, he joined the Pretender, and was wounded at the battle of Sheriffmuir; but made his escape to France, where he applied himself to military studies, and became a member of the Academy of Sciences. From Paris he went to Madrid, and obtained a commission in Ormond's Irish Brigade; but on accompanying the Spanish embassy to Russia, he entered into the service of that state, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and invested with the order of the Black Eagle. In the Russian service he continued several years, distinguishing himself as well in the field as in the cabinet, during the wars between that country and Turkey and Sweden. He at length left Russia and went to Berlin, where the King of Prussia, to whom his abilities were well known, received him with open arms, and made him field-marshal of his forces and governor of Berlin. In the subsequent wars of Frederick, Keith displayed the greatest talents and bravery, till his career was finally closed on the field of battle at the affair of Hochkirchen, October 4, 1758.

Keith, Thomas, mathematician, and author of several useful school-books, was born, in 1759, at Brandsburton, near Beverley, in Yorkshire. In 1761 he settled in London, and soon acquired distinction as a mathematician. In 1804 he was appointed Professor of Geography and the Sciences to the Princess Charlotte of Wales; and in 1814 Accountant to the British Museum, a post which he held till his death in 1824. His principal works are, 'The Complete Practical Arithmetician,' 'An Introduction to Geography,' 'Plane and Spherical Trigonometry,'

KELLY

'A Treatise on the Use of the Globes,' and 'Elements of Geometry.'

Keith. [Elphinstone.]

Kellermann, François Christophe, Duke of Valmy, Peer and Marshal of France, &c., was born at Strasburg in 1735; entered the Conflans legion as a hussar when 17 years of age, and rose to the rank of quartermaster-general in 1788. At the breaking out of the Revolution he distinguished himself by his patriotism and judgment. At the commencement of the war he received the command of the army of the Moselle; formed a junction with the main army under Dumouriez; and sustained, September 20, 1792, the celebrated attack of the Duke of Brunswick at Valmy, thus contributing much to the success of the campaign. He was repeatedly denounced to the National Convention by Custine and others; but his trial not taking place till after the Reign of Terror, he was acquitted. In 1795 he took the command of the army of the Alps and Italy, but he was soon superseded by Buonaparte. In 1798 he was nominated a member of the military board; in 1801 he was president of the conservative senate, and the following year a marshal of the Empire. He served under Napoleon in Germany and Prussia; and having, in 1814, voted for the restoration of royalty, was employed under the Bourbons till his death in 1820.

Kellgren, Johan Henrik, a Swedish poet, was born in 1751. He was educated at the university of Abo, and distinguished himself among his contemporaries as an admirer and imitator of the then fashionable French literature. He wrote several operas, but his lyrics have been the most popular of his works. He became a member of the Swedish Academy, and held the office of secretary to the king. Died, 1795.

Kelly, John, a learned English clergyman, was a native of Douglas, in the Isle of Man, and was born in 1750. Having devoted much attention to the dialect of the Celtic tongue spoken in that island, he was introduced to Bishop Hildesley, who employed him in translating the Bible into the Manx language, and ordained him a minister of the episcopal congregation of Ayr, in Scotland. Through the patronage of the Duke of Gordon, to whose son, the Marquis of Huntley, he was tutor, he obtained the rectory of Copford, in Essex, and having entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, he was there honoured with the degree of LL.D. In 1803 he published 'A Practical Grammar of the Ancient Gaelic, or Language of the Isle of Man;' and in 1805 issued proposals for publishing 'A Triglott Dictionary in the Celtic Tongue,' which was nearly completed when the sheets were destroyed by a fire on the premises of Mr. Nichols, the printer. Dr. Kelly died in 1809.

Kelly, Michael, musical composer and singer, was the son of a wine merchant in Dublin, who for many years acted as master of the ceremonies at the viceregal castle. He was born in 1762, and at an early age gave proofs of genius for music, which induced his father

KEMBLE

to place him under Rauzzini, at that time in Dublin, and afterwards to send him to Naples. He there found a patron in Sir William Hamilton, the British minister; studied under Fineroli and Aprilì; and subsequently performed at most of the Italian theatres, and in Germany. He contracted a close intimacy with Mozart during his stay at Vienna; was for some time in the service of the Emperor Joseph; and at length returned to London, where he made his first appearance, in 1787, at Drury Lane Theatre, in 'Lionel and Clarissa.' He directed the musical performances of that theatre till his retirement from the stage. He set to music upwards of 60 pieces, and amongst these are the once popular compositions in Colman's 'Bluebeard.' A few months previous to his death appeared his 'Reminiscences,' replete with anecdotes of his contemporaries and familiar associates. Died, 1826.

Kemble, John Philip, the most dignified and accomplished actor on the British stage since the days of Garrick, was the eldest son of Roger Kemble, manager of a company of comedians at Prescott, in Lancashire, where he was born in 1757. Being of Catholic parents, he was sent to the English college at Douay, where he early distinguished himself by his proficiency in elocution, and had Talma for a fellow-student. Finding that his father designed him for the priesthood, he quitted the college clandestinely, returned to England, and, engaging in an itinerant company, performed with great éclat at Liverpool, Edinburgh, York, &c. In 1783 he made his first appearance on the boards of Drury Lane in the character of Hamlet. His success was complete; and from that time he maintained the character of the first tragedian of the age. On the secession of Mr. King he became manager of Drury Lane Theatre. In 1802 he took advantage of the peace to visit the continent, in order to study the French and Spanish theatres with a view to the improvement of the English. On his return he became manager of Covent Garden Theatre, where he continued till 1808, when that building was destroyed by fire. On the restoration of the edifice, Mr. Kemble was, during the O. P. riots, as they were called, the object of popular resentment, in consequence of having raised the prices, and made certain obnoxious arrangements in regard to the private boxes. In 1817 he retired from the stage, after a long and honourable career; and, in consequence of ill health, went first to Montpellier, and thence to Lausanne. The learning, elegant manners, and accomplishments of Mr. Kemble introduced him into the best company, by whom he was at once courted and esteemed. His managerial duties were discharged with much refined taste, in the rectification of scenic decoration, and the adoption of appropriate costume. He was author of 'Belisarius,' a tragedy; 'Lodoiska,' an opera; and 'The Female Officer,' a farce; besides which he altered and modernized many of the old dramas. Died at Lausanne, Feb. 26, 1823. The por-

trait of Kemble, by Gilbert Stuart, is now in the National Collection, where also is the bronze bust, modelled by Gibson.

Kemble, Charles, the last of the gifted family which for more than half a century held the chief place in the history of the British stage, was born at Brecknock, in Wales, in 1775—the same year in which his illustrious sister, Mrs. Siddons, made her first appearance at Drury Lane. At the age of fourteen he was sent to the College of Douay, where his brother, John Kemble, had studied twelve years before. In the winter of 1792–3 he made his first recorded appearance at the Sheffield Theatre as Orlando in 'As You Like It;' and in April, 1794, through the interest of his brother John, made his *début* at Drury Lane as Malcolm in 'Macbeth.' When Mr. John Kemble purchased a share of Covent Garden Theatre in 1803, Mrs. Siddons and Mr. Charles Kemble both became members of that company. At this time he possessed but few of the requisites of an actor, and the commencement of his career was most unpromising; but he continued to rise by slow and steady progress, and his unremitting exertions were finally crowned with complete success. To Covent Garden Mr. Charles Kemble remained attached for a long series of years, though he occasionally fulfilled engagements elsewhere; and he subsequently possessed the share originally held by his brother. In 1832 he visited the United States; and soon after his return he announced his intention of closing his professional career. This took place on December 23rd, 1836; and on this occasion he was presented with a superb vase, designed by Chantrey, of great classic beauty, as 'a testimony of their opinion that, by the high quality of his talents, he supported the reputation inseparable from his name in the annals of the British Drama.' While Covent Garden was under the direction of Madame Vestris, in 1840, he reappeared for a few nights, and played several of his favourite characters, including Don Felix, Mercutio, and Hamlet. He subsequently gave a series of readings from Shakespeare; and thus passed into retirement. Charles Kemble's excellence is chiefly associated with comedy of the higher class; and, in his hands, the gay and polished gentleman of lofty bearing found a perfect embodiment. His 'Mark Antony' was a finished portraiture, whilst in 'Faulconbridge,' 'Edgar,' 'Cassio,' &c., he achieved other triumphs. He was a fitting hero of the old comedies—the 'Doricourts,' 'Millamours,' 'Benedicks,' and 'Mirabels'—characters which seem to have quitted the stage with their favoured representative. As a man he possessed the virtues which adorn a home, and in his connection with the world exhibited the greatest integrity and courtesy. Died, 1854.

Kemble, George Stephen, brother of John Philip Kemble, and also an able actor, was born at Kingstown, in Herefordshire; his mother having performed there the part of Anne Boleyn, in the play of 'Henry VIII.' on the

evening of his birth. He was intended for the medical profession, and was apprenticed to a surgeon at Coventry; but soon quitted it for the stage. He first appeared at Covent Garden Theatre in 1783, and was afterwards manager of the theatres of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Newcastle. Died, 1822.

Kemble, John Mitchell, an eminent Anglo-Saxon scholar, son of Charles Kemble, the distinguished actor, was born in 1807, and educated at Bury St. Edmund's Grammar School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Soon after he had taken his degree, he, with some 'other Englishmen, were induced by General Torrijos to engage in an attempt to deliver Spain from the tyranny of Ferdinand VII., re-imposed upon the nation by the interference of the Bourbons. But the plot was betrayed to the government, and several of the party were taken and shot. Mr. Kemble then made a lengthened stay in Germany, where he contracted an intimate friendship with Jacob Grimm, and was regarded by that eminent philologist as one of his most promising disciples. On his return to England he was appointed editor of the 'British and Foreign Review,' established by Mr. Wentworth Beaumont, mainly with the view of directing public attention to the aggressive policy of Russia. Whilst engaged in the editorship of this Review, Mr. Kemble produced his 'Saxons in England,' a work which established his reputation as a historian. It was founded in a great measure on his 'Codex diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici,' a collection of documents relating to the Saxon period which he had amassed from various sources with infinite labour. A great archaeological work, the 'Horsæ Ferales,' for which he had found materials in researches amongst the ancient sepulchres of Germany and England, was left unfinished. Died, March 26, 1857.

Kemble, Sarah. [Siddons.]

Kemp, Joseph, an eminent musical composer, was born at Exeter, in 1778; and was a chorister in the cathedral of his native city, where he studied under William Jackson. In 1802, having been appointed organist of Bristol cathedral, he removed thither, and in the same year composed one of his best anthems, 'I am Alpha and Omega.' In 1807 he left Bristol for London, and the year following took the degree of M.B. at Cambridge. In 1809 he proceeded to that of Doctor, when his exercise entitled 'The Crucifixion' was performed. He now became a lecturer in music at several institutions, and invented a new mode of teaching the science. His principal works are, 'A new System of Musical Education, being a Self-Instructor,' 'Twenty Psalmical Melodies,' 'The Siege of Ischa,' an opera, besides songs, glees, duets, &c. Died, 1824.

Kempelen, Wolfgang, Baron, a celebrated mechanician, was born in 1734, at Presburg, in Hungary. Among his inventions was the famous automaton chessplayer, which he first exhibited at Paris in 1783, and afterwards in London; but the secret of it was

never discovered. He also invented a speaking figure, which he described in a work called 'The Mechanism of Speech.' He was also an author, and wrote 'Perseus and Andromeda,' a drama; 'The Unknown Benefactor,' a comedy; and some poems. Died, 1804.

Kempenfelt, Richard, British Admiral, was the son of a Swedish officer who, after following James II. in his exile, accepted a commission in the service of Queen Anne, and died in the reign of George I., lieutenant-governor of Jersey. Admiral Kempenfelt was born at Westminster, in 1720, entered the navy at an early age, was lieutenant in 1741, and was promoted to the rank of post-captain in January, 1757. He served in this capacity under Commodore Stevens, on board the Elizabeth, of 64 guns, in the East Indies, and took part in the war with the French. He returned to England in 1763; was captain of the fleet under Sir Charles Hardy, on board the Victory, in 1779; and the same year was made rear-admiral. At the close of 1781 he was appointed to the command of a squadron sent to intercept a French fleet on its way to the West Indies, and succeeded in capturing fifteen vessels of the convoy and sinking several others. Early in 1782 he removed into the Royal George; after a short cruise returned with his ship to Spithead, and was one of the nine hundred who perished by the sinking of that vessel while on the heel for repairs, August 29, 1782. A monument to the memory of the Admiral and his fellow-sufferers was erected in Portsea churchyard. A portrait, whole-length, by Tilly Kettle, is in the Naval Gallery, Greenwich.

Kempis, Thomas a, reputed author of the famous book 'De Imitatione Christi,' was born at Kempen, in the diocese of Cologne, in 1380. He entered the monastery of Mount St. Agnes, of which his brother was prior, and, being a good copyist, was chiefly engaged in making copies of the Bible and religious treatises. He became subprior in 1425. In a collection of his beautiful manuscripts was the 'Imitation of Christ,' which was afterwards erroneously attributed to him as author. His few genuine writings are of little importance. Died, 1471. The 'Imitation' is the most universally translated book in the world, next to the Bible. Its various editions and translations amounted in 1828 to more than two thousand. Its singular charm and power are confessed by thoughtful men of all sects; who hear in it, says a recent critic, 'the voice of human nature struggling in its weakness, its disappointments, and its consciousness of a capacity for a life that shall be a real life and not a fever, when the cage is broken and the veil is rent asunder.' It is distinguished from too many religious books by its clearness, honesty, and simplicity, and freedom from exaggeration and morbidities. Another English translation was in 1865 added to those previously existing.

Ken, Thomas, a learned and pious dignitary of the church of England, was born at

KENNEDY

Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire, in 1637. He was educated at Winchester School and New College, Oxford, and became fellow of Winchester College in 1666. His conscientiousness and unyielding morality found favour even with the licentious Charles II., who made him chaplain to Mary of Orange, and afterwards preferred him (1684) to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. He opposed the endeavours of James II. to introduce Popery, and was one of the Seven Bishops sent to the Tower for resisting the dispensing power. Refusing the oaths to William and Mary in 1690, he was suspended from office, and in the following year deprived. Dr. Ken's sermons, poems, &c., were published, with his Life, by his nephew, in 4 vols. Died, 1711. A 'Life of Bishop Ken,' by a Layman, has been recently published.

Kennedy, James, Bishop of St. Andrew's, Scotland, born in 1405, was the founder of the college and church of St. Salvador, and also of the abbey of the Observantines. He filled the office of Lord Chancellor for a time; and, in the minority of James III., was one of the lords of the regency. Died, 1466.

Kennedy, William, 'the annalist of Aberdeen,' was born there in 1759. He received the rudiments of his education at the grammar school, his studies were completed at the Marischal College, and he was admitted a member of the Aberdeen bar in 1783. He early showed a predilection for antiquarian pursuits; and about the year 1813, at the request of the magistrates, he drew up an index to the voluminous city records, which had been accumulating for centuries, and which are more complete than those of any other Scottish burgh. But his chief title to remembrance rests on his work in 2 vols. 4to., 'The Annals of Aberdeen.' Died, 1836.

Kennet, White, a learned prelate, notorious for his party zeal, was born at Dover in 1660; and educated at Westminster School, and at Edmund Hall, Oxford. He was at first a Tory; but he attached himself to the Whigs, entered into a controversy with Dr. Atterbury respecting the rights of convocations; and opposed Sacheverell. He preached a funeral sermon for the first Duke of Devonshire in 1707, which gave great offence as an apology for the sins of the great. The same year he obtained the deanery of Peterborough; but so obnoxious had he become by the violence of his partisanship, that Welton, the rector of Whitechapel, caused his portrait to be exhibited in the character of Judas, in the altar-piece of that church. This gross act of indecency was properly resented, and the painting removed. In 1718 he was made bishop of Peterborough, and died in 1728. He was an able antiquary, and published various works on theology, antiquities, and ecclesiastical history; besides which he edited the 'Collection of English Historians' which bears his name.

Kennicott, Benjamin, an able divine and Biblical critic, was a native of Totnes, Devon-

KENT

shire, of which place his father was parish clerk. He was educated at Wadham College, Oxford; became vicar of Culham, preacher at Whitehall, librarian of the Radcliffe, a prebendary of Westminster, and canon of Christchurch. Dr. Kennicott's literary fame mainly rests on his Hebrew Bible, 2 vols. folio; collating the numerous manuscripts for a text of which he was incessantly occupied during more than ten years. Though he was insufficiently acquainted with the Oriental languages, he rendered great service to the cause of science and religion by opening the way in this department of Biblical criticism. He died in 1783.

Kearick, William, miscellaneous writer, was born at Watford, in Hertfordshire. He was brought up as a rule-maker, but quitting his trade, obtained a doctor's degree at Leyden, and became an industrious author and critic. He established the 'London Review,' compiled a 'Dictionary of the English Language,' and wrote the comedies of 'Falstaff's Wedding,' 'The Widowed Wife,' and 'The Duellist.' 'Epistles, Philosophical and Moral,' and various poems. Died, 1779.

Kent, Earl of. [*Ode of Bayeux, Robert de Burgh.*]

Kent, H.R.H. Edward, Duke of the fourth son of George III., was born Nov. 2, 1767. He received the rudiments of his education in England, and completed it at Göttingen and Hanover. Entering the army at an early age, he became an enthusiastic admirer of military discipline; and having attained the rank of Colonel, he served during the years 1790 and 1791 under General O'Hara, at Gibraltar, where he rendered himself so popular by his strictness, that his regiment repeatedly mutinied. On quitting Gibraltar, he was sent out as commander of the forces in Canada; after which he received orders to join the expedition under Sir Charles Grey against the French West India islands. During the campaign that ensued, his impetuous bravery was so conspicuous at the head of the dard division, particularly when storming the strong posts in Martinique and Guadaloupe, that the flank corps became a standing toast at the admiral's table, as well as at that of the commander-in-chief. In 1802 his royal highness was appointed governor of Gibraltar; but his desire to repress irregularities, and enforce subordination, led to very disagreeable consequences. Having refused a request of the soldiers to celebrate Christmas Eve as a holiday, and put the deputation who brought it under arrest, the men in the garrison became mutinous, and proposed placing General Bannet in the command. Christmas-day passed in confusion; and on the following night the prince headed his regiment, and marched against the rebellious party. It was some time before they gave up the contest; at length, after blood had been shed, peace was restored, and the ringleaders were tried by court-martial; but it was thought prudent to

KENT

recall the duke, and he accordingly soon after returned to England. On the 20th of May, 1818, the Duke of Kent married Maria Louisa Victoria, widow of the Prince of Leiningen, and sister of Leopold, afterwards king of the Belgians. The royal pair soon after arrived in this country, and on the 24th of May, 1819, the duchess gave birth to a daughter, Victoria, our present gracious Queen. Having accompanied the duchess to Sidmouth, in Devonshire, the Duke caught a violent cold, which was followed by fever and inflammation; and after an illness of a week, his royal highness died, Jan. 23, 1820. His courteous manners and liberal principles had rendered him a great favourite with the nation, and his death was generally regretted. There is a Life of the Duke of Kent, by Erskine Neale.

Kent, Maria Louisa Victoria, Duchess of, mother of Queen Victoria, was born in 1786. She was the youngest child of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, and was married, at the age of 17, to Enrich Carl, Prince of Leiningen, who left her a widow in 1814. After the death of the Princess Charlotte, the Princess of Leiningen married, in May, 1818, the Duke of Kent at Coburg, the ceremony being again performed at Kew in July. In the spring of the following year they removed to England, and their only child, the Princess Victoria, was born at Kensington Palace, 24th May. The duchess was left a widow the second time early in 1820, and the rest of her life she resolved to devote to one object, the training of her daughter for the duties of the throne. This she did with much wisdom and fidelity, with great courage and patience too under the pressure of pecuniary embarrassments; aided and counselled by her noble brother, Prince Leopold, made king of the Belgians in 1831. In that year parliament granted to the Duchess of Kent an additional sum of £10,000 a-year. After her daughter's accession to the throne the duchess lived with her till her marriage to Prince Albert in February, 1840, and afterwards alternately at Kensington Palace and Frogmore. After long suffering from a most painful disease, cheered, however, by the unchanging love and frequent visits of her daughter, and the kindly regards of the nation, she died at Frogmore, March 16, 1861, and was interred in the royal vault at Windsor.

Kent, James, an eminent musician and composer, born at Winchester in 1700. He was a pupil of Dr. Croft, and became successively organist of Trinity College, Cambridge, and of Winchester Cathedral; serving in the latter office nearly forty years. He published 'Twelve Anthems,' which speedily became and have always continued to be general favourites. He also assisted Boyce in preparing his fine 'Collection of Cathedral Music.' Died, 1776.

Kent, James, a very eminent American jurist, was born at Fredericksburg, New York, in 1763. He was educated at Yale College, entered on the practice of the law in 1786, sat four years in the State legislature of New York,

KEPLER

and in 1794 was chosen Professor of Law at Columbia College. Various offices and honours were successively conferred on him, and he took part with Judge Radcliffe in the laborious task of revising the legal code of his native State. In 1804 he was appointed Chief Justice, and about ten years later Chancellor, of the State of New York; and on his quitting the latter office on account of his age, he again undertook the professorship of Law at Columbia College. In 1826 and the four following years appeared his important work, 'Commentaries on American Law,' esteemed an authority both in his own country and in England. Chancellor Kent was no less esteemed for his private virtues than for his professional abilities and his public services. He died in 1847.

Kent, William, a landscape-gardener, was born in Yorkshire, in 1685. He was originally a coach-painter, but left that occupation to study the principles of design; for which purpose he went to Rome, where he studied under Luti, and found a patron in Lord Burlington, who brought him to England, and lodged him in his own house, in 1719. As a painter, however, he never obtained celebrity; his talent lay more in ornamental architecture. But it is as the inventor of the modern style of landscape gardening that he is chiefly known: he broke up the old uniformity of straight lines and corresponding parts, and threw wood, water, and ground into the beautiful shapes presented by nature; rendering that graceful, pleasing, and attractive, which before was stiff and formal. Died, 1748.

Kenyon, Lloyd, Lord Kenyon, Chief Justice of England, was born at Gredington, in Flintshire, in 1733, and received his education at Ruthin School, in Denbighshire. After being articled to Mr. Tomlinson, an attorney at Nantwich, in Cheshire, he became a member of the society of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in 1761; but he does not appear to have made a conspicuous figure till 1780, when he led the defence, with Mr. Erskine, for Lord George Gordon. In 1782 he was made attorney-general and chief justice of Chester. He was also returned to parliament for Hindon, in Wiltshire. In 1784 he was appointed Master of the Rolls; and, on the resignation of the Earl of Mansfield, in 1788, he was raised to the office of Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and created Baron Kenyon. Died, 1802.

Kepler, or Keppler, Johann, one of the greatest astronomers and mathematicians of modern times, was born in the village of Magstadt, in Würtemberg, 27th December, 1571. His parents were in narrow circumstances, and he owed his education to the kindness of the Duke of Würtemberg. He graduated M.A. at Tübingen, where he studied under the celebrated Maestlin, in 1591, and soon after was appointed lecturer on astronomy at Gratz. His acquaintance with Tycho Brahe began in 1600, when he was joined with him at Prague as imperial mathematician. Tycho dying the same year, the arduous task of forming the new astro-

nomical tables (called 'Rudolphine,' in honour of the Emperor) devolved on him. Throughout his life Kepler was harassed by pecuniary difficulties, and at this period he 'eats native-ties' for bread; his salary not being paid him. His first work, entitled 'Mysterium Cosmographicum,' had appeared in 1596. After publishing several others of minor importance, he gave to the world in 1609 his 'Astronomia Nova,' one book of which is perhaps the most important he wrote, 'De Stella Martis.' It contains the discoveries of the elliptic form of the planetary orbits, and of the law of the 'equable description of areas,' two of the three truths known as 'Kepler's Laws,' and forms the connecting link between the discoveries of Copernicus and those of Newton. In 1612 he was appointed professor at the university of Linz, remaining, under the Emperors Matthias and Ferdinand III., the title of imperial mathematician. In 1619 appeared his great work 'Harmonice Mundi,' in which he announced his third law of the relation between the periodic times and the mean distances of the planets from the sun. About the same time he published an 'Epitome of the Copernican Astronomy,' which was at once placed in the papal Index of prohibited books. In 1620 Kepler was visited by Sir Henry Wotton, the English ambassador at Venice, who pressed him to go to England, but in vain. At the same time he was greatly harassed by the trial of his mother, about 70 years of age, for witchcraft. The trial lasted six years, and he succeeded in saving her from the torture, and at last saw her released from prison. The religious agitations of Germany caused the publication of the 'Tables' to be delayed till 1627; and soon after Kepler attacked and joined to the great General Wallenstein. But his better fortune was not for long enjoyment. Fatigue and vexation from the nature of his fresh attempt to recover arrears of his salary from the imperial treasury brought on a fever, of which he died at Ratisbon, November, 1630. He was interred there, and no monument was erected to his memory till about 1808. Kepler married a widow in 1606, but the union was only productive of unhappiness. His wife died in 1611, leaving him a son and a daughter; and after an arduous variety of negotiations with seven cities he married a second wife, who brought him two children and survived him. He published many works besides those already named, and left a large number of manuscripts. Kepler is characterised by Humboldt as a great and highly-gifted man, in whom a taste for imaginative contemplation was combined with a remarkable talent for observation, an earnest and severe method of induction, a courageous and almost unparalleled perseverance in calculation, and a mathematical profoundness of mind.

Keppel, Augustus, Viscount, a distinguished English admiral, was the second son of Viscount Barrington, and was born in 1729. He accompanied Commodore Anson in his voyage

round the world, and afterwards passed through all the gradations of the service, till he attained, in 1762, the rank of admiral. In 1778 he commanded the Channel fleet, which, on the 12th of July in that year, fell in with the French, under Count d'Orvilliers, off Ushant. A partial action ensued, which the British admiral expected to renew in the morning, as the enemy had retired. This affair gave great dissatisfaction to the nation, which was aggravated by Sir Hugh Palliser, second in command, preferring a charge against Admiral Keppel, but he was honourably acquitted at a court-martial at Portsmouth. Sir Hugh was then tried and censured. In 1782 Admiral Keppel was raised to the peerage; he was at twice named First Lord of the Admiralty. Died, Oct. 3, 1786. Keppel's portrait is painted by his friend Sir Joshua Reynolds, and presented to John Dunning (Lord Bute) in gratitude for his services at Court-martial. The picture is now in the National Portrait Gallery.

Keuzelaar, Tremasse, Yves-Jean-Baptiste

a French navigator, was born at Arcet in 1741. After having been employed on the coast of India, to protect the whale fishery, he went, in 1771, on an exploratory voyage to the South Sea; and having returned with a long account of a supposed continent in the South Polar, was again sent on a similar expedition in 1773. On his return he was taken with having abandoned a coast to the north shore, for which he was cashiered and imprisoned, but he was at length acquitted. He published accounts of his voyages to the East and South Seas, and died in 1797.

Kessel, Jan van, a Dutch painter, born at Antwerp in 1629, and died in 1690. He painted portraits in the manner of Van Dyke, but excelled in the representation of flowers, fruits, and insects.

Kotel, Cornelius, a Dutch painter, came to England in the reign of Charles II., whose portrait he painted, as well as portraits of many of the nobility. He died in Holland, he had secured the use of a printing-press, and was consequently engaged in printing with the tips of his fingers, and with his teeth. Died, 1702.

Kott, William, a master of a ship, in the reign of Edward VI., who was engaged against the Roman Catholics, and was slain when attacking the statue of the Virgin Mary, on which he was mounted by the Catholics, and several others were murdered.

Kettlewell, John, an English antiquary, was born in 1725, and died in 1802. He was a most cultivated man, and was a member of the Antiquarian Society.

Keulen, Indolph van, a Dutch painter, was born in 1629, and died in 1690. He painted portraits in the manner of Van Dyke, and was a member of the Antiquarian Society.

Keulen, Janssen van, a Dutch painter, was born in London, and died in 1690.

KHADIJA

fore Vandyke came to England, was in great favour with Charles I. Died, 1665.

Khadija, wife of Mohammed. [See Mohammed.]

Khaled, 'the Sword of God,' one of the generals of Mohammed. At the battle of Ohud, 623, he commanded the cavalry of the Koreish against the prophet, but with Amrou afterwards went over to his side. He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Muta, the first engagement of the Mussulmans with a foreign enemy. In 632 he invaded Persia and gained many victories; next took part in the Syrian expedition; took Bosrah, began the siege of Damascus, defeated the Imperial troops led by Werdan, the general of Heraclius, at the battle of Aiznadin, stormed Damascus, pursued and slaughtered the fugitives, commanded at the bloody battle of Yermuk, and died in 642. The empire of the Caliphs in Arabia and Syria was mainly founded by the valour of Khaled.

Khosru. [Chosroes.]

Kien-Long, Emperor of China, distinguished for his love of literature, was born about 1710. He succeeded to the throne in 1735, and reigned above 60 years. He carried on several successful wars, especially one against the Tartar tribes, which lasted about six years, and was terminated in 1760. It was during this war that Kien-Long published an edict against the Christian religion. In the latter part of his reign, 1793, this Emperor received the English embassy under Lord Macartney. Died, 1799.

Kildare, Gerald Fitzgerald, eighth Earl of, Lord-Deputy of Ireland, was the son of Thomas, seventh Earl, succeeded to the title on his father's death in 1478, and was made Lord-Deputy at the same time. In 1487 he favoured the attempt of Lambert Simnel, and allowed his brother, Thomas Fitzgerald, then Lord-Chancellor of Ireland, to introduce him as Edward, Earl of Warwick, to the nobles and citizens at Dublin, where he was actually crowned. The Earl, however, after the defeat of Simnel, took the oath of allegiance to Henry VII. and received a pardon. In 1491 he was removed from his office; and being suspected soon after of supporting Perkin Warbeck, he was, with his brother and other adherents, declared traitor, and attainted, in a parliament held at Drogheda, by Sir Edward Poyninge, in 1494. He was also made prisoner and sent to London to answer before the King for his violence and crimes. He confessed that he had burnt the cathedral of Cashel, and said that 'he would not have done it but that he thought the Bishop was in it.' His wit and audacity saved him; he was made a knight of the Garter, and once more appointed Lord-Deputy. On his return to Ireland, he acted with energy against the rebels, extended and secured the pale, and made himself a great name as a successful soldier. Died at Kildare, September, 1513.

Kildare, Gerald Fitzgerald, ninth Earl of, Lord-Deputy of Ireland, was the son of
595

KILIAN

the preceding. In 1503 he was appointed High Treasurer of Ireland, succeeded his father in 1513, took a zealous part in subduing the Irish, and on occasion of a visit to England in 1515, was appointed Lord-Deputy by Henry VIII. Charges of mal-administration and of treachery were brought against him, of which, however, he was acquitted. But the decay of the English power in Ireland, and the hereditary jealousies and dissensions between the powerful families of the Geraldines and the Butlers, making it advisable to place the government in English hands, Kildare was dismissed from his office in 1520, and the Earl of Surrey sent to succeed him. He won his way, however, into royal favour, and accompanied Henry to the Field of the Cloth of Gold; and although Ireland was in rebellion at his instigation, the king allowed him to marry Lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter of the Marquis of Dorset, and to return to Ireland. After two years of hopeless struggle against insurrection, pillage, and murder, Surrey obtained his recall, and Kildare was restored to his place (1524). Conniving at the treaty of the Earl of Desmond with the French, and making preparations for a general rising, he was called to London in 1527, and sent to the Tower; but was again pardoned and sent back, Sir W. Skeffington being named Lord-Deputy, and charged to govern with the co-operation of the earl. In 1532 the earl was sole deputy again, and the troubles and anarchy of the kingdom rose to the pitch of madness. In February, 1534, he was a third time summoned to England and sent to the Tower, deputing his eldest son, Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, to govern in his absence. The old earl died broken-hearted, in the Tower, December 12, 1534, and was buried in the chapel.

Kilian, Lucas, a German engraver, was born at Augsburg in 1579. He was one of a family remarkable for the number of skilful engravers it produced, and was a pupil of his step-father Custos. He afterwards visited Venice, executed many good works, and died at his native city, 1637.

Kilian, Wolfgang, brother of the preceding, studied, like him, under Custos and at Venice, and executed numerous portrait-pieces. Born at Augsburg, 1580; died there, 1662.

Kilian, Bartolomaeus, son of the preceding, was born in 1630. He studied at Frankfort and Paris, settled at Augsburg at the age of 25, and was in great repute, especially for his portraits. Died, 1696.

Kilian, Philipp Andreas, another engraver of the same family as the above, was born at Augsburg in 1714. He became highly distinguished, was named court-engraver to the King of Poland in 1744, and subsequently spent five years at Dresden in directing the preparation of prints after the best pictures in the Dresden Gallery. Among his portraits are those of Pope Clement XIII., the Em-
q q 2

peror Francis I., and Maria Theresa. Died, 1759.

Killigrew, William, Thomas, and **Henry**, three brothers, distinguished for their talents, wit, and loyalty, in the reigns of Charles I. and II., were the sons of Sir Robert Killigrew, of Hanworth, in Middlesex.—**William**, the eldest, was born in 1605; and after studying at St. John's College, Oxford, made the tour of Europe. On his return to England he obtained a place at court, as one of the gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber to Charles I. During the civil war, he suffered, both in purse and person, in consequence of his adherence to the royal cause; in recompense for which he received, after the Restoration, the honour of knighthood, and obtained the post of vice-chamberlain. He composed four plays, which were popular in their day; also two essays, written in the decline of life, on the instability of human happiness; and died in 1693. A fine portrait-group of Thomas Carew, the poet, and Sir W. Killigrew, by Vandyck, is in the royal collection at Windsor Castle. It was lent by the Queen to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).—**Thomas**, the second son, born in 1611, was page to Charles I., and accompanied the Prince of Wales into exile. During his absence from England, he visited France, Italy, and Spain, and, after the Restoration, was appointed by the new king one of his grooms of the bed-chamber. A vein of lively pleasantry, combined with a certain oddity, both of person and manner, placed him high in the good graces of Charles II., who frequently allowed him access to his person when characters of the first dignity in the state were refused it; till Killigrew at length became almost the inseparable companion of the king's familiar hours. This was the Killigrew that obtained the appellation of 'King Charles's jester;' but his eleven dramatic pieces discover few traces of facetiousness and fun. A remarkable portrait of the 'Jester' was lent to the National Portrait Exhibition. Died, 1682.—**Henry**, the youngest of the three, was bred to the church, and obtained a stall in Westminster Abbey. From this he was ejected by the parliamentarians, but at the re-establishment of monarchy it was restored to him, with other preferment. Died, 1690.—His daughter, **Anne Killigrew**, born in 1660, had a genius for painting and poetry, and was distinguished for her unblemished character, amidst the seductions of a licentious court. She was one of the maids of honour of the Duchess of York, of whom, as well as of her husband, she executed portraits. She died, a victim to the small-pox, in 1685; and was characterised by one of her contemporaries as 'a grace for beauty, and a muse for wit.' Several of her historical paintings are still in existence.

Kilmarnock, Lord. [See **Stuart, Charles Edward.**]

Kilwarline, Viscount. [See **Killsborough.**]

Kimbolton, Lord. [See **Manchester, Earl of.**]

Kimchi, David, one of the most celebrated Jewish Rabbis, lived in the 12th and 13th centuries. He was a native of Provence, was the son of Joseph, and brother of Moses Kimchi, both men of great reputation as Biblical scholars, and became himself one of the most esteemed and influential teachers among his people. His fame is perpetuated by his Commentaries on the Old Testament, and his Hebrew Grammar and Dictionary. Died about 1240.

King, Edward, antiquary, was a native of Norwich; studied at Lincoln's Inn; was called to the bar, and became recorder of Lynn. He was F.R.S. and F.S.A.; and produced an excellent work, entitled 'Monimenta Antiqua,' 7 vols. folio. Born, 1736; died, 1807.

King, Peter, Lord King, Lord Chancellor of England, an able and upright judge, was nephew of John Locke the philosopher, and was born in 1669. While serving his apprenticeship to his father, a grocer at Exeter, he secretly acquired the Greek and Latin languages by self-tuition, and so great was his proficiency that his uncle sent him to Leyden University. After leaving Leyden he entered the Middle Temple, and attained high forensic eminence. In 1705 he became a member of parliament, was made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1716, and created Lord King, and raised to the chancellorship in 1725. But he was no less remarkable for his ecclesiastical learning than for his legal attainments; besides a variety of controversial works of great ability, he wrote a 'History of the Apostles' Creed,' and 'An Inquiry into the Constitution, &c., of the Primitive Church,' which excited great interest, and may still be consulted with advantage. Died 1743, leaving four sons, who all inherited the title in succession. The seventh Lord King gained some celebrity by his writings and speeches on political economy, and more especially by his 'Thoughts on Bank Restrictions.' He died, 1833, in the 58th year of his age. [See Lord Brougham's 'Statesmen of the Reign of George III.']

King, Rufus, an American statesman and diplomatist, was born in 1755, at Scarborough in the district of Maine; entered Harvard College in 1773; studied the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1778; and was elected a member of Congress in 1784. In 1796 he was appointed by President Washington, minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. James, which office he held till 1803, when he returned home. In 1813 he was a third time sent to the Senate by the legislature of New York, and his speech on the burning of Washington by the English was a striking display of oratory. In 1816 he lost his election; but in 1820 he was re-elected, and continued to sit until the expiration of the term in 1825. He then accepted the appointment of minister plenipotentiary at the court of London; but was taken ill, returned home, and soon after died, aged 72, in 1827.

KING

King, Thomas, a celebrated actor and dramatic writer, was born in London, in 1730. Having obtained great celebrity as a comic actor in provincial companies, he was engaged at Drury Lane Theatre in 1759, where he soon became a great favourite with the public, and in 1766 arrived at the height of his professional reputation by the performance of *Lord Ogleby*. He subsequently became manager and part proprietor of the Bath and Bristol theatres, and also of Sadler's Wells; but these he relinquished, and continued to perform principally at Drury Lane, till he retired from the stage in 1801. His dramatic pieces are, 'Love at First Sight,' 'Neck or Nothing,' a farce; 'A Peep behind the Curtain, or the New Rehearsal,' a comedy; 'Wit's Last Stake,' a comedy; and 'Lovers' Quarrels.' Died, 1805.

King, Dr. William, Archbishop of Dublin, was born in 1660, and educated at Trinity College. He was the author of a celebrated treatise, 'De Origine Mali,' wherein he undertook to show how all the several kinds of evil with which the world abounds are consistent with the goodness of God, and may be accounted for without the supposition of an evil principle. He published several other works, and attained the dignity of archbishop in 1702. Died, 1729.

Kingsborough, Edward, Viscount, eldest son of the third earl of Kingston, was distinguished for his acquirements and his attachment to literary pursuits. He was a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and author of a splendid work on 'The Antiquities of Mexico.' Born, 1795; died, 1837.

Kippis, Andrew, a dissenting divine, biographer, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Nottingham, in 1726. He was the pastor successively, of congregations at Boston, Dorking, and Westminster; received a doctor's degree from the university of Edinburgh; and was latterly one of the tutors at the new academy or dissenters' college, Hackney. Dr. Kippis laid the foundation of the 'New Annual Register,' and devoted his principal attention during the latter years of his life to an improved edition of the 'Biographia Britannica,' of which five volumes were printed; but it was conducted on a plan so elaborate as to afford no prospect of its termination. He also published the lives of Captain Cook, Pringle, Doddridge, and Lardner, 'A Vindication of the Dissenters,' a volume of sermons, and 'Observations on the late Contests in the Royal Society.' Died, 1795.

Kirby, John Joshua, painter, was born in Suffolk, in 1716. On settling in London, he was introduced by Lord Bute to George III., became clerk of the works at Kew, and had the honour of teaching the queen the principles of perspective. He published, at the expense of the king, 'The Perspective of Architecture,' 2 vols. folio; was F.R.S. and F.A.S.; and died in 1774. Kirby was the friend of Gainsborough, and their graves are

KIRKALDY

beside each other in Kew churchyard. Mrs. Trimmer was his daughter.

Kirby, William, honorary president of the Entomological Society of London, and fellow of the Royal, Linnean, Zoological, and Geological Societies, &c.; has left behind him an imperishable name as one of the first entomologists of this or any age. This title he would have assured to himself had he written no other work than his 'Monographia Apum Angliæ,' published in 1801. But when to this great work we add his numerous and valuable papers in the Transactions of the Linnean Society; the 'Introduction to Entomology,' written in conjunction with Mr. Spence; the entomological portion of his Bridgewater treatise, 'On the History, Habits, and Instincts of Animals;' and his description (occupying a quarto volume) of the insects of the 'Fauna Boreali-Americana' of Sir John Richardson, it will be evident how largely and successfully he contributed to the extension of his favourite science. Nor did he permit his love for science to encroach on his professional or social duties; for he was during his long life a most exemplary and active clergyman, beloved by his parishioners of all ranks, and one of the most simple-minded, warm-hearted, and pious of men. Died at Barham, Suffolk, of which place he had been rector for 68 years, July 4, 1850, in the 91st year of his age. A Memoir of his Life has since been published.

Kircher, Athanasius, a learned Jesuit, was born in 1601, at Geyssen, near Fulda, in Germany, and studied at Wurtzburg and Avignon; after which he was a teacher of mathematics in the college belonging to his order at Rome, where he was Professor of Hebrew. His principal works are 'Œdipus Egyptiacus,' 4 vols. folio; 'Ars Magnesia;' 'Lingua Ægyptiaca restituta;' 'Mundus Subterraneus;' 'Organon Mathematicum;' 'Musurgia Universalis,' &c. Died, 1680.

Kirkaldy, Sir William, of Grange, a distinguished Scottish soldier of the 16th century, the friend of John Knox, and afterwards governor of the castle of Edinburgh for Mary, Queen of Scots, was the eldest son of Sir James Kirkaldy, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland under James V., from 1537 to 1543. He was early devoted to arms, embraced with his father the reformed faith, and was one of the conspirators against Cardinal Beaton. He was compelled to surrender to the French, who took the castle of St. Andrews in the summer of 1546, was imprisoned with others in Mount St. Michael, and effected his escape. He went to France, and for some time served with high distinction in the wars with the Emperor Charles V., and enjoyed the intimate friendship of the king, Henry II. In 1559 he was once more in Scotland, where he warmly supported the Reformation, promoted an alliance with England, and adhered to the Regent Murray. He was one of the lords of the congregation, narrowly escaped being shot by Bothwell while holding a conference with the

KLINGEMANN

the Ruhmeshalle at Munich, and the Imperial Museum at St. Petersburg. Though working mostly after Greek models, Klenze was very successful in inventing novel details of ornamentation, harmonising with the antique style. He published a selection of his principal designs, entitled 'Sammlung Architectonische Entwürfe,' and several other architectural works. Klenze was a member of the Academies of Vienna and St. Petersburg, and a foreign associate of the French Institute. Died at Munich, January 26, 1864.

Klingemann, August, a dramatic writer, and director of the national theatre at Brunswick, was born in that city, in 1777. In 1813 he received the direction of the theatre of his native place, and under his superintendence it became one of the first in Germany. His dramatic works form 2 vols., and among them are 'Heinrich der Löwe,' 'Luther,' 'Moses,' 'Faust,' &c.

Klingenstierna, Samuel, Swedish mathematician and natural philosopher, was born in 1689. He studied at Upsal, and afterwards spent several years in European travel, during which he became acquainted with the German philosopher Wolf, and the French mathematicians Clairaut, Fontenelle, and Mairan. He was appointed on his return Professor of Mathematics, and later tutor to the Prince Royal, afterwards Gustavus III.; was named councillor of state and knight of the Polar Star. He was a member of the Royal Society of Upsal, of the Swedish Academy, and of the Royal Society of London, to each of which he contributed memoirs. His separate works were a Latin translation of Euclid and a Swedish translation of Musschenbroek's 'Physics.' Died, 1785.

Klopstock, Friedrich Gottlieb, a celebrated German poet, was born at Quedlinburg, in 1724. After receiving a liberal education at his native place, he was sent to study theology at Jena, and there wrote a great part of his 'Messiah,' which he published in 1748, at Leipsic. Though this poem underwent the ordeal of severe criticism, it was admired by the majority; and Bodmer, with the Swiss in general, were loud in its praise. Klopstock was invited into Switzerland, and while there, the people regarded him with a kind of veneration. Thence he was attracted to Copenhagen by flattering promises, which were amply fulfilled. In 1771 he went to reside at Hamburg as Danish ambassador, and counselor from the court of Baden. Klopstock is, perhaps, most successful as a lyrical writer. His patriotism is strong and ardent; and his later odes, called forth by the French revolution, in which at first he took the warmest interest, are distinguished by bold and original turns of expression. His tragedies were not calculated for the stage, and his greatest work, 'The Messiah,' did not fulfil the expectations of his countrymen, who predicted that it would eclipse the *Paradise Lost* of Milton. Like Milton's great work, it is said to be more com-

KMETY

monly praised than read. Klopstock was twice married. He died in 1803, and was buried with great pomp and solemnity.—**Margaret,** his first wife, whom he married in 1754, and who died in 1758, was a woman of kindred genius and literary accomplishments. Among her productions are, 'The Death of Abel,' a tragedy; and 'Letters from the Dead to the Living.'

Klotz, Christian Adolph, an eminent German scholar and critic, was born in 1738, at Bischofswerden, in Lusatia; studied at Leipsic and Jena; and, in 1762, was appointed Professor of Philosophy at Göttingen. He afterwards, by the invitation of Frederick the Great, held a similar situation at Halle, where he died in 1771. Klotz distinguished himself by his Latin poems, his numismatic treatises, and his works on the study of antiquities and the value of ancient gems.

Kluit, Adrian, a Dutch historian, was born at Dort in 1735; studied at Utrecht; and became Professor of Archaeology and Diplomatic History at Leyden. His political opinions occasioned his removal from the chair in 1795, but in 1806, under the regal government, he was named Professor of Statistics. His death, which took place in 1807, was owing to the destruction of his house by the explosion of a boat laden with gunpowder. His chief work is a history of the political affairs of Holland to 1795, in 5 vols.

Kmety, George, a distinguished Hungarian general, was born in 1813. He was the son of a Protestant clergyman, and early entered the Austrian army, becoming after seven years' service first lieutenant and adjutant of his regiment. He held that post fourteen years, and endeared himself to his men by the frankness, simplicity, and manliness of his character. At the commencement of the popular movement in Hungary in the spring of 1848, he was selected to train, at Raab, a battalion of volunteers for the national army, and succeeded admirably in his task that, in six weeks, they were fit for service in the field. Kmety soon became colonel, and commanded a division of the army of the Danube under Görgey with much distinction during the campaign which drove the Austrians out of Hungary. The intervention of Russia made the cause of the Hungarian patriots hopeless, and Kmety, with the remnants of the defeated army, retired to Turkey, where he remained till 1851. He then came to England and worked hard to earn a living as a teacher of music. On the outbreak of the Crimean war he returned to Turkey, and was appointed, early in 1854, a major-general to command the irregulars of the army of Anatolia. The extremes of heat and cold, and the hard outpost work, with no opportunity of distinguishing himself, tried his naturally strong constitution severely. He was soon transferred to the command of a division of the regular army, and took a leading part in the famous defence of Kars against the Russians. He had Major Teesdale for his chief of the

KNELLER

staff. On the 29th September he totally defeated the Russian army before the plateau of Tachmaz; but the victory was not followed up, and when the surrender of the Hungarian army was inevitable, Kmetz escaped to Constantinople, where he was named lieutenant-general. His last military service was the suppression of the disorders attending the massacres in Syria, in time to avert the threatened French intervention. He again came to England, with ruined health, hoping for repose and restoration; but he died very suddenly, by paralysis, at London, in April, 1865. His funeral, in Kensal Green Cemetery, was celebrated at the expense of the Turkish Government, and was attended by many eminent Englishmen.

Kneller, Sir Godfrey, an eminent portrait painter, born at Lübeck in 1646, was designed for a military life, and sent to Leyden to study mathematics and the art of fortification, but showing a decided bent for painting, was placed under Bol and Rembrandt, at Amsterdam. Having visited Italy, where he studied with Carlo Maratti and Bernini, he came to England in 1674; and was first painter to Charles II., James II., William III., Queen Anne, and George I. For William III. he painted the beauties at Hampton Court, and several of the portraits in the gallery of admirals. 'The Kit-Cat Club,' a collection of portraits, is one of Kneller's most celebrated works. His colouring is lively, true, and harmonious, and his drawing correct; he displays, however, a singular want of imagination in his pictures, the attitudes, action, and drapery being tasteless, unvarying, and ungraceful. Like Lely he combined history, or rather mythology, with portrait, and contributed to the decline of art in England. He was on terms of intimacy with Pope and most of his eminent contemporaries; and, as he possessed a fund of humour, and was of a gay turn, his acquaintance was eagerly sought after. He continued to practise his art till after he was seventy years of age, amassed a large fortune, and died in 1723.

Knibb, William, a celebrated Baptist missionary, was born at Kettering, in Northamptonshire, at the beginning of the present century. Originally apprenticed to a printer at Bristol, he offered, on the death of his brother, to supply his place as a teacher of a Baptist school in Jamaica; and having repaired thither in 1824, he was in 1829 appointed pastor of the mission church at Falmouth, where his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the negroes were amply rewarded by their gratitude towards him. But these very efforts excited such hostility among the planters, overseers, and others in the slaveholding interest, that when in 1832 a formidable slave insurrection was threatened, Mr. Knibb was not only compelled, despite his sacred calling, to serve in the militia, but was treated with marked indignity, and shortly afterwards arrested on the charge of being implicated in the threatened

KNIGHT

rebellion. In the absence of all evidence to support a criminal prosecution he was released; but his chapel and mission premises having been burnt down during the disturbances, he resolved to proceed to England to explain all the circumstances connected with his mission. Feeling that the time for neutrality was passed, he boldly advocated the entire and immediate abolition of slavery, and his stirring harangues throughout the country had no unimportant share in bringing about the Emancipation Act of 1833. In 1834 he returned to Jamaica, where he vigilantly watched the operation of the new Act, exposed the evils of the apprenticeship system, raised subscriptions for building new churches, founded schools, and after ten years spent in these and similar undertakings (to obtain sympathy and pecuniary aid for which, he had once more visited England in 1844), he was seized with yellow fever, and died after four days' illness at the village of Kettering, in Jamaica, November 15, 1845.

Knigge, Baron von. [See *Weishaaupt*.]

Knight, Henry Gally, a distinguished traveller and accomplished virtuoso and antiquary, was born in 1786. Soon after succeeding to his father's estates in Nottinghamshire, in 1808, Mr. Knight set out on a course of extensive travel in Spain, Sicily, Greece, the Holy Land, &c.; and on his return he published his tour. In 1814 he published a poem, entitled 'Europa Rediviva;' and this was followed at intervals by 'Phrosoyne, a Grecian Tale,' 'Alashtor, an Arabian Tale,' and 'Hannibal in Bithynia.' But Mr. Knight's chief title to fame consists in the zeal with which he devoted himself to the investigation of architectural history both at home and abroad; and the fruits of which he gave to the world in an 'Architectural Tour in Normandy,' 'The Normans in Sicily,' and his last and greatest work, the 'Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy,' &c. Mr. Knight was a member of the Commission for the Advancement of the Fine Arts, and his purse was ever ready to promote the cultivation of literature and art. In 1824 he was for a short period M.P. for Aldborough; in 1830 he sat for Malton; and from 1835 down to his demise he was one of the members for North Notts. Died, 1846.

Knight, Richard Payne, a man of fortune, and a patron of learning and the fine arts, was born in 1748. He devoted a great portion of his time to the cultivation of classical literature, and the elucidation of the domestic manners of the ancients; while the splendid collection of ancient bronzes, medals, pictures, and drawings, in his museum at his house in Soho Square, gave sufficient proof of his taste as a virtuoso. The whole of this collection, worth £50,000, he bequeathed to the British Museum. As an author he was distinguished for the variety of his knowledge, and his critical acumen. Among his works are, 'An Account of the Remains of the Worship of Priapus,' 'Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste,' 'Prolegomena in Homerum,'

KNIGHTON

'The Landscape,' a didactic poem; and 'The Progress of Civil Society.' Died, 1824.

Knighton, Henry, an English historian, was a canon regular of Leicester Abbey, in the reign of Richard II., of whose deposition he wrote an account; he was also author of a Chronicle from A.D. 950 to 1390.

Knoller, Martin van, a celebrated German fresco-painter, was born at Steinach, in the Tyrol, in 1725. After making considerable progress in the art of painting by his own almost unaided efforts, his abilities were recognised by Paul Troger, the eminent painter, who took him to Vienna and employed him as his assistant. Knoller obtained in 1753 the prize of the Austrian Academy for historical painting, and then returned to his native province. He several times visited Rome, Naples, and Milan, gained the friendship of Winckelmann and the patronage of Count Firmian, Austrian ambassador to the court of Naples. In 1765 he settled at Milan, and there executed some of his best works. He painted also at Munich, Vienna, Innsprück, Neresheim, &c. He was raised to the rank of nobility by the Empress Maria Theresa. Died, 1804.

Knolles or Knowles, Sir Robert, an English military commander in the reign of Edward III., was of low origin, and a native of Cheshire, but, being of an enterprising mind, obtained the rank of general and the honour of knighthood. He served with distinction in the French wars, and in his old age took part in suppressing Wat the Tyler's insurrection, for which he received the freedom of the city of London. At the close of life he retired to his estate in Kent, and contributed largely to the building of Rochester Bridge. Died, at his manor of Scone-Thorp in Norfolk, in August, 1407, aged 90.

Knollis, or Knowles, Sir Francis, an English statesman, who, during the reign of Elizabeth, was employed in various important matters of state. He was one of the commissioners who sat on the trial of Mary queen of Scots; was appointed treasurer of the royal household, and created a knight of the Garter. He died in 1596. Sir Francis wrote a 'Treatise against the Usurpation of Papal Bishops.'

Knott, Edward, a learned English Jesuit, whose real name was Matthias Wilson. He was the author of several controversial works of great acuteness, among which was one entitled 'Infidelity Unmasked,' a rejoinder to Chillingworth's 'Religion of Protestants.' He was born at Pegsworth, in Northumberland, in 1580; became provincial of his order in England; and died in London, in 1656.

Knowles. [Knolles and Knollis.]

Knowles, Sheridan, dramatist and theologian, was born at Cork in 1784. His father was author of a 'Dictionary of the English Language,' and among his relatives were Sheridan the great orator, and Sheridan the lexicographer. At an early age he was taken to London, became acquainted with Hazlitt, Lamb, and Coleridge, and began writing dra-

KNOX

matic pieces. He appeared occasionally as an actor. His first really original play was 'Caius Gracchus,' acted at Belfast, in 1814. This was followed by 'Virginias,' 'William Tell,' 'Love,' 'The Hunchback,' 'The Low-chase,' and many others. He acted in some of these plays, but not with full success; and he frequently gave popular lectures. In his old age he became a Baptist preacher and polemical theologian; making speeches at Exeter Hall, and publishing 'The Rock of Rome' and 'The Idol demolished by its own Priests.' Sir Robert Peel conferred on him a pension of 200*l.* a year. Died at Torquay, November, 1862. A posthumous play by Knowles, entitled 'Alexina; or True unto Death,' in two acts, was produced in May, 1866.

Knox, John, the great champion of the Scottish Reformation, was born, in 1505, at Gifford, in East Lothian, and was educated at St. Andrew's. Having been converted from the Romish faith, he became a zealous preacher of the new doctrines. Notwithstanding the opposition he met with from the clergy, every day grew bolder in the cause, until the castle of St. Andrew's surrendered to the French in July, 1547, when he was carried with the garrison into France, and remained a prisoner on board the galleys, until the latter end of 1549. Being then set at liberty, he passed over to England, and, arriving in London, was licensed either by Cranmer or the protector Somerset, and appointed preacher first at Berwick, and afterwards at Newcastle. In 1552 he was appointed chaplain to Edward VI., before whom he preached at Westminster, and who recommended Cranmer to give him the living of All-hallows, in London. This Knox declined, not choosing to conform to the English liturgy. On the accession of Queen Mary, he went to Geneva, and spent at Frankfort, where he took part with the English exiles, who opposed the use of the liturgy; but the other side prevailing, Knox returned to Geneva, and soon after to Scotland. When engaged in the ministry, he received an invitation to return to Geneva, with which he complied; and in his absence the bishop passed sentence of death upon him for heresy, against which he drew up an energetic appeal. In 1558 he published his treatise, entitled 'First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women,' chiefly aimed at the cruel government of Queen Mary of England, and at the attempt of the queen-regent of Scotland to rule without a parliament. In April, 1559, he would have visited England, but was prevented by the resentment felt by Elizabeth at his late treatise. He thereupon proceeded directly to Scotland, where he met a persecution of the Protestants just ready to commence at Stirling. He hurried to the scene of action to share the danger, and mounting a pulpit, inflamed the people by a vehement harangue against idolatry. The violence of his denunciations, aided by the discretion of a priest, who immediately on the

conclusion of this discourse was preparing to celebrate mass, precipitated his hearers into a general attack on the churches of the city, in which the altars were overturned, the paintings and finest works of architecture destroyed, the images broken, and the monasteries almost levelled to the ground. From that time forward he never ceased to promote, by all the means in his power, the cause he had espoused. Like Luther, he was one of those extraordinary men of whom few, if any, are observed to speak with sufficient temper: all is either extravagant encomium or violent invective. After his death appeared his 'History of the Reformation of Religion within the Realm of Scotland,' &c., to the 4th edition of which are appended all his other works. He died, Nov. 24, 1572, and was buried at Edinburgh, several lords attending; and when he was laid in his grave, the Earl of Morton, that day chosen regent, exclaimed, 'There lies he who never feared the face of man.' There is a valuable 'Life of John Knox,' by Mc'Crie. A portrait, by an unknown painter, is in the National Collection.

Knox, Robert, an eminent anatomist and medical writer, was born at Edinburgh in 1793. He was descended from the ancient family of Ranfurly, in Renfrew, of which the great reformer, John Knox, was a member. He studied at the High School, and then at the university of Edinburgh, graduated M.D., and served for some years as assistant-surgeon in the army. In 1825 he became the partner of Dr. Barclay, a distinguished teacher of anatomy and physiology at Edinburgh, who, however, soon retired, leaving Knox as his successor. Dr. Knox continued to teach there with the greatest popularity about eighteen years, and among his very numerous pupils were William Fergusson, Richard Owen, W. B. Carpenter, Edward Forbes, and many others who have attained high positions. In 1845 he settled in London, attaching himself to the Royal Free Hospital, and the Cancer Hospital, visiting occasionally the chief provincial towns to give lectures on his favourite subjects, and working hard also in the field of medical literature. His principal work is on the 'Races of Men,' and its purport is, that race is everything; that literature, science, art, in a word, civilisation, depends on it. Among his other works are—'Manual of Human Anatomy,' 'On Man, his Structure and Physiology,' 'Great Artists and Great Anatomists,' and a 'Manual of Artistic Anatomy.' He translated from the French Cloquet's *Anatomy*, Milne-Edwards' *Manual of Zoology*, and other works. Dr. Knox was an enthusiastic student of science, a fine talker, had little money and less love for it, and in personal appearance was little favoured by nature. He was F.R.S.E. and correspondent of the French Academy of Sciences. Died at Hackney, 20th December, 1862.

Knox, Vicentinus, D.D., an eminent author and an eloquent preacher, was born in 1752; and received his education at Merchant Tay-

lors' School, and St. John's College, Oxford. On the death of his father, he was chosen his successor in the head-mastership of Tunbridge Grammar School, over which he presided, with great reputation, thirty-three years; and when, in 1812, he retired, he was himself succeeded by his son, Dr. Thomas Knox. He held the living of Ramsden in Essex, and the chapelry of Shipbourne in Kent, at which latter place and at Tunbridge he for many years officiated. His works consist of 'Essays, Moral and Literary,' 3 vols.; 'Liberal Education,' 2 vols.; 'Winter Evenings,' 3 vols.; Sermons, and a pamphlet 'On the National Importance of a Classical Education.' Besides these he published two series of selections from the works of the best English authors, under the titles of 'Elegant Extracts' and 'Elegant Epistles.' He is also regarded as the author of a political work, entitled 'The Spirit of Despotism,' published anonymously in 1794, and of various anti-belligerent tracts, which appeared at the commencement of the French Revolution. Died in 1821.

Kobell, Ferdinand, a German painter and etcher, born at Mannheim, in 1740. He became cabinet-painter to the elector-palatine, who had encouraged him in his pursuit of art, and was admitted to the Academy of Mannheim. He painted chiefly landscapes, and executed a large number of etchings, of which a collection was published after his death. He spent his last years at Munich, and died in 1799.

Koch, Joseph Anton, German painter, was born in the valley of the Lech, in 1768. After studying for some years at Stuttgart, he went to Rome, where he spent the rest of his life. He chiefly distinguished himself by his landscapes, but painted some historical pictures, and some illustrations in fresco to Dante. He also executed many good etchings. Died 1839.

Kelbe, or Keilben, Peter, a German traveller, was born in 1674, at Dorfias, in the principality of Bayreuth. He studied at Halle, in 1700; soon after which he was sent to the Cape of Good Hope, by the king of Prussia, to make astronomical observations. He remained there ten years, and was afflicted with blindness, but recovered his sight on his return to Europe, and became rector of the Gymnasium of Neustadt. He wrote a 'Description of the Cape of Good Hope,' and was the first who gave a full and circumstantial account of that colony. Died, 1726.

Kollar, Jan, a Slavonic poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in Hungary, about 1793. He became a preacher, and settled at Pesth, but chiefly distinguished himself by his literary works. The idea of Slavonic nationality, or Panславism, found in him its first and most passionate expounder, and most of his writings, both in verse and prose, are inspired and pervaded by it. He wrote chiefly in the Bohemian language, and his works consist of poems, essays, and antiquarian-historical disquisitions. In 1849 he was appointed Professor

KÖNIGSMARK

of Archaeology at the university of Vienna, and died there in January, 1852.

Königsmark, Maria Aurora, Countess of, one of the mistresses of Augustus II., king of Poland, was born about 1678. She was equally celebrated for her beauty and extraordinary talents, and the part which she played in politics. While a girl, she wrote and spoke Swedish, German, French, Italian, and English; read the classics in the original languages; had an extensive knowledge of history and geography; and wrote poems in French and Italian. She played on several instruments, composed music, sang and painted with great skill; all which accomplishments were aided by a refined wit and superior conversational powers. Thus gifted and accomplished, she arrived, in 1694, in Dresden, with her two sisters. The elector fell in love with her at first sight; she appeared at court as his mistress, and bore him a son, who became the famous Marshal Saxe, and to whose training she gave up the remainder of her life. Though another favourite supplanted the countess, the king remained on terms of friendship with her; and through his influence she was appointed, by the court of Vienna, superintendent of Quedlinburg, where she chiefly resided until her death, which took place in 1768.

Körner, Theodor, an eminent poet, often called the German Tyrtæus, was born at Dresden, in 1791; and, after studying at Leipsic, became a dramatist and secretary to the management of the court theatre of Vienna. Being an enthusiast for the liberty of Germany, he entered as a volunteer into the Prussian army, in 1813; signalized himself equally by his bravery and his martial songs; was promoted for his conduct at the battle of Lützen; was afterwards twice wounded; made a lieutenant; and fell in a skirmish with the French, in Mecklenburg, August 26, 1813. His lyrical poems were published after his death, under the title of 'The Lyre and Sword'; but innumerable editions of his works, consisting of his dramas, poems, and other literary remains, have since been published in Germany; and many of his writings have been repeatedly translated into English. A statue of Körner was erected at Bremen in 1865.

Kosciusko, Thaddeus, a celebrated Polish general and patriot, was descended from an ancient and noble, though not wealthy, family in Lithuania, and was born in 1756. He was educated at the military school of Warsaw, and completed his studies in France. On his return to Poland he had a commission given him; but being refused promotion, he went to America, where war was then going on between Great Britain and her colonies. He was made a colonel of engineers and aide-de-camp to Washington. At the conclusion of the war he returned to his native country, and lived in retirement; but when the Polish army was formed, in 1789, the diet appointed him a major-general. He declared himself for the constitution of May 3rd, 1791, and served

KOTZEBUE

under Prince Joseph Poniatowski. In the campaign of 1792 he distinguished himself against the Russians at Zieloneck and Dubienka. At the latter place, under cover of some works which he had thrown up in the course of 24 hours, he repulsed, with 4000 men, three successive attacks of 18,000 Russians, who prevailed only after the loss of 4000 men. When King Stanislaus submitted to Catherine, he, with sixteen other officers, left the army, and was therefore obliged to retire from Poland. He went to Leipsic; and the legislative assembly of France, at this time, gave him the rights of a French citizen. The Poles becoming impatient under the oppression of Russia, all eyes were turned towards Kosciusko, whom they chose for their leader, and invested with the full powers of generalissimo. Kosciusko then advanced to meet the Russian forces. Without artillery, at the head of only 4000 men, part of whom were armed only with scythes and pikes, he defeated 12,000 Russians at Raslavice, April 4, 1794. His army soon increased to 9000 men, the insurrection extended to Warsaw, and in a few days the Russians were driven from that palatinate. But the enemy poured in again on all sides, and at length, after having for six months delayed the fall of Poland, he was wounded and taken prisoner, Oct. 4, at the battle of Maciowice. He was sent to Russia, and confined in a fortress near St. Petersburg, till the accession of the Emperor Paul, who set him at liberty. In 1797 he took his departure for the United States of America, but returned to Europe the following year, and settled in France. Bonaparte often endeavoured to engage him in his ambitious schemes for the subjection of Poland; but the disinterested patriot saw through his designs, and rejected his overtures. He died at Soleure, in Switzerland, in 1817.

Koster, Laurent Janszoon, one of the earliest printers, was a native of Harlem, in Holland, and was born probably about 1370. He appears to have spent his life in that city, and was living after 1430. His countrymen have long claimed for him the honour of the invention of printing with moveable types, and the remarkable testimony of Hadrian Junius has been chiefly relied on. The Germans stoutly maintain the claim of Gutenberg, and the controversy is still going on. There appears to be satisfactory evidence that printing from metal types was carried on at an earlier date in the Low Countries than either at Strasburg or Mentz, and some eminent antiquaries pronounce in favour of the priority of Koster. The date of his death is unknown.

Kotzebue, August Friedrich Ferdinand von, a prolific German dramatist, was born in 1761, at Weimar. He studied at the university of Jena, where his inclination for the drama was confirmed by his connection with a private theatre. In 1781 he went to St. Petersburg, became secretary to the governor-general, Von Bawr, who recommended him to the Empress, and was finally appointed presi-

dent of the government of Esthonia. In 1795 he retired to a country place about 35 miles from Narva; but soon after went to Weimar, and thence again to St. Petersburg. He had, however, scarcely arrived on the frontiers before he was arrested and sent to Siberia, without any reason being assigned. One of his short dramas, an indirect eulogy of Paul I., was translated into Russian, and laid, in manuscript, before the Emperor, who was so delighted with it, that he recalled Kotzebue, and took him into favour. After the death of Paul, he again went to Germany, but, in 1806, revisited Russia, to avoid the French, and he never ceased to write against Napoleon. Some subsequent years were spent in travelling, and the remainder of his life in literary occupations. He is said to have written many of the Russian state papers and proclamations. In 1817 he received a salary of 15,000 roubles, and was sent to reside in Germany, to report upon literature and public opinion. This invidious office Kotzebue filled in a manner hostile to the freedom of his native land, and he was regarded with aversion by the Liberals of Germany. His strictures on the conduct of the students of the German universities highly exasperated them; and the feeling was so strong in the case of a young enthusiast named Sand, that he went to Kotzebue's house at Mannheim, there deliberately murdered him, March 23, 1819, and then gave himself up to justice. Kotzebue was author of 98 dramas, and his name is attached to about 200 more, which are either translations, or were written by other persons and retouched by him. Among his other numerous productions are 'A History of the German Empire,' 'A History of Ancient Prussia,' and various 'Recollections,' of Paris, Rome, Naples, &c.

Kraft, Adam, a German sculptor of the 15th century, was born at Nürnberg about 1435. His most famous work is the elaborately decorated stone tabernacle in the choir of the Lorenz-kirche in that city. Little is yet certainly known of the works of this artist or of the dates of their execution. He is said to have died early in the 16th century.

Kranach, or Cranach, Lucas (whose proper name was Sunder), a distinguished painter, was born at Kranach, in Bavaria, 1472. He was patronized by Frederick, Elector of Saxony, whom he accompanied on a journey through Palestine in 1493, and soon afterwards commenced his career as an historical painter. Whether we consider the number or the excellence of his works, Kranach has been surpassed by few of his countrymen. He was intimately associated with the great reformers, Luther and Melancthon, whose portraits, taken by him, are amongst the most interesting memorials of their age. Died, 1553. His son Lucas, with whom he is sometimes confounded, gained great distinction in the same career, and died in 1586.

Krants, Albert, a German historian of the 16th century; author of a Latin 'Chronicle

of the Kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway,' a 'History of the Ancient Vandals,' &c. His reputation as an able and upright diplomatist was such that a dispute of a territorial nature between the courts of Holstein and Denmark was referred to his arbitration. Died, 1617.

Krasicki, Ignatius, Count of Sietzen, prince-bishop of Warmia, &c., one of the most illustrious of the Polish literati of the 18th century, was born at Dubiecko, in 1735. When the first partition of Poland, in 1772, deprived him of his senatorial dignity, he turned his attention to literature, and produced numerous poems, epic, mock-heroic, and satirical. He was much esteemed by Frederick the Great, who took pleasure in his lively and agreeable conversation. Among his writings are, 'The War of Chocim,' in 12 cantos; 'Monachomachia, or the War of the Monks,' fables, odes, &c. He died at Berlin, in 1801.

Krasinski, Valerian, Count, a Polish historian and miscellaneous writer, was born in White Russia. He was appointed to an important office in the ministry of public instruction, in which he rendered great services to his country. After the Revolution of 1830 he was sent on a mission to England, and the liberties of Poland being again extinguished by Russia, he remained here, and applied himself to literary labour. Among his works are — 'The Rise, Progress, and Decline of the Reformation in Poland,' 'Sketch of the Religious History of the Slavonic Nations,' a translation of Calvin's Treatise on Relics, &c. Died at Edinburgh, 1855.

Kray, Baron de, an Austrian general, born, 1735, embraced the military profession early in life. He first distinguished himself in the war with the Turks; and in the campaigns in the Netherlands, and on the Rhine, from 1793 to 1797, he was one of the most active of the imperial commanders. The brilliant manner in which he opened the campaign of 1799 made way for the future triumphs of Melas and Suwarrow, and in 1800 he replaced the Archduke Charles in the command of the army of the Rhine. Died, 1804.

Kreutzer, Rudolph, a celebrated violinist and musical composer, was born at Versailles, in 1767. He travelled in Germany, Holland, and Italy; and having established himself as one of the first performers in Europe, he was placed at the head of the orchestra at the Grand Opera of Paris. He composed the music for the operas of 'Lodoiska,' 'Joan of Arc,' 'Paul and Virginia,' 'Charlotte and Werter,' and some others. Died, 1831.

Krudener, Juliana, Baroness de, a religious enthusiast, was the daughter of the Russian Baron Viethinghoff, governor of Riga, where she was born, in 1766. For some years she resided in France, and was the gayest of the gay in the Parisian circles. At the age of 14 she married Baron Krudener, appointed ambassador by Catherine II. to Berlin, and subsequently to Venice. Here the secretary of

legation fell in love with her, and committed suicide; on which event she wrote a romance, entitled 'Valérie.' Returning to Berlin she enjoyed the friendship of the Queen of Prussia, and on her death fell into a profound melancholy, which was succeeded by a religious enthusiasm. She became a follower of Jung Stilling, and wandered from country to country, preaching and prophesying. In 1814 she became acquainted with Alexander, Emperor of Russia, who had for some time shown a disposition to religious contemplations, and on whom her conversations had a great influence. In Paris she had prayer-meetings, attended by distinguished personages, where she was seen in the background of a suite of rooms, in the dress of a priestess, kneeling in prayer. Her predictions excited much attention; and when the allied sovereigns quitted Paris, she retreated into Switzerland, where she preached the approach of the millennium, and drew around her multitudes of the credulous mountaineers, who listened to, and believed in, her mission. At length the States interfered, and she removed to Germany; but wherever she arrived she was under the surveillance of the police, who ultimately transported her to the Russian frontier. She was, however, ordered not to go to St. Petersburg or Moscow; she accordingly visited the Crimea, and died there in 1824.

Keulioff, Ivan Andreievich, the celebrated Russian fabulist, was a native of Moscow, and was born in 1768. He showed his literary propensities in boyhood by the composition of several plays, but he did not begin to write fables till he was of middle age. The great success of his first attempts encouraged him to persevere in the same field, and he charmed equally the educated and the ignorant by the wit of his inventions and the clearness of his style. He acquired the designation of the Russian La Fontaine. In 1812 he was appointed assistant in the Imperial Library, and through life enjoyed the favour of the court and the friendship and society of other eminent Russian authors. At the age of 50 he set himself to the study of Greek, and gained a good mastery of it. He received from the Emperor the honour of no less than three orders of knighthood. Died in 1844.

Krummacher, Friedrich Adolph, a German religious writer, whose 'Parables' and many other works are well known in England, was born at Tecklenburg in 1768. He became successively minister of Crefeld, Kellwick, and Bernberg, and after a long and useful career as a preacher and writer, died at Bremen, in 1845.

Krunitz, Johann Georg, a German physician and natural philosopher, was born at Berlin, in 1728; studied at Göttingen, Halle, and Frankfurt-on-the-Oder; and devoted his whole life to literary pursuits on his return to his native city. He produced an extraordinary number of works, the most considerable of which is an 'Economico-Technological

Encyclopædia,' which he commenced in 1777. He had completed 73 volumes, and had reached the article 'Leiche' (a corpse), when his progress was arrested by death in 1794.

Kugtzen, Gerhard and Karl, two German painters, were twin-brothers, born at Barasch, in 1772. At the age of 19 they were sent to Rome, but had soon to quit that city when they retired to St. Petersburg, obtaining the patronage of the Emperor Alexander, and were sent by him to paint some scenes in the Crimea. They were admitted to the Academies of St. Petersburg and Berlin. Gerhard settled in Dresden in 1804, and became director of the School of Painting. He was murdered while on a journey in 1820. Karl chiefly painted landscapes, and continued to be employed in St. Petersburg. He died at Revel, 1822.

Kugler, Franz Theodor, the famous German art-critic and historian, was born at Stettin in Pomerania in 1808. At the age of 18 he went to Berlin, and after pursuing a wide range of studies he selected as his special field of work the history of art. He was named Professor of the History of Art at the Academy of Fine Arts in 1835, and the same year visited Italy. In 1843 he visited France and Belgium. He was author of many valuable works: occasionally applied himself to painting and musical composition. Among his principal literary works are 'Handbuch der Geschichte der Malerei von Constantin bis auf die neueste Zeit' (1837-47), 'Beschreibung der Kunstschatze von Berlin und Potsdam' (1838), 'Handbuch der Kunstgeschichte' (1848), 'Schinkel,' a critique on his artistic interest, and 'Geschichte der Baukunst,' left unfinished. His lesser writings on art-history were collected and published in 1853, and his miscellaneous literary works, in 6 vols., in 1856. There is an English translation of that portion of his 'Handbook of Painting' which relates to the schools of painting in Italy, with notes by Charles Eastlake; and a more recent edition of the same, with illustrations by Mr. G. Scott, was published in 1858. The English translations of the portions relating to the German, Flemish, and Italian schools, and the Spanish and French schools, were edited by Sir E. Head. Kugler died March 18, 1858.

Kuh, Ephraim Moses, a German born of Jewish parents, at Breslau, in 1777. His father intended him for the synagogue, but he had no relish for the subtleties of the law, and at his father's death he went to Berlin, and took a situation in the counting-house of his uncle, where he soon formed an acquaintance with Mendelssohn, Ramler, Lessing, and other men of letters. He afterwards travelled through Holland, France, Italy, and Switzerland; but on his return to Germany he was attacked with hypochondria, which passed into insanity; and it was at this time, in his lucid intervals, that he produced his poetical pieces. Died in 1790.

Kunckell, Johann, an eminent chemist, born at Huysum, in Sleswick, in 1630, dis-

guished himself by several important discoveries, especially by the extraction of phosphorus from urine. He was ennobled by the King of Sweden, and made counsellor of mines. Died, 1703.

Kupetsky, Johann, an eminent painter, of Bohemian origin, was born about 1667. He received his first instruction in art from a Swiss painter at Lucerne, and afterwards went to Rome, where, after some struggle with adversity, he found friends and patrons. After a long residence in Italy he settled at Vienna, where his reputation increased and obtained him the imperial favour. Dread of persecution for his religion at last led him to quit Vienna, and he spent the rest of his life at Nürnberg. He was chiefly celebrated for his portraits, but he also painted some historical pieces. One of his most attached friends was the artist and author Johann Caspar Fusseli, who wrote his Life. Died, 1740.

Kuster, Rudolph, a learned German writer, and one of the first Greek and Latin scholars of the age, born at Blomberg, in 1670. He visited the principal libraries in Europe, chiefly with the view of collating the manuscripts of Suidas, and was successful in restoring many portions before unpublished. Kuster came to England in 1700, and his edition of Suidas was published here five years later. Died, 1716.

Kutusoff Smolenski, or Kutusow, Michael, Prince of, a celebrated Russian field-marshal, was born in 1745, and educated at Strasburg. He entered the army in 1769; served in Poland from 1764 till 1769; and afterwards against the Turks, under Romanzoff. He behaved with great gallantry at the siege of Oczacoff, where he was dangerously wounded; and on his recovery he joined Suwarrow at the storming and capture of Ismail, when he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general. In the subsequent Polish war

he was particularly conspicuous during the memorable day of Praga. In 1805 the Emperor Alexander gave him the chief command of the first Russian corps against the French, and he headed the allied army at Austerlitz, where he was wounded. In 1810 and 1811 he obtained several advantages over the Turks; and, in 1812, when 70 years of age, the chief command of the Russian army, destined to oppose Napoleon, was bestowed upon him. To commemorate his victories, he received the surname of *Smolenski*. He died in 1813.

Kuyp, or Cuypp, Albert, a celebrated painter, whose father also was an able landscape painter, was born at Dort in 1606. He particularly excelled in the purity and brilliancy of light; and was not surpassed, even by Claude, in an accurate representation of the atmosphere, and of the various effects of sunshine or shade upon the objects delineated. His paintings are all highly finished, and many of them grace the principal collections in Great Britain. Died, after 1682. The National Gallery possesses one fine work of Cuypp, a lovely sunny landscape, with figures.

Kynaston, Sir Francis, an English poet, born at Otley, in Shropshire, in 1587. He was knighted by Charles I.; became regent of a literary institution, called the 'Museum Minerve'; was the translator of Chaucer's 'Troilus and Cressida' into Latin, and author of 'Leoline and Sydanis,' &c. Died, 1642.

Kyrie, John, celebrated by Pope as *the Man of Ross*, was born at Whitehouse, in Gloucestershire, and possessed an estate of £500 a year at Ross, in Herefordshire, where he died in 1724, aged 90. The beneficent deeds of this estimable man, eulogized by Pope in the third of his 'Moral Essays,' do not appear to be overrated. Warton says, Kyrie was the Howard of his age, and that he deserved to be celebrated beyond any of the heroes of Pindar.

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Labat, Jean Baptiste, a Dominican missionary, was born in Paris, in 1663. He acquired great mathematical knowledge; and while in America, where he remained twelve years, he served as engineer at the defence of Guadaloupe when attacked by the English in 1703. On his return to Europe, in 1706, he surveyed the coast of Andalusia; travelled in Italy and other parts, and finally returned to Paris, where he died in 1738. He wrote 'Voyage aux Iles de l'Amérique,' 'Travels in Spain and Italy,' a 'Description of the Countries of Western Africa,' &c.

Labbe, Philippe, a learned French Jesuit, was born at Bourges, in 1607. He taught philosophy, divinity, and languages with great success, and was a most laborious writer, as

well as a sound critic. His chief work is the 'Collection of Councils,' 17 vols. folio. He died at Paris, in 1667.

Labédoyère, Charles Angélique François Huchet, Count de, a noted general, born at Paris in 1786. He served as an officer in the Imperial Guards at the battle of Eylau, and in 1808 and 1809 was aide-de-camp to Eugène Beauharnais. He was in the retreat from Moscow, and in 1813 distinguished himself at the battles of Lützen and Bautzen. On the abdication of Napoleon, he was, in 1815, appointed to a regiment stationed at Grenoble; but immediately on the return of the Emperor from Elba, Labédoyère was the first to bring a regiment. He was rapidly promoted, and eventually raised to the peerage; but being

LADISLAUS

the Greek Emperor and the States of Italy, Ladislaus was induced to violate the treaty and renew the war. The Pope, Eugenius IV., sent a fleet to co-operate against the Turks, and the decisive battle was fought on the 10th November, 1444, at Varna, where Ladislaus and the legate were both killed. The young king had displayed heroic valour, and his death was esteemed a European calamity.

Ladislavus, the Posthumous. [*See Podiebrad.*]

Laelius, Caius, Roman consul, and the friend of Scipio Africanus the elder, accompanied him to Spain, B.C. 210, and took part in the war with the Carthaginians. He contributed to the capture of Carthago Nova, led several expeditions into Africa, and in 203, in conjunction with Masinissa, pursued Syphax, and captured him and his capital, Cirta. He was consul in 190, spent his last years in retirement, and died at an advanced age. He was the friend of Polybius, and furnished him with the particulars of Scipio's campaigns in Spain.

Laelius, Caius, surnamed **Sapiens**, was son of the preceding, and is especially remembered as the friend of Scipio Africanus the younger. Born about 186 B.C., he studied philosophy under the Stoics Diogenes and Panætius; attained some distinction as an orator; was tribune of the plebs in 151; accompanied Scipio to the siege of Carthage; was praetor in Spain in 145, when he commanded against Viriathus; and in 140 was consul. From that period he lived chiefly in retirement, occupied with studies and rural pursuits. Laelius was the friend of Polybius, Terence, and Lucilius; and Cicero has immortalized his name in the dialogue 'De Amicitia.'

Laennae, Popilius. [*See Cicero.*]

Laennec, René Théophile Hyacinthe, an eminent French physician, was born in 1781 at Quimper; studied at Nantes and Paris; and acquired great reputation as an anatomist. He is principally known as the author of a 'Treatise on Auscultation,' which develops the method of studying the diseases of the chest by means of the stethoscope, an instrument invented by him, and which has been generally adopted as an invaluable aid to diagnosis. Died, 1826.

Laer, Peter de, a celebrated painter, usually called **Bamboccio**. He was born in 1613, at Laeren, in Holland. After studying art at Rome, and making the acquaintance of Poussin and Claude, he returned to Holland in 1639, and enjoyed unrivalled celebrity, till he was compelled to share it with Wouvermans. In energy of touch, in the management of chiaroscuro, and in fertility of invention, he excelled his rival, but not in neatness and delicacy of pencil. The competition so much affected his prosperity, that in a fit of despondency he drowned himself in a well, in 1673.

Laevinus, P. Valerius. [*See Pyrrhus.*]

Lafayette, Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de, one of the most conspicuous characters in

LAFAYETTE

France during the Revolution, was born in 1757, at Chavagnac, near Brioude, in Auvergne. At the age of 17 he married the grand-daughter of the Duke of Noailles; and although he inherited a large fortune, was of high rank, and had powerful connections at court, he went, in 1777, to take part in the war of independence in America. He there raised and equipped a body of men at his own expense; fought as a volunteer at the battle of Brandywine, in 1777, at that of Monmouth in 1778; and received the thanks of Congress. He then proceeded to France, in order to obtain reinforcements, returned with the armaments under General Rochambeau; and commanded Washington's vanguard at the time of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, in 1782. The capitulation of York Town followed, and, on the peace with the mother country, the General returned to France. He was elected a member of the Assembly of the Notables in 1787, and, on the breaking out of the Revolution, he took part with the friends of liberty, though with moderation. In October, 1789, he was named commander-in-chief of the national guard, ordered and assisted in the siege of the Bastille. On the 6th he marched to Versailles, saved the royal family from the outrages of the mob, and placed them under the protection of the National Assembly. In 1790 he claimed the 'sacredness of the right of election,' and established, in conjunction with Bailly, the club of the Feuillans. On the attempted escape of Louis XVI., Lafayette lost some of his popularity, through being suspected of conniving at it; but, dissipating all calumnies, he fought against the emigrants and allies in Flanders; and mutual accusations of counter-revolution passed between him, Dumouriez and Collot d'Herbois. He returned to Paris to denounce them, and to resist against the violence offered to the king; the *Mountain* was too strong for him; he was burnt in effigy on the 30th of June, 1793, and being obliged to escape from France, he fell into the hands of the Austrians, who imprisoned him at Olmütz. There he remained five months. His noble wife wrote to Washington in 1792, half in 1792, and again in 1793; then, after two long imprisonments herself; sent her to Washington in 1795; and the same year, with her daughters, entered the prison at Olmütz, where they remained with her husband till after Buonaparte's first campaign of Italy, when, on the special demand of the French, he was set at liberty in 1797. Lafayette was ever, was consistent: when Napoleon was an apostate from liberty, he voted against the Consulate for life, and withdrew from public affairs. But, after the battle of Waterloo, he re-appeared, to protest against a dictatorship, and, having subsequently protested against the dissolution of the legislative body by Buonaparte, again withdrew to his estate. He was returned, in 1818, deputy for the department De la Sarthe. On all occasions the Chamber of Deputies and electoral

proved himself the friend of real liberty. In 1821 he made a visit to America, and was received with distinction and popular enthusiasm, as joint founder of American independence with Washington and Franklin. The unconstitutional ordinances of Charles X., in June, 1830, which caused his own expulsion, brought Lafayette on the stage again, in the character in which he commenced his career—that of commander-in-chief of the national guard, and the advocate and supporter of a citizen king. He soon after resigned the command; and having seen Louis Philippe recognized as king of the French, he once more retired to the tranquil scenes of domestic life. Died, 1834. Madame Lafayette died in 1808. Many interesting details of the time and of the family life of the Lafayettes are given in a recent French work entitled 'Anne Paule Dominique de Noailles, Marquise de Montagu.' Madame de Montagu was the sister of Madame Lafayette.

Laffon de Ladebat, André Daniel, a French statesman and financier, born at Bordeaux, in 1746. Being the inheritor of a good property, he was able to devote his leisure to the study of political economy and the fine arts. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Painting at Bordeaux, and became a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences in that city, and also of the Agricultural Society of Paris. On the 10th of August, 1792, when Louis XVI. and his family took refuge in the hall of the Legislative Assembly, M. Laffon was president of that body; and in the massacres of September following, he saved the life of the Abbé Sicard. He was subsequently himself exposed to great danger; but having survived the proscriptions of the Reign of Terror, he was chosen, in September, 1796, a member of the Council of Ancients for the department of the Seine. In 1797 he was among those who were condemned to deportation, and sent to Cayenne; but returned from exile on the establishment of the Consulate. In 1815 he visited England, and collected much information concerning its finances, commerce, and public institutions; and on his return he presented to Louis XVIII. an interesting work on the finances of France. Died, 1829.

Lafitte, Jacques, a celebrated French banker and financier, was born in 1768. Having obtained employment in a banking house, he rose from a clerk to be cashier, partner, and, at length, in 1814, governor of the Bank of France. Possessed of this conspicuous position, and of great wealth, he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies. His advocacy of extremely liberal principles rendered him so popular, that when Charles X. was driven from the throne, and the great majority of the public men of the day were for establishing a republic, M. Lafitte, by his single voice, could recreate the monarchy. 'Behold he best of Republics!' said Lafitte, and Louis Philippe became the citizen king of the French. Lafitte held for a short time the posts of Pre-

sident of the Council and Minister of Finance. But the commercial calamities which followed the Revolution fell so heavily upon great houses which were indebted to Lafitte, that his house, too, became insolvent. Nearly a million and a half of francs were raised for him by a public subscription; but when his affairs were finally settled, he was found to possess nearly seven millions after paying all demands. Died, 1844; aged 76.

La Fontaine. [Fontaine.]

Lafosse. [Fosse.]

Lagny, Thomas Fantet de, an eminent French mathematician, was born at Lyons, in 1660. He was educated for the bar; but a preference for mathematical studies weaned him from the pursuit of the law, and in his chosen science he became particularly eminent. He wrote many works on mathematics, and made many important improvements and discoveries. Among his works may be mentioned 'New and Concise Methods for Extracting and Approximating to Roots,' 'The Cubature of the Sphere,' &c. He died in 1734.

Lagomarsini, Girolamo, a learned Jesuit and philologist, was born at Genoa, in 1698. He was Professor of Rhetoric at Florence for twenty years, and in 1760 he was appointed Professor of Greek in the college at Rome. He published many classical works, and left in MS. a collection in 30 vols., having for its object the justification of his order from all the odious imputations that had been cast upon it. Died at Rome, in 1773.

Lagrange, Joseph Louis, a celebrated mathematician, was born at Turin, in 1736. At the age of 16 he became a professor in the Royal School of Artillery, and formed an association, which afterwards rose to the rank of an Academy of Sciences. Here he made many important discoveries, particularly in reference to the motion of fluids and to vibrations. He communicated to the society a number of papers, and some to the Academy of Paris, of which he was chosen a foreign member. While on a visit at Paris he wrote his celebrated work, 'Mécanique Analytique.' In 1766 he removed to Berlin, where he was appointed director of the Academy; and in 1787 he settled at Paris, and became successively professor at the Normal and Polytechnic Schools. The most important discovery of Lagrange is that of the calculus of variations. His works, besides the one above-named, are the 'Théorie des Fonctions Analytiques,' 'Leçons sur le Calcul des Fonctions,' 'Résolution des Equations Numériques,' and very numerous memoirs in the Transactions of the Academies of Turin, Berlin, and Paris. He pursued his labours till his health gave way under incessant fatigue, and he died in 1813.

Laguerre, Louis, painter, was born in France, in 1663. Louis XIV., who was his godfather, caused him to be brought up under Le Brun, and in the Royal Academy of Paris. In 1683 he came to England, and was much employed in painting ceilings, halls, &c. He

LAHARPE

was first engaged by Verrio on the large work at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; subsequently he had lodgings assigned him in Hampton Court Palace, where he painted 'The Labours of Hercules.' Died, 1721.

Laharpe, Jean François de, a French dramatic poet, was born in 1739. His father was an officer in the army, and dying in indigence, the son was admitted to the College of Harcourt by the president, M. Asselin; but he lost the favour of his patron by a satire, of which he was suspected to be the author. After confinement for some time he was set at liberty; but it disgusted him with his situation, and he resolved to trust to his talents as an author for support. In 1763 he wrote his tragedy of 'Warwick,' which met with great success. This was followed by 'Timoleon,' 'Pharamond,' and others not equally successful. But when his series of *Éloges* appeared, they gained him great credit, particularly one on Henri Quatre. During the fury of the Revolution, though he embraced the principles of republicanism, the moderation of his views rendered him an object of suspicion, and he was thrown into prison in 1793. He was sentenced to deportation, but regained his liberty, and lived in retirement till the time of his death, in 1803. His principal work is his 'Cours de Littérature,' which earned him from his contemporaries the title of the French Quintilian.

Lainez, James, a Spanish ecclesiastic, associate and successor of the famous Ignatius Loyola as general of the Order of Jesuits, was born in 1612. He studied at the university of Alcalá, and afterwards joined Ignatius at Paris. Lainez took a leading part in preparing the constitutions of the Order of Jesuits, and succeeded Loyola as general, in 1688. He assisted at the Colloquy of Poissy, and at the Council of Trent. He obtained the papal decree for rendering the generalship perpetual in the person chosen to fill it, and giving him the power of making any compact without consulting the brethren; also, for giving authenticity to all his comments and explanations of their constitutions, which also he might change or alter at his will; and for having prisons independent of the secular authority, where he might punish the refractory brethren. Lainez died, 1665.

Laing, Alexander, antiquary and miscellaneous writer, was born at Aberdeen, in 1778. Of his early history little is known. He latterly followed the calling of an itinerant vendor of old books; and being a man of much humour and eccentricity, he obtained access to family archives which have since been closed against more pretentious investigators. The information thus acquired he turned to good account, in the 'Donean Tourist,' 1 vol. 8vo., written in verse, with copious notes, giving an account of the battles, castles, families, gentlemen's seats, &c., on the banks of the river Don; and 'The Caledonian Itinerary, or a Tour on the Banks of the Dee, a poem,

LALANDE

with historical notes, 2 vols. 12mo., Aberdeen, 1819. He was also the compiler of the 'Eccentric Magazine,' which contains many of epitaphs gleaned from churchyards in Aberdeenshire, 1 vol. 12mo., 1822. Died, 1838.

Laing, Malcolm, a Scottish historian was born at Strycorey, in Orkney, in 1762. He finished his education at the Edinburgh University, and was subsequently called to the bar. On the death of Dr. Henry he completed the unfinished volume of that author's History of England. His chief work, however, was 'History of Scotland,' 4 vols. 8vo. He published a new edition of the poems of Ossian and died in 1819.

Lairesse, Gérard, an eminent historical painter, was born at Liège, in 1640. He passed his father, under whom he studied, and obtained such renown as to be considered Raphael of the Dutch school. He was well skilled in music and engraving. His *d'œuvre* is a large picture of the child Jesus trampling on the Egyptian diadem. Lairesse was author of a work on the 'Principles of Design,' and of 'Lessons on Painting.' He lost his sight some time before his death, which took place at Amsterdam in 1711.

Lake, Gerard, Viscount, a distinguished English general, was born in 1744. He obtained an ensigncy in the foot-guards, served in Germany during the Seven Years War. Under Cornwallis, in America, in 1781, he greatly signalized himself, and on his return home was made aide-de-camp to the king. In 1793 and 1794 he was prominent in many engagements in Holland, and in 1800 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces in India. He overthrew the Marhatta army and the French General Perron in 1803, and captured Delhi; he next triumphed over Scindiah and Holkar; and in 1804 he created Lord Lake, Baron of Delhi and Lanes. On his return to England, in 1807, he was created Viscount Lake, and appointed governor of Plymouth. Died, Feb. 20, 1808.

Lalande, Joseph Jérôme Le Français de, a very celebrated astronomer, was born at Bourg, in France, in 1732. He showed an early preference for mathematical studies, but he was educated for the law. His intimacy, however, with astronomers and the love of science led him to pursue the study of his disposition, and it was not before the Academy of Sciences deputed him to go to Berlin, to make observations for determining the parallax of the moon, and the distance from the earth. On his return he was admitted to the Academy of Sciences, and turned his attention to gnomonics. In 1760, on the resignation of Maraldi, Lalande undertook the editorship and published the 'Connaissance des Temps.' Shortly after he succeeded Delisle as Professor of Astronomy at the Collège de France; when several treatises, able and voluminous, proceeded from his pen, contributing to the advancement of astronomical science. Among these most

LALANDE

must be made of the very valuable 'Traité de l'Astronomie.' Died, 1807.

Lalande, Michel Richard de, a celebrated French musician, born at Paris, in 1657. He was appointed director of music in the chapel royal, by Louis XIV. He died in 1726, leaving numerous compositions, sacred and profane.

Lalli, Giovanni Battista, an Italian lawyer and poet, was born at Norcia, in 1572. He was frequently employed as ambassador by the courts of Rome and Parma, and died, much esteemed, in 1637. He was reckoned among the best poets of his time, though his talent was chiefly employed in the burlesque.

Lally, Thomas Arthur, Count, an Irish officer, attached to the house of Stuart, and in the service of France. His bravery at the battle of Fontenoy was rewarded by the appointment of brigadier-general; and in 1756 he was made governor of Pondicherry. This town was soon after besieged by the British; and unable to withstand their assaults, he surrendered, and with the garrison was made prisoner. He was conveyed to England, but was soon liberated and permitted to return to France. On arriving in that country, public clamour ran so high against him, that he was beheaded, by a most unjust sentence, in 1766. In 1783, his son, Lally Tollendal, obtained possession of his father's estates, and a reversal of the proceedings.

Lally Tollendal, Trophime Gérard, Marquis de, son of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1751, and was educated at the College of Harcourt, at the expense of his cousin, the Countess Dillon, and of Louis XV., who thus endeavoured to make some atonement for the fate of his father. He wrote, when only 15, a Latin poem on the story of Jean Calas, and when he had attained a more mature age exerted himself to retrieve from obloquy the memory of his father. In 1783 he regained possession of his paternal estates. Previously to the Revolution he was captain in the regiment of cuirassiers; and in 1789 he was nominated deputy from the nobility of Paris to the States-General. He became one of the most popular members of the Constituent Assembly, gave his support to the declaration of the Rights of Man, and subsequently suggested the amendment that all citizens should be eligible to public employments, which was adopted. But though a democrat, he was not an anarchist; he proposed the British constitution as a model of government; and perceiving that principles prevailed repugnant to his sense of justice, he resigned his seat in the Assembly, and retired into Switzerland. He published a work, entitled 'Quintus Capitolinus,' in which he retraced the operations of the National Assembly, pointed out the faults of the constitution, and condemned the suppression of the higher orders of the state. Having returned to France in 1792, he was arrested, and sent to the Abbaye, but having fortunately escaped the massacres of September, he effected his

LAMARQUE

retreat to England, where he obtained a pension from the government. On the trial of Louis XVI. he offered himself as the official advocate of that prince, and afterwards published the speech which he had composed in his defence. When Buonaparte became consul, Lally returned to France, where he resided till the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814. He accompanied Louis XVIII. to Ghent as one of the members of his privy council, and he is supposed to have written the manifesto of the King to the French nation. In 1815 Lally Tollendal was made a peer of France, and in the following year a member of the French Academy. He wrote 'The Defence of the Emigrants,' published in 1796; an 'Essay on the Life of the Earl of Strafford, the Minister of Charles I.;' and a tragedy on the fall of that nobleman. Died, 1830.

Lamachus, a distinguished Athenian general, was the son of Xenophanes. About B.C. 440 he accompanied Pericles in an expedition into the Euxine, and was left in charge of a naval force for the purpose of expelling the tyrant of Sinope, and gaining possession of the city for Athens, in which he succeeded. After a long and active career he was appointed, in 416, joint commander with Alcibiades and Nicias of the expedition to Sicily, and was killed in the second campaign, in a skirmish under the walls of Syracuse, B.C. 414. Lamachus was as honourably distinguished for integrity and indifference to money as for his courage and military talent.

Lamarck, Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monnet, Chevalier de, an eminent French naturalist, was born at Bazantin, in 1744. He served a short time in the army, afterwards turned his attention to medicine, and ultimately devoted himself to botany and zoology. He published in his 'Flore Française,' in 1778, a new method of classification of plants, and in the following year was admitted to the Academy of Sciences. After visiting the principal botanical gardens of Europe he undertook the preparation of the botanical portion of the 'Encyclopédie Méthodique,' of which he completed two volumes. He was employed for some years in the 'Cabinet du Jardin du Roi,' and on the foundation of the Museum of Natural History, was appointed to one of the chairs of Zoology. The branch of the science intrusted to him was that which treats of the *Invertebrata*, to the study of which he then applied himself for the first time; and the fruit of these his latest studies appeared in his great work, the 'Histoire Naturelle des Animaux sans Vertèbres,' in 7 vols., published between 1815 and 1822. He was author of several other works, and of numerous scientific memoirs. He advocated a theory of development nearly resembling that which has recently excited so much attention as the Darwinian theory of the Origin of Species. In his last years he became blind, and died at Paris, in 1829.

Lamarque, Maximilien, a distinguished

LAMB

French military officer and statesman, was born at St. Sever, in 1770. He entered the army as a private, and soon became captain of grenadiers in a famous corps commanded by Latour d'Auvergne, first grenadier of France. He served in the wars of the republic, and in the campaigns of Austerlitz, the Tyrol, Naples, and Wagram; rendered himself conspicuous in Italy, particularly by the capture of Caprea; and was afterwards sent to Spain, where he was engaged in the most arduous services, and added greatly to his military reputation. On the return of Buonaparte from Elba, he gave Lamarque the command of Paris, and afterwards nominated him general-in-chief of the army of La Vendée. He was placed on the list of proscribed in 1815; but returned to France in 1818, and furnished numerous articles for the opposition journals, chiefly relating to foreign politics. In 1829 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and after the accession of Louis Philippe he became one of the most prominent members of the government party. Died, 1832.

Lamb, Charles, the humourist, poet, and miscellaneous writer, was born in London, in 1775, and educated at Christ's Hospital. In 1792 he obtained a situation in the accountant's office of the East India Company, where he remained thirty-three years, till his salary had gradually risen to £600; when he was allowed a retiring pension of £400. The course and colour of his life were decided by the terrible calamity which fell on his father's house in 1796. His father had become partially imbecile, and his sister Mary displayed the hereditary taint of insanity by killing her mother in a sudden fury. She was from that time the object of his tenderest care; and when a return of madness appeared imminent, he used to take her to Hoxton Asylum till she recovered. For eight-and-thirty years her protection was his most absorbing duty. He had an early passion, but marriage was impossible, and he did not repine. With a mind formed for wit and good-fellowship, and possessing a keen relish for literature, he luxuriated in the company of men of genius, and throughout life he could boast of the friendship of Coleridge, Wordsworth, Southey, Rogers, Hazlitt, and others, whose tastes were in the main congenial with his own. He was devotedly attached to the sterling English authors of the Elizabethan age, and no one ever more successfully imitated their epigrammatic wit and quaint morality, while he blended with them touches of pathos and fancy peculiarly his own. He began his literary career in 1797 as a poet, in conjunction with his friends Coleridge and Lloyd, their three names appearing to one volume; and subsequently the attention of the public was for several years called to his occasional Essays, signed 'Elia,' which were published in various periodicals, and afterwards collected and reprinted. In 1808 he published 'Specimens of English Dramatic Poets who lived about the time of Shakspeare; with Notes, &c. Besides

LAMBARDE

these, he wrote 'Rosamund Gray,' a tale; 'John Woodvill,' a tragedy; 'Album Versus,' 'Tales from Shakspeare,' 'The Adventures of Ulysses,' &c., to some of which Mary Lamb contributed. He died, Dec. 27, 1834, and was buried in the churchyard at Edmonton. 'Final Memorials' of Charles Lamb were published by Mr. Justice Talfourd. More recently have appeared a work by Percy Fitzgerald, entitled 'Charles Lamb; his Friends, his Haunts, and his Books,' and a charming 'Moir,' by Berry Cornwall (1866).

Lamb, Sir James Edward Burges, Bart., D.C.L., son of George Burges, Esq., compiler-general of the customs in Scotland, was born at Gibraltar, in 1752. On finishing his education at Oxford University, he travelled through Europe, and, on his return, studied the bar, to which he was called in 1777. Ten years afterwards he took his seat in the House of Commons, as member for Helston, in Cornwall. In 1789 he was appointed under-secretary of state for the foreign department, and shortly afterwards a joint commissioner of the privy seal. About this period he established, under the sanction of the premier, 'The Evening Newspaper,' and took a prominent part in conducting it, giving to his contributions the signature 'Alfred.' These papers were, in 1795, collected into a volume. In 1795 he was created a baronet, and appointed for life to the marshal of the king's household. The remainder of his life Sir James devoted to literary leisure, and in 1821 obtained permission to assume the name of Lamb. Dec. 1825. He left numerous works, political, practical, and dramatic.

Lamballe, Marie Thérèse Louise Savoye Carignan, Princess de, was born at Turin, in 1749, and was married to the Duke of Bourbon Penthièvre, whom she soon lost by death. She was superintendent of the household of Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, whom she was warmly attached. After the flight of the royal family to Varennes, she was parted for England; but hearing of the imprisonment of her royal mistress, she returned, and shared with the queen her confinement and misfortunes. She was cruelly murdered at Paris, in September, 1792.

Lambarde, William, a learned English lawyer and antiquary, was born in London, in 1656. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and in 1679 was named a justice of the peace for Kent. In 1697 he was made keeper of the Rolls, and, in 1690, keeper of the records in the Tower. Having considerable property at Greenwich, he founded some almshouses in that parish. He published several professional works, the chief of which are: 'A collection of the ancient laws of England,' entitled 'Archaionomia;' a treatise on the rights and duties of a justice of the peace, called 'Eirenarcha;' and 'Archeion, a Discourse of the High Courts of Justice in England.' Lambarde collected materials for a general description of England, which were published in

LAMBERT

after his death, under the title of 'Dictionarium Angliæ Topographicum.' He died in 1601.

Lambert, Duke of Spoleto. [See **John VIII.**, Pope.]

Lambert of Hertfeld, commonly called **Lambert of Aschaffenburg**, one of the best German chroniclers of the Middle Ages, was born probably about 1020. He became a Benedictine monk, and entered the monastery of Hertfeld, in 1058; was ordained priest at Aschaffenburg the same year, and made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Returning in 1069, he spent the rest of his life in his monastery, was charged with various ecclesiastical missions, wrote several works, and died about 1080. His most important work is the 'Chronicon, sive Historia Rerum in Germania Gestarum,' a most accurate and impartial record of the events of his time down to the year 1077, prefaced, as usual, by a universal history, compiled from Bede and other writers. Lambert had the best opportunities of informing himself of passing events, frequently saw the Emperor Henry IV. at the monastery, and has told what he knew with singular fairness, clearness, and elegance. The manuscript of his Chronicle was discovered by Melancthon in the monastery of the Augustines at Wittenberg, and was first printed in 1525. It forms one of the most precious parts of Pertz's 'Monumenta Germaniæ.'

Lambert, Aylmer Bourke, distinguished for his attainments in botanical science, was born in 1781. On the foundation of the Linnean Society, in 1788, Mr. Lambert became a member, and for many years filled the office of vice-president; while he contributed many excellent articles to the Linnean Transactions. His own Herbarium was considered one of the finest in Europe; and the high estimation in which he was held by his fellow-labourers was amply attested by the discoveries to which they attached his name. Died, January 10, 1842, aged 80.

Lambert, George, an English painter and engraver, born in 1710. He imitated the style of Poussin, decorated the East India House, in Leadenhall Street, with several pictures of the settlements in India, and is supposed to have founded the Beef Steak Club. Died in 1765.

Lambert, John, a distinguished general of the time of Charles I., was a student-at-law on the breaking out of the civil war. He espoused the cause of the parliament, and distinguished himself as colonel at the battle of Marston Moor; and also acted a conspicuous part at Naseby, and in many other engagements. He vigorously opposed the conferring on Cromwell of the title of king, upon which he lost his commission; but a pension was granted him of £2000 a year. Upon the death of Oliver Cromwell, Lambert compelled his son Richard to relinquish his authority, and restored the members of the Long Parliament to their seats. Subsequently he suppressed the insurrection of the royalists, and then acting in opposition to the parliament, General Monk marched from Scotland to meet him. His troops deserting,

LAMENNAIS

he was compelled to submit, and was confined a prisoner in the Tower. Escaping thence, he again quickly appeared in arms, but was defeated and retaken. At the Restoration he was brought to trial; but his submissive demeanour gained him a reprieve, and he was banished for life to the isle of Guernsey. He there lived upwards of thirty years, amusing his leisure with horticulture and flower-painting, and is said to have died a Roman Catholic.

Lambert, Johann Heinrich, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, was born at Mulhausen, in 1728. Compelled to follow his father's employment as tailor, night was the only time he had for study, till 1748, when he became tutor to the children of Baron Salis, president of the Swiss convention. In 1766 he visited Göttingen, where he published his first work; and next went to Paris. Soon after he published his work 'On Perspective,' and in the following year appeared his 'Photometry.' Other scientific works succeeded, and in 1764 he visited Berlin, where he was introduced to Frederick the Great, and admitted a member of the Academy of that city. Died, 1777.

Lamberti, Lodovico, a learned Greek scholar, was born at Reggio, in Lombardy, in 1758. He studied jurisprudence at Modena, and became secretary to the papal nuncio at Bologna. Soon after the breaking out of the French revolution he returned to Reggio and Milan; and in 1796 aided Buonaparte in establishing a national republic. He had now become a member of the Italian Institute, Professor of Belles Lettres at the college of Brera, and keeper of the public library. His chief work was an edition of Homer, a copy of which, printed on vellum by Bodoni, he took to Paris and presented to Buonaparte, who made him a donation of 12,000 francs. Died in 1813.

Lambton, William, an English officer, was for twenty years a lieutenant-colonel in India, where he distinguished himself by conducting a grand trigonometrical survey of that continent. He died in 1823, having enriched the Transactions of the Royal and Asiatic Societies with important papers.

Lamennais, Robert Félicité de, a French religious and political writer, was born at St. Malo, in 1782. He was the son of a merchant, and passed his boyhood in his father's country-house, and spent some time with an uncle, who had much influence over him, and in whose house he became a reader of Rousseau, Pascal, and Malebranche. Sickly, sensitive, and wayward, his mind was early seized with that morbidly gloomy and hopeless view of life which characterised him through all changes of opinion and circumstance. Having from his childhood shown a strong predilection for the Church, he entered holy orders in 1809; and his fiery spirit soon displayed itself in supporting ultramontane views. Soon after Napoleon had concluded the 'Concordat' with the Pope, Lamennais published his 'Reflections on the State of the Church,' which gave great offence to the Imperial Government, and

was suppressed. In 1811 he became teacher of mathematics in the chief school of St. Malo. Here he wrote his 'Tradition de l'Eglise.' As might be inferred from the nature of his opinions, he hailed with satisfaction the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814; and during the 'Hundred Days' he escaped to England, where the Abbé Carron, an emigrant priest, gave him the humble office of usher in a school which he had founded for young *émigrés*. After the fall of Napoleon in 1815 he returned to France; was ordained priest in the following year; and in 1817 published the first volume of his 'Essai sur l'Indifférence en Matière de la Religion,' which, to use the words of one of his disciples, Father Lacordaire, 'in one day invested a humble priest with all the authority once enjoyed by Bossuet.' Soon afterwards he became connected with the 'Conservateur,' a Royalist journal; but his independent spirit rebelled against the party intrigues which everywhere prevailed; and after his return from a journey to Rome, where he was received with distinction by Leo XII., he published in 1825 his 'Religion considérée dans ses Rapports avec l'Ordre civil et politique,' in which he condemned, with great vehemence, the principles of the French Revolution, and even the *Charte* of 1815, and contended that the Pope should be, as in the middle ages, at the head of all temporal and spiritual matters. For proclaiming these doctrines he was brought to trial, and condemned to pay a small fine. A change now came over him. Without abandoning his ultramontane views, he became a strenuous advocate for the separation of Church and State. His new opinions were set forth with great power in his 'Progrès de la Révolution,' published in 1829, which distinctly foretold the revolution that placed Louis Philippe on the throne in 1830; and in conjunction with M. Montalembert and the Abbé Lacordaire he then started the 'Avenir,' with the view of effecting a Holy Alliance between the Papacy and Democracy. But these revolutionary sentiments found no echo at Rome; and after a short period passed in negotiation, and in a visit to the Pope, the 'Avenir' was discontinued. M. de Lamennais then quitted Paris for some time; and in 1834 he sent forth the 'Paroles d'un Croyant,' in which he boldly threw off his allegiance to the Pope, who, in return, issued an Encyclical Letter, in which the work was formally condemned. This work produced an immense sensation throughout the Continent (more than 100,000 copies having been sold in one year); and while the author was proclaimed on the one hand as a heretic, a renegade, and a deserter, he was admitted into the ranks of the democrats and the republicans as a devoted friend and leader. We pass over various works of a similar tendency, which emanated from his fertile pen, till 1840, when he was condemned to a year's imprisonment, and a fine of 2000 francs, for a publication, entitled 'Le Pays et le Gouvernement,' in which King Louis Philippe, his ministers,

and the parliament were assailed with great vehemence. The next few years were occupied with the preparation of his 'Esquisse d'une Philosophie,' of which four volumes appeared. After the Revolution of 1848 he was elected a member of the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies; and on the *coup d'état*, he retired into private life. Towards the close of 1853 he was attacked by a fatal disorder; and strong efforts were made by his friends to induce him to be reconciled to the Church: but in vain. He died unmarried, January 27, 1854, and in compliance with his will, his remains were cast into the common grave of the poor, no funeral ceremonies being performed over them. It cannot be denied that the Abbé de Lamennais was guilty of many grave errors; but these errors are palliated if not justified by his ardent love of truth, and by the heavy sacrifices which the pursuit of it entailed upon him. He was distinguished by a remarkable combination of power of logical intellect and intense enthusiasm; and through all his gloom he retained the keenest relish for polemics. One portion of his letters was published by his literary executor, M. Forgues, and the remaining portion has been edited by M. A. Baisé, 2 vols., 1867; a dispute having arisen between M. Forgues and the niece, who was also the housekeeper, of Lamennais.

Lameth, Alexandre de, one of the distinguished actors in the French Revolution, was brother of the Marquis de Lameth, and was born at Paris in 1760. He served under Rochambeau in the American war, travelled in the principal countries of Europe, was deputy to the States-General in 1789, and united himself with the 'tiers état.' He was one of the most active members of the National Assembly, of which he was President, in November, 1790; but after the arrest of the king at Varennes, he did all he could to save the royal family. Soon after joining the army of the North he was arrested and imprisoned, was released in 1795 but was not allowed to return to France till 1800. He afterwards held in succession various civil offices, was chosen member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1821, and died in 1829. He wrote many articles for the political journals, besides a History of the Constituent Assembly.

Lameth, Charles-Malo François, Comte de, brother of the preceding, was born in 1754. Like his brother, he served in the American war, was chosen deputy to the States-General, joined the third estate, and took a leading part on the popular side. He also became friendly to the monarchy, was arrested, emigrated, returned to France in 1800, was aide-de-camp to Murat, served in the campaign of Wagram, and was appointed governor of the grand-duchy of Wurtzburg. In 1812 he took the command of the town of Santoña, in Spain, and two years later was named lieutenant-general. After the Revolution of July, 1830, he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and died at Paris, 1831.

Lami, Giovanni Battista, was born at Santa Croce, near Florence, in 1697. He

LAMORICIÈRE

studied at Pisa, and became vice-rector of the university. He afterwards went to Florence, where he was appointed chaplain to the Grand-Duke of Tuscany, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the university, and public librarian. He published a valuable edition of the works of Meursius, in 12 folio volumes. His own writings are numerous. Died in 1770.

Lamoricière, Christophe Leon Louis Inebault de, a distinguished French general and statesman, was born at Nantes, in 1806. He was educated at the Polytechnic School and the school of Metz, and in 1830 was lieutenant in Algeria. Captain in the corps of Zouaves at its formation, it was Lamoricière who trained and disciplined them, and he greatly distinguished himself at their head at the taking of Constantine in 1837, and was seriously wounded by the explosion of a mine. He made eighteen campaigns in Africa; was made lieutenant-general in 1841; and in 1847, in co-operation with the Duke of Aumale, captured the 'Smala' (camp) and received the submission of Abd-el-Kader; for which he was soon after named grand cross of the Legion of Honour. Lamoricière, who was a member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1846, was at Paris at the Revolution of February 24, 1848, and endeavouring to check the insurgents by proclaiming the abdication of Louis Philippe and the regency of the Duchess of Orleans, he narrowly escaped with his life. He refused the place of minister of war under the provisional government, was chosen a representative of the people, fought, under Cavaignac, against the insurgents of June, 1848, and was minister of war from June till December; resigning on the accession to the presidency of Prince Louis Napoleon. He was sent ambassador to St. Petersburg, but soon resigned, and for some time was vice-president of the Legislative Chamber. He was one of the victims of the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, and was imprisoned first at Ham and then at Cologne. He courageously refused to swear to the new constitution, and being struck out of the army list, quitted France till 1857, when he received permission to return. In 1860, under the influence of a pious enthusiasm, he took command, against the judgment of his friends, of the papal army, raised to oppose the revolution proceeding in Italy; but his troops consisted only of Irish recruits, and they were routed instantly by the Sardinian general Cialdini, at Castel Fidardo, near Loretto, September 18, and Lamoricière took refuge at Ancona. Died suddenly, at his seat near Amiens, September 10, 1865.

La Mothe le Vayer, François de, a French philosopher and ingenious writer, was born at Paris, in 1588; relinquished the law for literary pursuits, and in 1639 was admitted a member of the French Academy. In 1647 he was appointed Preceptor to the Duke of Anjou, and he also obtained the titles of Historiographer of France and Councillor of State. His works, in which there is much acuteness and

LAMOTTE

learning, mingled with scepticism, form 14 volumes. Died in 1672.

La Motte, Antoine Houdart de, a French poet, was born at Paris, in 1672. He was bred to the law, but deserted it for dramatic composition. In 1710 he obtained admission into the Academy, at which time he was nearly blind; and many years before his death he lost his sight entirely. He produced several tragedies and comedies, some of which were very successful, particularly that founded on the story of 'Inez de Castro.' In 1714 he published a translation of the *Iliad*, although entirely ignorant of the original language. He also published a volume of 'Fables,' besides some pastoral eclogues, hymns, &c. Died, 1731.

La Motte Fouqué, Friedrich, Baron de, celebrated as a poet, historian, and novelist, was born at Brandenburg, 1777. Entering the army, he served in the campaign of the Rhine, and was present in numerous engagements of the revolutionary war. His first works appeared under the name of 'Pellegrin;' and the numerous productions of his pen contributed not a little to fan the flame of patriotic ardour which led his countrymen to final victory. On quitting the army, he retired to Nennhausen, the property of his second wife, Caroline, and on her death, in 1831, he removed to Halle, where he delivered lectures on poetry and history. His beautiful fairy tale, 'Undine,' has gained him a European reputation. Among his other works are 'Sintram,' a fairy tale, and the poems 'Sigurd,' 'Corona,' 'Bertrand du Guesclin,' &c. Died, at Berlin, 1843.

Lamotte Valois, Jeanne, Countess de, who became notorious in connection with the affair of the Diamond Necklace, was the offspring of low, degraded parents, and was born at Bar-sur-Aube, in 1767. From some papers which were in her father's possession, it was proved that she was a bastard relation of the royal family of Valois. Taken at an early age to Paris, where her father, Jacques de Saint-Remi de Valois, soon died, and her mother led an immoral life, she was put to school by the Marchioness of Boulaivilliers, and afterwards sent to a convent. Thence she escaped with her sister and returned to Bar-sur-Aube, where she married M. de la Motte, a private in the *gendarmérie*. The pair soon went to Paris, and the woman entered upon a career of display, begging, lying, and profligacy. As early as 1783 she had obtained an introduction to Cardinal de Rohan, great almoner of France, who advised her to make herself known by letter to the queen, Marie Antoinette. The queen was induced to employ her about her person; and Lamotte rewarded her royal benefactress by the grossest treachery. By means of a person named Villette, she kept up a fraudulent correspondence between the queen and the cardinal, while the cardinal fancied himself honoured by the queen's confidence; for he was led to suppose he had furnished the queen with 120,000 francs, which were in fact kept by Lamotte. Not being detected, she

LAMOURETTE

carried on the fraud still further. Bohmer and Bassange, the queen's jewellers, had in their hands the diamond necklace which had been bespoken for Madame Dubarry by Louis XV., and which they intended to sell for 1,800,000 francs. Lamotte persuaded the cardinal that the queen desired to possess this necklace, and commissioned him to purchase it. He did so, and committed it to the care of the countess, who, the better to prevent suspicion, told the cardinal the queen would meet him in the garden, as she wished to thank him. A courtesan of the Palais Royal, Mademoiselle Olivia, personated the queen, and promised him her future protection. Meantime Lamotte sent her husband to London with the necklace; but the period of the first payment being allowed to pass, Bohmer complained to the queen, and the plot was discovered. The minister, Breteuil, was a sworn enemy to the cardinal, and by his advice the king ordered the cardinal to be arrested; he was taken in his sacerdotal habit to the Bastille, and proceedings were taken against Mademoiselle Olivia, who proved to be a prostitute; Cagliostro, the arch-impostor, the forger, Villette; and the contriver of all, the countess. She alone was punished; the cardinal was acquitted, because he was a dupe; and the others effected their escape from prison; but Madame la Comtesse was whipped and burnt on each shoulder with the letter V (*voleur*), and then taken to the hospital, where it was intended she should remain for life; but she made her escape at the end of ten months, and proceeded to England, where she published her justification. She died in London, Aug. 23, 1791. She is said to have fallen from the leads of her house, endeavouring to escape arrest for debt; and in another account to have been flung out of window in the dead of night by her dissolute companions. Her story is told in Carlyle's well-known Essay. For still fuller details see Mr. Vixitelly's 'Story of the Diamond Necklace,' 2 vols., 1867.

Lamourette, Adrien, a French ecclesiastic, was a conspicuous character in the Revolution. He became a Lazarist, and in 1789 was Grand-Vicar of Arras. He supported Mirabeau, and in 1791 was admitted to the Legislative Assembly, where he distinguished himself by his moderation. After the massacres of September, 1792, he retired to Lyons, but on the taking of the city by the republicans he was captured, and sent to Paris, where he was guillotined in 1794.

Lamoureux, Jean Vincent Félix, Professor of Natural History in the Academy of Caen, was born at Agen, in 1779. He published several valuable works on natural history, particularly on marine zoology and botany. He died in 1825.

Lana, Francesco de, an Italian mathematician, was born at Brescia in 1637. He was a Jesuit, and a celebrated teacher of philosophy and mathematics. It has been said that he first gave the hint of balloons in his work entitled 'Magisterium Naturæ et Artis,' a col-

LANCASTER

lection of inventions, printed at Brescia, in 3 vols., folio, 1684. He died, 1687.

Lancaster, Thomas, Earl of, son of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, and of Blanch, Dowager-Queen of Navarre, succeeded his father in 1296. Cousin to Edward II., he took the leading part among the barons who in 1310 compelled the dismissal of the favourite Gaveston; and on the recall of the latter in 1312, he headed the barons in arms, and after the capture of the favourite at Scarborough Castle, was present at his execution at Warwick. On the king's expedition to Scotland, Lancaster was made President of the Council, and was long the most powerful personage in the kingdom. He prevented a fresh invasion of Scotland in 1316; in conjunction with other nobles had the new favourites, the Despencers, banished; and in 1322 joined the Scots, was defeated and captured by the royal troops at Boroughbridge, and beheaded at Pontefract. He was a great popular favourite, and offerings were made at his tomb.

Lancaster, Henry, Earl of, brother of the preceding, was at first known as Earl of Leicester, but soon after the death of his brother the family honours were restored to him. In 1326 he joined the queen, Isabella, and her paramour, Mortimer, against the king, Edward II., in whose deposition he took the leading part. In the following year he was head of the regency appointed by the parliament during the minority of Edward III., but the real power was in the hands of the queen and Mortimer, and the deposed king was taken out of his hands, and soon after murdered. An association of barons was formed in 1328 against the rule of Mortimer, preparations for war were made, but Lancaster was abandoned by his comrades, the Earls of Kent and Norfolk, and accepted the royal pardon. He was imprisoned by Mortimer in 1330, released by Edward III. the next year, and died in 1345.

Lancaster, Henry, Earl of Derby and Duke of, a distinguished English general and diplomatist, was son of the preceding, and received from Edward III. the title of Earl of Derby in 1338. He rendered important service in the Scottish and French wars, and was entrusted with embassies to the King of Castile and the Pope. He took part in the invasion of France in 1345, and took several towns. He assisted at the siege of Calais, was created Knight of the Garter, and in 1352 received the title of Duke of Lancaster. Five years later he was made captain-general for the king: the duchy of Brittany. The treaty of Brétigny was concluded by Edward III. chiefly by his advice. Died at Leicester, 1362.

Lancaster, John of Gaunt, Duke of [John of Gaunt.]

Lancaster, Sir James, an English navigator, sailed to the coast of America in 1591, and afterwards doubled the Cape of Good Hope on a voyage to the East Indies. He subsequently, in 1600, effected a commercial treaty with the King of Achen and a friendly intercourse was

LANCASTER

the state of Bantam; and gave such information relative to a N.W. passage to the East Indies as led to the attempts of Baffin and others to discover it. Died, 1620.

Lancaster, Joseph, a member of the Society of Friends, author of the system of mutual instruction known as 'the Lancasterian.' He was for many years engaged in delivering lectures and forming schools in various parts of England; and rank, wealth, and beauty flocked to hear the earnest though simple eloquence of the benevolent Quaker. But for want of patronage and support he became embarrassed by his benevolent exertions, and was obliged to seek an asylum in America. There also he suffered from the same cause, and a subscription was just proposed for his relief, when he was run over in New York, and so severely injured that he died on the following day. He was the author of several letters and lectures on his favourite system, and also of some elementary books of instruction. Born 1771; died, 1838. There is a portrait of this philanthropist in the National Collection.

Lance, George, an eminent English painter, chiefly of fruit and flower pieces, was born in Essex, in 1802, and at first studied 'high art' under Haydon. He began to exhibit at the Academy in 1828, but it was not till a later period that he devoted himself to the style and subjects by which he gained his reputation. He showed a fine sense of colour, highly cultivated taste, and remarkable technical skill in his numerous beautiful delineations of fruit, flowers, birds, vases, &c. The Vernon Collection, now part of the National Gallery, includes three of his pictures. Died, June 18, 1864. Mr. Lance was an honorary member of the Belgian Society of Artists.

Lancelot, Claude, first Regent of Port-Royal, was born, in 1615, at Paris. His reputation for learning procured him the tutorship of the princes of Conti. He lectured on Belles Lettres at the monastery of Port-Royal, and ultimately became a Benedictine monk at Saint-Cyran. Upon the suppression of that house, he was banished to Quimperlé, in Brittany, where he died in 1695. He was the author of the well-known Port-Royal grammars, and of many other useful philological works.

Lancisi, Giannaria, an eminent physician, was born at Rome, in 1654. He studied philosophy and divinity, but preferred the science of medicine; and he early became Professor of Anatomy in the College della Sapienza. To three successive Popes he was appointed physician, enjoying at the same time other honours. He died in 1720, leaving a library of upwards of 20,000 volumes to the Hospital of the Holy Ghost, for the use of the public. His own writings are esteemed, and have been collected into 2 vols. 4to.

Lancro, Pierre de, a native of Bordeaux, was a counsellor of parliament, and presided over the trials of sorcerers and witches in the province of Gascony. Infected with the error of his time, multitudes were condemned to

LONDON

death who would now be looked upon as lunatics or impostors. His services in this capacity were rewarded by the appointment of counsellor of state. He wrote two curious works on demonology. Died, 1630.

Lanorinck, Prosper Henry, a Dutch painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1628. He imitated Titian and Salvator Rosa, and coming to England, assisted Sir Peter Lely, painting the backgrounds, landscapes, &c., of his principal pictures. His own works are admired for their originality, colouring, and harmony. Died, 1692.

London, John or James, an eminent mathematician, was born at Peakirk, Northamptonshire, in 1719. In 1755 he published a volume of 'Mathematical Lucubrations.' Soon after, he became agent to Earl Fitzwilliam; and in 1764 he published his 'Residual Analysis;' subsequently a 'New Theory of the Rotatory Motion of Bodies affected by Forces disturbing such Motion,' and afterwards his volume of 'Memoirs.' Died, 1790.

Lander, Richard and John, two brothers, whose names are indissolubly associated with African discovery, were natives of Cornwall, and were born, the former in 1804, the latter in 1806. They were apprenticed to a printer; but the elder abandoned his occupation to accompany Clapperton in his expedition to the Niger in 1825; after whose death, in 1827, he returned to England, and submitted to Government a plan for exploring the course of the Niger, which was adopted. Accompanied by his younger brother, he set out for Badagry in 1830; after encountering many dangers they reached Kirié, but were taken prisoners at Ebé, and only after the promise of a high ransom, succeeded in getting arrangements made for conveying them to the sea. This they reached by the channel called by the Portuguese Nun, and by the English Brass River; and thus was solved by their agency one of the grandest problems in African geography. This important discovery, opening a water communication into the very heart of the African continent, made a great impression on the mercantile world; and soon after the brothers' arrival in England, an association, of which Mr. Macgregor Laird was the head, was entered into for forming a settlement on the Upper Niger; but the expedition fitted out for this purpose at Liverpool, in 1852, unfortunately proved a failure; and the Landers, together with nearly all that joined it, fell victims either to the unhealthiness of the climate or in conflicts with the natives, in 1833.

London, Letitia Elizabeth, a celebrated English poetess, was born in Hans Place, Chelsea, 1802. At a very early age she attracted the notice of the reading public by her spirited short poems, published in the Literary Gazette; and, at one time, the *Annals* were scarcely thought complete if they did not contain a contribution from L. E. L. Her poems too frequently recur to the same theme, and she sometimes fell into the too common error

LANDOR

of young writers, who think that to wail and to be poetical are the same thing; but her later writings atoned for it. In her novels, especially, there was a vigour and cheerfulness, as well as a depth and clearness of thought, which led us to hope for higher things. Her contributions to the periodicals were almost innumerable; in addition to those, she published 'The Improvisatrice,' 'The Troubadour,' 'The Golden Violet,' 'The Golden Bracelet,' and the 'Vow of the Peacock,' all in verse; and three prose novels, 'Romance and Reality,' 'Francesca Carrara,' and 'Ethel Churchill.' In June, 1838, she was married to George Maclean, Esq., governor of Cape Coast Castle, and proceeded thither with him. Died, Oct. 15, 1838.

Landor, Walter Savage, English poet and miscellaneous writer, was born of an ancient and wealthy family at Ipsley Court, Warwickshire, January 30, 1775. He was educated at Rugby and at the university of Oxford; and at the age of 20 entered on his literary career by the publication of a volume of poems. He inherited the large family estates on the death of his father, but impatient of the burdens and vexations of a landlord, he soon after sold them. During the Peninsular war he raised a troop and served with them on the patriot side against the French until the restoration of Ferdinand VII. He married in 1811, and four years later took up his permanent abode in the neighbourhood of Florence, where he wrote most of his works. He returned to England, and spent some years here in literary activity remarkable at his advanced age; but having exposed himself to an action for libel and its disagreeable consequences, he again went to Florence in 1856. His principal poetical works are—'Gebir, Count Julian, and other Poems'; 'Hellenics'; 'Poemata et Inscriptions'; 'Dry Sticks'; and 'The Last Fruit off an Old Tree,' published in 1853. His most important prose work is the 'Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen,' which first appeared in 5 vols. between 1824 and 1829. Among his other works are a vehement tractate on 'Popery, British and Foreign,' which contains a very noble eulogy of Milton; 'Letters of an American,' 'Letter of a Conservative,' &c. Landor neither sought nor won popularity. Haughty and of a savage independence, he probably despised his contemporaries. His originality, antique cast of thought, and finished classical style made him the admired of the few, but 'caviare to the general.' His long residence abroad, too, contributed to estrange his thought and sympathies from those of his countrymen at home. But he remained to the last a passionate lover of freedom, a passionate hater of tyranny, and did not hesitate in his last years to advocate publicly the doctrine of tyrannicide. The masculine intellect, lofty wisdom, and manly tenderness which reveal themselves in his works, most of them of exquisite finish, can hardly fail to secure to them a high place in the esteem of future generations. Died, at Florence, September 17, 1864. A good portrait

LANFRANC

of Landor, by Fisher, was bequeathed to the National Portrait Gallery by Mr. H. Crabbe Robinson (1867).

Landseer, John, a distinguished engraver, and the founder of a name more distinguished than his own in the annals of art, was born at London, in 1761. His first instructor in art was William Byrne, the landscape engraver, and immediately on leaving him he devoted himself to the practice of his profession. His best works of this period were the vignettes which he engraved after the designs of Dr Louthembourg, together with Bromley, Heath, and Skelton, for Macklin's 'Bible,' and Bowyer's 'History of England.' In 1806 he published the lectures on the art of engraving which he had delivered before the Royal Institution, and in which he propounded those views on the rank of engraving among the arts for which his name was afterwards celebrated. In the same year he was elected an Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy, and soon afterwards he presented a memorial to the president and council on the question of admitting engravers to the rank and title of Royal Academicians. The propositions were rejected; but a still more lamentable result was the distaste acquired by the artist for his profession, and the diversion of talent eminently qualified for success in art into less congenial channels. Of his productions afterwards nothing of importance remains to be recorded, except the illustrated 'Antiquities of Dacca.' His literary and antiquarian productions consist of 'Observations on the Engraved Gems brought from Babylon to England,' Abraham Lockett, Esq., considered with reference to early Scripture History; 'Sales Researches,' founded also on remains brought from Babylon by Captain Abraham Lockhart; and 'A Descriptive, Explanatory, and Critical Catalogue of Fifty of the earliest Pictures in the National Gallery.' Died, 1852.

Landulfus. [See **Arialdus**.]

Landfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury in the 11th century, was born at Pavia, in 1003. He became prior of the abbey of Bec in 1044, and strongly opposed transubstantiation, and the great encroachments of the see of Rome. In a short time he removed from Bec to the abbey of St. Stephen, at Caen, in Normandy, and came over to England with William the Conqueror, through whose interest he obtained the archbishopric of Canterbury, vacant by the deposition of Stigand. Becoming involved in a controversy with the archbishop of York respecting primacy, and also with the Pope, he showed his independence by refusing to appear to the election of the Pope. He was an able politician as well as a munificent prelate, founding hospitals near Canterbury, which he liberally endowed. He also rebuilt the cathedral. Died, 1089.

Landfranc, or **Landfranco**, Giovanni. There were two of this name; one was an artist, born at Parma in 1581. He was originally a domestic in the service of Count Ilustre

LANGARA

Schotte, who, finding that he had a taste for design, placed him under the Caracci. Under these great masters he improved so rapidly that his talent was soon in requisition, and the Farnese palace and churches of St. Andrew and St. Peter at Rome bear ample testimony to his capability. He died in 1647.—The other Lanfranc was a physician of Milan, who practised with much success, but attempting some innovations in his profession, he was compelled to take refuge in France. He died in 1300, and left a valuable treatise on surgery, entitled '*Chirurgia Magna et Parva*.'

Langara, Admiral. [See *Rodney*.]

Langdale, Henry Bickersteth, Lord, was born June 18, 1783, in the county of Westmoreland, where his father belonged to the class of the small landed gentry. Destined for the medical profession, in which he completed his studies with success, he visited the continent with the family of the Earl of Orford; and it was by the advice of those friends that he embarked on a more ambitious career. He entered Caius College, Cambridge, took his degree as Senior Wrangler in 1808, and three years afterwards was called to the bar by the Society of the Inner Temple. Throughout his life he was ardently devoted to liberal opinions, and although he figured but little in the arena of party politics, no man pursued with greater enthusiasm the work of reform, or brought a more subtle intellect to bear upon the great problems of social and legal improvement. His speculative opinions upon these topics brought him into habitual contact with that remarkable set of men who looked up to Mr. Bentham as their sage and lawgiver. Assiduous in his devotion to his professional duties, he rose to great eminence in the Equity Courts, to which he confined his practice. In 1836 he succeeded Lord Cottenham as Master of the Rolls, and was at the same time called to the House of Peers. By an unusual exception to the course of high legal preferment in this country, his lordship had thus risen to one of the most honourable and important posts in his profession without having mingled in active political life, and without having either sat in the House of Commons or held the office of a legal adviser to the Crown. Died, 1851. The '*Life of Lord Langdale*' has been written by Mr. T. D. Hardy.

Langdale, Sir Marmaduke, was a royalist officer in the civil war of the 17th century. He gained many successes over the Scots and General Fairfax, but, on the ruin of the king's cause, he fled to Flanders. Charles II., in 1658, created him a baron in reward of his services, and he died in 1661.

Langbeek, James, a learned Danish writer, was born in 1710. He studied theology and the modern languages with much success. Frederick V. employed him to travel in Sweden, to collect documents relative to Danish history. He was also made keeper of the archives of the realm, councillor of justice, and, lastly, councillor of state. He died in 1774. His most

LANGLANDE

important work is the historical collection entitled '*Scriptores Rerum Danicarum*,' &c.

Langham, Simon de, Abbot of Westminster and Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Langham, in Rutlandshire, in the early part of the 14th century. In 1360 he was made Lord High Treasurer; in the following year he accepted the bishopric of Ely; in 1364 he became Chancellor, and was promoted to the see of Canterbury in 1366. He distinguished himself by his opposition to Wickliffe, and was made a cardinal; but this so offended Edward III. that he seized the temporalities of his see. The archbishop then repaired to the papal court, and was amply recompensed for his loss. He died at Avignon, in 1376, and his body was brought to England, and buried in Westminster Abbey, to which he had been a liberal benefactor.

Langhans, Carl Gotthard, an eminent architect, was born at Landslut, in Silesia, in 1733. He became a member of the Academy of the Fine Arts at Berlin, where he was also principal decorator of public buildings. His new structures were the Brandenburg Gate and the Salle de Spectacle. He was also a member of the Academy of the Arts and Sciences at Bologna, and died in 1808.

Langhorne, John, an English divine, poet, and historian, was born at Kirkby Stephen, in Westmoreland, in 1735. His father dying when he was a child, his mother placed him in Appleby School, and, shortly after, he became a tutor in a private family. He was next usher in a school at Wakefield, and while there was admitted into orders. In 1759 he resided with Mr. Cracroft, of Hackthorn, in Lincolnshire, as tutor to his sons; and, the year following, he entered at Clare Hall, Cambridge. He published several popular pieces, particularly a poem, entitled '*Genius and Valour*,' and having therein defended Scotland from the scurrility of Churchill in his '*Prophecy of Famine*,' he was complimented with the degree of D.D. by the university of Edinburgh. In 1770 Dr. Langhorne, in conjunction with his brother, published a translation of Plutarch's *Lives*, which is still a popular work; in 1777 he was presented to a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Wells, and died in 1779. Dr. Langhorne printed two volumes of sermons, and, in 1804, his son published his several poems.

Langlande, Robert, reputed author of '*Piers Ploughman's Vision*,' is said to have been a native of Shropshire; to have become a fellow of Oriel College, Oxford; and to have spent most of his life as a secular priest among the rural population of the Midland districts of England. He lived in the 14th century, and the '*Vision*' appeared about 1365, thus preceding the '*Canterbury Pilgrims*' of Chaucer by about twenty years, and even most of the writings of Wickliffe. The poem is an allegory, written in a peculiar rhythm, and in a provincial idiom, full of vigorous sense, freedom of thought, and severe satire on the Pope, the cardinals, the clergy, and the monks, especially

LANGLES

the mendicants. The poet is not irreverent, but discriminating; he admires an ideal Pope, ideal monks and priests; and accepts apparently the creeds and customs of the church; but his appeal for truth and guidance is to reason and conscience enlightened and aided by Holy Scripture; and he feels the worthlessness of observances without the inward reality of spiritual life. The poem, says Dean Milman (*Lat. Christ.* vol. ix. p. 233), is an 'extraordinary manifestation of the religion, of the language, of the social and political notions, of the English character, of the condition, and of the passions and feelings of rural and provincial England,' in the reign of Edward III. It was first printed in 1553. The most recent edition of 'Piers Ploughman' is that of Mr. T. Wright, M.A., F.S.A. (1842), which was republished with notes and a glossary, in the 'Library of Old Authors,' in 1856. A new edition is in preparation for the Early English Text Society.

Langles, Louis Mathieu, a celebrated Oriental scholar, was born at Peronne, in 1763. He superintended the publication of Amiot's 'Dictionnaire Mantchou-Français,' and translated various works from the Oriental tongues. In 1792 he was appointed keeper of the Oriental MSS. in the Royal Library, and, in the next year, he was attached to the Committee of Public Instruction. He died in 1824, leaving an admirable collection of books, MSS., &c.

Langtoft, Peter de, was an Augustinian canon of Bridlington in Yorkshire, in the 13th century, and is known as author of a Chronicle of England, in French verse, from the Earliest Period to the Death of King Edward I. Except the latter portion of it, this Chronicle is copied, as usual, from others. It was translated into English by Robert de Brunne, almost a contemporary of the author, and this translation was published in Hearne's Collection. The original text has been published, for the first time, in the Rolls Series (1867), under the editorship of Thomas Wright, M.A.

Langton, Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of King John, was born in England, but educated in France. He rose through the various offices of the university of Paris till he became its Chancellor; and then, on visiting Rome, Innocent III., for his learning and abilities, promoted him to the see of Canterbury, assuming a power of disposal then disputed by the King of England. John refused to confirm the nomination, and the kingdom was placed under an interdict. After some years of resistance the pusillanimous monarch yielded, and Langton entered into quiet possession of his diocese in 1213. This prelate was not so subservient to the Pope as he was expected to be, but became a strenuous supporter of the barons in their contest with the King, and of the liberties of the English church and people, and died in 1228, leaving various works, some of which have been printed.

Lanier, or Laniere, Nicolas, an Italian painter, engraver, and musician, was born

LANDSLOWNE

about 1568. He was employed by Charles I. of England, both in the formation of a collection of pictures and as court musician. *Died* 1646.

Lanjuinais, Jean Denis, Count de, was born at Rennes, in 1753. He was a deputy of the third estate at the breaking out of the Revolution; and, when the republic was proclaimed, he was as zealous in defence of the rights of his prince as of the rights of the nation. He opposed the usurpations of Buonaparte, and after the second restoration he strenuously resisted the extravagant pretensions of the French clergy, defended the liberty of the press and individual freedom, the law of election, and the charter. He died in 1827.

Lannes, Jean, Duke of Montebello and Marshal of France, was born at Lectoure in 1769. He began life as a dyer, but at the commencement of the revolutionary war, in 1792, he entered the army, in which he was rapidly promoted. In 1795 he allied himself with General Buonaparte, and served with him at Paris against the 'Sections.' He followed Buonaparte to Italy, and greatly distinguished himself at Millesimo, Lodi, and Arcola. In 1798 he took part in the expedition of Egypt, was named general of division, and especially displayed his impetuous courage at Aboukir. He returned to France with Napoleon, and contributed to the success of the campaign at Marengo. In 1801 he was sent ambassador to Lisbon, but he had not the bearing of a diplomatist, and though he gained the points insisted on by the First Consul, he was recalled in 1804. He was then created marshal as soon after Duke of Montebello. Marshal Lannes next served, and with great distinction in the campaign of Austerlitz; in Prussia, Poland, and Spain; conducting in 1809 the famous siege of Saragossa. He was then called to serve in the campaign against Austria, and was mortally wounded at Esling, May 2, 1809, dying nine days later, after very great sufferings. Napoleon felt the loss of Lannes very keenly. His son was created a peer of France in 1816.

Lansdowne, first Marquis of. [Pett. Sir William.]

Lansdowne, George Granville, Lord [Granville.]

Lansdowne, Henry Petty Fitz Maurice, third Marquis of, President of the Council, was son of Sir William Petty, Earl of Shelburne, and first Marquis of Lansdowne. He was born in 1780, and was educated at Westminster School, and at the universities of Edinburgh and Cambridge, graduating M.A. at the latter at the age of twenty-one. At Edinburgh he was the pupil of Dugald Stewart, and distinguished himself among the members of the Speculative Society. He entered parliament as member for Calne in 1801, and on the death of Pitt, five years later, he was named Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Grenville's ministry, and was chosen member for Cambridge University. He was already known

LANTIER

an able debater, and as the fearless advocate of the abolition of slavery, and of the emancipation of the Roman Catholics from all civil disabilities. He lost his seat for the university in 1807, and succeeded to the peerage in 1809; thenceforth co-operating with sincerity and wise moderation in all liberal measures. In 1828 he was named Secretary of State for the Home Department, and soon after for Foreign Affairs, but he was again out of office in the following year. In 1831 he was called to the high post of President of the Council, which he held for ten years. He actively promoted the passing of the Reform Act; was leader of the opposition under the Peel administration, and on its fall became again leader of the House of Lords. He finally quitted office in 1852. Lord Lansdowne was especially distinguished and esteemed for his generous encouragement of literature and art; he was the friend or brother rather than the patron of eminent authors and artists; and it was one of his highest pleasures to render secret service to those who needed pecuniary assistance. He displayed his fine taste in the formation of his collection of pictures at Bowood, and in the felicitous and refined adornment of both his principal residences, Bowood and Lansdowne House. In spite of age and deafness he retained his elasticity of spirit and the capacity for social pleasures and interest in public affairs to the last. His death, which took place at Bowood, January 31, 1863, was felt as a personal loss by almost all men of eminence in politics, literature, science, and art. The portrait of the Marquis of Lansdowne, painted by Hoppner, has been purchased for the National Portrait Gallery, of which he was one of the first trustees.

Lantier, Étienne François de, poet, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer; born at Marseilles in 1734, and died there in 1826. His principal works are, 'The Travels of Antenor in Greece,' which was called the 'Anacharsis des Boudoirs,' and was translated into German, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, &c.; 'Geoffrey Rudel, or the Troubadour,' 'A Journey in Spain,' besides various other poems and tales.

Lanzi, Luigi, Italian archaeologist and historian of painting, was born near Macerata in 1732. He entered the order of Jesuits, but on its suppression applied himself to the studies by which he gained his reputation. In 1775 he was named keeper of the cabinet of medals to the Grand-Duke of Tuscany. The work by which he is best known is the 'Storia Pittorica della Italia'; a comprehensive and orderly account of the various schools of painting in Italy, and of the progress of the art from its revival to the close of the 18th century. A third edition in 6 vols. appeared in 1809, and the work has been translated into several languages. The English translation is by Roscoe. Among the other works of Lanzi are, 'Saggio di Lingua Etrusca,' and 'De Vasi Antichi Dipinti.' He was keeper of the

LAPPENBERG

gallery of Florence at the time of his death, March, 1810.

Laplace, Pierre Simon, Marquis de, the celebrated mathematician and astronomer, was born at Beaumont-en-Auge, in 1749; where he became Professor of Mathematics in the military school. From this place he soon removed to Paris, where he distinguished himself by his knowledge of analysis and the highest branches of geometry, and was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences, one of the forty of the French Academy, and member of the Bureau des Longitudes. In 1796 appeared his famous work, 'Exposition du Systeme du Monde.' After the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, 1799, he was made minister of the interior by the First Consul; but from this post he was removed to make room for Lucien Buonaparte, and was then admitted into the Senate, of which, in 1803, he became President. Having, in 1814, voted for the deposition of Napoleon, on the reorganization of peers he was made a Marquis. He died in 1827, leaving numerous scientific works, the most celebrated of which is the 'Traité de Mécanique Céleste.'

Lapo, a Florentine architect of the 13th century. He was a pupil of Niccola Pisano, and assisted him in the erection of the noble pulpit of the Duomo of Siena, in 1268. He settled there with his two brothers, Donato and Goro, in 1271, and was still living in 1289.

Lapo, Arnolfo di. [*Arnolfo del Cambio*.]

Lappenberg, Johann Martin, a distinguished German historian, was born at Hamburg in 1794. His father, an eminent physician, sent him to study medicine at Edinburgh, but he soon turned by preference to history and political science. After visiting the Highlands and the Hebrides he spent some time in London, then continued his studies at Berlin and Göttingen, and in 1816 took his doctor's degree in law. He was soon after sent to the court of Prussia as minister-resident, but in 1823 accepted the appointment of keeper of the archives of the Senate of Hamburg—a post which furnished him with the best opportunity and means of pursuing his historical researches. One of the best and most widely-known of Lappenberg's works is the 'History of England under the Anglo-Saxon and Norman Kings,' which appeared in 1834-37, and has been translated into English by Mr. Thorpe (1845-57). It is highly esteemed as a work of great research and solid critical value, throwing much light on a period previously little studied. Dr. Lappenberg was prevented by the partial loss of eyesight from continuing the history to the Reformation; but this task was undertaken by Dr. Pauli, author of the 'Life of King Alfred,' and two volumes have appeared, bringing the work down to the close of the 14th century. Lappenberg was author of various learned works on the History and Constitution of the Hanseatic League, and the History and Antiquities of Hamburg; prepared editions of several early chronicles for the

'Monumenta' of Pertz; contributed to Ersch and Gruber's 'Encyclopædia,' and to literary journals, &c. In 1850 he was sent as plenipotentiary of Hamburg to take part in the negotiations at Frankfurt respecting union between Austria and Prussia. Died, November 28, 1865.

Lara, Count of. [See Urraca.]

Larher, Pierre Henri, an eminent French scholar and translator, was born at Dijon, in 1726. His first translation was the *Electra* of Euripides; after which he translated *Martinus Scriblerus* from Pope's *Miscellanies*, and furnished notes to the French version of *Hudibras*. In 1767 a difference took place between him and Voltaire, on whose *Philosophy of History* he published remarks, under the title of a 'Supplement;' to which the latter replied in his well-known '*Défense de mon Oncle*.' Larher rejoined in a '*Réponse*,' with which the controversy ceased on his part; but not so the merciless wit of his opponent. He afterwards published his '*Mémoire sur Vénus*,' and his translation of *Herodotus*, which was his principal work. Died, 1812.

Lardner, Dionysius, LL.D., an eminent man of science, was born in Dublin in 1793, educated in his native city, and placed in his father's office with a view to his becoming an attorney. Evincing, however, a very decided distaste for the profession, he was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, and devoted himself to scientific studies. He soon showed that he had now chosen the right path in life, and obtained great distinction in pure mathematics, as well as in natural philosophy, astronomy, and other branches of science. In 1817 he obtained a B.A. degree, and for ten years remained at the university, publishing at first various treatises on mathematics, including the differential and integral calculus, and subsequently on the steam engine. For this he obtained a gold medal from the Royal Dublin Society; and his reputation being now established, he began to contribute to the '*Edinburgh Encyclopædia*,' and the '*Encyclopædia Metropolitana*,' writing elaborate articles on pure mathematics as well as on the applied sciences. In 1827, on the establishment of the London University, Dr. Lardner accepted the Chair of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, and removing to London, he projected the '*Cabinet Encyclopædia*,' which he gradually perfected, obtaining the co-operation of many eminent men, and himself contributing many of the scientific treatises comprised in it. In 1840 he went to the United States, and delivered with much success a series of lectures which have since been published. After devoting much time to '*Railway Economy*,' and after writing a good deal on this and other subjects, he published his very useful '*Handbook of Natural Philosophy*,' and the serial, the '*Museum of Science and Art*,' which contains many of the best popular treatises on science which have ever been written. All his writings are marked by a clearness of exposition and a

simplicity of style rarely to be met with in scientific works. Died, 1859.

Lardner, Nathaniel, one of the most learned English theologians and writers on the Evidences of Christianity, was born at Hawhurst, in Kent, in 1684. He studied at Utrecht and Leyden, and in 1709 became a minister of the Presbyterian denomination, then Unitarian in doctrine. He was afterwards preacher at the Old Jewry, and chaplain to Lady Tremayne. He spent his life in laborious studies and searches on Christianity and its Evidences, and gave the world the fruit of them in his works '*On the Credibility of the Gospel History*,' and '*Jewish and Heathen Testimonies in favour of Christianity*.' He published other lesser works, sermons, &c. Died at Hawkhurst, 1768.

Largillière, Nicolas de, portrait painter, was born at Paris, in 1656. He lived several years in England, and was much employed by Charles II. and James II. On his return to France he became historical painter, and afterwards Chancellor of the Academy, which he had been admitted in 1686. Died, 1746.

La Rochefoucauld, or Rochefoucauld François, Duke of, Prince of Marsillac, distinguished courtier and man of letters, the reign of Louis XIV., was born at Paris in 1613. He acted a conspicuous part in the civil war of the Fronde; but he is best remembered as the writer of '*Réflexions Maximes*,' a work which has been extolled and criticized in no ordinary degree. Its distinctive characteristic is that hard, repulsive worldly wisdom which finds selfishness at the bottom of everything. He also wrote '*Mémoires de la Régence d'Anne d'Autriche*;' and the latter part of his life, his home resort of the first-rate wits and literati of France. Died at Paris, March 17, 1680.

La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, François Alexandre Frédéric, Duke de, born in 1747, was grand-master of the wardrobe of Louis XV. and Louis XVI. He became a member of the Constituent Assembly in 1789, after the dissolution of which he took military command at Rouen, in his capacity of lieutenant-general, during 1792. On the fall of the monarchy he left France, and resided for eighteen months in England, then travelled through the United States, whence he returned in 1798, and was allowed to revisit his native land, devoted himself to the promotion of the useful and to acts of benevolence. It was through his influence that vaccination was introduced into France. After the Restoration he created a peer, but, on account of the liberality of his sentiments, he was, in 1823, excluded from the Council of State, and removed from the several boards of which he was a member. His principal work is '*Letters in the United States*.' Died, 1837.

La Rochejaquelein, Henri de, one of the most distinguished of the Vendéans

LARREY

ists, was born at Châtillon, in Poitou, in 1772, and was a son of the Marquis de la Rochejaquelein. The peasants of the neighbourhood having risen in the royal cause in 1792, he placed himself at their head, and addressed them in the following pithy harangue: 'I am young and inexperienced, but I have an ardent desire to render myself worthy of heading you. Let us march to meet the enemy: if I give way, kill me; if I advance, follow me; if I fall, avenge me.' He was subsequently chosen commander-in-chief of the Vendéans, and displayed great talent and the most daring valour. After gaining sixteen victories in ten months, he fell, at the age of twenty-two years, March 4, 1794, in a single combat with one of the republican soldiers, while defending the village of Nouaillé.

Larrey, Dominique Jean, Baron, a very distinguished French surgeon, was born near Bagnères de Bigorre in 1766. He began his medical studies at Toulouse, and completed them at Paris, and was attached, in 1792, to the army of the Rhine. He soon after devised and organized a system of 'ambulances volantes,' by which means were provided for the immediate succour of the wounded on the field of battle. After holding various important posts, he joined, in 1796, the army of Italy, and established in that country several schools of surgery. Two years later he accompanied the expedition to Egypt, and greatly distinguished himself by his zealous and self-sacrificing attentions to the wounded at Acre, Aboukir, and Alexandria. In 1804 he was named officer of the Legion of Honour. As inspector of the health of the army he served in the campaigns of Austerlitz and Jena, in Poland and Spain. He distinguished himself at Wagram, and was created Baron for his services there. After the battle of Bautzen, he courageously and successfully defended above 1000 of the soldiers against the charge of having mutilated themselves, and received from Napoleon a pension of 3000 fr. He served in the Russian campaign of 1812, and at the battle of Waterloo, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. At the Restoration he was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the 'Garde Royale,' rendered fresh services at the siege of Antwerp in 1832, and died at Paris in 1842. Larrey was author of *Mémoires de Chirurgie Militaire et Campagnes*, which has been translated into several languages, and other valuable medical works, besides numerous memoirs.

La Salle, Antoine Charles Louis Collinet, Count de, a French general, was born at Metz, in 1775, and entered the army, with the rank of an officer, at 11 years of age, under Prince Maximilian, afterwards king of Bavaria. The privilege of birth opened to him a line of promotion; but, resolved that merit alone should distinguish him, he resigned his commission, became a private soldier, and, after eight years, to his former rank. By his decisive conduct at the battle of Rivoli he compelled a whole Austrian battalion to lay

LAS CASES

down their arms. He served with distinction in Egypt, in Italy under Masséna, and was named commander of the Legion of Honour, and general of brigade: took a brilliant part in the campaigns of Austerlitz and Jena, and at the close of 1806 was made general of division. In 1807 he served in Poland, passed thence into the Peninsula, and finished an honourable career on the field of Wagram, July 6, 1809.

Lascaris, Constantine and Andrew John, two noble Greeks of the 16th century, who, after the taking of Constantinople, by the Turks, in 1453, took refuge in Italy.—**Constantine** went to Milan, where he instructed the daughter of the grand-duke in the Greek language. Thence he removed to Rome, and next to Naples, in which city he opened a school for Greek and rhetoric. Lastly, he settled at Messina, where he died about 1500. His Greek Grammar was printed at Milan in 1476, and again by Aldus in 1495.—**Andrew John**, surnamed **Rhynacenus**, took up his residence at Florence, and was patronized by Lorenzo de' Medici, who sent him to Greece to purchase certain valuable manuscripts. In 1494 he entered the service of Louis XII. of France, who made him his envoy to the Venetian senate; in 1513 he went to Rome, and persuaded Leo X. to found the Greek College, of which Lascaris became Principal, and was also named superintendent of the Greek press. In 1518 he returned to France, and was employed by Francis I. in forming the Royal Library. His natural indolence prevented him from writing much, but he published translations of several classical works, with annotations, &c. Died, 1535.

Lascaris, Theodore, Emperor of Nicæa, was a young Greek prince who married, in 1200, Anna, daughter of the elder Alexius, Emperor of the East. On the capture of Constantinople by the Crusaders in 1204, Theodore, having vainly attempted to save it, escaped into Anatolia, and under the title of despot ruled over part of the Empire at Nicæa. In 1206 he took the title of Emperor, and extended his dominion as far as the river Meander. He was the greatest soldier and the best statesman of his time, and though placed between the Latins on the one hand and the Turks on the other, he resolutely and successfully held his ground, and reigned prosperously eighteen years, leaving his extensive dominions to his son-in-law, John Ducas Vatases. Died, 1222.

Las Cases. [Cases.]

Las Cases, Marin Joseph Emmanuel Auguste Dieudonné, Count de, the friend of Napoleon Buonaparte, was born at the château of Las Cases, in the department of the Haute-Garonne, in 1766. At the outbreak of the French revolution, 1789, he was a lieutenant in the navy. He then emigrated, joined the army of Condé, and took part in the Quiberon expedition, but returned to France after the 18th Brumaire. Having been long devoted to literary pursuits, he published, under the name

LASCY

of Le Sage, an 'Atlas Historique, Chronologique, et Géographique,' which went through several editions. In 1809 he enrolled himself in the corps of volunteers formed to ward off the English attack upon Flushing; and from this time attracted the attention of Buonaparte, who soon afterwards made him his chamberlain, admitted him to the Council of State, and intrusted him with various confidential missions. In 1814 he refused to vote with the Council for the dethronement of the Emperor, took up arms for him after his return from Elba in 1816, and was one of the four attendants that accompanied him to St. Helena. There he remained eighteen months with the illustrious prisoner, enjoying his intimacy, and noting down all that he said in a journal, which he subsequently published, under the title of 'Mémorial de Sainte Hélène.' But having become an object of suspicion to Sir Hudson Lowe, the governor, he was seized, and conveyed first to the Cape, and thence to England as a prisoner, and was not allowed to return to France till after the Emperor's decease. In 1830 he was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and took his seat with the opposition. Died, 1842.

Lascy, or Lacy, Peter, Count de, a military officer, born in Ireland, in 1678. After the battle of the Boyne he entered the French service, and was subsequently an officer in the Austrian, Polish, and Russian armies. He rose to the rank of a Russian field-marshal, was appointed Governor of Livonia, and died in 1751.

Lascy, Joseph Francis Maurice, Count de, son of the preceding, was born at St. Petersburg, in 1726; entered the Austrian service, and obtained the rank of general, after having displayed his military talents at the battles of Lowositz, Breslau, and Hochkirchen. In 1760 he penetrated to Berlin, at the head of 15,000 men; for which bold exploit he was made a commander of the order of Maria Theresa, and in 1762 received the baton of marshal. He was employed against the Turks in 1788, and remained in active employment under the Emperor Joseph II. during great part of the remainder of his life. Died, 1801.

Laserna-Santander, Charles Anthony, a distinguished bibliographer of the last century, was a native of Biscay. He went to reside at Brussels in 1772, where his uncle, Simon Santander, had collected a noble library, which he bequeathed to him; but having been obliged to dispose of it, he was, in 1795, appointed keeper of the public library. He published a 'Dictionnaire Bibliographique,' &c.; established a Botanical Garden and a Picture Gallery at Brussels; became a member of the Institute of France, and died in 1813.

Lasso, Orlando di, an eminent musician, was born at Mons, in Hainault, in 1520. De Thou relates that he was forcibly taken from his parents in his childhood by Ferdinand Gonzaga, on account of his fine voice, and carried by him to Milan, Naples, and Sicily. He subsequently taught music at Rome, Antwerp, &c.,

LATIMER

and finally settled at Manich as chapel-master to Albert, Duke of Bavaria. His productions are numerous, but now rarely met with. Died 1593.—His two sons, **Rudolph** and **Ferdinand**, were also good musicians; and besides producing many compositions of their own, published their father's works under the title of 'Magnus Opus Musicum Orlandi de Lasso.'

Latham, John, M.D., F.R.S., &c., an eminent ornithologist and antiquary, was born at Eltham, in Kent, in 1740, where his father practised as a surgeon and apothecary. Dr. Latham for many years followed the same calling at Dartford, subsequently at Romsey, and during the latter period of his life at Winchester. He was author of several professional works, besides memoirs relating to antiquity and natural history, which appeared in the Philosophical Transactions, &c. Among his productions are, 'A General Synopsis of Birds' 6 vols. 4to.; 'Index Ornithologicus,' 2 vols. 4to.; 'Heald's Pharmacopœia Improved,' and other but his great work, which he commenced in 1822nd year, was 'A General History of Birds' in 10 vols. 4to. So indefatigable was he, even at such an advanced period of life, that, with singular fidelity to nature, he designed, coloured and coloured the whole of the plates himself. Died in his 97th year, in February, 1837.

Latham, John, M.D., F.R.S., and F.L.S. was the eldest son of the Rev. John Latham and was born at Gawsorth, in the county of Chester. After studying at Oxford, he practised as a physician successively at Manchester at Oxford, and in his native county. He then moved to London, where for many years he was at the head of his profession; and in 1810, after thirty years of successful practice, he was elected President of the College of Physicians. His only separate publication, we believe, is his volume entitled 'Facts and Opinions concerning Diabetes;' but he also contributed several able papers to the Medical Transactions. Died, 1843, aged 82.

Latimer, Hugh, Bishop of Worcester, one of the first reformers of the Church of England, was born at Thurcaston, in Leicestershire, about 1490. He was the son of a worthy w-to-do yeoman, who brought him up on his own estate and gave him a good training as an artisan. He was educated at Cambridge, where he was under the influence of Bilney, and embraced the reformed faith when about thirty. He became obnoxious to the enemies of innovation by a series of discourses, in which he dwelt on the uncertainty of tradition, the vanity of works of supererogation, and the pride and usurpation of the Roman hierarchy. Latimer was appointed chaplain to Henry VIII. in 1530, and he had the courage to write a letter of remonstrance to the king on behalf of the persecuted Protestants. Although this letter produced no effect, Henry presented the writer to the post of West Kingston, in Wiltshire. He presided boldly in many parts of the country, and suspicion of heresy was cited before the

and Convocation. After repeated examinations, he was excommunicated and imprisoned, and only escaped worse extremities by the interference of the king. The ascendancy of Anne Boleyn and the rise of Thomas Cromwell proved favourable to Latimer, and he was, in 1535, appointed Bishop of Worcester. But the fall of his patrons prepared the way for reverses, and the Six Articles being carried in parliament, Latimer resigned his bishopric in July, 1539, and retired into the country. Compelled soon after by a serious accident to go to London for surgical aid, he was arrested and sent to the Tower, and there lay for six years. During the short reign of Edward VI. he again preached, and was highly popular at court, but could not be induced to resume his episcopal functions. Soon after Mary ascended the throne, Latimer was cited to appear before the Council, an opportunity being, however, afforded him to quit the kingdom. He obeyed the citation, and as he passed through Smithfield exclaimed, 'This place has long groaned for me!' He was committed again to the Tower, and for some time was placed in the same room with Cranmer, Ridley, and Bradford. In 1555, new and more sanguinary laws having been enacted in support of the Romish religion, a commission was issued by Cardinal Pole, the Pope's legate, to try Latimer and Ridley for heresy, and they were in consequence delivered over to the secular arm, and condemned to the flames. They were burnt at Oxford, October 16, 1555. At the place of execution, having thrown off the old gown which was wrapped about him, Latimer appeared in a shroud prepared for the occasion, and, with his fellow sufferer, was fastened to the stake with an iron chain. A fagot, ready kindled, was then placed at Ridley's feet, to whom Latimer exclaimed, 'Be of good comfort, master Ridley, and play the man. We shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as, I trust, shall never be put out.' He then commended his soul to God, and, with firm composure, expired amid the flames. Latimer's Sermons have been frequently republished.

Latimer, Lord. [Danby, Earl of.]

Latour, Count Theodor, an eminent Austrian officer, was born at Vienna, 1780. Educated at the Imperial Engineers' School, he soon obtained distinction in the field; and during the long peace that succeeded the campaigns of 1813—1815, his great administrative abilities were repeatedly called into action by the government. For many years he was president of the military board of the German Confederation. Soon after the revolutionary outbreaks in 1848 he was nominated minister of war, the duties of which office he discharged with equal firmness and moderation; but a rumour having been spread that he was intriguing for the re-establishment of absolute government, the populace, during the insurrection at Vienna in October of the same year, broke into the War Office, and having seized the minister of war, ruthlessly murdered him, and suspended his corpse upon a gibbet, where it

was exposed to the most ignominious and barbarous insults.

Latour d'Anvergne Corret, Théophile Malo de, a distinguished soldier, citizen, and scholar of the French republic, was born, in 1743, at Carhaix, in Lower Brittany. He first served in the army during the American war; and when the French Revolution broke out he was living in retirement, on his half-pay. Called again into active life, he was entrusted with the command of 8,000 grenadiers, and distinguished himself in various successful enterprises on the Spanish frontier. In 1795 he returned to his studies; but, in 1799, he once more took the field, generously serving in lieu of a friend's only son, who had been drawn as a conscript. Buonaparte rewarded him with the honourable title of First Grenadier of France; but he did not long survive, being killed at the battle of Neuburg, in 1800. He was well versed in history, and was author of a Franco-Celtic Dictionary, and other philological works.

Latreille, Pierre André, a celebrated French naturalist, born at Brives, in 1762. At the age of 16 he was sent to Paris and educated for the church, but the persecutions of ecclesiastics in the early years of the Revolution led him to devote all his time and energies to the study of Natural History, and especially of Entomology. He had already gained the friendship of many eminent men of science, among whom were the Abbé Haüy, Fabricius, Lacépède, Cuvier, and Geoffroy Saint Hilaire; and on the death of Lamarck he was appointed to the vacant chair of Zoology. He was a correspondent of the Institute, member of the Academy of Sciences, and of most of the European Academies, and chevalier of the Legion of Honour. Among the most important of his numerous works are, 'Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum,' published in 4 vols. in 1808—9; 'Histoire Naturelle des Reptiles'; 'Histoire Naturelle des Crustacées et des Insectes'; the entomological portion of Cuvier's 'Règne Animal'; and contributions to the 'Encyclopédie Méthodique,' and other scientific works. Latreille was also distinguished for his great geographical knowledge. Died, at Paris, February 6, 1833.

Laud, William, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Charles I., was born in 1573, at Reading, in Berkshire; was educated at the free school of his native place, and at St. John's College, Oxford; was ordained in 1601; became President of his college in 1611; accompanied James I. to Scotland, as one of his chaplains, in 1617; was installed Prebendary of Westminster in 1620; and obtained the see of St. David's in the following year. On the accession of Charles I. his influence became very great; and he was translated to the see of Bath and Wells, and, in 1628, to that of London. In 1630 he was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, to which he was a great benefactor, and which he enriched with an invaluable collection of manuscripts, ancient, modern,

LAUDER

and Oriental. In 1633 he attended Charles on his visit to Scotland; on his return, he was promoted to the see of Canterbury, and during the same year he was chosen Chancellor of the University of Dublin. The zeal which he displayed for conformity to the Church, and his endeavours to introduce the liturgy into Scotland, created him numerous enemies. At the commencement of the Long Parliament, therefore, he was impeached by the Commons and sent to the Tower. After lying there three years, he was brought to trial before the Lords, by whom he was acquitted. But the Lower House passed a bill of attainder, declaring him guilty of treason, which they compelled the Peers to pass; and the archbishop was accordingly beheaded on Tower Hill, Jan. 10, 1644-5. He was in the 72nd year of his age, and met his fate with great fortitude. The works of Archbishop Laud consist of Sermons, the Report of his famous controversy with the Jesuit Fisher in 1622, his Speeches, Diary, Book of Devotions, History of his Troubles, and Correspondence. His character has been depicted in exaggerated colours by opposite parties; some expressing, like Macaulay, unmitigated contempt, others almost unlimited reverence. A portrait of Laud, the counterpart of the Vandeyck picture in Lambeth Palace, has been purchased for the National Portrait Gallery.

Lauder, Sir Thomas Dick, Bart., whose versatile pen acquired for him a high place in Scottish literature, was born near Edinburgh, in 1784. He was one of the first contributors to Blackwood's Magazine. His two novels, 'Loch-an-dhu' and 'The Wolf of Badenoch,' published in early life, are remarkable for freedom and felicity of style; and these were followed at intervals by various other works, among which are 'The Floods of Moray in 1829,' 'Highland Rambles,' 'Tour round the Coasts of Scotland,' 'The Queen's Visit to Scotland in 1842,' &c. Sir Thomas distinguished himself by his zeal in behalf of the Reform Bill. His last contribution to literature was a series of papers on the rivers of Scotland, which appeared in Tait's Magazine. Died, 1848.

Lauder, William, a literary impostor, was a native of Scotland. In 1747 he made an attack upon Milton in the Gentleman's Magazine, and followed it up by a pamphlet, entitled 'An Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns in his Paradise Lost.' His alleged quotations from Grotius, Massenius, and others, passed as genuine for a time, but were exposed by Dr. Douglas, bishop of Salisbury, which drew from the fabricator an acknowledgment of his guilt. Yet after this he returned to the charge in a tract entitled 'The Grand Impostor detected, or Milton convicted of Forgery against Charles I.' Lauder died at Barbadoes, in 1771.

Lauderdale, James Maitland, Earl of, a very active and energetic statesman, was born in 1759. In 1780 he was returned to parliament for Newport, in Cornwall, and sub-

LAUNEY

sequently for Malmesbury. He joined the party of his friend Mr. Fox; opposed the North administration; supported Fox's India Bill, and was one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. In 1789 he succeeded to the title, and was in the following year sent to the House of Lords as one of the sixteen Scottish representative peers. In 1790 the state of his health induced him to reside for some time in France, and he witnessed the attack on the Tuileries and the imprisonment of the royal family. In 1806, on the dissolution of the Pitt administration, he was created a peer of the United Kingdom, sworn a privy councillor, and received the Great Seal of Scotland. In August of the same year he was sent as minister plenipotentiary to France with full powers to conclude a peace. This short-lived 'All the Talents' administration being broken up in 1807, the Earl of Lauderdale resigned the Great Seal of Scotland; its former keeper, the Duke of Gordon, subsequently held no office, but was, in a very late period of his life, punctual and assiduous in his parliamentary duties. Died, Sept. 1839.

Lauderdale, John Maitland, Duke was born at Lethington, in 1616. He was with Charles II. at the battle of Worcester, and was taken prisoner and committed to the Tower. At the Restoration he obtained his liberty, and was appointed secretary of state and high commissioner of Scotland. In 1670 he was one of the members of the famous Cabal ministry. Died, Aug. 24, 1682.

Laudohn, Gideon Ernest, a celebrated Austrian general, was born at Totleben, Livonia, in 1716. He displayed great talents in the Seven Years' War, and for his services was made a major-general, and invested in the order of Maria Theresa. The victories at Hochkirchen, Kunersdorf, and Landshut, Glatz were such proofs of his ability that Frederick the Great used to own there was nobody he feared so much as Laudohn; the conclusion of peace he was created a hero of the Empire; in 1766 nominated as privy councillor; and, in 1778, made field-marshal. He next commanded against the Turks; and in 1789, took Belgrade. Died, 1790.

Launey, Bernard René Jourdan was the last governor of the Bastille, was born in 1725, and became governor in 1776. He was one of a former governor, and his official life given him a bluntness of manner, and inflexibility of temper, which proved the cause of his own destruction. Fifteen days before the Bastille was attacked, three men in disguise, but whose manners and address showed that they were of popular interest, came to the prison, and asked the governor how he purposed to act in case of an attack. 'My conduct is regulated by duty; I shall defend it,' was his reply. 'But you are resolved to do so, and rather fire to the magazine, and perish in the attempt, than yield to the desire of the people. If you out as long as he could, but was at last

LAURA

captured by the populace, and massacred on the steps of the Hôtel de Ville, July 14, 1789.

Laura de Neves or de Sade. [*See Petrarck.*]

Laurens, Henry, a distinguished American statesman, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1724. He was chosen president of the Council of Safety in 1774; elected a delegate to Congress, and soon after taking his seat, was made president of that body. Having resigned in 1779, he received the appointment of minister plenipotentiary to Holland, and on his way thither, being captured by the British, was carried to London, and committed to the Tower. His confinement lasted for more than fourteen months, during which time various efforts were made to shake his constancy, but without effect. Soon after his release, he received a commission from Congress to take part in negotiating a peace with Great Britain, and, having repaired to Paris, he signed the preliminaries of the treaty. Died, 1792.

Lauriston, James Alexander Bernard Law, Count de, grandson of the celebrated projector Law, was born at Pondicherry, in 1768. He embraced the military profession at an early age, and served in the artillery, in which he obtained rapid promotion, owing to his own activity and to the friendship of Buonaparte, whose aide-de-camp he was, and who employed him on several important missions. He brought to England the ratification of the peace of Amiens, and was received with enthusiasm by the populace of London, who took the horses from his carriage, and conducted him in triumph to Downing Street. He was in every campaign of note in Spain, Germany, and Russia, and decided the victory of the French at Wagram by bringing up to the charge, at full trot, 100 pieces of artillery. After the conclusion of the general peace, Louis XVIII. created him grand cordon of the Legion of Honour, and he subsequently rose to the rank of marshal. Died at Paris, June 11, 1828.

Lautrec, whose real name was **Odet de Foix**, marshal of France, served under Louis XII. in his Italian campaign of 1512, and was severely wounded at the battle of Ravenna. Appointed by Francis I. lieutenant-general in Italy, he retook Brescia and Verona, and compelled the Imperialists to raise the siege of Parma (1521). But in the following year he was defeated by Prospero Colonna, at the battle of La Bicocca, and was compelled to return to France, the Milanese again falling into the power of the Emperor. The king reproached him for his failure; Lautrec asserted that he was blameless, and that funds had not been sent him for maintaining the army; the superintendent of finance, Semblançai, was examined, and declared that the Duchess of Angoulême, the king's mother, had seized the money he was ordered to send; but his testimony was disregarded, and he was imprisoned, and after five years hung, on the charge of peculation—the victim of the avarice and artifices of the duchess. In 1525 Lautrec

LAVALETTE

followed Francis again to Italy, and fought bravely at the battle of Pavia. Two years later he was sent as commander-in-chief to Italy, took Alessandria and Pavia, and advanced to the conquest of Naples. A pestilence broke out in his army before the capital, and he fell among its victims, August 15, 1528.

Lausun, Duke de. [*See Biron, A. L. G.*]

Lausun, Antonin Nompur de Caumont, Duke de, marshal of France, was born in Gascony about 1632. He was known at first as the Marquis of Pygguilhem. He became the favourite of Louis XIV., who gave him honours, places, and promises; but having, in 1669, offended the king by an outburst of rage, he was sent to the Bastille. Released after a few days, he was named captain of the guards; lost the chance of a brilliant marriage through the intrigues of Madame de Montespan; was created marshal, and in 1671 commanded the army in Flanders; but was soon disgraced again, and after suffering imprisonment for five years, and exile four, he came to England. He was received by James II., and by him entrusted in 1688 with the conveyance of the queen and young prince to France. He did not regain the favour of Louis, but was nevertheless created a duke in 1692. It is conjectured that he married secretly the Duchess of Montpensier, granddaughter of Henry IV. Died at Paris, in 1723.

Lavalette, Marie Chamans, Count de, was born at Paris in 1769. He was at first destined for the clerical profession; but while pursuing his studies the Revolution broke out, and he became an officer of the National Guard. Though he concurred with the revolutionary feeling, he displayed moderation, voting, by petition, against the camp under the walls of Paris, and was prosecuted for leading his detachment of the National Guard to the defence of the Tuileries. He sought refuge in the army of the Alps as a volunteer, and obtained military promotion on several fields of battle, in Italy and on the Rhine. In 1796, after the battle of Arcola, Buonaparte appointed him his aide-de-camp, and he frequently charged him with difficult missions. In 1797 he sent him to Paris, to judge of the state of the public feeling previous to the memorable crisis of September. He returned with Napoleon to the capital towards the close of the same year, and married Emilie de Beauharnais, Josephine's niece. Lavalette next accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt, and on his return to France, he was first appointed a commissary, and, finally, director-general of the post-office and councillor of state. After Napoleon became Emperor, in 1804, Lavalette was created a count of the Empire. In 1814 he was removed from the post-office; but on the 20th of March, 1815, by order of Napoleon, who entered Paris in the evening, he resumed his former duties, and gave notice to stop the departure of the journals, despatches, and travelling post-horses without signed orders. At the same time he despatched a courier to Napoleon to describe

LAWRENCE

tained much of personal beauty to the last. He obtained high prices for his productions, and his income has been estimated at from £10,000 to £15,000 a year, yet so profusely liberal was he, particularly in the purchase of scarce and valuable works of art, that he died in embarrassed circumstances; though the collection which he left of drawings, etchings, &c., was valued at £50,000. He died, unmarried, Jan. 7, 1830, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Lawrence O'Toole, St. [See *Pembroke, Richard de Clare*, Earl of.]

Layamon, an early English poet, of whose personal history nothing is known except that he was a priest, and lived at Ernley (Arley?), at a church on the banks of the Severn, near Radstone (Redstone). He was author of a 'Brut,' or Chronicle of Britain, a long and spirited poem, chiefly founded on the 'Brut' of the French writer Wace, but considerably amplified, and comprising more than double the number of lines of that work. The date of the poem is uncertain, but is fixed by several of the best critics to the early years of the 13th century. It is a very important monument of our language, and is now accessible in the edition first published for the Society of Antiquaries, in 1847, from two Cottonian manuscripts in the British Museum, with a translation, notes, and grammatical glossary, by Sir F. Madden, K.H.

Leach, William Elford, an eminent English naturalist, was born at Plymouth in 1790. He studied medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, under Abernethy, and at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1811. He was then appointed keeper of the Natural History Department of the British Museum, and in this office he rendered great services to science by his researches and discoveries. He undertook a great work on the History of the British Crustacea, of which only seventeen parts were published. He edited for three years the 'Zoologist's Miscellany,' contributed to the French 'Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles,' and the 'Mélanges Zoologiques,' suggested a better arrangement of the Crustacea, and wrote many memoirs for the Transactions of various scientific societies of which he was a fellow. Failing health compelled him to resign his post at the British Museum about 1818, and some years later he went to Italy, where he died in 1836.

Leake, Sir John, the son of Richard Leake, who was master-gunner of England, and one of the bravest men that ever served in the British navy (died, 1686), was a gallant and successful English admiral, born in 1656. He was distinguished by many great actions, but chiefly by his relief and preservation of Gibraltar from the French and Spaniards in 1705. He also took Carthage and Minorca; and afterwards, as commander-in-chief of the fleet, greatly signalized himself in the Mediterranean. Died, 1720.

Leake, Richard. [See *Leake, Sir John*.]

Leake, William Martin, was born in 1777. He entered the Royal Artillery, and,

LEBRUN

during the early part of his military life, some special missions on which he was sent to Asia Minor as well as European Turkey gave a permanent direction to his studies, which were thenceforth devoted to the illustration of Greek topography and antiquities. These subjects he has treated with great learning and accuracy in his 'Researches in Greece,' published in 1814, and in his 'Topography of Athens,' and 'Journal of a War in Asia Minor,' published in 1821 and 1824. These were followed by 'Travels in Northern Greece,' 'Peloponnesus,' and 'Numismatica Hellenica.' He died January 6, 1860, aged 83.

Lebrun, Charles, a celebrated painter, was born at Paris, in 1619. He studied under Vouet and Poussin; and, after his return from Rome, was made president of the new Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture. From 1661 he was principally employed in embellishing the residences of Louis XIV. and his nobles with works of art, and in superintending the brilliant spectacles of the court. Lebrun possessed a comprehensive genius, cultivated the study of history and national customs. He wrote treatises on the Passions, and on Physiognomy. Died in 1690.

Lebrun, Charles François, Duke of Valentia, was born in 1739, at Coutances in Normandy; went at an early age to Paris and being nominated deputy to the States-general in 1789, he occupied himself, during the session, with affairs of police, finance, and domestic administration. In 1795 he was elected to the Council of Ancients, and became president in 1796. He was appointed third consul in December, 1799; nominated arch-treasurer of the Empire in 1804; and, in 1805, governor-general of Liguria and Duke of Placentia. Having signed the constitution that re-established the house of Bourbon on the throne, he was created a peer of France by the King, and at the beginning of July, was appointed president of the first bureau of the Chamber of Peers. After the return of Napoleon he accepted the peerage from him, and likewise the place of grand-master of the university, a proceeding which rendered him incapable of sitting in the new Chamber of Peers, formed in August, 1815. In his early life he translated the Iliad and Odyssey, and Tasso's Jerusalem. Died, 1824.

Lebrun, Pigault, an eminent French novelist, who, for humour, truth to nature, and graphic powers of description, particularly of scenes of low life, may be regarded as the Fielding of France, was born in 1742, and died at Paris, in 1835.

Lebrun, Ponce Denis Écouart, a French poet, who for a time obtained the appellation of the French Pindar, was born in 1729; became secretary to the prince of Condé, and early distinguished himself as a writer of elegant lyrics. At the commencement of the Revolution he celebrated the birth of freedom in odes, epigrams, and songs; but, like many others, he saw, ere long, sufficient reason to

deplore the fate of his unhappy country, crushed beneath the foot of anarchy. When the academies were re-organized, Lebrun became a member of the Institute; and he received from Buonaparte, when First Consul, a pension of 6000 francs. Died, 1807.

Lecce, Matteo da, Italian painter, flourished under the pontificate of Gregory XIII. He was one of the anatomical imitators of Michael Angelo, and was chosen to paint in the Sistine Chapel the Fall of the Rebel Angels. He afterwards painted at Madrid and Seville, went to Holland, and thence to the Indies. Whether he returned to Europe or died in the East, and when, is unknown.

Leccbi, Giovanni Antonio, an Italian Jesuit, born in 1702, was an excellent mathematician, and published several treatises on hydrostatics, navigable canals, geometry, trigonometry, conic sections, &c. He was Professor of Mathematics at the university of Pavia for more than twenty years, and was afterwards court-mathematician at Vienna. Recalled to Italy, he was appointed by Clement XIII. director of the survey and measurement of several rivers of North Italy. Died, 1776.

Leclerc, Charles Emmanuel, a French general, was born at Pontoise, in 1772; entered the army as a volunteer in 1791; and, having distinguished himself at the siege of Toulon, was promoted to be major. He was attached to the army of Italy, under the command of Buonaparte, in 1796; was made general of brigade in 1797; married one of the sisters of Buonaparte; and, in 1799, was placed at the head of the army of the Rhine. In December, 1801, he sailed from Brest on an expedition intended for the conquest of St. Domingo; and, in a few months after his arrival, he was seized with the yellow fever, and died in 1802.

Leclerc, Jean, an eminent critic, born at Geneva, in 1657. He was the author of numerous works; among which are, 'Ars Critica,' 'Harmonia Evangelica,' and three voluminous 'Bibliothèques.' He was Professor of Philosophy, the Belles Lettres, and Hebrew, at Amsterdam, where he died in 1736. So prone was he to dogmatize, and so impatient of contradiction, that he has been styled the self-constituted inquisitor of the republic of literature.

Leclerc, Nicolas Gabriel, physician, was born in Franche Comté, in 1726. In 1757 he was appointed first physician to the forces of the king in Germany, afterwards served with the Duke of Orleans, and, in 1769, went to Russia, with the title of first physician to the grand-duke, and director of the schools of the imperial corps of cadets. In 1777 he returned to France, and published his 'Histoire de la Russie,' 6 vols. 4to.; for which the French government rewarded him with a patent of nobility and a pension of 6000 livres; he also published many other works, medical and historical. He was deprived of his pension by the Revolution, and died, at Versailles, in 1798.

Leclerc, Sébastien, an eminent French designer and engraver, born at Metz in 1637 or 1639. The patronage of Colbert procured him a pension, and, in 1672, the Professorship of Perspective and Geometry in the Academy of Painting and Sculpture. Besides his numerous engravings, of which there are said to be above 3000, he left a treatise 'On Geometry,' and other works. Died, Oct. 25, 1714.

L'Écluse. [Clusius.]

Leconte, Félix, a celebrated French sculptor. Having obtained a prize for a bas-relief of the Massacre of the Innocents while he was a pupil of Vassé, he was sent to Rome as a pensionary of the French School of Arts. His group of 'Phorbas and Œdipus' procured him admission into the Academy; but the statue of Fénélon, which is placed in the hall of the National Institute, is considered his *chef-d'œuvre*. During the Revolution he lived in retirement; but, at the restoration of the Bourbons, he was nominated Professor in the Academy of Sculpture. Died, at Paris, aged 80, Feb. 11, 1817.

Le Couteur, John, Lieutenant-general, was born in Jersey, in 1761; entered the army at 19 years of age, and bore a conspicuous part in the defence of his native island in 1781; for which he was promoted to a lieutenancy. In the following year he joined the 100th foot in India, and was among those who, under General Mathews, so bravely defended the town and fort of Nagur against Tippoo's army of 2000 French and 100,000 Sepoys, the British force consisting of only 600 Europeans and 1000 natives. After losing 600 men in killed and wounded, they surrendered; and, with the other subaltern officers, he was marched, naked and fettered, 150 miles up the country. The general and all his captains were poisoned; the lieutenants, &c., were threatened with a similar doom, and sustained the greatest privations and hardships in prison for eleven months; when, peace having been made with Tippoo, the prisoners were released. He was during a long life engaged in active service in different parts of the world, was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1811, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1821. Died, April 23, 1835.

Leczinski, Stanislaus I., king of Poland, was born of one of the most ancient and honourable families of Poland, in 1677. He was elected king by the diet of the confederates on the designation of Charles XII., king of Sweden, in July, 1704; his predecessor, Frederick Augustus, having been deposed. He was driven from Warsaw by Augustus a few months after his election, and was only crowned in October, 1705, when the king of Sweden assisted incognito at the ceremony. After the defeat of Charles XII. by the Russians at Pultawa in 1709, Stanislaus lost his throne, and Augustus was restored. After various adventures he settled at Deux-Ponts, the revenues of the duchy being assigned him for his income. He afterwards lived in Alsace, was again elected king of Poland in 1733 through

LE DESPENSER

the influence of Louis XV. of France, who had married his daughter Maria; but the influence of Austria and Russia prevailed, and he was compelled to retire to Dantzic, where he bravely held out for six months against the Russians, who besieged him. He then made his escape, and after most romantic adventures reached France in June, 1736. He was made Duke of Lorraine and Bar for life, retaining his title of king of Poland. Died in 1766.

Le Despenser. [Despenser.]

Ledwich, Edward, a learned antiquary and topographer, was born in Ireland, in 1739; received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained a fellowship and the degree of LL.D.; and was presented to the living of Aghadoe. His principal work is the 'Antiquities of Ireland,' 3 vols. 4to., in which he disproved many of the legendary tales and saintly miracles currently believed, and thereby brought upon himself the enmity of the credulous and bigoted. Died, 1823.

Ledyard, John, an adventurous American traveller of the last century, was born at Groton, in Connecticut, in 1751. For a short time he resided among the Indians, with whose language and manners he became acquainted. He then came to England, enlisted as a marine, and sailed with Captain Cook on his second voyage, of which he published an account. He next determined to make the tour of the globe from London eastward on foot, and proceeded to St. Petersburg in the prosecution of this design, through the most unfrequented parts of Finland. After waiting there nearly three months, he obtained his passport for the prosecution of his journey to Siberia. On his arrival at Yakutsk, he was prevented by the Russian commandant of the place from proceeding any farther, and was conducted to the frontiers of Poland, with a threat of being consigned to the hands of the executioner should he again be found in the Russian territories. He was next employed by the African Association to explore the interior of Africa; but he had proceeded no farther than Grand Cairo when he was attacked with a fatal disease, and died in 1788.

Lee, Anne, a celebrated leader of the sect of the Shakers, was a native of Manchester. She was born in 1735, and married a drunken blacksmith, by whom she had several children, who died young. She joined the sect in 1758, and was subsequently recognized as their spiritual chief under the title of 'Mother in Jesus Christ,' but being abandoned by some of her followers, went with the rest and her husband to America in 1774. She gained many adherents there, announced herself as the second Christ, said she should never die, and nevertheless died in 1784. The sect has probably now become extinct in Great Britain; there is no mention of it in the Census report on religious worship for England and Wales of 1851. But there are still communities of Shakers in the United States. They resemble the Quakers in dress and manners, worship

LEE

Anne Lee as their Messiah, and live in villages by themselves, men and women apart from each other. By conversions, and the adoption of poor and orphan children, they keep up their numbers.

Lee, Charles, a military officer, distinguished during the American war, was a native of North Wales. He was born in 1731, and received his education at Bury St. Edmunds, and at a school in Switzerland. Entering the army at a very early age, he served under Burgoyne in America, and afterwards in Portugal. In the contest between the colonies and England, he wrote on the side of the former, and engaged in their service. In 1775 he received a commission from Congress, and as a major-general, accompanied Washington to the camp before Boston. He was afterwards invested with the chief command in the southern department, where his conduct at the memorable attack of the British upon Sullivan Island raised his military reputation. While marching through the Jerseys to join Washington, Lee was made prisoner by the English, as he lay, carelessly guarded, at a considerable distance from the main body, and carried to New York. Howe affected to consider him as a deserter from the British army, and he was treated in a manner unworthy of a generous enemy until the surrender of Burgoyne; after which event he was exchanged. He was brave in action, and possessed military talents of a high order; but he was jealous of the power of Washington; and at the battle of Monmouth, in 1778, he disobeyed that general's orders. For this he was tried by a court-martial, was found guilty on the charges of disobedience to orders, misbehaviour before the enemy in making an unnecessary retreat, and disrespect to the commander-in-chief, and was suspended for a year. He then retired from the service, and died at Philadelphia, October 2, 1782.

Lee, Henry, an American general, was born in the State of Virginia, in 1756. He commenced his military career as captain of one of the six companies of cavalry raised by Virginia after she had thrown off the authority of the mother country; and having shown much skill and energy on several occasions, was raised to the rank of major, and intrusted with the command of a separate corps. In the famous retreat of Greene, before Cornwallis, into Virginia, Lee's legion formed the rear-guard of the American army, and repelled every attempt of the enemy to impede its march. From that time to the termination of the war General Lee was constantly engaged, and performed many valuable services to the republic. When the independence of the United States was ratified, he was appointed a member of the House of Delegates, was made Governor of Virginia in 1792, chosen a member of Congress in 1799, and retained his seat till the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the president's chair, when he retired into private life. Died, 1818.

Lee, Nathaniel, an English dramatic

writer, was born at Hatfield, in Hertfordshire; and was educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Being disappointed of a fellowship, he made an attempt as an actor, but without success; on which he turned his attention to dramatic composition, and in 1875 produced the tragedy of 'Nero.' He afterwards became insane, and was confined in Bedlam for two years. He wrote eleven tragedies, of which 'The Rival Queens' and 'Theodosius' are the best; and he assisted Dryden in writing 'Edipus' and 'The Duke of Guise.' Lee's dramas are not deficient in poetic genius, but a degree of turgid eloquence too often destroys the effect of his most pathetic scenes. Died in 1692, in consequence of some injury received in a drunken frolic.

Lee, Samuel, D.D., Orientalist, was born at Longnor, in Salop, in 1783, educated, as he himself says, at 'a charity school,' and at the age of 12 years was apprenticed to a carpenter. By extraordinary diligence during his leisure hours he made himself master of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages; and the report of his acquirements having reached Archdeacon Corbett in 1810, he obtained through the interest of the latter the mastership of Bowdler's Foundation School in Shrewsbury; but meanwhile prosecuted his study of languages, and made a rapid progress in Arabic, Persian, and other Eastern languages, together with French, German, and Italian. In 1813 he entered Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1817; two years afterwards he was elected Professor of Arabic, and in 1831 Regius Professor of Hebrew in the same university. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in 1833. His works comprise, among others too numerous to mention, translations of the Scriptures into various Eastern languages; controversial and other pamphlets; 'Translation of the Book of Job'; and a Hebrew, Chaldaic, and English Lexicon. Died, Dec. 16, 1852.

Lee, Sophia, the daughter of an able actor, was born in London, in 1750, and received an excellent education. In 1780 she produced the comedy of 'The Chapter of Accidents,' from the profits of which she established a ladies' school at Bath. Her next literary performance was 'The Recess,' a romance which became very popular, and established her fame. She also wrote 'Almeyda,' a tragedy; 'The Assiguation,' a comedy; 'A Hermit's Tale,' a poem; 'The Life of a Lover,' and three of the stories in her sister's Canterbury Tales. Died at Clifton, near Bristol, in 1824.

Leech, John, the admirable 'Punch' artist, was born in London in 1817. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and began to study for the medical profession. But his talent for drawing led to his accepting an engagement to design a set of illustrations to the 'Ingoldsby Legends,' and he soon after renounced the study of medicine. He joined the staff of 'Punch' in 1841, his first sketch appearing in August of that year; and in that field he worked with pre-eminent success till

his death. He was far more artist than caricaturist; with the most genial humour, perfect naturalness, and as perfect purity, presenting in his charming pictures, week after week, and year after year, scenes and persons of English life and society, of town and country, in rich and endless variety. Welcome as a personal friend in all English homes, he brought smiles to all faces, and never a blush not innocent. His delightful English girls; his swells and snobs; his street-boys; his cabmen and conductors; his hunting-pieces, and his 'Briggs'; his broad landscapes, and his seascapes; are not easily to be forgotten. He was a hard worker, and most probably ruined his health by too close application. Latterly he could not bear noise, and changed his residence in vain to escape it. His death took place suddenly, October 27, 1864, and he was buried beside his friend Thackeray, in Kensal Green Cemetery.

Leeds, Duke of. [Danby, Earl of.]

Leeves, William, rector of Wrington, in Somersetshire; author of the plaintive air of 'Auld Robin Gray,' which he composed in 1770, but was not known to be the author until 1812. He also composed much sacred music, in which he displayed considerable taste and feeling. He died, aged 79, in 1828.

Lefebvre, Francis Joseph, Duke of Dantzic, French marshal, was born at Rufach, in the department of the Upper Rhine, in 1755. He entered, when young, into the French guards; was a serjeant at the beginning of the Revolution, reached the rank of adjutant-general in 1793, and in 1794 was a general of division. In June that year he distinguished himself at the battle of Fleurus; and, after the death of Hoche, was raised to the command of the Meuse and Sambre. Being wounded at the battle of Stockach, in 1799, he retired to Paris, where he assisted Buonaparte in seizing the supreme power, and was rewarded by him with the dignities of senator, marshal of the Empire, and grand cross of the Legion of Honour. At the battle of Jena he commanded the Imperial Guard; but his greatest exploit was the taking of Dantzic, May 24, 1807; after which he was raised to the dignity of a duke. He subsequently commanded in Spain and Germany, and he contributed greatly to the success of the French at Eckmühl and Wagram. After the Restoration he was made a peer, and died at Paris, Sept. 14, 1820.

Lefèvre, Robert, an eminent French portrait painter. He was born at Bayeux, in 1756, walked to Paris at the age of 18 to see the masterpieces of art there, and on his return to Caen resolved to become a painter. He studied under Regnault, was named first painter to Louis XVIII., and admitted to the Legion of Honour. He produced several historical pieces. Died, 1831.

Lefort, Francis, the favourite of Peter the Great, was the son of a merchant of Geneva, where he was born in 1656. He entered the French army when a boy, and afterwards passed into that of Holland, which he left to

LEGENDRE

go to Moscow in 1675. There he became secretary to the Danish ambassador; and a fortunate accident gave him an opportunity to gain the favour of the young Czar, which he retained till his death. Peter felt that he needed an instructor and assistant, and Lefort possessed talents fitted for both offices. The first great service which he rendered the Czar was in a rebellion of the Strelitzes (1688). Lefort quelled the insurrection, and saved the prince from the danger which threatened his life. This exploit gained for him the unbounded confidence of the Czar, and his influence increased daily. He established the military system of Russia, and laid the foundation of her navy, which Peter afterwards carried to such a degree of perfection. Lefort had a comprehensive and cultivated mind, a penetrating judgment, much courage, and a thorough knowledge of the resources of the Russian empire. He died in 1699.

Legendre, Adrien Marie, one of the first mathematicians of his age, was born at Toulouse in 1752. He filled the Professor's chair at the Military School at Paris, was a member of the French Academy of Sciences, and a knight of the Legion of Honour. In 1787 he was employed by the French government to assist Cassini and others in obtaining accurate estimates of the relative meridional situations of Paris and Greenwich. He also distinguished himself by very profound researches concerning the attraction of elliptic spheroids, and was the first who demonstrated that the ellipse is the only figure in which the equilibrium of a homogeneous fluid mass can be preserved under the influence of rotatory motion, and that all its component molecules would be mutually attracted in the inverse ratio of the squares of their distances. On the formation of the Institute he became a member of that body; and under the Imperial government he was nominated a councillor for life of the university of Paris. In 1815 he was made an honorary member of the Council of Public Instruction; and in 1816, conjointly with M. Poisson, examiner of candidates for the Polytechnic School. Among his works are, 'Éléments de Géométrie,' 'Mémoires sur les Transcendentes Elliptiques,' 'Nouvelle Théorie des Parallèles,' &c. Died, Jan. 10, 1833.

Legendre, Louis, one of the leading French revolutionists, who, after having made himself notorious by heading street processions, was employed by Marat, Danton, and other leaders of the popular party to forward their schemes; and became one of the chiefs of the Jacobin Club. In 1792 he was chosen deputy from Paris to the National Convention, and voted for the death of the king. For a long time he figured as one of the most violent terrorists under Robespierre; but he afterwards joined Tallien and his party in the destruction of his former master; and signalized himself by driving away the members of the Jacobin Club, locking up their hall, and delivering their keys to the Convention. From this time he continually declaimed against the sanguinary

LEIBNITZ

measures in which he had before participated; and when the Jacobins revolted against the Convention, he put himself at the head of the troops who defended the legislative body, and contributed much to the defeat of his old associates. He ultimately became a member of the Council of Ancients, and died in 1797.

Legge, George. [Dartmouth, Earl of.] **Legnani, Stefano Maria**, painter, was born at Milan, in 1660. He was the pupil of Carlo Maratti, and his works are held in much estimation. Died, 1715.

Leibnitz, Gottfried Wilhelm, Baron von, an eminent German philosopher, theologian, and mathematician, was born at Leipzig in 1646. He was educated at the university of that city, and early gave evidence of the genius which was to render him so distinguished. His studies were very varied, law and mathematics for a time holding the chief place; but philosophy and theology gradually attracted him, and engaged his most earnest attention. He first appeared as an author at the age of 18, and two years later graduated LL.D. at Altdorf, where he refused the offer of a professorship. He then lived for a short time at Nürnberg, and was secretary to a society of alchemists. He removed to Frankfurt on being appointed councillor to the Elector of Mentz, a post which he held till 1676. Visiting Paris and London in 1672, he became acquainted with the leading men of science of the age, among them Sir Isaac Newton, Robert Boyle, Henry Oldenburg, Huyghens, Marbranche, and Cassini. In 1676 he visited London again, having just previously been appointed public councillor and librarian to the duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg. About this period he invented an arithmetical machine, and made the discovery of the Differential Calculus. Newton at the same time inventing his similar method of Fluxions. Having undertaken to write the history of the House of Brunswick, he made extensive travels for the purpose of collecting materials, and soon after published several historical and political works. In 1693 Leibnitz took a leading part in a project of union of the Catholic and Protestant churches, and had a correspondence with Bossuet respecting it; but the scheme was found to be impracticable. Some years later he was called to Berlin and named president of the newly founded Academy of Sciences. He was consulted by Peter the Great on his plans for the advancement of civilization in his empire, and received from him a pension with the title of councillor of state. Similar honours were bestowed on him by the German Emperor Charles VI. He passed the last years of his life at Hanover. The writings of Leibnitz are numerous, and treat of a wide variety of subjects. The most important are:—in mathematics—'Theoria Motus Abstracti et Motus Concreti,' which was written against the views of Descartes; 'Règles du Calcul Differential,' published in 1684; in philosophy—'De Arte Combinatoria;' the 'Essai de Théodicée,' which he builds up his system of Optimism.

maintaining that the world as it is constituted is the best of all possible worlds; the 'Monadologie,' or exposition of his original theory of *Monads*, the central point of his system of philosophy; 'Principia Philosophica'; 'Harmonie Præestablie'; 'Nouveaux Essais sur l'Entendement Humain,' his answer to Locke's Essay on the same subject; and 'Meditationes de Cognitione, Veritate et Ideis'; and in history and law—'Questiones Philosophicæ ex Jure collectæ'; 'Nova Methodus docendi discedique Juris'; 'Scriptores Rerum Brunsvicensium,' and 'Codex Juris Gentium Diplomaticus.' There are also large collections of the letters of Leibnitz, who carried on a very extensive correspondence. Among these are his letters to John Bernoulli, in 2 vols. 4to., and his correspondence with Dr. Clarke on the principles of Natural Philosophy and Religion. The aim of Leibnitz was to apply to philosophy the method of demonstration, and to reconcile philosophy and theology: he maintained the existence of innate ideas and necessary truths, and our capacity of discovering them; and though he did not present his system as a whole, he became the founder of a new school of philosophy, and gave an extraordinary stimulus to metaphysical studies by 'the infinitude of bright ideas, hints, and conjectures which were perpetually scintillating from his brilliant mind.' He died at Hanover, 14th November, 1716, and was buried at Leipsic, his monument there bearing the inscription—'Ossa Leibnitii.' The house in which he lived and died was purchased, in 1844, by the king, Ernest Augustus, to save it from destruction.

Leicester, Earl of. [**Dudley and Mort-fer.**]

Leicester, Thomas William, Earl of, and Viscount **Coke**, was distinguished throughout a long and active life as one of the most princely and efficient of all the improvers of English agriculture. When he succeeded to his extensive estates at Holkham in Norfolk they were little better than a sheepwalk and rabbit warren, and in his early leases he let land as low as one shilling and sixpence per acre. They now comprise some of the finest wheat land in the country, and forests are waving where formerly scarcely a blade of grass was to be seen. While thus transforming the face of his estates, and benefiting his tenants, and, by their example, the country at large, Mr. Coke increased his rental from £2,200 to upwards of £20,000. When upwards of 85 years of age he was raised to the peerage. He was twice married. By his first marriage he had three daughters; and by the second, contracted when he was 70 years of age and the bride not 19, five sons and one daughter. He sat in parliament for many years previous to his elevation to the peerage, and always spoke and voted on the Whig side. Died, June 1842, aged 90.

Leigh, Sir Edward, a learned Biblical critic and historian, born at Shawell, in Leicestershire, in 1602. He was educated at Oxford,

studied in the Middle Temple, and afterwards devoted several years to professional and literary researches. He was M.P. for Stafford, and a colonel in the parliamentary army; was expelled from the House in 1648 along with other Presbyterian members; and occupied himself, after the Restoration, in literary pursuits. His most important work is entitled 'Critica Sacra.' Died, 1671.

Leighton, Alexander, a Scotch divine and physician, was born at Edinburgh, in 1568. He became Professor of Moral Philosophy in that university, but afterwards went to Leyden, and took his doctor's degree. He then visited London, where he had a lectureship, till he was prosecuted in the Star Chamber for publishing two works, one entitled 'Zion's Plea,' and the other 'The Looking-glass of the Holy War.' He was sentenced to stand in the pillory, to have his ears cut off, his nose slit, to be branded on the cheek, publicly whipped, and imprisoned in the Fleet, where he remained eleven years, and died insane, in 1644.

Leighton, Robert, Archbishop of Glasgow, son of the preceding, was born in London, in 1613; he received his education at Edinburgh; and in 1643 settled as minister of Newbattle, near that city. He then quitted the Presbyterian church for the Episcopal; was successively Principal of Edinburgh University, bishop of Dumblane, and Archbishop of Glasgow. He was a good theologian, an eloquent preacher, and a pious and disinterested man. His works have enjoyed considerable popularity, and are still read. Most of the aphorisms in Coleridge's 'Aids to Reflection' are selected from Leighton. Died in 1684.

Leiningen, Prince of. [**See Kent, Duchess of.**]

Le Jay, Gui Michel, an advocate in the Parliament of Paris, was eminent as a Biblical critic, and rendered himself remarkable by printing, at his own expense, a Polyglot Bible. He refused to suffer it to appear under the name of Cardinal Richelieu, though he had neglected his profession and impoverished himself by the undertaking. He afterwards became an ecclesiastic, and obtained the deanery of Vezelai, and the rank of a councillor of state. Died, 1675.

Le Keux, John, a distinguished English engraver, was born in London, in 1784, and became a pupil of Basire. He applied himself to architectural engraving, and especially excelled in engravings of Gothic architecture. He was employed on the illustrations to several of the large and important works of Britton and Pugin, on Neale's 'Westminster Abbey,' and more recently on the 'Memorials' of Oxford and Cambridge. Died, 1846.

Le Laboureur. [**Laboureur.**]

Leland, John, an English antiquary, was born in London, about the end of Henry the Seventh's reign; was educated at St. Paul's School, Christ's College, Cambridge, and All Souls, Oxford; and was made chaplain and librarian to Henry VIII., who also in 1533 appointed him his antiquary, with a commis-

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Zempriere, John, D.D., an eminent classical scholar, was a native of Jersey; received his education at Winchester, and Pembroke College, Oxford; graduated at that university was head-master of Abingdon Grammar School and afterwards of the school at Exeter; upon resigning the latter, was presented to the livings of Meeth and Newton Pettock in Devonshire, which he held till his decease, in 1824. His principal work is the 'Bibliotheca Classica, or Classical Dictionary,' which long held its ground as a popular authority but is now superseded and almost forgotten.

distinguished alike by her beauty, wit, and accomplishments, was born at Paris, in 1824. She was left at an early age the mistress of a considerable fortune; and possessing the highest personal as well as intellectual charms, she drew to her a cordon of lovers and suitors, without either for their rank or gallantry. She was courted, complimented, and consulted by some of the most eminent writers of the day. Now, we are told, consulted her on the

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

years. He published histories of the councils of Constance, Basel, and Pisa, and translated the New Testament into French, with notes, in conjunction with Beausobre. Died in 1728.

Lenglet du Fresnoy, Nicolas, a French chronologist and miscellaneous writer, was born at Beauvais, in 1674. He was an ecclesiastic, and was employed in some diplomatic negotiations, but he was so much given to satire and political intrigues that he was frequently sent to the Bastille. His death was occasioned by falling into the fire, in 1755. Among his voluminous works, the best are his 'Méthode pour étudier l'Histoire,' and 'Tablettes Chronologiques de l'Histoire Universelle,' which have been translated into English.

Lenoir, Alexandre, founder of the Museum of French Monuments, was born at Paris in 1762. He was educated at the Mazarin College, and studied painting under Doyen. At his suggestion a collection of works of art from the churches of France and the suppressed monasteries was made in 1790, and was entrusted to his care. It was afterwards named the Musée des Monuments, but after the Restoration it was suppressed, and the monuments were restored to their places. Lenoir was a member of the French Society of Antiquaries, and author of the following works: 'Musée des Monuments Français,' in 8 vols., commenced in 1800; 'Histoire des Arts en France par les Monuments,' 'Nouvelle Explication des Hiéroglyphes,' &c. Died, 1839.

Lenthall, William, an English statesman of the 17th century, was born at Henley, in Oxfordshire, in 1591. He studied at Oxford University, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. In 1639 he was elected into parliament for Woodstock, and in 1640 he was chosen Speaker. He held that office at the time of the arrest of the Five Members by Charles I.; and rising above himself on that grand occasion, made this memorable reply to the king's demand: 'I have neither eyes to see nor tongue to speak in this place but as the House is pleased to direct me, whose servant I am here.' He was a timid, indecisive man, from first to last a time-server. Dismissed by Cromwell in 1653, the year following he became Speaker again, as he did also of the 'Rump.' Died 1662. There is a portrait of Lenthall in the National Portrait Gallery.

Leo I., St., surnamed **the Great**, Pope, succeeded Sextus III. in 440. He took a very decided part against the Manichæans and other schismatics, held a council at Rome against Eutyches in 449, and presided by his legates at the General Council of Chalcedon two years later. When Attila invaded Italy, Leo was sent by the Emperor Valentinian to dissuade him from his threatened march on Rome, and Rome was saved. Leo afterwards saved the city from being burned by Genseric. St. Leo is the first Pope of whom we possess any written works. Died, 461.

Leo III., Pope, was born at Rome, and succeeded Adrian I. in 795. His first act was to ac-

knowledge the suzerainty of Charles the Great (Charlemagne) by sending him the keys of St. Peter's, and the standard of the city of Rome. In 799 a conspiracy was formed against him by two of the Roman clergy, and he was attacked and shamefully treated while assisting at the procession of St. Mark. Through the aid of some faithful attendants he escaped to Paderborn to seek the protection of Charles, who, the same year, sent him back with a powerful escort to Rome. In the following year, 800, Charles visited Rome, and was there crowned by the Pope Emperor of the Romans. A fresh conspiracy against Leo was discovered in 815, the authors of which were among the leading citizens of Rome, and were condemned to death. Leo died the following year.

Leo XII., Pope, **Bruno**, was born in Alsace, 1002. He was cousin to the Emperor Conrad the Salic, and was made bishop of Toul at the age of 22. Through the influence of the Emperor Henry III., son of Conrad, and also by the counsel of the monk Hildebrand, he was elected at the Diet of Worms, in 1048, to succeed Damasus II. Well received at Rome, he applied himself zealously to the reform of discipline in the church, visiting France, Italy, and Germany, and holding several councils against the prevalent vices of simony and concubinage. In 1053 he led an army against the Normans in Italy, but was defeated and taken prisoner by their leader, Robert Guiscard, at the battle of Civitella. He was confined at Benevento about ten months, and, falling ill, was allowed to return to Rome, where he died in 1054. During his pontificate the schism between the Greek and Latin churches was widened by the writings of Michael Cerularius, Patriarch of Constantinople. The Pope and the Patriarch excommunicated each other.

Leo X., Pope, **Giovanni de' Medici**, son of Lorenzo the Magnificent, sovereign of Florence, was born at Florence in 1475, eight years before the birth of Luther. His father had him dedicated to the church, and made a cardinal by Innocent VIII. at the age of 13 years. Exiled from Florence with his family in 1494, he spent some years in travel in Germany, France, and Flanders, and made acquaintance with many eminent men. In 1503 he returned to Rome, and applied himself to the cultivation of science and the fine arts. He was appointed by Julius II. legate with the papal army, and on the 11th of April, 1512, he was taken prisoner by the French at the battle of Ravenna, and only regained his liberty after the evacuation of Milan by the French. The Medici were restored to their supremacy at Florence by the arms of the Spaniards. In the following year, 1513, Cardinal de' Medici was elected Pope on the death of Julius II., and made his entry into Rome on April 11, the anniversary of his capture at Ravenna. His pontificate of nine years is one of the most momentous periods in modern history, in relation to great political changes, to the revival of lite-

LEOPOLD

He was naturalized in the following year, made Duke of Kendal and general in the army, and on the 2nd of May the marriage of Prince Leopold with the Princess Charlotte was celebrated at Carlton House. After a little more than a year and a half of sweet household and studious retirement, the position and prospects of Leopold were suddenly changed by the death of the princess in November, 1817. He continued, however, to reside at Claremont; and his sister Victoria having married the Duke of Kent, and been left a widow in England, he found a new duty as her friend and adviser, sharing the responsible task of training her daughter, the Princess Victoria, then heiress to the crown of England. Early in 1830 the crown of the new kingdom of Greece was offered him, but was declined. In September of the same year the Revolution took place at Brussels, and after four days' gallant struggle, Prince Frederick of Holland and the Dutch army were defeated by the Belgian volunteers, and a provisional government constituted. After the proposal and rejection of several candidates for the throne, it was offered, chiefly through the influence of the wise and single-minded patriot Joseph Lebeau, to Prince Leopold. He accepted it; the election took place in June, 1831, and he soon after entered Brussels and took the oath to observe the constitution and maintain the independence of the kingdom. The Dutch still opposed the separation and invaded Belgium, but by the aid of the French they were driven back, and Leopold applied himself to the task of establishing order and consolidating his government. In 1832 he married the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe. The same year the various questions relating to the status and limits of the new kingdom were discussed in a Conference of the Great Powers held at London, and a final settlement was effected by the treaty signed November 15. In these negotiations Lord Palmerston, then Secretary for Foreign Affairs, took a prominent part, and to his energetic endeavours was largely owing their successful result. Antwerp being still held by the Dutch, it was besieged with the sanction of France and England, and in December 1832 capitulated. From that time Belgium, enjoying a liberal constitution, a wise ruler, and freedom from foreign embroilments, advanced in prosperity; an army was organized and well-disciplined; railways were constructed; a National Bank established; manufactures and commerce flourished; and no history has to be written of it except a social and parliamentary one. Tranquillity was preserved by the prudence of the king during the revolutionary movements of 1848. He met the leading statesmen, and offered to resign the crown if the nation wished it; the nation had no other wish than that he should keep it. The chief difficulty of the king lay in the passionate conflict of the Catholic and Protestant parties for supremacy; and in his successful dealing with this difficulty he especially displayed the

LERMONTOV

wisdom and sagacity of a statesman. For Leopold held a position in Europe, by his character and influence, far more important than mere royalty would have been. He was generally recognized as the calm, impartial judge to whose decision governments and kings might always safely appeal: the trusted 'Juge de Paix de l'Europe.' His mediation was frequently of the greatest value to France and England. His family alliances with the principal sovereign houses of Europe gave him immense advantages in this respect. Son-in-law to George IV. and to Louis Philippe, uncle to Queen Victoria and also to the Prince Consort, he was connected by the marriage of his sister with the reigning house of Russia; his eldest son, the Duke of Brabant, married the Archduchess Maria of Austria; his daughter the Archduke Maximilian, who became Emperor of Mexico; and his great nephew is King of Portugal. After suffering severely at intervals for several years from heart disease, and a still more distressing malady, he died at the palace of Laeken, December 9, 1865, after a reign of thirty-four years. His remains were interred at Laeken, and his funeral (December 16) was attended by the King of Portugal, the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince Louis of Hesse, Prince Arthur, Prince de Joinville, the Duke of Aumale, the Duke of Nemours, and envoys extraordinary from most of the courts of Europe. His son was proclaimed Leopold II. on the following day. His interesting historical works on his reign appeared in 1865; one entitled 'Histoire de la Belgique,' by Louis Hymans; the other, 'Les Fondateurs de la Monarchie Belge,' by Théod. Juste.

Leovigilde. [See **RECARD.**]

Lepidus, Marcus **Emilius**, the **Triumvir**, was a member of a distinguished Roman family of Rome. In **A.C.** 49 he held the office of prætor, and at the outbreak of the civil war he joined the popular party. He was præfect of the city whilst **Cæsar** was in Spain; he procured the appointment of **Cæsar** as governor. He became master of the horse, and in 46 consul with **Cæsar**; was at Rome at the time of the murder of the latter, and succeeded him as **Pontifex Maximus**; had the governor of **Narbonnese Gaul** and **Hither Spain**; he was at the death of **Antony**, and was declared an enemy to the state. In October, 43, the first triumvirate was formed, and the Roman world was divided between **Octavianus**, **Antony**, and **Lepidus**. The latter was again consul in 42; was then governor of **Africa** after the defeat of **B. and Cassius** at **Philippi**; attempted afterwards unsuccessfully to make himself independent; lost his provinces and his office. Died, **A.C.** 35.

Lerma, Duke of. [See **Philip III.** Spain.]

Lermontov, Michael Ivanovich, a Russian poet and novelist, was born in 1811. He entered the army, and rose to be an officer in the Guards; but in 1837, for his poem on

LE SAGE

death of Pushkin, he was cashiered and sent to the Caucasus, where he spent the rest of his life. He was killed in a duel in 1841. An edition of his poems appeared soon after, and has been followed by several other editions. Lermontov also wrote a novel entitled 'A Hero of our own Times.' As a poet he belongs to the Byronic school.

Le Sage, Alain René, a distinguished French novelist and dramatist, was born in 1668, at Sarzeau, in Brittany, and studied at the Jesuits' College at Vannes. In 1692 he went to Paris, where his talents and manners procured him admission into the best society, and he soon adopted the profession of an author. He studied the Spanish language, and produced a multitude of translations, or imitations, of Castilian dramas and romances. His comedy of 'Crispin the Rival of his Master' first attracted public notice; but his success as a novelist has most contributed to make him known to foreigners. 'Le Diable Boiteux,' known in England by the title of 'The Devil upon Two Sticks,' became extremely popular; the comedy of 'Turcaret' added to his fame; and that fame was rendered imperishable by his admirable 'Gil Blas.' Le Sage composed 24 dramatic pieces, and had a share in the composition of 76 others. Among his novels are, 'The Adventures of Guzman d'Alfarache,' 'The Bachelor of Salamanca,' 'The History of Estovanielle Gonzales,' &c. Died, at Boulogne, Nov. 17, 1747.

Lesley, John, Bishop of Ross, in Scotland, was born in 1527. He was educated at Aberdeen, and afterwards studied at the universities of Toulouse, Poitiers, and Paris, and at the latter graduated LL.D. He was sent by the Scottish Catholics on a mission to Queen Mary, and accompanied her to Scotland in 1561. Enjoying Mary's confidence, he was made abbot of Lindores in 1567, and soon after became bishop of Ross and privy councillor. He zealously defended the Romish religion, and when Queen Elizabeth appointed commissioners to meet at York, to consider the complaints made against Mary, Lesley appeared in behalf of his mistress, and pleaded her cause with great ability. He also took a very prominent part in the intrigues of her adherents during her imprisonment, for which he was committed to the Tower; but in 1573 he recovered his liberty, went abroad, and after residing some years in France, where he was twice imprisoned, was made, in 1593, bishop of Constance. He soon resigned his see, retired to a monastery near Brussels, and died there, May 31, 1596. Lesley was one of the sixteen commissioners appointed to revise the Scottish Laws; and was author of a historical work entitled 'De Origine, Moribus et Rebus Gestis Scottorum,' which was published at Rome, during his stay there in 1578. He wrote also a defence of Queen Mary, and other works.

Leslie, Alexander, Lord Balgonie, and Earl of Leven, the celebrated general of the Covenanters, was brought up a soldier, and obtained considerable reputation while serving

LESLIE

under Horatio Lord de Vere, in Holland, in defence of Dutch liberty against the Spaniards. He afterwards passed into the service of Gustavus Adolphus, and so greatly distinguished himself in the early campaigns of the 'Thirty Years' War, that he was created a field-marshal of Sweden. In 1628 he made a successful defence of Stralsund against the Imperialists under Wallenstein, and medals were struck in his honour. He remained in the service of Queen Christina after the death of Gustavus; but in 1639, at the commencement of the troubles in his native land, he returned thither, and took a leading part in the preparations for resistance to Charles I. The forces of the Covenanters being organized and disciplined under his direction, he seized successively almost all the castles in Scotland; and in May, 1639, advanced towards the borders and formed his camp on Dunse Law. Deep religious enthusiasm pervaded the whole army, and military and religious exercises were alternately practised. Peace was, however, proclaimed in June. Leslie again took the command on the reassembling of the army in 1640, and in August passed the Tweed and got possession of Newcastle, Durham, and other towns. In August 1641, the Scots still occupying Newcastle, Leslie received the king there, who created him Lord Balgonie, and soon after Earl of Leven. In 1642 he commanded the Scots auxiliaries in England, took part in the battle of Marston Moor, and at the siege of Newark, in 1646, where he had another interview with the king. Leslie soon after resigned, joined in measures for the restoration of Charles II., and was imprisoned in the Tower. Released on the intercession of Queen Christina, he returned to Scotland in 1654, visited Sweden, and died at Balgonie, April 4, 1661. Leslie was twice married, and had by his first wife two sons and five daughters. His peerage is now united with that of Melville.

Leslie, Charles, political and theological writer, was son of John Leslie, bishop of Clogher (who died in 1671, at the age of 100); was born in Ireland; studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and the Temple; quitted the law for divinity, and obtained preferment in Ireland. He was a zealous Protestant, but refused to transfer his allegiance to the new government by taking the oaths to King William. Both by his personal exertions and his writings, he endeavoured to promote the interests of the exiled family; and, on the termination of the rebellion in 1715, he accompanied the Pretender to Italy. He wrote many political tracts, against the doctrine of resistance, and in defence of hereditary right, the most important of which were in a weekly paper, called the 'Rehearsal.' He also wrote treatises against Deists and Socinians, among which are 'The Snake in the Grass,' and 'A Short and Easy Method with the Deists.' Died, 1722.

Leslie, Charles Robert, R.A., a distinguished modern painter, was born in London, of American parents, in 1794. In 1799 his

LESLIE

father quitted England and settled in Philadelphia. After receiving the ordinary school education, young Leslie was apprenticed to a bookseller in Philadelphia; but the occupation was from the first distasteful to him; and eventually he was allowed to follow the bent of his inclination, and returned to London in 1811, soon afterwards becoming a student at the Royal Academy. His first instructors in England were both American-born artists—the President, West, and Washington Allston. The first picture which gained him fame was ‘Anne Page and Slender,’ exhibited at the British Institution in 1819. This was followed at the succeeding exhibition of the Royal Academy by ‘Sir Roger de Coverley going to Church,’ a work which excited general interest and admiration; and from this time forward his pictures steadily displayed increasing power. Most of his productions are illustrative of the works of Shakespeare, Addison, Fielding, Goldsmith, Cervantes, Molière, &c.; but he has taken subjects suggested rather than described by them; and to use the words of a contemporary, it may be doubted whether the passages of quaint humour in any of these writers were ever represented with so genial a feeling, so much regard for the author, and so much respect for the spectator. In 1821 Leslie was elected Associate of the Royal Academy; and in 1826, R.A. In 1833 he was appointed by the United States Government Professor of Drawing in the Military Academy at West Point; which post, after a trial of five months, he resigned, and returned finally to England. Leslie used with success the pen as well as the pencil. In 1845 he published a *Life of his friend Constable, the painter*. From 1848 to 1851 he filled the post of Professor of Painting at the Academy, and his lectures have been published, with additions, as a ‘*Handbook for Young Painters*.’ At the time of his death he was engaged on the ‘*Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds*,’ which has been since published under the editorship of Mr. Tom Taylor. Died, May 5, 1859.

Leslie, David, first Lord Newark, a celebrated Scottish general, was the son of Patrick Leslie, of Pitcairly. He served with some distinction in the army of Gustavus Adolphus at the beginning of the Thirty Years’ War, and after his return to Scotland, he commanded, as major-general, under the Earl of Leven, in the auxiliary force sent early in 1644 to co-operate with the parliamentary army in England. He took a distinguished part in the battle of Marston Moor, assisted at the siege of York, defeated Montrose near Stirling, and in May, 1646, was present at the siege of Newark, when Charles I. took refuge in the Scottish camp. Leslie was offered, two years later, the command of the troops raised to rescue the king, but declined it. In 1650 he succeeded the Earl of Leven as commander-in-chief of the royalist army; was defeated by Cromwell at Dunbar, and again in the following year at Worcester, and was confined in the Tower till the Restoration. In August, 1661, he was

LESSING

created by Charles II. Lord Newark, with a pension of £500. Died, 1682.

Leslie, Sir John, a celebrated mathematician and natural philosopher, was born at Largo, in Fifeshire, in 1766. His father, who was a joiner and cabinet-maker, intended to bring him up to some useful trade; but his fondness for calculation and geometrical exercises brought him at an early period under the notice of Professors Robison, Playfair, and Dugald Stewart; and, when he was 13, his parents were induced to let him enter as a student at the university of St. Andrew’s. After remaining there some time, he removed to that of Edinburgh, where he was engaged by Mr. Adam Smith to assist the studies of his nephew, afterwards Lord Reston. In 1790 he proceeded to London, with an intention of delivering lectures on natural philosophy; he being disappointed, he commenced writing for the press. His first undertaking of any importance was a translation of Buffon’s ‘*Natural History of Birds*,’ which appeared in 1791 in 10 vols. 8vo.; and the sum he received for this, the foundation of that pecuniary independence which his prudent habits fortunately enabled him to attain. In 1794 Leslie spent a short time in Holland; and in 1796 he made a tour of Germany and Switzerland with Thomas Wedgwood. In 1800 he invented the differential thermometer; and in 1804 appeared a celebrated ‘*Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Heat*.’ For this performance he was honoured by the council of the Royal Society with the Rumford medals; and in 1805 he was elected to the Mathematical Chair in the university of Edinburgh, which, in 1819, he exchanged for that of Natural Philosophy on the death of Professor Playfair. By the invention of his hygrometer he succeeded in making a discovery of that singularly beautiful process of artificial freezing, or consolidation of frost, which enabled him to congeal mercury, to convert water into ice by evaporation. In the year 1832 he was invested with knighthood of the Guelphic order, an honour which he was not destined long to enjoy. The chief works of Sir John Leslie are: ‘*Account of Experiments and Instruments depending on the Relation of Air to Heat and Moisture*,’ the ‘*Philosophy of Arithmetic*,’ ‘*Elements of Geometry*,’ ‘*Elements of Natural Philosophy*,’ besides many administrative treatises in Nicholson’s *Philosophical Journal*, the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, &c. Died, 3, 1832.

Lessour. [Seeur, Le.]

Lessing, Gotthold Ephraim, a distinguished German critic, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Kamenz, in Lusatia, 1729. He was educated at the public schools of Meissen and the university of Leipsic, and from the first an ardent and laborious student. He was attracted to the stage, and his first essays in literature were dramatic compositions. Various literary attempts at Berlin he was followed by Wittenberg, where he graduated M.A.

on his return to Berlin, in 1753, he became the intimate friend and coadjutor of Moses Mendelssohn and the publisher Nicolai. Under their joint care appeared the journal entitled 'Bibliothek der schönen Wissenschaften.' Lessing remained at Berlin, zealously pursuing his chosen tasks, till 1760, when he removed to Breslau, having been named secretary to the Prussian general in command there. After five years he again returned to the capital, and in 1770 was appointed librarian to the Prince of Brunswick, at Wolfenbüttel. He made a short visit to Italy two years later, lost his wife in 1776, and after a long decline of health, spirits, and mental power, he died in 1781. Lessing's great aim was to infuse a new spirit into the literature of his country, and to refine and polish its style, and he succeeded. His writings are among the classics of German literature, and are especially distinguished for masterly criticism, forcible reasoning, and clear nervous style. 'He thinks,' says Carlyle, 'with the clearness and piercing sharpness of the most expert logician; but a genial fire pervades him, a wit, a heartiness, a general richness and fineness of nature, to which most logicians are strangers.' Among his dramatic works are—'Miss Sara Samson,' 'Mina von Barnhelm,' 'Emilia Galotti,' and 'Nathan the Wise,' his last work, which was only published in 1779. Of his prose works may be named—'Fabeln,' 'Litteratur-Briefe,' 'Dramaturgie,' which first made Shakespeare really known to the Germans; and 'Laocoon.' The celebrated 'Wolfenbüttelsche Fragmente,' in which so bitter an attack was made on Revelation, first appeared in 1774, in the work entitled 'Beiträge zur Geschichte und Litteratur aus den Schätzen der Herzoglichen Bibliothek zu Wolfenbüttel.' They were long attributed to Lessing, but were in fact written by the elder Reimarus, and only annotated by Lessing. Coleridge was a diligent student of Lessing's works, and some passages in the 'Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit' were made the ground of a charge of plagiarism from Lessing. [See Mr. Green's 'Introduction' to the 'Confessions.']

L'Estrange, Sir Roger, a political and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1616. His father, Sir Hammond L'Estrange, of Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk, was a zealous royalist; and the son, following his example, was concerned in raising forces and in some unsuccessful enterprises in favour of Charles I. during the civil war, for which he was obliged to leave the kingdom. In 1653 he returned, and in 1663 established an English newspaper, under the title of 'The Public Intelligencer,' which he discontinued upon the publication of the first London Gazette. He was author of many violent political tracts; translated Josephus, Cicero's Offices, Seneca's Morals, the Colloquies of Erasmus, the 'Visions' of Quevedo, and Aesop's Fables. He died in 1704.

Le Sueur, Eustache, a distinguished French painter, was born at Paris, in 1616, and obtained from his countrymen the name

of 'The French Raphael.' He studied under Vouet, and painted chiefly sacred subjects. Among his works are Scenes from the Life of St. Bruno, St. Paul healing the Sick before Nero, St. Paul preaching at Ephesus, a Salutation, &c. His conceptions are noble and elevated; his composition is simple, careful, and well arranged; the drawing is correct, in good taste, and proves his diligent study of the antique and of the great Italian masters; but his colouring is deficient in truth and vigour. He died, not, as usually stated, in a cloister of the Carthusians, but in his own house, April 30, 1655.

Le Sueur, Jean François, a French musical composer, born in 1760. After completing his studies at Amiens, he obtained various appointments as director of music in cathedrals; and in 1784 became organist of Notre Dame, Paris; but having an inclination for theatrical compositions, he resigned his place at Notre Dame in 1788, and produced several operas. 'Télémaque' was his first. He afterwards composed 'La Caverne,' which met with the most brilliant applause; and in 1793 he produced 'Paul et Virginie,' the 'Mort d'Adam,' and 'Les Bardes.' In 1804 he was appointed chapel-master to Napoleon, and in 1815 was admitted to the Institute. Died, 1837.

Lethington, Lord, and Maitland of [Maitland].

Leti, Gregorio, an Italian historian, was born in 1630, at Milan, and, after studying at Rome, went, in 1661, to Geneva, where he abjured the Catholic religion, and after 1680 resided in England. While there he collected materials for a history of the court of Charles II., and soon after the history appeared, under the title of 'Teatro Britannico,' the author was ordered to quit the kingdom. He went to Amsterdam, where he died in 1701. Among his other works are, 'Lives of Sixtus V., Charles V., Queen Elizabeth,' and 'Oliver Cromwell,' the 'History of Geneva,' and a 'History of the Cardinals.' But the whole are interspersed with error and fiction, and have no independent authority.

Lettsom, John Coakley, F.R.S., F.S.A., an eminent physician, was born in 1744, in the island of Little Vandyke, near Tortola, in the West Indies. He was educated in England, served his time to an apothecary, and became a pupil at St. Thomas's Hospital; after which he practised for a short time at Tortola; then returned to Europe, took his degree of M.D. at Leyden, and settled in London, where he attained considerable celebrity, not merely as a medical practitioner, but as an active philanthropist. He was a member of the College of Physicians, and of many literary and scientific institutions, and was author of 'The Natural History of the Tea-Tree,' 'Hints on Beneficence, Temperance, and Medical Science,' a 'Life of Dr. Fothergill,' and other useful works. Died, 1815.

Lettsom, William Wanson, translator of the 'Nibelungenlied,' was the grandson of

LEUCIPPUS

the preceding, and was born in 1796. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, became an accomplished scholar, and spent his life in literary pursuits. His translation of the 'Nibelungenlied' appeared in 1850. He afterwards discharged the laborious duty of editing W. S. Walker's valuable works on the Versification, the Text, and Language of Shakespeare, and contributed some critical notes to Mr. Dyce's edition of the poet. Died at Paddington, September 3, 1865.

Leucippus, a Greek philosopher, whose writings are lost, but who is celebrated as the originator of the atomic system. He is commonly said to have been the disciple of Zeno, and the master of Democritus, who more fully expounded his system. It is impossible to fix the age in which Leucippus lived.

Leusden, Johan, a celebrated Dutch Biblical critic and theologian, was a native of Utrecht, where he distinguished himself as one of the most erudite Hebrew scholars of the age. His theological works are numerous. He was born in 1624, and died about the close of the 17th century.

Leuwenhoek, or Leeuwenhoek, Anthony van, a distinguished Dutch naturalist and microscopist, was born at Delft, in 1632. He acquired great reputation for his skill in constructing microscopes of admirable delicacy, and afterwards for the numerous, interesting and important discoveries, anatomical and physiological, which he made by the use of them. Among the subjects of his laborious investigations were the continuity of the arteries, veins, and capillary vessels; the form of the blood-globules, and the chemical changes of the blood; the substance of the brain and nerves; the *spermatozoa*, which he claimed to have discovered in 1677, &c. His learning and his critical acumen were not equal to his skill in observation. He was chosen F.R.S., London, and contributed above a hundred memoirs to the 'Philosophical Transactions.' He was also a correspondent of the French Academy of Sciences. He spent his whole life at his native town, and died there, 1723.

Levaillant, François, traveller and naturalist, was born at Paramaribo, in Guiana, and from childhood showed a strong predilection for the study of natural history, particularly of ornithology. He undertook to penetrate into the interior of Africa, which he twice accomplished under circumstances of great difficulty. He published two narratives of his 'Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa,' and a 'Natural History of African Birds,' of 'Parrots,' and of the rare 'Birds of the Indies.' He died at Sézan, in 1824, aged 70.

Leven, Earl of. [**Leslie, Alexander.**]

Levesque, Pierre Charles, a French historian, was born in 1736, at Paris, and was apprenticed to an engraver, but was removed and sent to the Mazarin College. In 1773 he visited St. Petersburg, and was appointed Professor of Belles Lettres at the School of Cadets. After seven years' absence he returned to

LEWIS

France, and became professor at the Royal College. He was subsequently made a member of the Institute, and died in 1812. Among his writings are, 'A History of Russia,' 'Histories of France, of Greece, and of the Roman Republic; a translation of Thucydides, &c.

Levi, David, a London Jew, of considerable acquirements, though of humble birth and occupations. He was first a shoemaker and afterwards a hatter. In 1787 he entered into a controversy with Dr. Priestley, who 'Letters to the Jews' he answered in two series of epistolary essays. He was also the author of a volume on the rites and ceremonies of the Jews; 'Lingua Sacra, or a Hebrew and English Dictionary,' 3 vols.; 'The Pentateuch in Hebrew and English; a translation of the Hebrew Liturgy, in 6 vols.; 'Dissertations on the Prophecies,' and other works. Born, 1712, died, 1799.

Lévis, Pierre Marc Gaston, Duke, a French nobleman of distinguished talents who at the beginning of the Revolution was chosen deputy to the States-General by nobility of Dijon. Though friendly to reform, he opposed the destruction of the monarchy, and in 1792 became an emigrant, and joined the royalist army. Being wounded in the encounter at Quiberon Bay, he came to England, where he resided till the establishment of the consular government, when he returned to France, but passed his time in retirement and literary pursuits. On the restoration of Louis XVIII. he was raised to the peerage and admitted a member of the Academy. His works consist of 'Maxims and Reflections,' 'The Travels of Kanghi, or New Chinese Letters,' 2 vols., 'Recollections and Portraits of England at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century.' Died, 1830.

Levisac, Jean Pons Victor Levesque, a French grammarian, was born at Nîmes, in Languedoc, emigrated to Holland at the beginning of the Revolution, and settled in that land as a French teacher. He commenced his literary career as a poet; but he is best known by his grammars, dictionaries, and other technical works on the French language. Died at London, 1813.

Lewis, Sir George Cornwall, Bart., an illustrious English statesman, historical and political philosopher, was born in 1794, in 1806. He was of an ancient and influential family of Radnorshire, and his father was Thomas Frankland Lewis, Bart., a member of the House of Commons, and several high offices of state. His son was educated at Eton and the university of Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828. He was early introduced to official life, being a member of the Commission appointed in 1828 to inquire into the Irish church and the condition of the Irish people, and soon after joint commissioner with the great jurist, John Austin, in 1830. In 1839 he succeeded his father as commissioner of Poor Laws, and held the office for eight years, distinguishing himself by

LEWIS

practical sagacity and business habits. He was returned to parliament, in 1847, for Herefordshire, and was at once appointed secretary of the Board of Control. In the following year he became under-secretary of the Home Department, and in 1850 secretary of the Treasury. Two years later he lost his seat, and did not again sit in parliament till 1855, when on his father's death he became member for the Radnorshire boroughs, and was soon after named by Lord Palmerston Chancellor of the Exchequer. His remarkable qualifications for this high office soon gained him the confidence both of the House and of the country. After retirement from office during the Derby administration in 1858-9, he was appointed Home Secretary, and applied himself with great earnestness to his very laborious duties. On the death of Lord Herbert of Lea, in 1861, Sir George Lewis removed to the War Office, and remained in that department till his death. To the almost continual toil of the statesman he added that of the scholar and author; the latter forming indeed his chosen recreation. And the fruits of his labour in this field are so abundant and of such rare value, that for most men they would have sufficed for the energy and devotion of a life. His first literary production was the translation, executed in conjunction with H. Tafnell, of Ottfried Müller's 'Die Dorier,' in 1830. Some years later he translated, in conjunction with Dr. Donaldson, Müller's 'History of the Literature of Ancient Greece,' written for the Library of Useful Knowledge. His most important work, however, and that which has had the most powerful influence, is probably his learned and elaborate 'Inquiry into the Credibility of Early Roman History,' in which the acuteness of his singularly sceptical intellect is especially shown. It is a merciless demolition of the historical structure so laboriously reared by Niebuhr. The other principal works of Sir George Lewis are—the 'Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion;' 'Methods of Observation and Reasoning in Politics;' an essay 'On the Romance Languages;' and his latest work, the 'Historical Survey of the Astronomy of the Ancients.' For a short time, in 1854-5, he was editor of the 'Edinburgh Review.' He was throughout life distinguished for his ardent love of knowledge, wide and accurate scholarship, singular power of marshalling all the authorities on any subject of discussion, so as to let the conclusion show itself, great capacity of doubt in all fields of inquiry, and the utmost honesty and fairness. He disbelieved the Egyptologists, ridiculed the readings of cuneiform inscriptions, and refused to believe in centenarians. His simple, guileless character charmed all who knew him; and it is said that he never made an enemy, nor failed to make of every acquaintance a friend. He died, leaving no children, April 13, 1863. A memorial cross, designed by Gibbs, has been erected to him at New Radnor; a bronze statue, by Baron Marochetti, has been set up

LEYDEN

in front of the Shire Hall, Hereford; and a bust, by Weekes, is placed in Westminster Abbey. Sir G. C. Lewis married, in 1844, Lady Theresa Lister, sister of Lord Clarendon, known as authoress of 'Clarendon and his Contemporaries;' as editor of two novels, 'The Semi-Detached House,' and 'The Semi-Attached Couple,' the authorship of which has been since avowed by the Hon. Emily Eden; and, most recently, as editor of the interesting 'Journals of Miss Berry.' Lady Theresa Lewis died at Oxford, Nov. 9, 1865.

Lewis, John, a learned divine and antiquary, was born at Bristol in 1675, and died at Margate in 1746. He published 'The Life of Wickliffe,' 'Wickliffe's Translation of the New Testament,' 'The History and Antiquities of the Isle of Thanet,' 'The History of the Abbey Church of Feversham,' 'The Life of William Caxton,' &c.

Lewis, Matthew Gregory (familiarily styled '**Monk Lewis**'), a popular romance writer and dramatist, was born in London, in 1773, and was the son of the under-secretary at war. He was educated at Westminster School; after which he travelled on the continent, and imbibed while in Germany that taste for the marvellous and romantic which characterizes most of his writings. His first novel was 'The Monk,' admired for its talent, but justly censured for its licentiousness; he also wrote 'Feudal Tyrants,' 4 vols.; 'Romantic Tales,' 4 vols.; 'Tales of Terror;' 'The Castle Spectre,' a drama; and many others. He was a member of parliament, but undistinguished by any oratorical powers, and he died in 1818.

Lewis, Meriwether, an American officer, born in 1774, and employed by the government of the United States, with Clarke, to make discoveries in the northern parts of the American continent, with a view to the extension of commerce to the Pacific Ocean. In 1805 they undertook a journey for the purpose of discovering the sources of the Missouri; and they passed the winter in an icy region, 500 leagues beyond its confluence with the Mississippi. Lewis was soon after made governor of Louisiana, and Clarke a general of its militia, and agent of the United States for Indian affairs. Lewis died in 1809.

Leyden, John of, leader of the Anabaptists of Munster, was born at the Hague about the close of the 15th century. Brought up at Leyden to the trade of a tailor, he spent several years in travelling, stayed four years in England, visited Flanders, Portugal, and other countries, and then settled at Leyden as an innkeeper, and married. In his leisure hours he indulged his natural taste for literature, composed verses, played the comedian, and discussed theology. He went to Munster in 1533, and there adopted the opinions of the Anabaptists, and after a short visit to his own country he returned to Munster with Mathison. Crowds flocked to hear them, and looked on them as prophets, and Catholics and

LEYDEN

Protestants alike feared and hated them. At length, at the close of 1534, the prince-bishop of Munster resolved to regain his lost sovereignty by arms. All who were on his side quitted the town, and the Anabaptists were left masters of it. The siege began, vigorous defence was made, a government being organized—twelve 'ancients of the new Israel' with John of Leyden as prophet at their head—the people armed, provisions stored, and the fortifications repaired. John was soon named King. After a successful defence, protracted for more than six months, the bishop's troops were admitted by treachery, in June, 1535, most of the people perished, John and two of his companions were taken alive, and for eight days the town was sacked by the soldiers. In January, 1536, John of Leyden and his two friends were publicly tortured with red-hot pincers, stabbed and mutilated, and their bodies hung up in iron cages on the tower of a church.

Leyden, John, physician, but more distinguished as a poet and Oriental scholar, was born in 1775, at Denholm, Roxburghshire, and was the son of a small farmer. Displaying an eager desire for knowledge, his parents sent him to Edinburgh, where he first studied theology, but relinquished it for medicine, and, in addition to the classical languages, he acquired French, Spanish, Italian, German, Arabic, and Persian. In 1801 he assisted Sir Walter Scott in procuring materials and illustrations for his 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,' and republished 'The Complaynt of Scotland,' with a learned preliminary dissertation, notes, and a glossary. Having obtained a doctor's degree, he was appointed assistant surgeon on the Madras establishment; after which he was made Professor of the Native Dialects in the Bengal College; from which situation, however, he removed, to be judge of the twenty-four Pergunnahs of Calcutta. During his residence in India he devoted himself to the study of Oriental literature; but his health soon failed under the influence of the climate. Died, 1811. His 'Poetical Remains' were published in 1821.

Leyden, Lucas van, an early Dutch painter and engraver, was born at Leyden in 1494, was a pupil of Engelbrechtsen, and at a very early age had attained a high reputation both as painter and engraver. About 1521 he travelled through the provinces of his native country to study the principal works of art, being accompanied through part of his tour by the painter Mabuse. He was visited at Antwerp by Albert Dürer. His health was ruined by the dissipation in which he indulged during his tour, and he died in 1533. His pictures are now very rare, and his prints fetch high prices.

L'Hôpital, [Hôpital, Michel de l.]

Lhuys, Edward, an eminent antiquary and naturalist, born about 1670, was a native of Wales; studied at Jesus College, Oxford, in which university he succeeded Dr. Plot as keeper of the Ashmolean Museum; and was

LICINIUS

the author of a learned and valuable work entitled 'Archæologia Britannica.' He also published 'Lithophylaciæ Britannicæ Iconographia;' and left in manuscript an 'Institutional English Dictionary,' and various papers on antiquarian subjects. Died, 1709.

Libanianus, a celebrated Greek rhetorician, born at Antioch in 314. He studied at Athens and afterwards became famous as a teacher of eloquence at Constantinople, till the jealousy of the other professors being excited by his success, he was accused of magical practices and banished. He afterwards became preceptor to Basil and John Chrysostom; and on the accession of Julian, he was honoured with friendship, and is supposed to have assisted the Emperor in some of his writings. Many of his orations and declamations are extant.

Lichtenberg, Georg Christoph, an eminent natural philosopher and moralist, was born near Darmstadt, in 1742; studied at Göttingen, where he was appointed Professor Extraordinary of the Physical Sciences and succeeded Erleben, in 1777, as Professor of Experimental Philosophy. His astronomical observations were original and important. He indulged much in satire; and in a piece of much wit and humour, entitled 'The Physiognomy of Tails,' held up to ridicule Lavater's system. Lichtenberg visited England twice and on the second occasion made a long stay. He afterwards undertook the composition of his clever 'Illustrations of the Engravings of Hogarth,' but died before he had finished the work. Died, 1799.

Lichtenstein, Johann Joseph, Prince von, Austrian general and diplomatist, was born at Vienna, in 1760. He entered the army, and made his first campaign in the Turkish war. He was engaged in the principal campaigns of the war with France, was taken prisoner with Mack at Ulm, negotiated the armistice of Austerlitz and assisted in the treaty of Presburg, and was made, in 1805, governor of Upper and Lower Austria. He greatly distinguished himself by his valour at the battles of Aspern, Essling, and Wagram. He enjoyed the confidence of his sovereign. He was employed by him on various occasions. Died at Vienna, 1836.

Lichtenstein, Joseph Wenzeslaus, Prince of, an Austrian general and diplomatist, was born at Vienna, 1696. He led the chief command of the Austrian army in Italy, with the title of field-marshal, in 1797, when he gained the victory of Placentia. From that time he was chiefly employed in diplomatic affairs, and the duties of his office as director-general of the artillery. He was patron of the arts and artists, and founded the Lichtenstein Gallery at Vienna. Died, 1772.

Licinio, Giovanni Antonio. [Part none.]

Licinius Calvus Stolo, Calvus, an eminent Roman tribune and consul. He was of a plebeian family, was chosen tri-

of the people with L. Sextius, B.C. 376, and distinguished himself as author of several laws by which the strife of patrician and plebeian was terminated. He was re-elected with his colleague, L. Sextius, every year till 366, when after a hard contest of ten years his rogations became laws. By these it was enacted that consular tribunes should no more be elected, but that one of the consuls should be a plebeian; that no one should hold more than 500 acres of the public land; and that ten men, half of them plebeians, should have the care of the Sibylline Books. An arrangement was also made for the relief of debtors. Licinius was consul 364 and 361. He was subsequently convicted and fined for a breach of his own law respecting the public land.

Licinius, P. Flavius Licinianus, Roman Emperor, was a native of Dacia, who, becoming the comrade in arms of Galerius, was, in A.D. 307, raised by him to the dignity of Augustus without having been created Cæsar. In 313 he met the Emperor Constantine at Milan, and married there his sister Constantia. Maximin having invaded his dominions, Licinius encountered and defeated him, near Heraclea. Soon after Licinius put an end to the persecution of the Christians, which had lasted ten years. War broke out between Constantine and Licinius in 314, and the latter was defeated at the battle of Cibalis, in Pannonia. He fled, tried negotiation, renewed the war, and was again defeated. By the terms of peace Illyricum and the West were assigned to Constantine. After nine years' peace the war again broke out; Licinius was defeated at Adrianople, and again at Chrysopolis; and Constantia having obtained from her brother the promise that her husband's life should be spared, he surrendered to the conqueror. He was nevertheless put to death at Thessalonica, A.D. 324, and Constantine became sole Emperor.

Lightfoot, John, a learned English divine, was born at Stoke-upon-Trent, in Staffordshire, in 1602, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. In 1629 he printed his first work, entitled 'Erubhim, or Miscellanies, Christian and Judaical.' He distinguished himself as a zealous promoter of the Polyglot Bible, and, at the Restoration, was appointed one of the assistants at the Savoy Conference. He became vice-chancellor of Cambridge, and died in 1675. The works of Lightfoot, who, for Biblical learning, has had few equals, were printed in 2 vols. folio, and his 'Remains' were published by Strype, in 1700.

Lightfoot, John, a botanist, born at Newent, in Gloucestershire, in 1735, was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, and became, successively, rector of Sheldon, in Hampshire, and of Gotham and Sutton, in Nottinghamshire. He was patronized by the Duchess of Portland, and drew up the catalogue of her museum. He was a fellow of the Royal and Linnæan Societies, and published the 'Flora Scotica,' 2 vols. He died

in 1788, and his Herbarium was purchased by George III.

Ligne, Charles Joseph, Prince de, was born at Brussels, in 1735; entered the Austrian army at the age of 17; distinguished himself in the Seven Years' War; was invited to the French court by the Count d'Artois, and admitted into the privacy of the Royal family; was sent on a mission to Russia, where his talents and personal accomplishments rendered him a great favourite with Catharine, who made him a field-marshal, and gave him an estate in the Crimea; and after enjoying great popularity, he died in 1814. His knowledge, experience, activity, and acute observation appear in the numerous writings which he published; and the information he gives of the leading persons and events of his time is detailed in a lively and instructive manner.

Ligonier, John, Earl of, field-marshal of the English army. He served in all the wars of Queen Anne, under the Duke of Marlborough, and especially distinguished himself at the battle of Lawfeldt in 1747, where he was captured by the French, presented to Louis XV., and soon released. He became ten years later commander-in-chief. He died in 1770, aged 92. The fine portrait of Lord Ligonier on horseback, by Reynolds, is in the National Gallery.

Lilburne, John, an 'Independent' of the Commonwealth period, and one of the victims of Star-Chamber tyranny, was born at Durham in 1618. He was apprenticed to a clothier in London, and at the age of 18 was prosecuted for circulating the writings of Prynne and Bastwick. He was whipped from the Fleet to Westminster, set in the pillory, gagged, fined, and imprisoned; and, for the heroism with which he suffered, was named by the admiring people 'Sturdy John.' Released by order of the Long Parliament in November, 1640, and awarded an indemnity, which he did not receive, he continued to make passionate and dauntless resistance to tyranny both by speech and writing. He entered the parliamentary army, fought at Edgehill and at Brentford, where he was taken prisoner, and was made major and lieutenant-colonel. He professed at first the fullest confidence in Cromwell, but afterwards became bitter against him, and for his violent harangues and pamphlets was several times imprisoned. Cromwell paid him a visit in the Tower in 1647. Two years later he published his 'England's New Chains Discovered,' an attack on Cromwell and the Council of State, for which he was committed to the Tower, and after seven months was tried for high treason. He so ably defended himself that after three days' trial he was acquitted, but suffered three months' longer imprisonment. In 1652 he was sentenced by act of parliament to banishment for life, returned the next year, was again tried, hundreds attending his trial in arms, resolved to rescue him, and was acquitted amidst shouts of joy that were heard a mile off. Cromwell had him sent

LILLO

to Jersey, but allowed him to return a few years later, and gave him a pension. Lilburne joined the Quakers, and died at Eltham, in Kent, August, 1657.

Lillo, George, a tragic writer of the last century, was born in London, in 1693. He carried on the business of a jeweller many years, and devoted no small portion of his time to dramatic productions. He well knew how to touch the heart, and his pieces, which are subservient to the cause of virtue, are 'George Barnwell,' 'Fatal Curiosity,' and 'Arden of Feversham.' He died in 1739.

Lilly, or Lyly, John, called the *Euphuist*, an English dramatist and miscellaneous writer of the 16th century. He was born in Kent, probably in 1554, and graduated M.A. at Oxford University in 1575. His plays, nine in number, possess little intrinsic, but some historical, interest, as illustrations of the age. Lilly's chief prose works are those entitled 'Euphues, or the Anatomy of Wit,' and 'Euphues and his England,' which appeared respectively about 1580 and 1582. Lilly was a favourite at the court of Queen Elizabeth, and by his writings gave a new tone and style of speech to the courtiers, a style artificial and affected, and which was ridiculed enough afterwards. He ranked high as a dramatist, and some of his best passages are supposed to have been paraphrased by Shakespeare. His plays were republished, with notes and a memoir, by Fairholt, in 1858. It is unknown when this author died.

Lilly, William, an English astrologer, was born in Leicestershire, in 1602. After receiving a common education, he went to London, and became book-keeper to a tradesman, at whose death he married his widow. In 1632 he became the pupil of Evans the astrologer, and soon excelled his master. He was employed by both parties during the civil war, and even Charles I. is said to have sought his advice. Lilly was certainly consulted respecting the king's projected escape from Carisbrook Castle. He, however, gained more from the parliamentary party; and the predictions contained in his almanacks had a wonderful effect upon the soldiers and common people. His principal works are, 'Christian Astrology,' 'A Collection of Nativities,' and 'Observations on the Life and Death of Charles, late King of England.' He died at Horsham, in 1681.

Lilly, William, a learned grammarian, born at Odiham, in Hampshire, in 1468. He was appointed first master of St. Paul's School by the founder, Dr. Colet, in 1512, and is highly praised by Erasmus for his knowledge of languages, and skill in the instruction of youth. He wrote some poems and tracts, but he is chiefly remembered as author of the Latin Grammar which bears his name. Died of the plague in London, in 1522.

Limborch, Philip van, a celebrated Dutch theologian, of the sect of Remonstrants, born at Amsterdam, in 1633; chosen Professor of Divinity there in 1668; and died in 1712. He

LINCOLN

was author of 'A History of the Inquisition,' 'A System of Christian Theology,' and other works.

Linacre, or Lynacre, Thomas, a distinguished English physician and classical scholar, was born at Canterbury about 1469. He studied at Oxford University, and in 1494 became a fellow of All Souls. He continued his studies at Bologna, Padua, Florence, and Rome, profiting by the assistance of Poliziano, Chalcondylas, and other eminent scholars. He afterwards taught Greek at Oxford, and was appointed tutor and physician to Prince Arthur. He enjoyed the highest reputation as a physician, and published Latin translations of a treatise of Paulus Aegineta and of several works of Galen, of which Erasmus pronounced the Latin more elegant than the original Greek. Linacre is considered the founder of the Royal College of Physicians, of which he was also first president. He was the friend of Dean Colet, William Lily, Grocyn, and other scholars, and shares with them the honour of greatly promoting the study of classical literature in England. He was author of a learned work, 'De Emendata Structura Latini Sermonis,' and of an elementary Latin Grammar. Linacre entered the church early in the 15th century, and held several preferments, became prebendary and precentor of York Minster, and died in 1524. He was buried in St. Paul's London.

Lincoln, Abraham, President of the United States, was born in Kentucky, in 1809. His father was a working farmer, and the first occupations of the son were those of a labourer in the bush of Illinois, whither the family had removed, and of a common boatman on the Mississippi. But he had a taste for reading, and made up to some extent for the defects of his education. At the age of 25, he was chosen a member of the legislature of Illinois, and three years later began to practise at the bar at Springfield. In 1847, he sat in Congress as representative of his own district, and was a steady supporter of the Whig party, then in opposition. He was several times a candidate for the rank of senator, but without success, and he failed also in the candidature for the office of vice-president in 1856. He was then one of the chiefs of the recently formed Republican party. He was nominated for the presidency by the Chicago National Republican Convention in June, 1860, and elected in November, his competitor being his first Seward. Lincoln had long been known as an uncompromising opponent of slavery, and his election caused the most profound agitation in the Southern States of the Union. One after another these States announced their secession from the Union, and the first open act of civil war was the attack on and capture of Fort Sumter, Charleston, by a Southern force. The story of the President's remaining years is the story of the civil war, which lasted four years, and ended with the submission of the 'Confederates.' President Lincoln had been re-

LINCOLN

elected in 1864, lived to see the triumph of his policy, and on the evening of April 14, 1865, while present in Ford's Theatre, at Washington, was shot by Wilkes Booth, an actor and a fanatical secessionist. His death took place the next morning, and the tidings of it were received with deep sorrow and indignation on both sides of the Atlantic. President Lincoln, though a man of not more than average ability, and of limited education, discharged the arduous duties of his office with much good sense and moderation. He understood his countrymen and had their confidence; and it was anticipated that he would have shown a conciliatory spirit in dealing with the subdued States, and lessened the grave difficulties of the reunion. He had a deep sense of religion, great good nature, considerable humour, and homely, pleasant manners. A 'History of the Administration of President Lincoln,' drawn from official documents and private papers, by Henry J. Raymond, has already appeared. There is a fine portrait of Mr. Lincoln by Matthew Wilson. A statue has been voted by Congress, and its execution is intrusted to Miss Minnie Rears (1866).

Lincoln, Earl of. [*Newcastle, Duke of.*]

Lincoln, John de la Pole, Earl of, was eldest son of John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, by Elizabeth, daughter of Richard, Duke of York. He was created Earl of Lincoln in 1467, and after the death of Edward, Prince of Wales, only child of Richard III., in 1484, he was named heir to the throne and appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1487 he supported the enterprise of Lambert Simnel, and with Lord Lovel entered England with troops furnished by Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy. He was defeated and killed at the battle of Stoke, June 16, 1487.

Linde, Samuel Bogumil, Polish lexicographer, was born of a Swedish family at Thorn, in 1771. He studied at the university of Leipsic, under the philologist Ernesti, whose friendship he gained, and through whose influence he was named, in 1792, Professor of the Polish Language and Literature there. His studies and his intercourse with several eminent Poles excited in him the desire to prepare a complete dictionary of his native tongue. He worked at it almost incessantly for above twenty years, and the last of the six bulky quartos was published in 1814. He had long retired from his Leipsic Chair, and after holding the post of librarian to the Count Ossolinski, settled at Warsaw, where he became afterwards librarian to the university. He died at Warsaw, in 1847.

Lindley, John, LL.D., Professor of Botany at University College, London, was born at Catton, near Norwich, in 1799. He was the son of a gardener, and was thus early led into the path which he steadily pursued through life. In his twentieth year he began his career as a writer by his translation of Richard's 'Analyse du Fruit,' and after publishing several other works he came to London, and

LINDSAY

was for some time engaged in the heavy task of writing the descriptive portion of the 'Encyclopædia of Plants,' projected by Mr. London, which appeared in 1829. The same year he was appointed Professor of Botany at the London University, the duties of which office he very successfully discharged for a long course of years. He was for some time lecturer on botany at the Royal Institution and at the Chelsea Botanic Gardens. His services as secretary to the Horticultural Society were of great value, many new plants and new methods of cultivation being introduced under his management. But it is as the able and earnest advocate of the Natural System of Botany, in opposition to the artificial system of Linnæus, that Dr. Lindley earned his high reputation. As early as 1830 he announced his views of its importance and advantages, in the essay accompanying his 'Introduction to the Natural System of Botany;' and to establish and illustrate it was the chief aim of his life. His works are very numerous, and among the most important are—'The Vegetable Kingdom,' published in 1846; 'Flora Medica;' 'Fossil Flora of Great Britain,' in which he was assisted by Mr. Hutton; 'The Genera and Species of Orchidaceous Plants,' a family in which he took enthusiastic interest; 'Flora Orchidacea;' and 'Theory of Horticulture.' From 1841 till his death, Dr. Lindley was editor of the 'Gardener's Chronicle.' He wrote a large number of the botanical articles in the Penny Cyclopædia, and contributed to the Botanical Register, in which he first made known some of our now familiar garden flowers: Fuchsias, Verbenas, and Calceolarias. Dr. Lindley was a fellow of the Royal Society, and received their medal in 1858, for his services to science. He was also a fellow of the Linnean and Geological Societies, and member of many foreign scientific societies. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Munich. In 1860 he was appointed examiner in botany in the University of London; but he had to resign his professorship several years before his death from injured health. The last literary work on which he was engaged was the 'Treasury of Botany,' published as a companion volume to Maunder's Treasuries. Died at Acton Green, near London, 1st November, 1865.

Lindsay, or Lyndsay, Sir David, an ancient Scottish poet, descended from a noble family, was born at Garmylton, in Haddingtonshire, about 1490, and became page of honour to James V., then an infant. His first poetical effort was the 'Dreme;' after which he wrote the 'Complaynt,' and presented it to the king. In 1530 he was inaugurated Lyon king-at-arms, knighted, and sent on a mission to Charles V.: on his return from which he occupied himself on a drama of a singular kind, entitled a 'Satyre of the Three Estatis,' which was followed by 'The History and Testament of Squire Meldrum,' and other poems. During the regency he espoused the cause of the reformers, and entered with great zeal into reli-

gious disputes. His death took place after 1567. A complete edition of his works was published in 1806.

Lindsey, Theophilus, an eminent Unitarian divine, was born in 1723, at Middlewich, in Cheshire, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He entered into orders, and held the vicarage of Catterick, in Yorkshire, which from conscientious scruples he resigned, and embraced the principles of Unitarianism. From 1774 till 1793 he was minister of a congregation in Essex Street, in the Strand, and died in 1803. He wrote several works on the subject of his newly adopted faith; among which are, his 'Apology,' and a 'Sequel to the Apology,' 'Considerations on the Divine Government,' an 'Historical View of the Unitarian Doctrine and Worship,' &c.

Lingard, John, the Roman Catholic historian of England, was born at Winchester, in 1771. He was educated at the college of Douay, and on its removal to England during the French revolution, accompanied it hither. He commenced his laborious literary career in 1805, by a series of Letters on Catholic Loyalty, contributed to a north of England newspaper. The work on which his fame rests is his 'History of England, from the first Invasion by the Romans to the Accession of William and Mary, in 1688;' the first edition of which appeared between 1819-1825. It was subsequently considerably enlarged, and has now passed through six editions, having deservedly attained the rank of a standard work. Based for the most part on original researches; abounding in solid learning and acute suggestion; written in a lucid, manly, unaffected style, it is esteemed one of the best text-books on our history yet written. While looking at ecclesiastical affairs and persons from the Romanist point of view, Dr. Lingard has the merit of not overpassing the limits of fairness and moderation in his treatment of controverted matters. He was author also of the 'History and Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church,' a work charged by Southey with much sophistry and misrepresentation. The dignity of cardinal was offered to Dr. Lingard, and declined. Died at Hornby, where he had lived since 1811, in July, 1851. He was in receipt of a pension of £300 a year from the Queen.

Linguet, Simon Nicolas Henri, a French political and miscellaneous writer, was born at Rheims, in 1736. Early in life he entered the army, and served as aide-de-camp to the Prince de Beauveau, in Portugal; he afterwards studied the law, and became an advocate; but being expelled from the bar, in consequence of some dispute with his professional brethren, he turned political writer, and having given offence to the ruling powers, was sent to the Bastille. On obtaining his liberty, he published an account of his imprisonment, a work which produced a strong sensation, and is said to have prepared the way for subsequent events. He retired to Brussels in 1787, and there published his 'Annales Politiques,' for which he was rewarded

by the Emperor Joseph II. with a present of 1000 ducats. He then returned to France, was an active part in the Revolution, and died by the guillotine, at Paris, in 1794.

Linley, Thomas, the name of two distinguished English musicians, father and son. The elder received his musical education under Chillcott, the organist at Bath, and for many years conducted the oratorios and concerts at that city. One of his daughters became the subject of a romantic attachment to, and subsequently married, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and on that gentleman completing the purchase of Drury Lane Theatre, Linley became joint patentee with him, and conducted the musical department. In conjunction with his son, whose professional abilities were of a high order, he composed the airs to numerous operas, many of which are still held in great esteem. A melancholy fate awaited the younger Linley. In August, 1788, while on a visit, with his sister at Grimsthorpe, the seat of the Duke of Ancaster, he went on board a pleasure-boat in the canal, with three other young men, and through some mismanagement, the boat upset, his companions saved themselves by clinging to the keel, but he sank in his endeavour to reach the shore. On the intelligence being conveyed to his father, he was seized with a fever, and though he lived till the year 1790, he never recovered the shock which the loss of his favourite and gifted son occasioned.

Linnæus, or, more properly, **Linné, Carl von**, one of the most celebrated of modern naturalists, and the founder of the botanical system named after him, was born in 1707, at Røshult, in Sweden. From his infancy he discovered a propensity to the study of plants, and though destined for the church, his predilection for natural history withdrew his attention from theological studies, and his destination was changed for the medical profession. While at the universities of Lund and Upsal, he laboured under great disadvantages from the narrowness of his father's circumstances; but the patronage of Celsius, a theological professor, who was also a naturalist, improved his condition, and he obtained several private pupils. It was at this period that he formed the conception of that botanical system which has immortalized his name. In 1732 he made a tour through Lapland, and, visiting the mining district round Fahlun, sketched the system which he afterwards developed in his 'Systema Naturæ.' He next resided for two years in Holland, where he took his doctor's degree, and was superintendent of Clifton's celebrated garden at Harlecamp, near Haarlem. After visiting England, in 1738, he made an excursion to Paris, and, towards the end of that year, returned to his native country, and acted as a physician at Stockholm, where the establishment of a Royal Academy, of which he was one of the first members, contributed to the advancement of his reputation, by the opportunities which it afforded for the display of his abilities. In 1741 he succeeded to the

fessorship of Medicine at Upsal, to which was added the superintendence of the botanic garden. His fame had now spread through the civilized world, and scientific bodies eagerly enrolled him among their members; in 1747 he was nominated first physician to the king; in 1753 he was created a knight of the Polar Star—an honour never before bestowed on a literary man; soon afterwards he was elevated to the rank of nobility, and acquired a moderate degree of opulence, sufficient to enable him to purchase an estate and mansion at Hammarby, near Upsal, where he chiefly resided during the last years of his life. He died in 1778. The private character of this great botanist is stained by his cruel treatment of his son. His chief works are the 'Systema Naturæ,' 'Species Plantarum,' 'Genera Plantarum,' 'Philosophia Botanica,' 'Materia Medica,' &c.

Linschooten, John Hugh van, a Dutch traveller of the 16th century, who wrote narratives of his voyages to the East Indies, and a description of the coasts of Guinea, Congo, and Angola. Born, 1553; died, 1633.

Lint, Peter van, an historical and portrait painter of Antwerp, was born in 1609. He painted in Italy several years, and returned to his own country with increased wealth and reputation.—A relation, **Mendrik van Lint**, was an eminent landscape painter, and executed some fine views about Rome.

Linwood, Miss, whose unique 'Exhibition,' in Leicester Square, for so many years attracted public notice, was born in Birmingham in the year 1755; but when she was only six years old her friends removed to Leicester, and in that town she continued to reside till her death. The 'Exhibition' was first opened at the Hanover Square Rooms in 1798; it was subsequently removed to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, &c., and was finally located in Leicester-square. Her productions consisted of copies from the paintings of the best masters, wrought in worsted. The entire collection comprised nearly 100 pictures, the largest of which, 'The Judgment upon Cain,' was completed in her 75th year: the gem of the whole, however, is probably the 'Salvator Mundi,' from the original by Carlo Dolce; for which, it is said, she refused the offer of 3000 guineas. This picture she bequeathed to her Majesty Queen Victoria. Miss Linwood's name will long be remembered with affectionate regard by those who knew her moral worth and her disinterested benevolence. Died, March 2, 1845. Her collection was afterwards sold by public auction, and realized but a very trifling sum.

Liofa. [See **Edmund I.**]

Lippershey, Hans. [See **Galileo.**]

Lippi, Fra Filippo, one of the greatest Italian painters, was the son of Tommaso Lippi, a butcher of Florence, where he was born about 1412. Early left an orphan, he was placed in the monastery of the Carmine in 1420, and lived there twelve years. He showed great taste for drawing, and probably studied the great works of Masaccio in the Brancacci chapel.

653

He is said to have painted in the cloister a companion fresco to one of Masaccio's, but whatever he did there has since perished. The usual story of his life is that he left the monastery in 1430 and went to Ancona; was there captured by pirates and sent as a slave to Africa; by his skill in drawing obtained his liberty in 1435 and went to Naples, and shortly after returned to Florence; that he executed great works at Florence, Arezzo, Prato, and Spoleto; that at Prato he seduced a young maiden, Lucrezia Buti, who was being educated in the convent and sat to him for a Madonna, and carried her off; that this brought him into endless trouble, and that at last he was poisoned. Considerable doubt is now thrown upon many of the gravest points of this story. It is certain that Fra Filippo did not leave the Carmelite monastery till 1432, and that throughout his life he retained the appellation of Fra or Frater; his capture is believed to be a myth; there is no evidence of his living at Ancona or at Naples; the tale of the seduction rests solely on the testimony of Vasari, as does that of the poisoning. It is certain that although he had more commissions as a painter than he could execute, he was almost constantly struggling with poverty in consequence of having a number of female relatives dependent on him. In 1452 he was appointed chaplain to the convent of San Giovannino at Florence, and five years later rector of San Quirico at Legnaia. As an artist he belongs to the school of Masolino, Angelico, and Masaccio, and his works show that he was incessantly active and progressive to the last. Among his most famous works are the altarpiece of the Barbadori chapel; a Coronation of the Virgin, painted in 1441, and now in the Academy of Arts, Florence; frescoes of scenes from the lives of St. Stephen and John the Baptist in the Duomo of Prato, painted in 1456-65; the Transit of St. Bernard, in the same church; and frescoes in the cathedral of Spoleto. There are many fine pictures of Fra Filippo in the galleries of Florence, Munich, and Berlin; and our own National Gallery has five works attributed to him. Died at Spoleto, 1469. A monument was there erected to him by Filippino Lippi, his reputed son by Lucrezia Buti, at the expense of Lorenzo the Magnificent.

Lippi, Filippino, a very distinguished Italian painter, respecting whose parentage, time of birth, and works, there is considerable uncertainty. He is usually said to be the son of Fra Filippo Lippi by Lucrezia Buti, and to have been born at Florence in 1460. But there is very slight evidence for these statements. The style of his paintings marks him out as a scholar of Fra Filippo, and his name Filippino may merely denote that relation. There are also points of resemblance between some of the pictures of Filippino and Botticelli, supporting the assertion that he was a pupil of Botticelli; or perhaps indicating their common relationship to Fra Filippo. His earliest known work is the very fine 'Vision of St. Bernard,' in the

Badia at Florence, executed in 1480. He was employed to complete the frescoes in the Brancacci chapel at Florence, probably between 1482-90. There he painted the Crucifixion of St. Peter, St. Peter and St. Paul before the Proconsul, St. Paul's Visit to St. Peter in Prison, and part of the picture of the Resurrection of the King's Son, begun by Masaccio. Raphael's St. Paul in the cartoon of the Preaching at Athens was adopted from Filippino's fresco of the visit of that apostle to St. Peter. In 1485 Filippino painted the great altarpiece of the Madonna and Saints for the public palace of Florence, now in the Gallery of the Uffizi. Among his other works are the altarpiece of the Nerli chapel in San Spirito; frescoes in the Caraffa chapel at Rome; altarpiece of San Donato at Florence in 1496; and the frescoes in the Strozzi chapel of Santa Maria Novella at Florence, which by their extravagance, carelessness, and bad taste reveal the decline of the great artist. There are three pictures by Filippino in the National Gallery. Died at Florence, 1506.

Lippi, Lorenzo, an Italian painter and poet, was born at Florence in 1606. He executed many pictures for the chapels and convents of his native city. As a poet he is known by a burlesque piece entitled 'Malmantile Raccquistato,' first printed at Florence in 1676, under the name of Perloni Zipoli. It has enjoyed immense popularity in Italy, has been the theme of voluminous commentaries, and been published in the most costly style. Lippi was a friend of Salvator Rosa. Died in 1664.

Lipsius, Justus, an eminent critic and scholar, born at Overysche, a village of Brabant, in 1547. He studied at Ath, Cologne, and Louvain; then went to Rome, and became secretary to Cardinal Granvella. On his return to the Netherlands, after a short time spent at Louvain, he visited Vienna, and then accepted a professorship in the university of Jena. He held it but a short time, was afterwards Professor of History at Leyden, and finally at Louvain, where he died, in 1606. Lipsius changed his religion several times; and whether as a Catholic, a Lutheran, or a Calvinist, he was for the time equally zealous, and equally bigoted. He wrote many learned treatises, and his works fill six folio volumes.

Lisle, Viscount. [Suffolk, Duke of.]

Lisle, Lady Alicia, one of the victims of Judge Jeffreys, was the daughter of Sir White Beconsaw, and the widow of John, Viscount Lisle, one of the judges of Charles I. and a Commissioner of the Great Seal under the Commonwealth. After the Restoration, Lord Lisle, with other republicans, took refuge in Switzerland, and was shot by royalist assassins while entering a church at Lausanne, in August, 1664. When the insurrection of Monmouth had been suppressed (1685) and Jeffreys was sent into the west of England to try the rebel prisoners, Lady Alicia Lisle was brought before him at Winchester, charged with harbouring rebels after the battle of Sedgemoor. She

was above seventy years of age, and too deaf to hear the evidence; and the help of counsel was refused her. In vain she pleaded that no proof was given that the fugitive Hickes, a nonconformist minister, had been in arms, and that she knew of his treason. Her known loyalty and piety could not protect her from the determined fury of the judge, who, by repeated bullying of the jury, extorted at last a verdict of 'Guilty.' She was sentenced the next morning to be burnt alive the same day but a respite of four days was granted. She petitioned the king, James II., that she might be beheaded instead of being burnt alive; and this he conceded. Others appealed touchingly to James to spare her life, but he resolutely refused, and the noble woman was beheaded at Winchester, September 2, 1685. She met her end with beautiful pious serenity. The Arm of Alicia Lisle is the subject of a fine picture by E. M. Ward, R.A.

Lisle, Sir George, a gallant royalist officer during the civil war of the 17th century, was native of London, where his father was a book seller. He distinguished himself so much by his courage at the battle of Newbury, that Charles I. knighted him on the field. In 1648 he defended Colchester with great bravery but being at length compelled to surrender the town, he was tried by court-martial and shot Aug. 28. He submitted to his fate with heretofore.

Lisle, John, Lord. [See Lisle, Alicia.]

Lisle, Philip Sidney, Viscount. [See Sidney, Algernon.]

List, Friedrich, a distinguished political economist, was long a member of the Württemberg parliament, from which he was expelled for the boldness of his opinions. In 1818 he conceived the idea of the 'Zollverein' or Customs Union of the German states, an institution which, after encountering many obstacles, was finally adopted by nearly the whole of Germany, established a journal to support its views, and published several valuable works on political economy. But a series of disappointments preyed upon his mind, and in the insanity he committed suicide, in 1846, in the 57th year of his age.

Listá y Aragon, Alberto, a celebrated Spanish poet, mathematician, and political writer, was born at Seville in 1776. He was a silk weaver, but at a very early age began to teach mathematics, studied at the university of his native city, and in 1808 was made Professor of Poetry and Rhetoric. Falling under popular suspicion during the Peninsular War, he was in exile for several years, returning to Spain in 1817. He established a college at Madrid, and had among his pupils several who became eminent men. Political hostility again led him to quit his country, and he lived for some time at Bayonne and at Paris, visiting England in 1833. He was soon after recalled, and undertook the editorship of the 'Madrid Gaceta,' was called to the Chair of Mathematics at Madrid, and died Professor of Mathematics at

LISTON

Seville in 1848. The poems of Lista first appeared in 1822. His 'Treatise on Mathematics' became the standard work of its class. Among his other writings are 'Lectures on Spanish Dramatic Literature,' 'Essays, Literary and Critical,' and various political tractates. He was the intimate friend of the writer known in England as Blanco White, and dedicated his poems to him.

Liston, John, a very popular actor of low comedy, was born in St. Anne's parish, Soho, and in early life was engaged as teacher in a day-school. Forsaking the school-room, he formed an acquaintance with, and often exhibited as an amateur performer on the same boards as C. Mathews. Having made several provincial tours, he was at length seen at New-castle by C. Kemble, who recommended him to Colman, and he appeared in 1806 before a London audience at the Haymarket. He also obtained an engagement at Covent Garden, but in 1823, Elliston having offered him £40 a week, he transferred his services to Drury Lane, and continued there till 1831. The enormous salary of £100 a week then tempted him to enlist under Madame Vestris at the Olympic Theatre, where he performed six seasons, and thus closed his theatrical career. He died rich, March 22, 1846, aged 69.

Liston, Robert, a surgeon of great celebrity, was born at Ecclesmachan, near Linlithgow, of which parish his father was minister, in 1794. At the termination of his professional studies he fixed his residence in the Scottish metropolis, where he speedily rose to the highest eminence both as a lecturer and an operator. In 1834 he was appointed surgeon to the North London Hospital; he subsequently became Professor of Clinical Surgery in University College, and continued until his death one of the brightest ornaments of that institution. In 1846 he was appointed one of the Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons. His practice had become very extensive, and was steadily increasing; his name was familiar in every medical school throughout the world; a rich harvest of honour and wealth lay before him; but, in the zenith of his manhood and his reputation, he was struck down by sudden death. His chief work was his 'Principles of Surgery,' the first edition of which appeared in 1833; but his fame, like that of Sir Astley Cooper, rests mainly on his accurate anatomical knowledge, and the extraordinary facility with which he performed the most difficult operations. Died, Dec. 7, 1848.

Lithgow, William, was a native of Scotland, who in the reign of Queen Elizabeth travelled on foot through various countries in Europe, Asia, and America, over a distance of more than 36,000 miles; during which he encountered many hardships, and was at length thrown into the prisons of the Inquisition in Spain, and so cruelly tortured as to be deprived of the use of his limbs. On regaining his liberty, and coming to England, he published an account of his adventures, which he pre-

LIUTPRAND

sented to James I. He also wrote a narrative of the siege of Breda. Died, 1640.

Little, William, an early English historian, known also by the name of **Guilielmus Neubrigensis**, or **William of Newbury**, was born, it is said, at Bridlington, in Yorkshire, in 1136, and educated at the abbey of Newborough, in the same county. In his advanced years he composed a History of England, in five books, from the Norman conquest to 1197, which is esteemed for veracity and purity of language. He sharply criticized the tales of Geoffrey of Monmouth. His Chronicle forms part of Hearne's Collection. He is said to have been living in 1220.

Littleton, or Lyttleton, Thomas, a celebrated English judge, and writer on law, was born at Frankley, in Worcestershire. He studied at the Temple, was appointed one of the judges of the Common Pleas in 1466, and continued to enjoy the esteem of his sovereign, Edward IV., and the nation, until his death, at an advanced age, in 1481. The memory of Judge Littleton is preserved by his celebrated treatise on 'Tenures,' which is written in Norman French, and is esteemed the principal authority for the law of real property in England. This work has been commented on by Coke, Sir M. Hale, Lord Chancellor Nottingham, and other eminent lawyers.

Littleton, Edward, an able English judge, was of the same family as the preceding, and born at Henley, in Shropshire, in 1589. In 1639 he was made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the year following Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, at which time he was created a peer by the title of Lord Littleton. He died at Oxford in 1645.

Liutprand, or Luitprand, the most able and powerful of the kings of the Lombards, was the youngest son of Ansprand, whom he accompanied, in 702, to the court of the Duke of Bavaria, the crown of Lombardy having been seized by Aribert. After ten years of exile Ansprand obtained the crown, and on his death, after a reign of three months, Liutprand succeeded him (712). The first years of his reign he spent in reforming the legislation of the kingdom, and by the high qualities which he displayed justified the choice and the regard of his subjects. On the publication in Ravenna (727) of the Edict of Leo the Isaurian against image-worship, which caused a popular insurrection, Liutprand marched to the assistance of the insurgents, took Ravenna, and occupied the towns of the Pentapolis. The territory was however soon retaken by the allied forces of the Pope, Gregory II., and the Venetians. Liutprand subsequently made himself master of the duchy of Spoleto, and advanced on Rome; but the Pope went out to meet him, and succeeded in saving the city and restoring peace. After some years of merely suppressed hostility, war broke out again between the Pope and the Lombards, and Gregory, terrified, appealed for aid to Charles Martel, conqueror of the Saracens, and the hero of Christendom.

LIUTPRAND

Negotiations were begun, but were broken off by the death both of Gregory and Charles Martel, at the close of 741. The course of Lombard conquest was arrested by the dignified intervention of Zacharias, the successor of Gregory II. He had an interview with Liutprand in a church at Terni, and by appealing to his strong religious sentiment, induced him to sign a treaty of peace. Liutprand, however, recommenced the war and undertook the conquest of the Exarchate of Ravenna; a second interview with the Pope, at Pavia, June 743, resulted in a second peace. Liutprand became a monk, and died the same year.

Liutprand, Bishop of Cremona in the 10th century, is distinguished as a diplomatist and historian. He was sent on two embassies to Constantinople; first in 946 by Berengarius, then regent of Italy, and again in 965, by the Emperor Otto I. to the usurper Phocas. He was also employed by Otto in 962 on a mission to the Pope, John XII., and assisted at the council of Rome, at which John was deposed. Liutprand was one of the most learned men of his time, and has left a very amusing narrative of his embassy to the East, besides a history of the Emperor Otto the Great, and a history of Italy between 862-964. The works of Liutprand form part of the great series of Pertz, entitled 'Monumenta Germaniæ Historica,' and have been recently republished in a separate form. They are our chief authority for the period they treat of. Died at Cremona, probably about 970.

Liverpool, Charles Jenkinson, Earl of, eldest son of Colonel Jenkinson, was born in 1727, and was educated at the Charterhouse, and at University College, Oxford. He entered parliament in 1761, and soon took office as Under-Secretary of State; in 1766 he was made a Lord of the Admiralty; in 1772, Vice-Treasurer of Ireland; in 1778, Secretary at War; and, in 1784, President of the Board of Trade. He was a great favourite of George III., and was often accused of being one of his secret advisers. In 1786 he was created Baron Hawkesbury; in 1796, Earl of Liverpool; and died in 1808.

Liverpool, Robert Banks Jenkinson, Earl of, Prime Minister of England, son of the preceding, was born in 1770, and received his education at the Charterhouse and Oxford. On quitting college, he spent some time in foreign travel; was in Paris during the siege of the Bastille, and rendered service to the English government by his communications to Mr. Pitt. At the general election in 1790, Mr. Jenkinson was returned member for Rye; and, as he was not of age, he could not at once sit in parliament. His maiden speech in 1792 indicated his future eminence as an orator, and as a member of the cabinet. In 1796, his father being created Earl of Liverpool, he became Lord Hawkesbury, and was made a commissioner of Indian affairs. In 1801 he was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; which office, four years after, he ex-

LIVINGSTONE

changed for that of the Home Department. This he resigned on the dissolution of the Livingston administration; and, at the death of Mr. Pitt, succeeded him as Lord Warden of Cinque Ports. In 1807 he was again Secretary for the Home Department; and on the death of his father, in the year following, succeeded to the title of Earl of Liverpool. At the death of Mr. Perceval, in 1812, his lordship was made First Lord of the Treasury, and held that elevated station till 1827, when an apoplectic and paralytic attack rendered him incapable of public business. He died in 1827.

Livia Drusilla, wife of the Emperor Augustus, was of the Claudian family, and born probably about a.c. 58. She first married Tiberius Claudius Nero, by whom she became the mother of Tiberius, afterwards Emperor, and Nero Claudius Drusus. In 38 she was taken from her husband and married to Augustus, over whom she gained and retained influence. She had no children by the Emperor, and in order to secure the succession to Tiberius and Drusus, she is believed to have Caius and Lucius Caesar poisoned. She was accused by some of hastening the death of Augustus. She certainly kept it secret till the arrival of her son Tiberius at Rome, in her ambition to rule with the latter was disappointed for she was compelled to retire from the throne. She died a.d. 29, and Tiberius refused to attend in the funeral rites, and prohibited the burial, which the senate would have done to her memory.

Livingstone, Robert, an eminent American politician, was born at New York, in 1764, and practised the law in that city with great success. He was one of the committee that prepared the Declaration of Independence, and was appointed Secretary of Foreign Affairs in 1789, and throughout the war of the Revolution, he distinguished himself by his zeal and efficient service to the cause. He was afterwards Chancellor of the State of New York; and, in 1801, appointed by President Jefferson minister and plenipotentiary to France, where, during a residence of several years, he was treated with much attention by Buonaparte, who, on his going to Paris, presented to him a splendid snuff-box with a miniature likeness of himself, painted by Isabey. Died, 1813.

Livingstone, Edward, a distinguished American statesman and the legislator of Louisiana, was born in New York State in 1764. He was a brother of Robert Livingston, Chancellor of that State, was educated at Princeton College, and was called to the bar in 1785. In 1794 he was elected member of Congress, and distinguished himself by his opposition to the Alien and Sedition Bills, which belonged to the party then called Republican, and since Democratic. In 1801 he returned to Congress, and accepted the two offices of Attorney-General of New York and attorney-general for the district of New York. In consequence of personal difficulties in the latter office, occasioned by his own negligence and the fraud

agent, he quitted New York in 1804, thus losing his fair prospects of advancement; and having given up his property to the State, settled at New Orleans. He soon took a high place at the bar, served under General Jackson against the English in 1814; and in 1820 became a member of the legislature of Louisiana, and was employed to revise the municipal law. His next task was to draw up a new code of criminal law for the State, the existing laws being a confused mass of French, Spanish, and English. On this code his fame rests. His manuscript was burnt the night it was finished, and he did the work over again, at the cost of two years' labour. In 1829 he became senator of the United States, Secretary of State under President Jackson, and in 1833 ambassador to France; when he succeeded in recovering long-delayed compensation for injuries to American commerce during the Empire. While at Paris he was chosen Foreign Associate of the Academy of Sciences. Died at his own seat, 1836.

Livius, Titus (Livy), the celebrated Roman historian, was born in the territory of Patavium, now Padua (B.C. 59). Few facts are known respecting his life. He probably went early to Rome, and there chiefly resided, enjoying the patronage of the Emperor Augustus, and the friendship of many distinguished men. His reputation was widely spread during his lifetime, and one curious Spaniard was attracted to Rome merely to look at Livy and return. His reputation is built upon his History of Rome from the foundation of the city to the death of Drusus, in 142 books, of which only 35 have been preserved. The rest are partly known to us by means of some extant epitomes. The first book of this great work was written between the years 29 and 25 B.C., and the composition of the whole occupied probably about eighteen years. While Livy charms us by his clear, flowing, and beautiful style, and while we feel that we possess in his annals one of the most valuable relics of ancient literature, modern critical inquiry has made it impossible that we should accept his account of things as true and trustworthy. His patriotic partisanship, his ignorance of practical life, his want of acquaintance with original authorities, and his uncritical habit of mind, are very serious drawbacks from his character as historian. Livy retired to his native town and died there, A.C. 17. An English translation of Livy is included in Bohn's Classical Library.

Llewellyn. [See Edward I.]

Llorente, Don Juan Antonio, a Spanish historian and ecclesiastic, born in 1756. He was secretary-general to the Inquisition, of which he published a 'Critical History.' He was also the author of 'Memoirs relative to the History of the Spanish Revolution,' 'Political Portraits of the Popes,' and other works. Having accepted a situation under Joseph Buonaparte, and written in his favour, he was compelled to quit Spain on the restoration of Ferdinand VII. in 1814. Died, 1823.

Lloyd, David, a biographical writer of the 17th century, was born in Merionethshire, in 1625; was educated at Oxford; became reader at the Charter-house; subsequently obtained a prebend at St. Asaph; and died in 1691. His principal works are, 'Memoirs of the Statesmen and Favourites of England,' 'Memoirs of Persons who suffered for their Loyalty,' a 'Life of General Monk,' and a 'History of Plots and Conspiracies.'

Lloyd, Henry, an eminent military officer and writer on tactics, was born in Wales, in 1729. He served with great reputation in the Austrian, Prussian, and Russian armies, and rose to the rank of general. On his return to England he surveyed the coasts, wrote a memoir on the 'Invasion and Defence of Great Britain,' 'The History of the Seven Years' War,' and other military treatises. Died, 1783.

Lloyd, William, a learned English prelate, was born, in 1627, at Tilehurst, in Berkshire; was educated at Oxford; obtained a prebend in the collegiate church of Ripon soon after the Restoration; was appointed chaplain to the king in 1666; and collated to a prebend in Salisbury the year following. Other church preferments followed; and in 1680 he was raised to the see of St. Asaph. He joined Archbishop Sancroft and other prelates in presenting the petition to James II. deprecating his assumed power of suspending the laws against Popery. This led to the imprisonment and trial of the 'Seven Bishops,' who were, however, at once acquitted. After the Revolution, Lloyd was made almoner to King William, and was promoted to the see of Lichfield, in 1692. Among his writings are, 'A Dissertation upon Daniel's Prophecy of the Seventy Weeks,' 'An Account of the Life of Pythagoras,' 'The History of the Government of the Church,' &c. Died, Bishop of Worcester, in 1717.

Lobau, Count, Marshal of France, whose family-name was **Monton**, was born in 1770, and at the breaking out of the Revolution was employed as a journeyman baker in his native town, Phalsbourg, in the Meurthe. On entering the army he signalized himself by acts of bravery, which were rewarded by promotion, and, in 1804, at the camp of Boulogne, Napoleon, amid the applause of the whole army, made him his aide-de-camp, and gave him the command of the third regiment of the line. In the campaign of 1805 his gallantry obtained him the rank of general of brigade, and in 1807 that of general of division. In the campaign of 1809 he defended the little island of Lobau (from which he took his subsequent title) against the Austrians, completely beat them off, and took his troops, comparatively unhurt, across the Danube. In 1812 he was made aide-major of the Imperial Guard; in 1813, commander of the first corps of the grand army; and, in 1814, chevalier of St. Louis. During the memorable 'Hundred Days' he gave his support to Napoleon, and was made commandant of the first military division, and

LOBEIRA

a member of the Chamber of Peers. In the brief campaign of 1815, he commanded the sixth corps of the army of the north. He gave the Prussians a severe defeat on the 8th of June in that year, but was wounded and sent prisoner to England from Waterloo. From that time until 1818 he remained in England; he was then permitted to return home, and in 1828 was chosen deputy for the Meurthe, and took his seat on the opposition benches. In the Revolution of July, 1830, he took an active part; and when Lafayette resigned the command of the National Guard, Count Lobau was appointed his successor. Shortly afterwards he received his marshal's bâton from Louis Philippe, by whom he was greatly respected. Died, 1839.

Lobeira, Vasco de, author of the celebrated romance of chivalry entitled 'Amadis de Gaula', was a native of Porta, in Portugal, and lived in the 14th century. In 1386 he was knighted by John I. on the field of battle at Aljubarotta; and he died at Elvas, in 1403. The 'Amadis' was the poetical head and type of the family of chivalric romances, and is admitted to be the best of its class. The Portuguese original is no longer extant. The manuscript is believed to have been preserved in the archives of the Arveiro family at Lisbon, and to have perished with the palace in the great earthquake of 1755. The Spanish version, by Montalvo, who also wrote a continuation of it, was printed in 1519, and is the earliest edition now accessible. The 'Amadis' was translated into French in 1540, Italian in 1546, German in 1583, and English in 1619; and everywhere acquired the most extraordinary reputation. It was translated also into Dutch, and even into Hebrew. An abridgment, by Southey, appeared in 4 vols. 12mo. in 1803. In his introduction, Dr. Southey has satisfactorily proved that it is not a translation from the French, as many had imagined.

Lobel, Matthew, physician and botanist, was a native of Flanders. He was born about 1538, studied medicine at Montpellier, and after extensive European travels came to England, and was appointed physician to the king, James I. He was author of several botanical works, and is distinguished as the first who gave the hint of classification of plants in their natural orders. His works are 'Stirpium Adversaria Nova,' which was dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, in 1670; 'Plantarum seu Stirpium Historia,' and 'Icones Stirpium,' the latter with an index in seven languages. Died at Highgate, 1616.

Lobo, Jerome, a Portuguese Jesuit, was born at Lisbon, in 1593. He went as a missionary to India, and thence, in 1624, to Abyssinia, and, on his return to Europe, became rector of the college of Coimbra, where he died in 1678. He wrote a 'History of Ethiopia,' of which Dr. Johnson published a translation.

Lock, Matthew, an eminent English musician, was born at Exeter, where he became a

LOCKE

chorister in the cathedral. He published several musical pieces in 1657, and after the Restoration he was employed as a composer of operas. He was also appointed composer to the Chapel Royal, and has acquired considerable reputation by his beautiful music to Macbeth. Died, 1677.

Locke, John, one of the most eminent philosophers of modern times, was born at Wrington, in Somersetshire, in 1632. He was educated at Westminster School, and Christ Church College, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his general proficiency; and finally applied to the study of medicine. In the year 1666 he was introduced to Lord Ashley, afterwards the celebrated Earl of Shaftesbury, whom he became serviceable in his medical capacity, and who introduced him to the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Halifax, and other distinguished men. He also confided to him the superintendence of his son's education; and when, in 1672, Lord Shaftesbury was appointed Lord Chancellor, he made Locke secretary of presentations, and, at a later period, secretary to the Board of Trade. On patron retiring to Holland, to avoid a prosecution, Locke accompanied him, and remained there several years. So obnoxious was he to James II. that the English envoy demanded Mr. Locke of the States, on suspicion of his being concerned in Monmouth's rebellion, which necessitated his temporary concealment. At the Revolution he returned to England, and was made a commissioner of appeals, and in 1695 a commissioner of trade and plantations. He resided the last years of his life with his friends, the Mashams, at Oates, in Essex. As philosopher, Locke stands at the head of what is called the Sensation School, in England. His great work is 'Essay on the Human Understanding,' which he endeavours to show that all our ideas are derived from experience, that is, through the senses, and reflection on what they present to us. He also investigates the general character of ideas, the association of ideas, reality, limits, and uses of knowledge, the influence of language, and the abuses to which it is liable. This Essay was first published in 1690, and became immediately popular, passed through numerous editions in rapid succession, and was translated into French and Latin. Whatever may be thought of Locke's theories, his Essay has a solid and permanent worth, and will not cease to attract and challenge the inquirers and lovers of truth. His other works are the 'Treatise on Civil Government,' 'Letters on Toleration,' 'On the Conduct of the Understanding,' 'Vindication of the Reasonableness of Christianity,' &c. Died at Oates, 28th October, 1704. The grave of Locke in the parish of High Laver, in which the mansion of Oates is situated, after long neglected and in decay, was repaired and stored in 1865. Among the eminent men who contributed to the cost of this tribute to his memory were Victor Cousin

LOCKE

Barthélemy St.-Hilaire. The portrait of Locke, by Brownover, is now in the National Portrait Gallery. His *Life*, by Lord King, was published in 1829.

Locke, Joseph, civil engineer, was born at Attercliffe, near Sheffield, in 1805. At the age of 18 he was apprenticed to the great engineer, George Stephenson, whom he subsequently assisted in the construction of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, completed in 1830. Mr. Locke's first separate undertaking was the Grand Junction Line; his skill and economy in which led to his being engaged on many other new lines, both in Great Britain and on the continent. He was made a member of the Legion of Honour in 1846; entered the House of Commons two years later; was chosen F.R.S., and held the office of vice-president of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Died, 18th September, 1860. Since his death an estate at Barnsley, now called 'Locke Park,' has been given to the inhabitants of that town as a place of public recreation, by his widow; and a statue of Mr. Locke has been erected in the park. His *Life* has been written by Joseph Devy.

Lockhart, John Gibson, editor of the 'Quarterly Review,' and son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott, was born in 1793, his father being the Rev. Dr. John Lockhart, minister of the parish of Cambusnethan, and afterwards of the College Church, Glasgow. From Glasgow University, where he studied for three years, he was enabled, by the acquisition of one of the Snell Bursaries, to proceed to Balliol College, Oxford, and at both of these seats of learning he distinguished himself. On concluding his college course he settled in Edinburgh, and studied for the bar, to which he was called in 1816. The legal profession, however, had few attractions for him. On the establishment of 'Blackwood's Magazine' in 1817, he became one of its principal contributors. Between this time and the year 1825, when he went to London as editor of the 'Quarterly,' Lockhart published four novels, 'Valerius,' 'Adam Blair,' 'Reginald Dalton,' and 'Matthew Wald;' his biographies of Burns and Napoleon; 'Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk;' and his admirable translation of the 'Spanish Ballads.' He married Sir Walter Scott's eldest daughter in 1820, and on Sir Walter's death in 1832 was left his sole literary executor, the result of which trust was his well-known *Life of Scott*, in nine volumes, completed in 1839, and since revised and published in an abridged form in two volumes. In 1843 he was appointed auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a salary of £400 a-year. In 1853, after having been editor of the 'Quarterly Review' for nearly thirty years, he went to Italy in search of health; but soon returned with little or no improvement, and died at Abbotsford, November 25th, 1854. Mr. Lockhart was well loved by those that knew him best; but the sharpness of his pen, his proneness to personalities, and a certain want of

LOGGAN

generosity in controversy, gained him little esteem among his opponents, and alienated not a few who were naturally and had been actually his friends.

Lodge, Edmund, Clarencieux-king-at-arms, K.H., and F.S.A., author of the well-known 'Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain,' was in early life a cornet of dragoons. He also published several other works, 'Illustrations of British History,' the 'Life of Sir Julius Caesar,' &c., &c., besides some elaborate and erudite papers in the *Quarterly Review*. Born, 1756; died, 1839.

Lodge, Thomas, an English dramatist and miscellaneous writer, who died in 1625. He wrote 'The Wounds of Civil War,' a tragedy; 'Looking-glass for London and England,' a tragi-comedy; and 'Rosalynde,' a novel. He also assisted Robert Greene in some of his works.

Lofft, Capel, barrister and miscellaneous writer, was born in London in 1751. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1775. On succeeding to the Capel estates, in 1781, he removed to Troston, in Suffolk, and became an active magistrate of the county till 1800; when, for having too zealously exerted himself as undersheriff to delay the execution of a young woman who had received sentence of death, he was removed from the commission. Mr. Lofft was a contributor to most of the magazines of the day; he was the friend of Henry Kirke White; and it was to his active patronage that the public was indebted for the publication of the 'Farmer's Boy,' and other poems of Robert Bloomfield. Died, 1824.

Logan, John, a Scottish poet and prose writer, was born in 1748. He studied for the church, and obtained the living of South Leith in 1773. But his conduct having rendered him unpopular with his parishioners, he resigned his charge; and proceeding to London, became connected with the press. Among other productions, he wrote a pamphlet, entitled 'A Review of the principal Charges against Mr. Warren Hastings,' which led to the prosecution of the publisher, Mr. Stockdale, who, however, was acquitted. Logan's poems, usually printed with those of Michael Bruce, whose literary executor he was, are chiefly lyrical; but he also wrote 'Runnymede,' a tragedy; and 'Elements of the Philosophy of History,' under the pseudonym of Rutherford; besides a volume of sermons, published posthumously, which enjoyed great popularity. Died, 1788.

Loggan, David, an eminent designer and engraver, of the 17th century, was a native of Prussia. He was born at Dantzic about 1630, became a pupil of Simon Passe, and of Hondius, and after spending some years in Holland, settled in England. He drew and engraved a large number of portraits of the most distinguished persons of the time, and also executed sets of prints of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and of the

LOKMAN

academical dresses of Oxford. Died at London, 1693.

Lokman, surnamed **Al-hakim**, or the **Wise**, an Eastern philosopher and fabulist, who by some is supposed to have been an Abyssinian, and by others an Arabian, is said to have been contemporary with David, and to have embraced the Jewish faith; but neither the age in which he lived, nor the country which gave him birth, are known. His Fables were published at Leyden, by Erpenius, in Arabic and Latin, in 1616.

Lombard, Peter, designated 'Magister Sententiarum,' a distinguished scholastic philosopher, was born of poor parents near Novara in Lombardy. He studied at Bologna, Rheims, and Paris, was created doctor of theology, and in 1159 became bishop of Paris. His principal work is 'Libri Sententiarum,' a compilation from the works of the fathers, so methodically and effectively arranged that it became and continued for centuries a standard authority in the schools. Hundreds of commentaries were written upon it, and it was prized as an armoury for theological warfare. The Lombard was one of the most illustrious disciples of Abelard. Died, 1164.

Lombardi, Alfonso, Italian sculptor, was born at Ferrara in 1487. He was a pupil of Nicolo da Puglia, and early showed great skill in the execution of portraits, in wax and in terra-cotta. He was introduced by Titian to the Emperor Charles V., and was charged with the erection of a monument to Pope Clement VII.; but Bandinelli was afterwards preferred to him, and chagrin is said to have hastened his end. Died, 1536.

Loménie de Brienne, Etienne Charles, Cardinal, Archbishop of Toulouse, and afterwards of Sens, and first minister of Louis XVI., was born at Paris in 1727, and was educated at the Sorbonne, where he received his doctor's degree in 1762. He was appointed bishop of Condom; archbishop of Toulouse in 1763, and in 1770 was received at the French Academy. He was in great reputation as a clever administrator and man of business, and was on good terms with the daring thinkers, the 'philosophes' of the day. He was a member of the famous Convocation of the Notables held under the administration of Calonne, in February, 1787, and on the disgrace and dismissal of the latter, a few months later, Loménie was appointed controller of finance and first minister. His life-long ambition was satisfied, but he soon showed his entire incapacity to deal with the huge difficulties of his high position. After getting several edicts of a soothing kind passed, he attempted to get a stamp-tax registered, and the parliament of Paris resolutely refusing to register, he arrested the members, above a hundred, and exiled them to Troyes, in Champagne. After a month terms were made, and they returned to Paris. Loménie then conceived the scheme of a plenary court and minor courts to take the place of the rebellious parliament of Paris, but the scheme

LONDONDERRY

was discovered and frustrated. He next arrested, by 'lettres de cachet,' two of the members, D'Espréménil and Gœsard, and had them carried far away to the south of France, and the whole parliament turned out of their hall in the palace of justice. But it did not help; and the minister, bewildered, sick, and daily more odious to the people, was compelled, in August, 1788, to retire and make room for Necker. Rich gifts and places consoled him in his fall, and he was made cardinal. He retired to Brienne, thence to Italy; returned to France, was arrested and released in 1793, and, in the next year, was again arrested in his palace of Sens by Jacobin officers, and so shamefully treated that he was found dead in his bed, 17th February, 1794. A few days after Loménie's dismissal his effigy was burnt, after a mock trial, on the Pont-Neuf, Paris.

Lomonosof, Michael Wasiliewitz, Russian poet and historian of the last century, was born in 1711. He was the son of a fishmonger, and having fled from his father, took refuge in a monastery, where he received his education, which he afterwards completed at a German university. In 1741 he returned to his native country, and became member of the Academy of Petersburg, and Professor of Chemistry. In 1764 he was made a councillor of state, and died in the course of the same year. His Odes excited great admiration, as he has been justly called the father of Russian lyrical poetry. He also wrote numerous works in prose, particularly a 'History of the Empire of Russia,' and a grammar of the Russian language.

Londonderry, Charles William Viscount, Marquis of, son of Robert, first Marquis of Londonderry, and brother of the celebrated Viscount Castlereagh, was born at Dublin in 1778. When little more than fourteen years of age he entered the army as an ensign in the 108th foot, accompanied the Earl of Moira on his expedition to Holland in 1794, was attached to Colonel Crawford's mission to the Austrian armies from 1796 to 1797, and was severely wounded at the battle of Donauwerth. On his return home he was appointed aide-de-camp to his uncle, Earl Camden, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; after rising through the various grades of his profession, he joined Sir John Moore in the Peninsula as brigadier-general, gallantly distinguished himself in the field, and he subsequently held the post of adjutant-general to the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley from 1809 to 1813. During the period of Marshal Soult's army across the Douro, he led two squadrons of the 16th and 20th dragoon which charged the enemy gallantly, and took many prisoners; and on several other occasions his name was most honourably mentioned, particularly in the affair at El Bodon. For these services he received the thanks of the House of Commons, was created a knight of the Bath and of various foreign orders. In 1813 he went to Berlin as ambassador, and during the summer he acted as ambassador

LONDONDERRY

commissioner to the armies of the allied sovereigns, and was especially charged with the supervision of Bernadotte, the Swedish king, who had armed his troops by the help of subsidies from England, and was at that time wavering in his allegiance. Next year he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Stewart, was appointed ambassador to Austria, and one of the plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Vienna in 1814 and 1815. In 1822 he succeeded his brother in his Irish Marquisate; and the following year he was made Earl Vane and Viscount Seaham in the peerage of the United Kingdom, with special remainder to his children by his second wife, in right of whom he had previously assumed the name of Vane. Besides attending regularly to his parliamentary duties, Lord Londonderry displayed great energy in developing the resources of the vast possessions which he had inherited through his wife; and among other grand works with which his name will be connected was the construction of Seaham Harbour,—a private enterprise almost unprecedented in its magnitude and importance. In politics he was always attached to the Tory party, and consequently unpopular; but he was a man of generous impulses, and his exertions to mitigate the rigour of Louis Napoleon's imprisonment in the fortress of Ham, and subsequently, when the turn in fortune's wheel had made him Prince-President of France, to obtain from him the liberation of Abd-el-Kader, gained him the favourable regard even of his political opponents. In 1843 he obtained the command of the 2nd life-guards; and in 1853 he succeeded the Duke of Wellington, to whom he had borne through life a strong personal attachment, in the insignia of the Garter. Lord Londonderry was also known as an author. Among his works may be enumerated 'A Steam Voyage to Constantinople'; 'Story of the Peninsular War' (which has gone through many editions); 'A Tour in the North of Europe'; and his last service to literature was his publication of the Correspondence of his brother, the second Marquis of Londonderry, K.G. Died, 1854.

Londonderry, Robert Stewart, Marquis of. [Castlereagh, Lord.]

Long, Roger, an English divine, eminent as an astronomer and a mathematician, was born in 1679, in Norfolk; was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, of which college he became master in 1733; was chosen Lowndes' Professor of Astronomy; held livings in Huntingdonshire and Essex, and died in 1770. Dr. Long was the author of a valuable 'Treatise on Astronomy,' and constructed, at Pembroke Hall, a hollow sphere, 18 feet in diameter, on the interior surface of which were represented 26 stars, constellations, &c., the whole being moved by means of machinery.

Long, St. John, a noted quack-doctor, was born at Newcastle, in Limerick, in 1798. In his boyhood he was considered a prodigy in painting, glazing, and basket-making; and had a subscription raised for him and

LONGMAN

sent him to Dublin for two years; during which period he attended the school of painting attached to the Dublin Society. Having made some progress in the art, he returned to Limerick, started as drawing-master, and adopting the maiden name of his mother (St. John), he set out, in 1822, to seek his fortune in London. His genius as a painter was not appreciated, and he resolved to turn doctor. He proclaimed his competency to cure consumption, rheumatism, and all other diseases. His business increased rapidly, and he settled in Harley Street, Cavendish Square. After two years a check was given to his success, in consequence of a young lady having died through the effects of his nostrums, for which he was found guilty of manslaughter. In 1831 another lady died under the same mode of treatment, and he was again tried, but acquitted. On the first of these trials, no less than sixty-three of his patients, who were all persons of rank and wealth, appeared and gave evidence in his favour. He died, July 2, 1834.

Longhi, Giuseppe, a distinguished Italian engraver, was born in 1766. He was a pupil of Vangelisti, Professor of Engraving at Milan, and also studied at Rome. He acquired a very high reputation both as a designer and an engraver, was appointed professor at the Academy of the Brera, Milan, and was chosen member of the Institute of France, and of the Academies of Berlin, Vienna, &c. Among the principal works engraved by him are Raphael's Marriage of the Virgin, Vision of Ezekiel, and a Holy Family; a Magdalene by Correggio, some of Rembrandt's works for the 'Musée Français,' and Michael Angelo's Last Judgment. Longhi wrote a treatise on engraving and some minor works. Died at Florence, 1831.

Longinus, Dionysius, a celebrated Greek critic and philosopher of the third century; but whether born at Athens, or in Syria, is uncertain. In his youth he travelled for improvement to Rome, Athens, and Alexandria, and attended all the eminent masters in eloquence and philosophy. At length he settled at Athens, where he taught philosophy, and where he also published his 'Treatise on the Sublime.' His knowledge was so extensive, that he was called 'the living library;' and his fame having reached the ears of Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, she invited him to her court, intrusted to him the education of her two sons, and took his advice on political affairs. But this distinction proved fatal to him; for, after the surrender of Palmyra, Aurelian put him to death, for having advised Zenobia to resist the Romans, and as author of the spirited letter which the Queen addressed to the Emperor. His death took place in 273. He met his fate with calmness and fortitude, saying to his friends, 'The world is but a prison; happy therefore is he who gets soonest out of it, and gains his liberty.'

Longman, Thomas Norton, known for nearly half a century as the head of the eminent and long-established publishing firm of

LONGOMONTANUS

Longman and Co., of Paternoster Row, was born in the year 1770. In him were united strict business habits with that enterprising spirit which happily combines prudence and foresight with honour and liberality. The every-day routine of regular trade, although requiring the patient exercise of the intellect, has nothing in it of startling incident, or personal adventure, wherewith to furnish the more attractive materials for biography; but in conducting important commercial pursuits with credit and advantage, the union of several valuable qualities is requisite, and these Mr. Longman possessed in no ordinary degree. In transacting business he was prompt and decided; in his intercourse with friends, courteous and agreeable; on all occasions proving that in a well-regulated mind the habits of trade tend neither to circumscribe the sphere of action, nor to counteract the natural tendencies of a benevolent disposition. Mr. Longman had for many years been accustomed to ride on horseback from his residence at Hampstead to the City; and on the 28th of August, 1842, when on his way home, his horse having stumbled, he was thrown on his head, and received such severe injury that he expired shortly after the occurrence of the accident. His personal friends being desirous 'to record their deep sense of the many excellences that distinguished his private character, and of the advantages conferred on literature by his ability, integrity, and enterprise,' erected a monument to his memory in Hampstead church.

Longomontanus, Christian, a celebrated astronomer, was born in 1562, at Langeberg, in Jutland, and was obliged to earn his bread by hard labour, having been left an orphan in his eighth year; notwithstanding which he studied hard, and, with the assistance of the minister of the parish, acquired a good knowledge of mathematics. At last he became a servitor in the College of Wiborg; and was recommended to Tycho Brahe, whom he assisted in his astronomical researches, and with whom he lived eleven years. In 1605 he was made Professor of Mathematics at Copenhagen, where he died in 1647. He was author of many works, one of the principal of which is his 'Astronomia Danica.'

Longuerue, Louis Dufour de, an eminent scholar, was a native of Charleville, in France, and was born in 1652. Before he had attained his fifth year, his precocious talent attracted the notice of Louis XIV. By application and perseverance, he became one of the most profound Orientalists of his age. His chief works are, 'Annals of the Arsacides,' an 'Historical and Geographical Description of Ancient and Modern France,' and 'A Dissertation on Tatian,' written in Latin. Died, 1733.

Longueval, Jacques, a French Jesuit; author of an elaborate history of the French church, in eight folio volumes, and some theological works. Born, 1680; died, 1735.

Lope de Vega. [Vega.]

LOTHAIRE

Lopes or Lopez, Fernao, a celebrated early Portuguese historian, born about 1380. He was attached to the royal household, and was named by John I. keeper of the archives in 1418. He subsequently received a pension, and was employed to write chronicles of the kings of Portugal; a task to which he gave himself with ardour, collecting written records, and travelling to gather additional information. Lopes is highly esteemed not only for his accuracy, but for his excellent style and his graphic power with which he paints the events and manners of the times. He died about 1449, having retired from his office several years previously.

Lorenzetti, Pietro and **Ambrogio** brothers, distinguished Italian painters; the 14th century, the dates of whose birth and deaths are unknown. Pietro is first mentioned as a painter at Siena, in 1340. Ambrogio, not till 1324. They often worked together, were distinguished for a grand and manly style, and of all the Sienese school most nearly approached the standard of Giotto. Many of their works have perished or are seriously injured. Among the best works Pietro are, an altarpiece in the church of S. Ansano, Siena, painted 1329; a 'Nativity' 1342; the altarpiece in the Pieve of Arezzo still in pretty good preservation; and a series of frescoes in the church of San Francesco Assisi. Among the works of Ambrogio are frescoes in the church of San Francesco of Siena of which only fragments remain; and two large frescoes in the palace of Siena, executed 1337-39; the first an allegory of peace, the second and third of good and bad government. The first is in good preservation. It is probable that both the brothers may have died of the plague in the year 1348.

Lorenzo de' Medici. [Medici.]

Loria, Roger de. [See Peter III. of Aragon.]

Lorraine, Cardinal of. [Guise.]

Lorraine, Charles of. [Mayenne.]

Lorraine, Robert le, an eminent French sculptor, was born at Paris, in 1666; studied under Girardon, and afterwards in Italy: on his return, in 1701, produced the most beautiful of his works, the 'Galatea,' which procured his admission into the Academy, which he eventually became rector. D. 1743.

Lorris, Guillaume de, a French poet of the 12th century, was born at Lorris, near Montargis; and was the first author of the 'Romance of the Rose,' a composition in part imitating Ovid's Art of Love, and which during the Middle Ages had a great influence on the literature of France and England. He was young, and left his work unfinished; but it was completed, about forty years later, by Jean de Meung.

Lothaire I., Emperor of the West, was the eldest son of Louis le Débonnaire, and was born about 795. He was associated with his father in the Empire in 817, was named King

LOTHAIRE

of the Lombards in 820, and married in the following year Hermengarda, daughter of Hugh, Count of Alsace. Crowned Emperor by Pope Pascal I. in 823, he succeeded his father in 840, and making war on his two brothers, Louis of Bavaria and Charles the Bald, he was defeated by them at the battle of Fontenai. Two years later (843) the three brothers made terms, and by the important treaty of Verdun, Lothaire retained the imperial dignity, Italy and some provinces of France; Louis had the provinces beyond the Rhine; and Charles remained King of France. Lothaire fixed his residence at Aix-la-Chapelle; associated with him his son Louis in 849; and died in 865, in a monastery in Ardennes, leaving three sons and four daughters.

Lothaire II., Emperor of the West, was the son of Gebhard, Count of Querfort and Supplinburg, and was born about 1075. He became, in 1113, Duke of Saxony by his marriage with Richensa (or Richilda), only daughter of Henry, Duke of Saxony; and was elected King of Germany in 1125. His rivals were Conrad, Duke of Franconia, Frederick, Duke of Suabia, and Leopold, Margrave of Austria. The two former refused to acknowledge him, and afterwards caused serious troubles in the Empire. Lothaire and Richilda were crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, by the Archbishop of Cologne. Conrad having also got himself crowned, was excommunicated by the Pope, Innocent II., and defeated by Lothaire. Innocent being driven from Rome by the adherents of the antipope, Anacletus, took refuge at Liège with Lothaire, who reconducted him to Rome, and was again crowned, with his consort, in the church of the Lateran. The party of Anacletus having recovered their power, Lothaire, at the request of Innocent, marched into Italy in 1137, traversed as a conqueror Lombardy, the Romagna, the March of Ancona, and the Duchy of Spoleto; and advancing into Apulia, defeated Roger, King of Sicily, drove him out of Italy, and restored Innocent. On his return towards Germany he fell ill at Verona, and died at Bretten, near Trent, in December, 1137. His daughter Gertrude married Henry the Proud, Duke of Bavaria.

Loudon, Jane Webb, authoress of many beautiful and popular works on botany and floriculture, was the daughter of Thomas Webb, Esq., of Kitwell House, near Birmingham, and was born in 1800. At the time of his death Mr. Webb's property was so deeply involved that his daughter found herself entirely dependent on her own exertions for support. In 1826 she came up to London and wrote 'The Mummy,' a remarkable work of fiction, which passed through several editions, and not only secured the young authoress a name, but by various scientific improvements mentioned in it as having taken place in the year 2126 (the period in which the story was laid) attracted the attention of the well-known botanist, Mr. Loudon, and led to an acquaint-

LOUDON

ance which ended in their marriage. Among the inventions half predicted in 'The Mummy,' wild speculations as they seemed then, were the atmospheric railway, electric telegraph, and steam-plough. During the first years of her married life, Mrs. Loudon assisted her husband in his various publications, and wrote but little on her own account: when, however, the whole profit of her husband's publications was absorbed in paying the debt of the 'Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum,' Mrs. Loudon once more put forth her energy and talents, and for many years supported her family entirely by her writings. Among her works are 'The Ladies' Flower-Garden' in six quarto volumes, 'The Amateur Gardener's Calendar,' 'The Ladies' Country Companion,' 'Botany for Ladies,' 'Gardening for Ladies,' 'British Wild Flowers,' and 'The Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden.' Died, 1858. A pension of £100 a year had been granted her.

Loudon, John Claudius, a distinguished writer on horticulture, was born at Cambuslang, in Lanarkshire, in 1783, and brought up as a landscape gardener. Coming to England in 1803, with letters of introduction to some of the first landed proprietors in the kingdom, he obtained much lucrative employment, and afterwards took a large farm at Tew, in Oxfordshire. In the years 1813, 1814, 1815, he made the tour of northern Europe, traversing Sweden, Russia, Poland, and Austria; and as it was undertaken just after the French retreat from Moscow, many of the incidents of his journey were of no common interest. In 1819 he travelled through Italy; and, in 1828, through France and Germany. But though he occasionally gratified his inclination for foreign travel, his literary labours were during nearly forty years almost unceasing. 'No man,' says one of his biographers, 'has ever written so much, under such adverse circumstances, as Mr. Loudon.' Many years ago, when he first came to England (in 1803), he had a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which disabled him for two years, and ended in an ankylosed knee and a contracted left arm. In the year 1820, whilst compiling the 'Encyclopædia of Gardening,' he had another severe attack of rheumatism; and the following year, being recommended to go to Brighton to get shampooed in Mahomet's baths, his right arm was there broken near the shoulder, and it never properly united. Notwithstanding this, he continued to write with his right hand till 1826, when the arm was broken a second time, and he was then obliged to have it amputated, but not before a general breaking up of the frame had commenced, and the thumb and two fingers of the left hand had been rendered useless. He afterwards suffered frequently from ill-health, till his constitution was finally undermined by the anxiety attending on that most costly and laborious of all his works—the 'Arboretum Britannicum.' Among his works were the 'Encyclopædia of Agriculture,' the 'Encyclopædia of Gardening,' 'Hints on the

Formation of Gardens,' the 'Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture,' the 'Suburban Horticulturist,' and the 'Encyclopædia of Trees and Shrubs,' besides which he latterly edited the Gardener's and Agricultural Magazines, and contributed to other publications. Died, Dec. 14, 1843.

Loughborough, Lord. [Rosslyn, Earl of.]

Louis I. 'le Débonnaire,' King of France and Emperor, was the son of Charlemagne and his second wife Hildegarda, and was born in 778. Named King of Aquitaine at his birth, associated in the Empire in 813, he succeeded his father in 814, and was crowned with his Queen Hermengarda, by Pope Stephen IV., at Rheims in 816. He soon after associated his son Lothaire with him in the Empire, and at the same time made partition of his dominions between his sons Lothaire, Pepin, and Louis; naming the first King of Italy, the second King of Aquitaine, and the third King of Bavaria. Bernard, King of Italy, revolted on this occasion, but was defeated and captured, and by order of Louis had his eyes put out. He died a few days after, and Louis was compelled to do public penance for his crime. About the same time he married, for his second wife, Judith, daughter of Welf, Count of Bavaria; and having assigned a part of his dominions to Charles, his son by Judith, his other sons rebelled. He was twice deposed and reinstated on the throne; Judith was confined in a monastery at Poitiers; in 838 France was invaded by the Northmen and the Saracens; a fresh revolt of Louis of Bavaria broke out in 839; and the king, worn out with vexation, died on an island of the Rhine, below Mentz, June 20, 840.

Louis V. (of Bavaria), Emperor of the West, was second son of Louis the Severe, Duke of Bavaria, and was born in 1287. On his father's death in 1294 he succeeded to the duchy, but under the guardianship of his mother, Matilda; and a provisional partition was made between him and his brother Rudolph. Chosen Emperor on the death of Frederick III., in 1314, by five only of the electors, he found a rival in Frederick of Austria, and a civil war broke out between them, which ended with the defeat and capture of Frederick in 1322. In the following year the Pope, John XXII., interfered, and published a bull annulling both elections, with an order to Louis to resign the administration. Thus began a conflict which continued throughout the long reign of this Emperor. Louis and the German princes having protested against the bull, a second appeared declaring the Emperor contumacious and citing him to appear at Rome. The citation was declared null by the Diet of Ratisbon and was disregarded. In 1327 Louis got himself crowned at Milan, and was soon after excommunicated. He set the anathema at defiance, went to Rome, where the Ghibelline party was then in power, was well received, and was crowned by the bishops of Venice and Aleria. He then held a parliament at Rome,

in which he pronounced the deposition of Jacques de Cahors (John XXII.); had another Pope elected, Pierre de Corbière, crowned him with his own hand, and was then crowned in turn by him. The Guelfs regaining the chief power, Louis was compelled to quit Rome in August 1328. Attempts at reconciliation with John, and with his successors Benedict XII. and Clement VI., were fruitless in consequence of the insulting requirements of the Pope. Clement, in 1346, published a bull of deposition against Louis, loaded with curses, and at the same time procured the election of a new Emperor, Charles of Luxembourg, who stooped to the most humiliating terms. The quarrel was terminated by the death of Louis, in consequence of a fall from his horse while hunting, October 21, 1347. His remains were interred at Munich.

Louis VII., called **Le Jeune,** King of France, was son of Louis VI., and was born in 1120. He succeeded his father in 1137, having the same year married Eleanor, heiress of William, Duke of Aquitaine. A quarrel with Pope Innocent II. in 1142 brought an interdict on his kingdom, and led to a war with Thibaut, Count of Champagne. Louis took and pillaged Vitri, and burnt a church in which 1300 persons had taken refuge; for which sacrilege he resolved, by the advice of St. Bernard, to atone by the counsel of his able minister, the abbé Suger, to go to the Holy Land. He received the cross at the hands of St. Bernard at Vezelay, in 1146, and the next year set at the head of a large host, his queen accompanying him. Well received by Mass Emperor of the East, he lost a large part of his forces before he reached Antioch, in March 1148. He joined the Emperor Conrad at Jerusalem, and with him began the siege of Damascus, but failing in this, he returned to France at the end of 1149. He divorced his Queen Eleanor in 1153, for her licentious conduct in the East, and the next year married Constance of Castile. He married, for his third wife, Alice, daughter of the Count of Champagne, in 1160. Eleanor married, immediately after her divorce, Henry, Duke of Normandy; afterwards Henry II. of England, who then became possessed of Guienne, the Limousin, and Poitou, the three fairest provinces of France. In 1164 Louis received the famous Becket, and resolutely protected him. Later he also received the sons of Henry II., and encouraged them in their revolt against their father. A war between England and France followed, which lasted several years. In 1173 Louis visited the tomb of Becket, to pray for the restoration of his son Philip, then dangerously ill. Died at Paris, 1180.

Louis VIII., the Lion, King of France, was born in 1187. He was son of Philip Augustus and his queen, Isabella of Hainaut. In 1216 he accepted the call of the barons of England, provoked to revolt by the tyranny and treachery of King John, and, though prohibited by the papal legate, sent them

LOUIS

and soon after landed in England himself. He took Rochester and Winchester, besieged Dover unsuccessfully, and received the homage of the barons at London; but, after the death of John, was abandoned by most of his adherents, and was excommunicated by the legate; his troops were defeated by the Earl of Pembroke at 'The Fair' of Lincoln; and Louis, besieged in London, made terms with Pembroke, and withdrew to France in September, 1217. He succeeded his father in 1223, and in the following year recovered most of the English possessions in France, in spite of papal excommunications. In 1226 he undertook a crusade against Raymond, Count of Toulouse, and the Albigenses; took Avignon after a three months' siege; overran Languedoc; and died in Auvergne, November of the same year. Louis VIII. had married, in 1200, Blanche of Castile, by whom he had seven sons and one daughter.

Louis IX., or St. Louis, King of France, was born in 1214, and succeeded his father, Louis VIII., in 1226. Being then only in his 12th year, he was placed under the guardianship of his mother, Blanche of Castile, who was made regent of the kingdom. He was declared of age in 1236. A severe struggle was going on between the crown and some of the great feudal nobles, in which the latter were assisted by Henry III. of England. In 1243 Louis defeated the English in several engagements, and a truce for five years was concluded. Having made a vow in 1244, in the event of recovering from a dangerous disease, to march against the infidels in the Holy Land, he made preparations for doing so, and, in 1248, embarked at Aigues-Mortes, with an army of 50,000 men, accompanied by his queen, his brothers, and almost all the chivalry of France. He passed the winter in Cyprus, took Damietta in June, 1249, appeared before Mansourah in December, and won a victory over the Saracens there, February 8, 1250; but in April his army, worn out with fighting and sickness, was routed, and Louis was taken prisoner by Turan Shah, the Sultan of Egypt. A greater union of fortitude, punctilious honour, humanity, and personal bravery has seldom been witnessed in the conduct of a prince than was displayed by Louis throughout this expedition. Exorbitant terms were demanded as the price of the monarch's freedom, and a vast ransom was also claimed for his followers. But the Sultan, admiring the magnanimity of Louis, struck off fifth of the sum for his personal ransom. Turan was soon after murdered. The terms being fulfilled, Louis embarked with about 6000 men, the sole remains of his fine army, at Acre, and spent four years more in Palestine, but did not see Jerusalem. On his return to France, he applied himself to the government of his kingdom with exemplary diligence, goodness, impartiality, and moderation. Notwithstanding the disasters of his crusade, imelled by the strong religious enthusiasm which characterised him through life, he undertook a

new one in 1270, the object of which was the conquest both of Egypt and Palestine. Tunis, however, was the first point of attack; but while engaged at the siege of that place, a pestilence broke out among the French troops; and, after seeing one of his sons, and a great part of his army, perish, Louis was himself one of its victims, August 24, 1270. Louis IX. was canonized by Boniface VIII. in 1297, and his Life was written by his friend, the Sire de Joinville.

Louis XII., King of France, was the son of Charles VII., and was born at Bourges, in 1423. Active, bold, and cunning, he was in all respects unlike his well-disposed but imbecile father, of whose ministers and mistress, Agnes Sorel, he soon showed himself a decided enemy. In 1440 he left the court, and put himself at the head of an insurrection. Charles defeated the rebels, and executed some, but pardoned his son, whom he even trusted with a command against the English and Swiss. Louis conducted himself with valour and prudence, and his father became entirely reconciled to him; but having soon entered into new conspiracies, he was obliged to take refuge first in Dauphiny and afterwards in Burgundy, and lived there five years in a dependent condition. On the death of his father, in 1461, he dismissed the former ministers, and filled their places with obscure men without character or talents to recommend them. Insurrections broke out in various parts of his dominions; but they were soon quelled, and followed by many executions. In everything he did, his crooked policy and sinister views were evident. Whilst he pretended to reconcile contending parties, he secretly instigated them against each other; and when he had a negotiation with a foreign prince, he corrupted his courtiers by bribes, and established secret correspondences with them. He became involved in a war with Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, which lasted from 1465 to 1472. In the course of the war Louis, having requested a passport from the Duke, went to visit him at Peronne, though he had just before secretly instigated the people of Liège to rise, and promised them aid. Charles having discovered this act of treachery, was furious with rage, and hesitated three days (during which he kept the king in prison) as to what course he should adopt. Nothing but the aversion of Charles to take the life of a king, and the greatest persistency in falsehood on the part of the latter, who asserted his innocence under the most solemn oaths, saved him. He was obliged to accompany Charles to Liège, and to witness the pillage and slaughter of which he had been the cause. A peace was concluded on favourable terms for Charles and his allies; but, when Louis returned to Paris, he used every artifice to evade its fulfilment. He died in 1483. The great object of Louis was the establishment of the royal power, and the overthrow of the feudal aristocracy; but it is almost impossible to convey a just idea of his character, so con-

LOUIS

tradiictory were its qualities. He was at the same time confiding and suspicious, avaricious and lavish, audacious and timid, mild and cruel. Louis XI. was the first French monarch who had the title of 'most Christian king.'

Louis XII., King of France, surnamed 'The Father of his People,' was born at Blois, in 1462. He was son of Charles, Duke of Orleans, was brought up at the court of Louis XI., and at the age of fourteen was compelled to marry Jane, the second daughter of the king. On the accession of Charles VIII. he claimed the regency, against Anne of Beaujeu, and took up arms, but unsuccessfully, and then retired into Brittany. Aided by the Duke of Brittany he renewed the war, but in 1488 was defeated at St. Aubin by La Trémouille, taken prisoner, and kept in confinement three years. He was afterwards made Governor of Normandy, followed Charles VIII. in the campaign of Italy (1495), and distinguished himself at the defence of Novara. In 1498 he succeeded to the throne, and his first care was to lessen the burden of taxation, to reform abuses in the administration, and pardon those who had been his enemies. Having procured from Pope Alexander VI. a bull of divorce of his wife Jane, whom he had never loved, he married Anne of Brittany, widow of Charles VIII. Jane, named Duchess of Berri, retired to Bourges, and died in 1505. The reign of Louis XII. was chiefly occupied with his Italian wars. As grandson of Valentina Visconti, last heiress of the Milanese, he claimed that duchy, and in 1499, in a brilliant campaign of twelve days, he made himself master of it. A revolt broke out in the following year, but it was suppressed, and Ludovico, the reigning duke, made prisoner by La Trémouille, and sent to France. He died in the castle of Loches ten years later. The conquest of Naples was next undertaken, and, with the aid of Ferdinand the Catholic, was achieved. But the conquerors quarrelled about the partition of the spoil, and in 1503 the French were defeated by Gonzalo of Cordova and driven out of Italy. A treaty of peace was made, but war broke out again in 1507. In the next year Louis joined with the Pope, Julius II., the Emperor and the King of Spain, in the infamous League of Cambray, for the conquest and partition of Venice. He won the victory of Agnadello over the Venetians in May, 1509, and though deserted by most of his allies he continued the war. The Pope formed a league against him, excommunicated him, and laid France under an interdict. Louis appealed to a Council, and energetically carried on war with the Pope, by his great generals, Bayard, Trivulzio, and Gaston de Foix. The Milanese was finally lost and the French expelled from Italy in 1513; in the summer of which year Henry VIII., leagued with the Pope, invaded France, and, joined by the Emperor Maximilian, won the victory of Guinegate. The Swiss also invaded France, and a series of reverses compelled Louis to conclude peace in 1514. In October of that year he married the Princess

Mary, sister of Henry VIII., then in her eighteenth year, and a league offensive and defensive was made between the French and English sovereigns. The health of Louis gave way, and he died three months after his marriage, January 1, 1515.

Louis XIII., King of France, was son of Henry IV., and was born in 1601. Being only nine years old at the death of his father, the regency was intrusted to his mother, Mary de' Medicis. During the early part of his reign France became the prey of civil dissensions, which Marshal d'Ancre, prime minister at that time, was unable to suppress. When the king, in 1616, married a Spanish princess, the disturbances grew still more alarming. At length the Huguenots rose in arms, with Rohan and Soubise at their head, and a great part of the kingdom rebelled against the king, who then delivered himself up to the guidance of Cardinal Richelieu. After victory had inclined, sometimes to one side and sometimes to the other, and both parties felt deeply the necessity of repose, peace was concluded in 1623. But it was of short duration. Rochelle, the head-quarters of the Huguenots, revolted, and was supported by England. The king drove the English to sea, conquered the island of Rhé, and took Rochelle, which had sustained the horrors of a siege for twelve months, at the cost of the crown 40 million livres. After this so fatal to the Protestant interest in France, Louis assisted the Duke of Mantua against the Emperor, and entered on the campaign of 1631. In 1631 a treaty was concluded, but the Duke was confirmed in his estates. The year following, Gaston of Orleans, only brother of the king, revolted, out of dislike to his liege, and was assisted by the Duke of Lennox, who being wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Castelnaudary, in 1632, was beheaded at Toulouse. Louis and the king were attacked with a mortal disease at the same time; the latter died in Dec. 1642, and the king in May, 1643.

Louis XIV., King of France, called 'Grand Monarque,' son of the preceding, was born in 1638, and was only five years old at the death of his father. The regency was intrusted to the queen-mother, Anne of Austria, under whom Mazarin acted as prime minister. France was then involved in a war with Spain and the Emperor, which was sustained with glory to the French arms. The Prince of Condé and the famous Turenne, but although Louis was successful abroad, the kingdom was distracted by internal dissensions. The Parisians, irritated against Mazarin, the queen, took up arms; and the king, his mother, and the cardinal were obliged to fly. The Spaniards, profiting by these disorders, made several conquests in Champagne, Flanders, and Italy. In 1651 the king restored the government, but Mazarin remained in power the year following, the civil war was renewed. On the war breaking out bet-

LOUIS

England and Holland, Louis joined with the latter; but after a few naval actions, the peace of Breda was concluded in 1667. In 1672 the French king made an attack on Holland, and reduced some of the provinces in a few weeks. This invasion produced a new confederacy against Louis, between the Emperor, Spain, and the Elector of Brandenburg, in which all the allies were unsuccessful, and which terminated, in 1678, by the treaty of Nimeguen. Amidst all his glory, Louis committed an act of impolitic cruelty, by the revocation, in 1685, of the Edict of Nantes, granted by Henry IV. in favour of the Protestants—a measure which drove from France a vast number of ingenious mechanics and others, who settled in England and Holland. About this time another league was formed against France by the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Savoy, and the Electors of Bavaria and Brandenburg. To this league were afterwards added the German Emperor and the King of Spain. The Dauphin had the command of the French army, and he opened the campaign by taking Philipsburg in October, 1688, but he was soon forced to retreat before a superior force. It was on this occasion that Louis and his first minister, Louvois, disgraced themselves by ordering the devastation of the Palatinate by fire and sword. In 1690 Luxembourg gained the battle of Fleurus, and Catinat took Nice, and gained a victory over the troops of the Duke of Savoy; this was followed by the taking of Mons in Flanders, Valencia in Catalonia, Carmagnola, and Montmelian in Savoy. These successes were counterbalanced by the defeat of Tourville's squadron off La Hogue, by Admiral Russell, June 2, 1692. Louis in person took Namur, and Luxembourg gained the battles of Steenkirk and Neerwinden. In 1696 Savoy made a separate peace with France, which was followed by the general Peace of Ryswick, in 1697. The tranquillity of Europe, however, was again broken by the death of Charles II., King of Spain, in 1700. He left his crown to Philip of France, Duke of Anjou, who assumed the title of Philip V. In opposition to him the Archduke Charles laid claim to the throne; and he was supported by the Emperor, Holland, and England. Prince Eugene had the command of the imperial forces, with which he took Cremona. In 1704 Eugene and Marlborough gained the great battle of Hochstedt, or Blenheim; the year following, Nice and Villa-Franca were taken by the French, who also gained a dear victory at Cassano over Eugene; on the other hand, Barcelona surrendered to the archduke, and Gironne declared in his favour; the battle of Ramilies was gained by the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene saved Turin by defeating the Duke of Orleans. In 1708 Lille was retaken by the allies, who also gained the battle of Oudenarde, and the Imperialists made themselves masters of Naples. The year following the French lost Tournay, and suffered a great defeat at Malplaquet. In 1713 a treaty of peace was signed at Utrecht by France, Spain, England,

Savoy, Portugal, Prussia, and Holland; and the next year peace was concluded with the Emperor at Rastadt. The reign of Louis XIV. was adorned by great statesmen and generals, ecclesiastics, and men of literature and science. At his court, which became a model for all the others of Europe, everything had reference to the king, and tended to augment his dignity. He was 20 years of age when Mazarin died. 'To whom shall we now apply?' asked his secretaries of state. 'To me,' he replied with dignity; and he who had grown up in perfect ignorance, with his heart full of romantic gallantry, devoted himself sedulously to business. But his natural pride degenerated into haughtiness, his love of splendour into useless extravagance, his firmness into despotism. His characteristic saying was—'L'État, c'est Moi.' Determined no longer to tolerate Calvinism in France, which had for some years existed in peaceful separation from the national church, he said, 'My grandfather loved the Huguenots without fearing them; my father feared, without loving them; I neither fear nor love them.' But his conduct showed that a stern and unfeeling rigour towards them was uppermost in his mind; their privileges were gradually infringed; missionaries, supported by dragoons, were employed for their conversion; and severities were practised which excited the horror and indignation of every breast that was not hardened by bigotry and intolerance. Louis XIV. died at Versailles, Sept. 1, 1715, aged 77. By his first wife, Maria Theresa, daughter of Philip IV. of Spain, whom he married in 1660, he had three sons and three daughters, who all died in his lifetime, besides several illegitimate children by his mistresses.

Louis XV. King of France, great-grandson and successor of the preceding, was born in 1710; and Louis XIV. dying when he was only five years of age, the kingdom was placed under the regency of Philip, Duke of Orleans. Louis was crowned in 1722, and declared of age the following year. The beginning of his reign was rendered disastrous by the Mississippi scheme of Law, the famous financier, which ruined thousands of people. On the death of the Duke of Orleans, in 1723, he was succeeded as prime minister by the Duke of Bourbon, who was displaced in 1725, and was succeeded by Cardinal Fleury. The same year the king married the daughter of the King of Poland. On the death of the latter in 1733, Louis supported the election of his father-in-law, Stanislaus, against the Elector of Saxony, which occasioned a war between France and the Emperor. Stanislaus, however, was forced to abandon the throne; but the French were successful in Italy, and a peace was concluded in 1738. The death of the Emperor Charles opened a new scene. The succession of the house of Austria was disputed by four persons, and Louis declared himself against Maria Theresa, daughter of the late Emperor, contrary to his own engagements. He supported the pretensions of the Elector of Bavaria, who called himself Charles

VII. That prince took Prague, where he was crowned King of Bohemia; but in 1742 that city was retaken, and the allies, with the King of Great Britain at their head, gained the battle of Dettingen. In 1744 Louis took the field in person, and captured Courtray, Menin, and Ypres; he was also present at the battles of Fontenoy and Lawfeld. These advantages were accompanied by the taking of Ghent, Ostend, Brussels, Bergen-op-Zoom, and other places. On the other hand, the troops of the Duke of Saxony and of the Queen of Hungary ravaged Provence; the English completely ruined the French commerce at sea; and negotiations were opened which ended in the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. In 1755 a new war broke out between France and England, in which the latter power had Prussia for an ally, while Austria leagued with France. At first the French were successful, taking Port Mahon, defeating the Duke of Cumberland at Hastenbeck, and forcing him to capitulate at Closter Seven. The electorate of Hanover was conquered; but in 1757 the French and Austrians were defeated by Frederick the Great at Rossbach: this was followed by other losses both by land and sea, particularly by the conquest of Canada by the English; and Louis, humiliated, was despised by his subjects, and given up to the grossest immoralities with his mistresses and his 'Parc aux Cerfs.' He was polite, affable, and naturally humane; but feebleness of character and sensual indulgences degraded him equally as a monarch and a man. The storm, which burst on the head of his successor, was fully expected by him; but he selfishly congratulated himself, that, bad as things were, they would last his time. New and unexpected light has been thrown on the character of Louis XV. by the publication (1866) of the 'Correspondance Secrète Inédite de Louis XV. sur la Politique Étrangère.' It now appears that he took a strong personal interest in European affairs, had very decided political opinions, and carried on for more than twenty years a secret correspondence with several distinguished statesmen. Died, of smallpox, at Versailles, May 10, 1744. He had married, in 1725, Maria Leczinski, only child of the King of Poland, by whom he had two sons and several daughters. Both the sons died in his lifetime.

Louis XVI., King of France, son of Louis the dauphin, and of Maria Josephine, daughter of Frederic Augustus, king of Poland, was born in 1754, and immediately created Duke of Berri. On the death of his father in 1765, he became heir to the throne; and in 1770 he married Marie Antoinette, an Austrian princess of great beauty and accomplishments. In May, 1774, he succeeded to the crown. France was in a deplorable state: her finances were nearly exhausted, her trade diminished, her navy destroyed, and the nation groaned under a weight of debt. In this state of things the people looked to the young king to recover their lost greatness, and he seconded their hopes by calling around him those persons whom he

thought most likely to redeem the errors of the late administration. He chose Turgot and Malesherbes for his first ministers. His first act was very popular: it was to dispense with the customary tax paid by the people at the beginning of a new reign. In 1774 the parliament was recalled, and affairs began to assume a favourable aspect, when, unfortunately, the French government, always jealous of England, took part with the revolted Americans, and a ruinous war ensued between the two countries; which terminated in the loss of the colonies to the English, and brought about a promoted the Revolution in France. The finances were completely exhausted, and Necker was made controller-general in 1776. He made such practical reforms as he could. He was dismissed in 1783. The sanguine Calonne took the post, and strove as vainly against the overwhelming embarrassment of the government; and the Cardinal de Brienne, who succeeded Calonne, laid such intolerable burdens upon the people, that the parliament refused to register the edicts. For this the members were exiled to Troyes, but were afterwards recalled by Louis, who, at the suggestion of Necker again in office, convened the States-General. This assembly met in May, 1789: the mind was agitated. Mirabeau was the head of the popular party. At his voice the parliament of Paris rose, and on the 14th of July, of that year, stormed the Bastille. Revolution was begun, and in October the armed mob, with a prodigious number of women, marched to Versailles, forced the palace, murdered the guards, and searched in vain for the queen, who, like all the royal family, had shared the same fate, had she not escaped from her bed, which the mob pierced with their sabres. The result of this insurrection was the leading of the king and his family in triumph to Paris, amidst all the insults of a lawless rabble. In February, 1791, Louis was forced to accept the new constitution; but, notwithstanding all his concessions, finding himself a mere prisoner at Paris, exposed daily to new injuries, he resolved to escape. Accordingly, in the night of June 20, 1791, he and his family quitted the Tuilleries, but at Varennes he was recognised, and conducted back to Paris, where he became prisoner in his own palace. War was declared against France by the Emperor and the King of Prussia; and the Duke of Brunswick marched into the country, but was forced to retreat. In the meantime the people were wrought up to a pitch of savage ferocity, and assaulted the Tuilleries, in storming which they killed the brave and loyal Swiss guards. The King and royal family sought refuge in the National Assembly, which ordered that they be sent to the Temple. The Legislative Assembly gave way to the National Convention, which brought Louis to trial; his defence was conducted by Malesherbes, Tronchet, Desèze, and his own deportment was as usual, uniformly been during his confinement, and modest, dignified and resigned. Jan.

LOUIS

1793, he was adjudged to death for conspiring against the public good: his separation from his family was deeply affecting, yet in every scene he manifested the spirit of a Christian, and employed the short interval allowed him in preparation for death. On the 21st of January he was led to the scaffold, where he showed the calm fortitude which had distinguished him through all the scenes of suffering and indignity to which he had been exposed. He declared his innocence to the surrounding crowd, but was interrupted, while addressing the people, by the noise of drums and the interference of his executioners. He was accompanied by his confessor, the Abbé Edgeworth, who, as the king laid his head on the fatal block, exclaimed, 'Ascend, O son of St. Louis, ascend to heaven!' His body was thrown into a pit filled with lime, and no vestige left of the place of his interment. Louis XVI. was one of the most moral and best-intentioned sovereigns of France; and in spite of all the prejudices to which the misrule of his ancestors had subjected him, was allowed to possess an amiable heart, an upright mind, and a refined and enlarged understanding. But he was destitute of the energy and decisiveness required to cope with the duties and difficulties of his position.—His son, **Louis Charles**, the Dauphin, regarded by the mockery of etiquette as **Louis XVII.**, was, at the death of his father, only eight years old. He was placed with a shoemaker named Simon, who treated him with savage barbarity; and the innocent victim died shortly after, as was generally believed, of poison. The daughter of Louis, after the death of her parents and brother, was suffered to quit France, and she married her cousin, the Duke of Angoulême.

Louis XVIII., Stanislaus Xavier, surnamed **Le Désiré**, second son of the Dauphin (the son of Louis XV.), was born in 1755, and was at first known as the Count of Provence. At the accession of his brother, Louis XVI., in 1774, he received the title of Monsieur; and after the death of his nephew, in 1795, from which time he reckoned his reign, he took the name and title of Louis XVIII., King of France and Navarre. As a boy he is said to have manifested much timidity and reserve, but to have exhibited a far more decided turn for literary pursuits than either his elder or his younger brother (Charles X.), with whom he was educated; and he early acquired the character of a good classical scholar. When Louis XVI. attempted to escape to the frontiers of the kingdom, took the road to Montmédy, and was arrested at Varennes, Monsieur took that of Mons, and reached Brussels in safety; and, in 1792, he and the Count of Artois joined the Prussian army, at the head of 6000 cavalry. The progress of the republican arms, however, compelled them to make a retreat, first to Turin, and afterwards to Verona, where he assumed the name of the Count de Lille, a title which he retained till his accession to the French throne. He now led a wander-

ing life, supported by foreign courts, especially the British, and by some friends of the House of Bourbon. In 1796 he joined the army of the Prince of Condé, on the Rhine. After this he went to Blankenburg, where he lived under the protection of the Duke of Brunswick, and carried on a correspondence with his friends in France, especially with Pichegru. Being invited to Russia by the Emperor Paul, he took up his residence for a while in the ducal castle of Mittau, in Courland. The versatility of his new ally, however, soon put an end to his continuance there, and he received peremptory orders to quit Russia in a week. The Russian government then allowed him to reside at Warsaw; and while there, in 1803, Buonaparte, at that time First Consul, attempted to induce him to renounce his claims to the throne, but without success. In 1805, Louis, with the consent of the Emperor Alexander, returned to Mittau; but the peace of Tilsit obliged him to leave the continent, and, as a last resource, he took refuge in England. Here he was hospitably received; and Hartwell, in Buckinghamshire, a seat belonging to the Marquis of Buckingham, was assigned as his residence, where he remained till the fall of Napoleon, in 1814, drew him from his seat to reascend the throne of his ancestors. On the 3rd of May he made his entry into Paris; on the 30th he caused a constitution to be drawn up; on the 4th of June it was formally accepted; and the Chamber of Deputies which was established by this instrument requested the king to take the surname of 'The Desired,' *Louis le Désiré*. But the disgrace which the French arms had received was too deeply felt by the soldiers who had fought under Napoleon to make them satisfied with the Bourbons; the prevalence of ultra-liberal opinions rendered a great portion of the people disaffected to the monarchy; and when Napoleon made his appearance in France, March 1, 1815, his presence inspired his former followers with tenfold courage and enthusiasm. Louis was compelled to flee from Paris on the 20th, and seek refuge in Belgium. The Duke and Duchess of Orleans, the old Prince of Condé, the Count of Artois, and the Duke of Berri, also hastily left Paris; and proceeding to La Vendée and the south of France, they endeavoured to awaken popular sympathy in favour of the royal cause. The ministers, together with several officers of distinction, followed the king; and Talleyrand, in particular, was actively engaged in his cause at Vienna. Great events now followed in rapid succession. The battle of Waterloo, fought on the 18th of June, broke the power of Napoleon, and dissolved the charm of his supposed invincibility; Wellington and Blücher marched to Paris; and Fouché, who had already induced the Emperor to leave France, put a stop to the shedding of blood by the capitulation of Paris, July 3. Thus was Louis once more restored to the throne of France. On the 7th of July the British and Prussians occupied Paris; on the 9th the king entered the capital, under

the protection of the Duke of Wellington; and he immediately appointed his new ministry, at the head of which was Talleyrand, and in which Fouché was minister of police. Among the most decided measures by which the king sought to support his throne was the ordinance of July 16, disbanding the army according to the wishes of the allies; and another, dated July 24, excluding from the general amnesty those who were there denominated 'rebels,' and whose punishment for the most part consisted in exile, or degradation from the peerage. All the relations of Napoleon were, under pain of death, banished from France; as were also those who had voted for the death of Louis XVI., and those who had in 1815 received offices or honours from the 'usurper.' During the last few years of his reign Louis was much enfeebled by disease; a dry erysipelas in his legs had deprived him of the power of walking; while his attachment to the pleasures of the table increased his natural tendency to corpulence, and a paralysis of the lower limbs taking place, he died September 16, 1824, having survived his second restoration nine years.

Louis Philippe, King of the French, the eldest son of the Duke of Orleans, better known in the revolutionary times as Philippe Egalité, and of Marie, only daughter of the Duke of Penthièvre, was born in Paris, October 6, 1773. His education was intrusted to Madame de Genlis, and was directed equally to the development of his physical, moral, and intellectual nature. Without neglecting the usual branches of learning and science, Louis Philippe and his brothers were inured to bodily fatigue; and gardening, turnery, basket-making, and carpentry ranked among the number of their accomplishments. At the age of 17 his father introduced him to the Jacobin Club. In 1791, having received the command of a regiment of dragoons, he set out to join it at Valenciennes, and war being declared against Austria, he made his first campaign in 1792, fighting at Valmy under Kellermann, September 20th, and afterwards gaining great distinction at Jemappes under Dumourier. Meanwhile the Revolution was hastening to its crisis. In 1793 Louis XVI. was led to the scaffold, and a few months afterwards, when the Duke of Orleans shared the same fate, Louis Philippe, Duke of Chartres, was cited before the Committee of Public Safety. He instantly fled to the French frontier, escaped into the Austrian territories, and proceeded towards Switzerland, where he met his sister Adelaide and Madame de Genlis, who had also fled thither for safety. The wanderings of Louis Philippe in Switzerland, Hungary, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and America have been often narrated. While he remained in Europe, Louis Philippe refused several invitations to take up arms against France; and, on the 24th of September, 1796, he sailed from the Elbe for the United States, where he arrived in safety, and was soon after joined by his brothers, the Duke of Montpensier and Count

Beaujolais. His residence and travels in America continued until 1800, in the beginning of which year he arrived at Falmouth, and took up his abode on the banks of the Thames at Twickenham. His brother, the Duke of Montpensier, died in England in 1807, and returning in the following year from the banishment of his other brother, the Count Beaujolais, Malta, Louis Philippe received an invitation from the King of Naples to visit the royal family at Palermo. During his residence at the Neapolitan court he gained the affection of the Princess Amelia, the second daughter of the King, to whom he was married in November, 1809, his mother, the Duchess of Orleans who had been released from her confinement in Spain, being present at the nuptials. Palermo now became the residence of Louis Philippe, and the scene of a domestic tranquillity to which he had long been a stranger. The abdication of Napoleon in 1814 introduced a new change in his fortunes, and he returned to Paris after an absence of twenty-one years. The return of Napoleon from Elba scattered the Bourbons once more, and Louis Philippe turned to England till the expiry of the Hundred Days, when he repaired to France and entered into all the honours due to his rank. A coldness which arose between him and the administration led to his temporary retirement to England; but in 1817 he took up his permanent abode in France, and abstaining from politics, devoted himself to the education of his family and the pursuit of literature and the arts, until the Revolutions of July, 1830, and the deposition of Charles X. placed him on the throne. The events of this period and his subsequent reign belong to history rather than biography. Suffice it here to say that the first few years after his accession were spent in repressing the republican spirit that lingered among the descendants of the French revolutionists, and in consolidating his throne upon a purely constitutional basis. Various conspiracies that were entered into for overthrowing his government were detected and suppressed; repeated attempts to assassinate the King himself had proved abortive. The King himself had proved a speculator on probabilities might have anticipated that Louis Philippe would have spent the remainder of his days in retirement and have bequeathed his kingdom to his son. But this was not to be. The close of the reign of Louis Philippe at the beginning of 1848 had been signified in France by strenuous efforts, on the part of the opposition, to wrest from the government the measure of 'electoral reform.' But the administration turned a deaf ear to the demands, and went so far as to interdict a meeting which had been fixed to be held in honour of this movement, on February 12, 1848. A slight riot, which took place on that day, soon swelled into a formidable insurrection. In vain the King now offered to resign his ministry, and to yield to the popular demands. Even his abdication in favour of his grandson, on February 23rd, came too late.

he saw himself compelled to flight. Hastily quitting Paris with the queen, who had shared with him so many dangers, he made his way to the sea-shore, whence he escaped, in disguise, for England, and landed at Newhaven, in Sussex, March 3, 1848. He then took up his residence at Claremont, making an occasional sojourn at Richmond or St. Leonard's, and for a time appeared to bear up manfully under the disasters which had befallen him. But, in the spring of 1850, a change suddenly came over him; his naturally strong constitution gradually gave way; and, after lingering a few months in great physical debility, he expired at Claremont, August 26th. His remains were deposited in the vault of a chapel at Weybridge, which he had been in the habit of attending; there to repose, until, according to the inscription on his tomb, 'in patriam avitos inter cineres Deo adjuvante transferantur.'

Louisa of Savoy, Duchess of Angoulême, was daughter of Philip, Count of Bresse, and was born in 1476. At the age of 12 she married Charles of Orleans, Count of Angoulême; became, in 1494, mother of Francis I., King of France; and being left a widow two years later, retired to the château of Cognac till the accession of Louis XII. Her ambition, avarice, and revengeful spirit were the occasion of many evils to France. In 1523 she raised a large sum of money, which was sent to General Lautrec for carrying on the war in the Milanese, to be seized and brought back; and then allowed the superintendent of finance to be condemned, and hung for peculation. The Milanese was lost. The same year a greater victim fell by her persecution, the Constable de Bourbon. In revenge for his refusal of her hand in marriage, she had a lawsuit instituted against him by which he lost almost the whole of his property and estates; which drove him from the service of France. After the battle of Pavia, at which Francis I. was taken prisoner by the Imperialists, the Duchess of Angoulême was declared regent. In 1529 she negotiated with Margaret of Austria the peace of Cambray, thence called 'la Paix des Dames.' Louis of Savoy died, after a long illness, in September, 1531, mourned greatly by her son, and by the public.

Louisa Augusta Wilhelmina Amelia, queen of Prussia, daughter of Charles, Duke of ecklenburg Strelitz, was born at Hanover, in 1766, and was married to the Crown-Prince of Prussia, afterwards King, December 24, 1793. In 1797 the prince ascended the throne Frederick William III., and his consort became the model of a wife, a mother, and a queen. When Napoleon was in the zenith of his power, and Prussia lay prostrate before him, her popularity rose in proportion to her sufferings; while her pure and benevolent heart, and her fortitude with which she endured the insults of the French Emperor, rendered her an object of adoration. She died in 1810.

Louriero, John de, a Portuguese botanist and ecclesiastic, visited Cochín China as a

missionary. To his religious duties he joined the practice of medicine; and not being sufficiently provided with European remedies, he was induced to collect and examine the plants of China, Malabar, and other parts. On his return to Portugal, after thirty-six years' absence, he published the result of his botanical researches in a work entitled 'Flora Cochinchinensis,' two vols. Born, 1715; died, 1796.

Loutherbourg, Philip James, an eminent landscape painter, was born at Fulda, about 1740; studied under Tischbein and Casanova; and displayed great talent in his delineation of battles, hunting pieces, &c. He came to London in 1771, and while there opened an exhibition, called the 'Eidophusikon,' somewhat on the plan of the Diorama. He was a member of the Academy of Painting at Paris and a Royal Academician of England. Among his best pictures are 'Lord Howe's Victory, 1st June, 1794,' 'Storming of Valenciennes,' and the 'Destruction of the Spanish Armada.' Died, 1812, and was buried near Hogarth at Chiswick.

Louvel, Pierre Louis, the assassin of the Duke of Berri, was born at Versailles, in 1783. He was by trade a saddler, and worked in the stables of the Emperor Napoleon and Louis XVIII. His disposition was gloomy, and he appeared to dwell intently on what he had heard respecting the causes of the French revolution, until he felt a rooted hatred towards the Bourbons. During six years he ruminated in silence on their destruction, and began with the youngest, as he afterwards acknowledged, from a wish to exterminate their race; having resolved to omit no opportunity of killing the others. Louvel perpetrated the fatal deed as the Duke was quitting the opera, on the 13th February, 1820. He conducted himself with firmness during his long examination, and appeared calm throughout, even in his last moments, positively declaring that he had no accomplice. He was executed, June 7, 1820.

L'Ouverture. [Toussaint.]

Louvois, François Michel Letellier, Marquis of, minister of war to Louis XIV., was the son of the Chancellor Letellier, and was born at Paris, in 1641. From 1666 he held the post of Secretary of State for War, and soon exercised complete control over the King and the army. His extensive knowledge, his decision, activity, industry, and talents, rendered him an able minister. He made very great and important reforms in the army, and the system which he established lasted till the Revolution; but he was regardless of the rights of human nature, lavish of the blood and treasure of France, and too much of a despot to deserve the appellation of a great statesman. On the death of Colbert, in 1683, whose rival and enemy he had been, his influence became still greater, and one of its most fatal effects was the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, and the consequent flight of many peaceful and industrious Calvinists. His atrocious cruelties to the Protestants, and, above all, the

two devastations of the Palatinate under his orders, have branded his name with infamy. Died, suddenly, at Versailles, July 16, 1691. A masterly account of the administration of Louvois is given by the Duke of Aumale in his essay entitled 'Les Institutions Militaires de la France' (1867).

Lovat, Simon Fraser, Lord, was born near Inverness, in 1667. He was educated at Aberdeen, served a short time in the army, and afterwards went to France, and there embraced the Catholic faith. He was sent in 1702, by Prince James Edward, the Pretender, to excite a rising in his favour in Scotland, but he betrayed the scheme to the English government, and on his return to France suffered an imprisonment in the Bastille for his treachery. He obtained his release on condition of becoming a priest. He opposed the Pretender in the war of 1716, and captured Inverness, for which he received the title of Lord Lovat, and a grant of the forfeited estates. He was subsequently named governor of Inverness. He favoured the cause of the young Pretender in the rebellion of 1745, but did not serve personally. He was, however, arrested and imprisoned in the Tower, and in 1747 tried, convicted, and beheaded. His portrait, by Hogarth, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Love, Christopher, an eminent Presbyterian divine, was born at Cardiff, in 1618. He studied at Oxford, and entered into orders; but refusing to subscribe to the canons enjoined by Archbishop Laud, he was expelled the congregation of masters, and repaired to London. He was one of the commissioners for the parliament at the treaty of Uxbridge; he was also one of the assembly of divines, and chosen minister of St. Lawrence Jewry: yet he signed the declaration against the execution of the King. After this he was concerned in a plot against Cromwell and the Independents, for which he was tried and beheaded, August 22, 1651. Ashe, Calamy, and Manton, three eminent Nonconformist divines, accompanied him to the scaffold, and he was deemed a martyr by the whole of the Presbyterian party.

Lovelace, Richard, an English poet of the 17th century, was a son of Sir William Lovelace, of Woolwich, and born in 1618. He was educated at the Charter House, and at Gloucester Hall, Oxford; became a colonel in the army of Charles I., and spent the whole of his fortune in support of the royal cause; was imprisoned by the parliament, and died in indigence in 1658. His poems, published under the title of 'Lucaста,' are light and elegant; he also wrote two plays, 'The Scholar,' a comedy, and 'The Soldier,' a tragedy. For spirit and gallantry, Colonel Lovelace has sometimes been compared to Sir Philip Sidney. There is a portrait of Lovelace in Dulwich College.

Lowe, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hudson, K.C.B., &c., entered the army at a very early age, and served with credit in various parts of the world; but he will be principally remembered

as governor of St. Helena while that island was the place of detention of the Emperor Napoleon. For his conduct in this difficult and delicate trust, Sir Hudson Lowe has been much abused by French writers, and their abuse has been echoed in England. That Sir Hudson's task was both difficult and delicate must be admitted; and to the stern sense of duty of a veteran soldier was added the vast sense of responsibility from the fact that the peace of Europe was dependent upon the safe custody of Napoleon. Most of Napoleon's complaints were puerile, and the rest were such as Sir Hudson Lowe might have prevented—but only by perjury as a man, and breach of faith as a soldier—by conniving at the escape of his prisoner. Died, January, 1844, aged 78. A 'History of the Captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena, from the Letters and Journals of Sir H. Lowe,' appeared in 3 vols. in 1853.

Löwendal, Ulrich Friedrich Wolde-mar, Count of, a celebrated military officer and engineer, was born at Hamburg, in 1700. He began his military career in Poland, in 1713; but entered the Danish service during the war with Sweden. He afterwards served in Hungary with great *éclat*, and next took part in the wars of Naples and Sicily. He returned to Poland in 1721, and was made colonel of infantry and commander of the royal horse-guards. During the peace he studied gunnery and engineering, and was made field-marshal and inspector-general of the Saxon infantry in the service of Augustus, King of Poland. In 1734 and 1735 he was in the Austrian service; and he subsequently entered into that of Russia. He accepted the commission of lieutenant-general in the French army in 1743, and distinguished himself at the sieges of Menin, Ypres, Friburg, &c., and also at the battle of Fontenoy. In 1747 he took Bergen-op-Zoom by storm, which, till then, had been deemed impregnable; for which and his other services he was created a marshal of France. His knowledge of engineering and military tactics in general was of first-rate order; he spoke all the European languages with fluency; and with these accomplishments he combined modesty and amiable manners. Died, 1755.

Lowry, Wilson, F.R.S., an eminent English engraver, was born in 1762, at Whitehaven, where his father, Mr. Strickland Lowry, was a portrait painter. He was the inventor of a ruling machine, possessing the property of ruling successive lines, either equidistant or in just gradations, from the greatest required width to the nearest possible approximation: also of one capable of drawing lines to a point, and of forming concentric circles; he likewise introduced the use of diamond points for etching, and many other useful improvements in the art; and was the first who succeeded in what is technically termed 'biting in' well upon steel. For thirty years before his death he was engaged by eminent publishers on their most extensively illustrated works; and having

LOWTH

attained to the highest rank in his peculiar branch of the art, his services were thoroughly appreciated. Died, 1820.

Lowth, William, an eminent divine, was born in London, in 1661, and was educated at Oxford. Being recommended by his worth and learning, he became chaplain to Dr. Mew, Bishop of Winchester, and was provided with a prebendal stall in his cathedral and the living of Buriton. He was an excellent classical scholar and critic, and the author of several theological works of merit. Died, 1732.

Lowth, Robert, son of the preceding, and a distinguished English prelate, was born at Buriton, in 1710; received his education at Winchester, and at New College, Oxford; in which university he was elected Professor of Poetry, in 1741. He accompanied Mr. Legge on an embassy to Berlin, and was subsequently travelling tutor to the sons of the Duke of Devonshire. In 1753 he published his 'De Sacra Poesi Hebræorum Prælectiones Academicæ'; in 1758, the 'Life of William of Wykeham'; in 1762, a 'Short Introduction to English Grammar'; and, in 1765, he replied, in a masterly and unanswerable style, to some acrimonious remarks of Warburton, who thought that Dr. Lowth had aimed at his 'Divine Legation of Moses' in the 'Prælectiones.' After having enjoyed some valuable preferments, he was raised to the see of St. David's in 1766; was translated to Oxford in the same year; and, in 1777, removed to the diocese of London. In 1778 he published his 'Translation of Isaiah.' The primacy was offered him, on the death of Dr. Cornwallis, but he declined it, and died in 1787, aged 77.

Loyola, Ignatius, founder of the Society of Jesuits, was born in 1491, eight years after the birth of Luther, of a noble family, in the Spanish province of Guipuscoa. He was at first in the army, and served with distinguished bravery; but having been severely wounded at the siege of Pampeluna, he beguiled his time with books, and on reading the Lives of the Saints, his imagination became highly excited, and he determined to devote himself from that time to works of piety. He began by making a pilgrimage to Jerusalem; not from a mere wish to see those places which had been hallowed by the presence of our Lord, but in the hope of converting the infidels, who were masters of the Holy Land, or of gaining the palm of martyrdom in the attempt. Having accomplished this painful and perilous journey, he returned to Spain, more unprovided even than he had left it. In 1526 he went to the university of Alcalá, where he found some adherents; but the Inquisition imprisoned him for his conduct, which rendered him suspected of witchcraft. He was not delivered from the prison of the holy office until 1528, when he went to Paris to continue his studies. There he became acquainted with several Spaniards and Frenchmen, who were afterwards noted as his followers. They were Pierre Favre, Francis Xavier, Lainez, Salmeron, Bobadilla, and Rod-

LUCANUS

riguez. They conceived the project of an order for the conversion of heathens and sinners, and, on Ascension Day, in 1534, they solemnly pledged themselves to this great work in the subterranean chapel of the Abbey of Montmartre. They met again in 1536, at Venice, whence they proceeded to Rome, and received the confirmation of their fraternity from Pope Paul III., as 'Clerks of the Society of Jesus.' In 1541 Ignatius was chosen General of the society; was invested with absolute authority, subject only to the Pope; continued his abstinence and penances during life; and died July 31, 1556. Loyola was in person of a middle stature, of an olive complexion, with a bald head, eyes full of fire, and an aquiline nose. His fanaticism was dignified by sincerity, and he doubtless believed, as he taught, that the Society of Jesus was the result of an immediate inspiration from heaven. He was beatified by Paul V. in 1609, and canonized, in 1622, by Gregory XV. A 'Life of Ignatius Loyola' was among the later works of Mr. Isaac Taylor.

Lubbock, Sir John William, Bart., an eminent mathematician and astronomer, vice-president of the Royal Society, was born at London, in 1803. He was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1825: was chosen F.R.S. in 1829, and the same year became treasurer and vice-president, an office which he filled for many years. He contributed many valuable mathematical papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions,' besides writing some separate works. Among the latter are his 'Classification of the different Branches of Human Knowledge,' published in 1838; 'On the Theory of the Moon and on the Perturbations of the Planets,' 1833; 'Elementary Treatise on the Tides;' and 'On the Heat of Vapours and on Astronomical Refractions.' Died at his seat in Kent, June 20, 1865.

Lubienietzki, Stanislaus, a celebrated Socinian minister, was born at Cracow, in Poland, in 1623. On the banishment of his sect, he went to Hamburg, where he was poisoned with his two daughters, in 1675. His principal work is entitled 'Theatrum Cometicum,' a curious work, containing letters from many eminent scientific men respecting certain comets, a history of all the comets which had up to that time appeared, and a theory as to the prophetic significance of these bodies. At the time of his decease he was engaged in writing an account of the rise and progress of the Reformation in Poland.

Lucanus, Marcus Annaeus, a celebrated Roman poet, was born at Corduba, in Spain, A. D. 37. He was a nephew of Seneca; and being taken early to Rome, he studied there under the best masters. Before he was of the legal age he was made a quæstor; and he was also admitted into the college of augurs. He excited the anger of Nero by daring to recite one of his compositions, in a public assembly, in competition with the Emperor, and was ordered never more to recite in public. This induced Lucan to join Piso and others in a

LUDOLPH

general of horse in Ireland, he joined the army under Ireton, and acted with great vigour and ability. When Cromwell was declared Protector, Ludlow used all his influence with the army against him, on which he was recalled and put under arrest; but he avowed his republican principles, and, refusing all security or engagement for submission, retired into Essex, where he remained until the death of the Protector. When Richard Cromwell succeeded, he joined the army party at Wallingford House, and was instrumental in the restoration of the Long Parliament, in which he took his seat. The Restoration now rapidly approaching, he quitted the country, and proceeded to Geneva, whence he afterwards, with many more fugitives of the party, took refuge at Lausanne. After the Revolution he ventured to appear in London, which gave such offence, that an address was presented to King William, by the House of Commons, praying his majesty to issue a proclamation for apprehending him. On this, Ludlow went back to Vevay, in Switzerland, where he died in 1693. He was one of the purest and most honourable characters on the republican side, free from fanaticism or hypocrisy. His 'Memoirs' are interesting, and are written in a manly and unaffected style.

Ludolph, Job, a learned Orientalist, was born at Erfurt, in Thuringia, in 1624; studied at Leyden; and became a travelling tutor. In 1649 he went to Rome on a literary commission, and while there formed an acquaintance with some Abyssinians, from whom he acquired a perfect knowledge of the Ethiopic language. In 1652 he was made aulic councillor to the Duke of Saxe Gotha, and governor to the young princes. Among his works are 'A History of Ethiopia,' and various lexicons and grammars of the Ethiopic dialects. Died, 1704.

Luini, or Lovini, Bernardino, a celebrated Italian painter, the greatest of the scholars or imitators of Leonardo da Vinci, was born at Luino about 1460. He painted both in fresco and in oil, and so closely followed in the track of Leonardo that his works have, in some cases, passed for those of his master. Some of his later paintings resemble in style those of Raphael. Among the best works of Luini are the 'Magdalene' and 'St. John,' in the Ambrosian library; the 'Madonna Enthroned,' the 'Drunkenness of Noah,' and others in the Brera, Milan; frescoes in the monastery of St. Maurice, in the church of Saronno, and in the convent of Lugano; and others in the galleries of Vienna, Berlin, and Florence. He excelled in painting women, showed great mastery of colouring, and of light and shade; and his pictures are exquisitely finished. Luini was still living in 1530.

Lulli, or Lully, Jean Baptiste, a musical composer, was born of obscure parents, at Florence, about 1634. Having discovered a passionate fondness for music when quite a child, he was sent to Paris in his twelfth or fourteenth year, to be page to Mdlle. Montpensier. He

LUTHER

rose rapidly, till he obtained the appointment of musician to the court; and, in 1670, was made joint director of the French opera, which situation he filled till his decease. Lully contributed much to the improvement of French music, composed nineteen operas, and was much admired by his contemporaries. Died, at Paris, 1687.

Lully, Raymond, a distinguished philosopher and scholar of the 13th century, born at Palma, in Majorca. In his youth he was a soldier; but he became a religious ascetic, and travelled into Africa and the East, for the purpose of converting the Mahometans to Christianity. He suffered tortures and imprisonment at Tunis; but was released by some Genoese merchants, and died on his voyage home, in 1315. He wrote on divinity, medicine, chemistry, metaphysics, &c.; was styled 'Doctor Illuminatus;' and his method, which prevailed in Europe during the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, was dignified by the title of 'Ars Lulliana.'

Lumsden, Matthew, LL.D., was Professor of Persian and Arabic in the college of Fort William, Calcutta, and author of grammars of those languages. In 1825 he retired from the service of the East India Company, came to England, and died in 1836, aged 58.

Luna. [Alvarez de Luna.]

Lupicinus. [See Fritigern.]

Lusignan. [Guy of Lusignan.]

Luther, Martin, the great Reformer, was born Nov. 10, 1483, at Eisleben, in Lower Saxony. His father, Hans Luther, was a poor miner, and soon after his son Martin's birth settled with his pious and industrious wife, Margaret, at Mansfeld. At the age of 14 he was sent to the school of Magdeburg, from which he removed to Eisenach, and thence to the university of Erfurt, where, in 1503, he received his first degree, and, two years later, having obtained the degree of doctor of philosophy, he delivered lectures on the Physics and Ethics of Aristotle. He was destined by his father for the legal profession; but the impression produced on him by the fate of his friend Alexis, who was struck dead by lightning while walking by his side on the road from Mansfeld to Erfurt, uniting with the effect of his early religious education, induced him to devote himself to the monastic life. He entered the monastery of the Augustines in 1506, submitting patiently to all the penances and humiliations which the superior of the order imposed upon novices. During his residence in the monastery he studied with great enthusiasm the writings of St. Augustine, and passed through severe mental conflicts, seeking vainly guidance or consolation. In 1507 he was ordained priest, and in 1508 he was made Professor of Philosophy in the new university of Wittenberg. In this sphere of action his powerful mind soon showed itself; he threw off the fetters of the scholastic philosophy, asserted the rights of reason, and attracted a large number of disciples. He was called by

LUTHER

the senate to preach, and it was with very great reluctance and timidity that he made his first attempts in the pulpit. But it was not long before the conviction began to be uttered that he was the man to reform the church. In 1510 he visited the court of Pope Leo X., at Rome; a journey which revealed to him the irreligion and corruption of the clergy, and destroyed his reverence for the sanctity of the Pope. After his return, in 1512, he was made doctor in theology. His profound learning, his intimate acquaintance with the Bible, together with the fame of his eloquence, soon made Luther known to the principal scholars of the age, and esteemed as a powerful advocate of the new light which was breaking upon the world. Great, therefore, was the attention excited by his ninety-five propositions, affixed to the church of Wittenberg Castle, October 31, 1517, and intended to put an end to the sale of indulgences by the Dominican Tetzel. They were condemned as heretical, and burnt; but neither menaces nor persuasions could induce him to recant, and he maintained the invalidity of indulgences, and denied the papal supremacy. In 1518 Luther had a controversy with Doctor Eck, and the same year met the cardinal-legate Cajetan at Augsburg. In 1520 Luther and his friends were excommunicated, and his writings burnt at Rome, Cologne, and Louvain. Indignant at this open act of hostility, Luther burned the bull of excommunication and the papal decretals. Being called upon by many of the German nobility to defend the new doctrine, he presented himself at the Diet of Worms, April, 1521, before the Emperor, and a vast assemblage of the princes and prelates of Germany. He there made an elaborate defence, and concluded with these words: 'Let me then be refuted and convinced by the testimony of the Scriptures, or by the clearest arguments, otherwise I cannot and will not recant; for it is neither safe nor expedient to act against conscience. Here I take my stand; I can do no otherwise, so help me God! Amen.' He left Worms, in fact, a conqueror; but it was so manifest that his enemies were determined upon his destruction, that the Elector of Saxony conveyed him to the castle of Wartburg, to save his life. In this *Patmos*, as he called it, Luther remained ten months, spending his days in laborious studies, and in carrying on the fight of faith by numerous writings, and then returned to Wittenberg, where he published a sharp reply to Henry VIII., who had written a book against him, on the seven sacraments. About the same time began the disputes with Carlstadt respecting the Supper. [See *Carlstadt*.] Luther also printed, in 1522, a translation of the New Testament, which greatly alarmed the Romanists, and severe edicts were issued against the reading of it by the Catholic Princes. In 1525 he married Catherine de Bora, who had been a nun, and by whom he had three sons. In 1529 the Emperor assembled another diet at Spire, to check the progress of the new opinions; and there it was

LUYNES

that the name *Protestants* first arose, protest being made on the part of the electoral princes, who supported the Reformation, against the rigorous impositions brought forward in this assembly. After this, the protesting princes determined to have a common confession of faith drawn up; which was accordingly prepared by Melancthon, and being presented at the diet of Augsburg, in 1530, was called 'The Confession of Augsburg.' In 1534, Luther's translation of the whole Bible was published, and the same year he printed a book against the service of the mass. At length, worn out, more by labour than by age, this brave man died at his native place, Feb. 18, 1546; having lived to see that his doctrines had taken such deep root, that no earthly power could eradicate them. Luther's works are very numerous. From his well-known 'Table-Talk,' Machelet extracted the substance of his very interesting 'Life of Luther.' It has been recently (1865) determined to erect a monument to Luther at Worms.

Lutti, Benedetto, an eminent Italian painter, on whom the Emperor conferred the honour of knighthood, was born at Florence in 1666. He resided at Rome, where he was president of the Academy of St. Luke. His paintings are rare. Died, 1724.

Luttrell, Henry, a great conversational wit, and known as the friend and companion of Jekyll, Mackintosh, Jeffrey, Alvanley, Sydney Smith, Rogers, Moore, and others of that brilliant school. An ardent admirer of Horace, he had caught much of the *raciness* and classicality of his favourite poet's manner. He charmed especially by the playfulness and elegance of his wit, appropriateness and felicity of illustration, the shrewdness of his remarks, and the epigrammatic point of his conversation. Liveliness of fancy was tempered in him with good breeding and great kindness of disposition; and he could amuse and delight in the keenest of playful, yet pungent sallies, without wounding the feelings of any one by the indulgence of bitterness and ill-nature. The 'Memoirs of Thomas Moore,' edited by Earl Russell, exhibit numberless instances of his wit. Died, 1851.

Luxembourg, François Henri de Montmorenci, Duke of, a famous general and marshal of France, born in 1628, was the posthumous son of the Count de Bouteville, who was beheaded in the reign of Louis XIII. for fighting a duel. He served when young under the Prince of Condé; was made a duke and peer of France, in 1662; served as a lieutenant-general in the conquest of Franche-Comté in 1668; commanded during the invasion of Holland, in 1672; and having gained a battle of Senef, in 1674, was created a marshal. He subsequently distinguished himself at the battles of Fleurus, Louve, Steenkirk, &c.; and died Jan. 4, 1695.

Luynes, Charles d'Albert, Duke of, Constable of France and first minister to Louis XIII., was born in 1578. Introduced at the

court of Henry IV., he was attached to the person of the Dauphin, Louis, became his favourite, and on the accession of Louis to the throne was named first gentleman of his chamber. He procured the exile of the queen, Mary of Medici, and roused a revolt by his counsel to besiege her in the château to which she had retired. In 1621 he was named Constable, but his arrogance and avarice made his administration at length intolerable even to the king. Died, 1621.

Lycophron, a Greek poet, was born at Chalcis, in Eubœa. He flourished in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and was one of the seven poets included in the so-called Pleiad. He wrote tragedies, a satirical drama, and other works; but his only extant production is a poem relating to the predictions attributed to Cassandra, daughter of Priam, king of Troy. It is remarkable for its puzzling obscurity, and has taxed the learning and ingenuity of many commentators: among whom are the Greek Tzetzes (1542), Canter (1666), Meursius (1597), Potter (1697), Reichard (1788), and Bachmann (1828). It was translated into Latin verse by Joseph Scaliger, and into English by Lord Royston, in 1806.

Lycophron. [See Jason of Phœas.]

Lycortas. [See Polybius.]

Lycurgus, the celebrated Spartan legislator, whose existence, however, like that of Homer, is doubted by some modern critics, and whose story must be read as mythical or semi-mythical, is usually said to be the son of Eunomus, king of Sparta, and to have lived in the 9th century B.C. His elder brother, Polydectes, who succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, soon after died, and left the kingdom to him; but Lycurgus forbore to assume the sceptre; and fulfilled the office of guardian to the posthumous child of his brother. He travelled for the purpose of investigating the institutions of other lands, returned to his own country, and established those laws by which Sparta was so long governed. Having bound the king, senate, and people, by a solemn oath, not to alter any of the laws he had made until his return, he left Sparta with the avowed intention of visiting the oracle of Delphi, but he secretly determined never to see it again. Plutarch affirms that he put himself voluntarily to death by starvation, while Lucian asserts that he died a natural death, at the age of 85. The legislation of Lycurgus was intended to make public principle predominate over private interests and affections. Children were not to be the property of their parents, but of the state, which directed their education, and even determined on their life or death. The severest penalties were imposed on debauchery and intemperance; and it was enjoined that the people should take their meals in public. They were allowed to possess neither gold nor silver; iron was used for money; the theatres were abolished; and nothing but the most indispensable knowledge was allowed to be acquired; in short, all that tended to soften

and humanize mankind was prohibited, while everything that could promote a hardy life and personal bravery was encouraged. The Spartans, under the laws of Lycurgus, became a nation of warriors, who, for ages, proved the bulwark of their friends, and the dread of their foes.

Lycurgus, an Athenian orator, of a noble family, was born about B.C. 395. He is said to have been instructed by Plato and Isocrates. He took a prominent part in the opposition headed by Demosthenes to the ambitious schemes of Philip of Macedonia, and had the honour of being one of the statesmen subsequently demanded to be given up to Alexander the Great. His ability, especially as a financier, and his rare integrity gained him the unbounded confidence of his countrymen, and he was three times appointed treasurer of the public revenue. Lycurgus procured a decree for the erection of bronze statues to Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, and for the public preservation of their works. Only one of his orations is now extant. Died, B.C. 323. A statue was erected to him some years after his death.

Lydgate, John, one of the earliest English poets, was a Benedictine monk of Bury St. Edmund's. He was educated at Oxford, travelled in France and Italy, and opened a school on his return for the tuition of the young nobility. His principal works are the 'Story of Thebes,' the 'Fall of Princes,' and the 'Siege of Troy.' He wrote many other poems, and received a pension from Henry VI. Died about 1460.

Lydiadas, sovereign of Megalopolis. He rose from the lower ranks of the citizens to be their chief by his superior ability, and after ruling for ten years resigned his power, B.C. 234. After Megalopolis had been admitted to the Achæan League, Lydiadas was several times chosen prætor or general of the League. He took part in the Cleomenic war, and fell in the field, B.C. 226.

Lydiat, Thomas, a chronological and mathematical writer, was born in 1572, at Okerton, in Oxfordshire; received his education at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford; and became rector of his native place. He was reduced to poverty by being security for a friend, and afterwards suffered greatly for his loyalty to Charles I. This industrious and able scholar died in indigence and obscurity, in 1649.

Lye, Edward, a learned antiquary, was born at Totnes, in Devonshire, in 1704. He was well versed in the Anglo-Saxon language and history; was author of an 'Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Dictionary,' 2 vols., with a grammar of the two languages; and also editor of Junius's *Etymologicon Anglicanum*. He died, rector of Yardley, in Northamptonshire, in 1767.

Lyell, Charles, was born in Fifeshire, 1767. Educated partly at St. Andrew's, and partly at Cambridge, he returned to his paternal estate of Kinnordy, where he passed his

LYGDAMIS

whole time in those pursuits which have gained him a distinguished place among men of science. He was the discoverer of many British plants previously unknown; and his translation of the lyrical poems of Dante, with his illustrative notes, shows a profound knowledge of mediæval Italian history and literature. Sir Charles Lyell, the distinguished geologist, is his son. Died, 1849.

Lygdamis. [See *Herodotus*, and *Poly-crates*.]

Lyly, John. [Lilly.]

Lynacer, Thomas. [Linacre.]

Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, Baron, Lord Chancellor of England, was born at Boston, U. S., May 21, 1772. He was the son of the painter, John Singleton Copley, whose father had emigrated from Ireland; and when only two years of age he was brought by his father to England. He was at first destined for a painter, and he attended the lectures of Reynolds and Barry. In 1791 he entered the university of Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1794 and M.A. in 1797. In the period between these two dates he visited the United States, in company with the traveller Volney, and spent a week with Washington at Mount Vernon. Mr. Copley distinguished himself early as a mathematical scholar, and as a most ardent student of physical science; and the fruits of this intellectual discipline were apparent throughout his long career. He became a fellow of Trinity College, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1804, having previously been a pupil of the special pleader, Tidd. In 1817 he was appointed chief justice of Chester, and in the following year he entered parliament as member for Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, which he soon exchanged for Ashburton. He was named solicitor-general in 1819, and received the honour of knighthood. In the following year he gained higher distinction by his conduct of the prosecution of Thistlewood and others for the Cato Street conspiracy, and still more by his masterly yet delicate treatment of the case of Queen Caroline before the House of Lords. In 1823 he succeeded to the post of attorney-general, and three years later became Master of the Rolls, being elected about the same time to represent, with Lord Palmerston, the university of Cambridge. Sir John Copley excited some surprise by his great speech against Catholic Emancipation, delivered in March, 1827, and which could not have been anticipated from his earlier liberal opinions. In April following he was appointed to succeed Lord Eldon as Chancellor, and raised to the peerage as Baron Lyndhurst of Lyndhurst. He distinguished himself greatly in his new position, and became the close ally of the Duke of Wellington. During the ministry of Earl Grey (1830—34) Lord Lyndhurst held the office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and gave proof of his rare judicial qualities in the great judgment which he delivered in the case of *Small v. Atwood*. He was a fearless and formidable opponent of the Reform Bill, and a

LYNEDOCH

trusted counsellor of the king. In 1834 he was a second time made Chancellor, but retired from office with the Peel ministry in the following year; diverging thenceforth in politics more and more from Peel. He zealously opposed the Municipal Corporations Bill, and by his energy and ability in the struggle became virtually leader of the Tory party in the House of Lords. On the return of Peel to power in September, 1841, Lord Lyndhurst was for the third time raised to the woolsack, and only retired in 1846. He was not a member of the first cabinet of Lord Derby in 1852, but he gave him his warm support. During his latter years he held a peculiar and very high place in parliament; 'a more than judicial eminence,' a character more stately than the mere partisan. And the growing infirmities of age left his powerful understanding unaffected and his noblest sympathies unchilled. Some of his latest speeches are amongst his best, and among the greatest specimens of true eloquence. Clearness, simplicity, singular accuracy of expression, distinctness and melody of voice, and the most consummate ease—these were the striking characteristics of his oratory. Lord Lyndhurst was twice married; first in 1819, and the second time in 1837, and had children by both marriages. He died at London, October 12, 1863, in the ninety-second year of his age. One of Lord Lyndhurst's two sisters, Mrs. Eliz. C. Greene, died at Boston, U.S., aged 95, February 1, 1866. These three Copleys were among the passengers who sailed for England in the last ship that left America while it remained under the British flag in 1775. The other sister, aged 93, still lives (1866) with Lady Lyndhurst.

Lyndsay. [Lindsay.]

Lynedoch, Thomas Graham, Lord, an illustrious British general, was born at Balgowan, in Perthshire, in 1750, but did not enter the army until he was in his 45th year. The loss of a beloved wife imparted almost a romantic character to the tenour of his life. To alleviate his grief and restore his health, he was recommended to travel; and it was during his sojourn at Gibraltar that he fell into the society of the officers of the garrison, and thenceforth determined on devoting himself to the profession of arms. He first served as a volunteer at the siege of Toulon, under Lord Mulgrave, and on his return he raised among his countrymen a battalion of the 90th regiment, of which he was appointed colonel-commandant. He then accompanied his regiment to Gibraltar; but soon growing tired of garrison duty, he obtained permission to join the Austrian army, and took advantage of his position to send to the British government military and diplomatic intelligence. In 1797 he returned to England, and having joined his regiment, he was appointed to act with Sir Charles Stuart in the reduction of the island of Minorca, after which he was employed two years in the blockade of Malta. In 1806 he proceeded with Sir John Moore to Sweden, and

LYON

afterwards served in Spain with that gallant officer during the fatal Peninsular campaign, which ended in the debarkation at Corunna. Next year General Graham commanded a division at the siege of Flushing; in 1810 he commanded the British troops at Cadiz; and in 1811 he won the memorable battle of Barossa. After this he joined Lord Wellington, and was present at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo; but ill-health rendered it necessary for him to revisit England for a short period. Early in 1813, however, he returned to the Peninsula, led the left wing at the battle of Vittoria, reduced the town and citadel of St. Sebastian, crossed the Bidassoa, and, after a severe contest, established the British army on the territory of France. On the 3rd of May, 1814, General Sir Thomas Graham was created a peer of the empire, by the title of Baron Lynedoch, of Balgowan, on which occasion he nobly refused the offered grant of £2000 per annum, to himself and his heirs. In 1826 he was appointed to the governorship of Dumbarton Castle. This gallant officer and excellent man died Dec. 18, 1843, at the advanced age of 93.

Lyon, George Francis, an enterprising traveller, and a captain in the British navy, was born at Chichester in 1795, and entered the service in 1809; from which period up to the battle of Algiers he was engaged in the active duties of his profession. In 1818 he was employed, under Mr. Ritchie, on a mission to the interior of Africa. Of this expedition Mr. Lyon published his journal, under the title of 'A Narrative of Travels in Northern Africa, accompanied by Geographical Notices of Soudan, and of the course of the Niger.' A more disastrous undertaking has been seldom known; the travellers suffered every kind of privation, were attacked with the most alarming disorders, and Mr. Ritchie fell a martyr to extreme suffering and disappointment while at Mourzouk, the capital of Fezzan, from which place Mr. Lyon returned. In 1821 he was appointed to the command of the *Hecla*, one of the ships belonging to Captain Parry's expedition to the Polar Seas; of which he also published 'A Private Journal.' In 1823 he was raised to the rank of post-captain, and appointed to the command of the *Griper* gun-brig, then fitting out for another voyage of discovery in the icy regions. Here he and his gallant crew encountered frightful perils, and returned to England without effecting their object. He afterwards went to Mexico as one of the commissioners of the Real del Monte Mining Company, and was wrecked on his return, near Holyhead, in 1827. He again visited South America, but died on his passage home, October, 1832, aged 37.

Lyon, John, founder of Harrow School, was a native of Harrow. He is described as a 'yeoman,' and appears to have acquired his wealth by his own industry. After giving twenty marks annually for many years to provide instruction for children, he procured, in 1671, a charter and letters-patent from Queen

LYONS

Elizabeth for the foundation of his Free Grammar School in the village of Harrow-on-the-Hill. It was not, however, till 1590 that he gave instructions for the building of the school-house, and issued the 'statutes and rules' for the management of the school. Died, October 11, 1592, and was buried in Harrow Church. His effigy in brass and an inscription were placed on the gravestone; and in 1813 a mural monument to his memory was erected by noblemen and gentlemen educated at the school.

Lyonnet, Peter, an eminent naturalist, was born at Maestricht, in 1707. Being bred to the law, he became one of the secretaries to the states of Holland, and their translator from Latin and French. In his latter years he applied to the study of Natural History, particularly of Entomology; on which subject he wrote several esteemed books, the most important of which is the '*Traité Anatomique de la Chenille qui ronge le Bois de Saule*.' Died, 1789.

Lyons, Edmund, Lord, a distinguished naval officer, was the son of Mr. John Lyons, who possessed property in Antigua, and was born at Burton, near Christchurch, in 1790. At the age of eleven he went to sea on board the '*Royal Charlotte*' yacht; and after cruising some time in the Mediterranean, he took part in the daring enterprise of Admiral Duckworth in forcing the passage of the Dardanelles, and in the demolition of a redoubt situated near Cape Pesquils. Towards the close of 1807 he was sent to the naval station in India, and the following year was appointed first lieutenant of the brig '*Barracouta*.' In these waters he distinguished himself by his intrepidity in being one of the foremost in the escalade of Fort Belgica, which protected the Dutch colony of Banda-Neira, and he repeated this gallant feat of arms on the coast of Java, where, in the night of the 30th July, 1811, he took possession with thirty-five men of the fort of Marrack, which was defended by 300 men and fifty-four pieces of ordnance. In the operations which followed he had the command of a flotilla of gun-boats, and took the fort of Cornelis by assault. Worn out by fatigue, he was obliged to return home, and received commander's rank in 1812; but in April, 1813, with his indomitable zeal, he applied for employment, and was appointed to the '*Rinaldo*,' on the Downs station, where he served under H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, who with his squadron escorted Louis XVIII to France, and the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia to England. For the next fourteen years he continued on shore, but in 1828 he became captain of the '*Blonde*,' and was appointed to co-operate in the movement of the allied fleet against the Turks. In 1829, after having for some time blockaded the port of Navarino in conjunction with the French fleet, he proceeded to the attack of the Morea, and took a brilliant part in the operations which preceded the capitulation of the last stronghold of Turkey in Greece. As a reward for his gallantry on this occasion he received the orders of knighthood of St. Louis

LYONS

and the Redeemer. At a later period he was present at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre by Ibrahim Pasha, and when peace was definitively concluded, he conveyed King Otho and the Bavarian regency from Trieste to Athens, in 1833. Created K.C.H. in 1835, Sir Edmund Lyons abandoned his naval career for that of diplomacy, and for twenty years his services were accepted by the various governments which succeeded each other in England. For fourteen years he filled the office of ambassador at the court of Greece, with great prudence and skill. From February, 1849, to January, 1851, he presided over the mission at Berne, and from that period till October, 1853, he resided as minister at Stockholm. In 1853, when hostilities appeared imminent in the East, he was recalled to active service, and was sent as second in command to the Black Sea, took an active part in the conveyance of the army to the Crimea, and conducted all the operations of the landing, and the subsequent events of the war; and among others he planned the expedition which destroyed all the Russian establishments in the Sea of Azoff. In June, 1855, he was appointed to the chief command, and after the fall of Sebastopol he continued to cruise in the Black Sea, and occupied the Isle of Serpents, which he refused to quit until the frontiers between Turkey and Russia had been definitively fixed. For all these distinguished services he was created Baron Lyons of Christchurch in 1856, and various other well-merited honours were conferred on him. Died, Nov. 23, 1858. A statue of Lord Lyons, by Noble, has been set up in St. Paul's.

Lyons, Israel, an astronomer, botanist, and mathematician, born in 1739, was the son of a Polish Jew, who was a Hebrew teacher at Cambridge. He was Sir Joseph Banks's instructor in botany, and accompanied Captain Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, as astronomer, in his voyage towards the North Pole. He was one of the calculators of the 'Nautical Almanack,' wrote a 'Treatise on Fluxions,' and other works, and lectured on botany. Died, 1775.

Lyra, Nicholas de, a converted Jew of the 14th century, was born at Lyre, in Normandy. He assumed the tonsure, and was remarkable for his zeal in defence of the religion he had embraced. He professed theology in a convent of the Cordeliers at Paris, and published an edition of the Bible, with notes and interpretations, in 5 vols. folio, which has been many times republished. Died, 1340.

Lysander, a celebrated Spartan naval and military commander, lived in the 4th century B.C. He had the command, B.C. 407, of the Spartan fleet off the coast of Asia Minor, where he defeated the Athenians under Antiochus, and gained great influence both among the Greeks and the Persians. His great exploits were the victory of Ægos-Potami, in 405, which virtually closed the Peloponnesian war; the capture of Athens in the following year, and

LYSONS

the establishment there of the government of the Thirty Tyrants; and securing the succession of Agesilaus to the Spartan kingdom, in 397. The new king, however, slighted him, and crossed his plans. Lysander fell at the battle of Haliartus, 395.

Lysias, a celebrated Greek orator, was the son of a Syracusan, and was born at Athens, B.C. 458. He was one of the Athenian colonists sent to Thurium in South Italy in 443, and he did not return to Athens till 411. He was banished and his property was confiscated by the Thirty Tyrants, and he assisted Thrasybulus and his fellow-exiles in their patriotic enterprise. The citizenship of Athens was granted him, but on the pretext of an informality was withdrawn. He spent the rest of his life at Athens, and died, 373. He wrote, it is said, 230 orations, but of these we possess only 35. The style of Lysias is admired for its clearness and elegance, and his language for its purity.

Lysimachus, one of the generals and successors of Alexander the Great, was a Macedonian of low origin, early remarkable for physical strength and courage. On the death of Alexander, B.C. 323, Thrace and the neighbouring countries became the share of Lysimachus, but it cost him many years of hard fighting to secure his possession. He nominally joined with Ptolemy, Seleucus, and Cassander against Antigonus, but did not actively co-operate with them till 302, when he invaded Asia, and captured several towns. In conjunction with Seleucus, he gained in 301 the victory of Ipsus over Antigonus, who was killed in the battle, and of whose dominions he then received a portion. After unsuccessfully invading the country of the Getæ, he joined the league against Demetrius, son of Antigonus, and became King of Macedonia in 286. The murder of his son Agathocles, a great favourite of the people, at the instigation of his wife Arsinoë, provoked a revolt in Asia; Seleucus took up the cause of the widow Lysandra, and Lysimachus was killed in the battle which ensued, B.C. 281. Lysimachus had assumed the title of king in 306. He was founder of a city on the Hellespont named after him *Lysimachia*.

Lysippus, a celebrated Greek sculptor, who is said to have executed fifteen hundred works. He received from Alexander the Great the privilege of exclusively making his effigy in cast metal; and he executed a series of figures of that prince, from childhood to maturity. He greatly improved the art of statuary, and gave to the human figure a degree of symmetry and beauty unattained by his predecessors.

Lysons, Daniel, topographical writer, was born at Rodmarton, in Gloucestershire, probably about 1760. He studied at Oxford, and entered the church, succeeding to the family living of Rodmarton, in 1804. He was author of 'The Environs of London,' and the 'Magna Britannia.' The former appeared between 1792—1800, the latter was commenced in 1806, carried on in conjunction with his brother (no-

LYSONS

ticed below), and completed in 1822. His manuscript collections were given to the British Museum. Died, 1834.

Lysons, Samuel, brother of the preceding, an eminent antiquary and topographer, was born in 1763, at Rodmarton, in Gloucestershire; studied at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar; was appointed keeper of the records in the Tower of London, and died in 1819. He shared with his brother in the compilation of the 'Magna Britannia,' and wrote several other works relating principally to Roman antiquities in Britain.

Lyte, Henry, an English botanist of the 16th century, was a native of Somersetshire. After he left Oxford, he travelled in foreign countries; and having collected a number of rare plants, on his return he formed one of the first botanical gardens in England. He is known as the translator of the History of Plants by Dodonæus. Born, 1529; died, 1607.

Lyttelton, George, Lord, poet and historian, was born at Hagley, in Worcestershire,

MACARIUS

in 1709; was educated at Eton, and Christ-church, Oxford; and, on entering parliament, became an active member of the opposition while Walpole was minister. When Frederick, Prince of Wales, formed a separate court, he was appointed his secretary; and, on the resignation of Walpole, he was made one of the lords of the treasury; he was subsequently Chancellor of the Exchequer, but resigned in 1757, and was raised to the peerage, after which he withdrew from public affairs. Though in early life Lord Lyttelton had imbibed sceptical opinions, his works show how sincere a believer he afterwards was in the truths of Christianity. He was the author of 'Observations on the Conversion of St. Paul,' 'Dialogues of the Dead,' a 'History of Henry II.,' and 'Poems.' The latter are correct in versification and replete with delicate sentiments; nor are his miscellanies in prose devoid of good taste and refinement. Died, 1773. A portrait of George, Lord Lyttelton, has been presented to the National Portrait Gallery.

M

Maas, or Maes, Nicolas, a distinguished Dutch painter, born at Dort in 1632. He was a pupil of Rembrandt, and in his first *genre* pictures closely imitated his master's style. In 1678 he settled at Amsterdam, and chiefly devoted himself to portrait-painting. There are three of his small domestic pieces in the National Gallery. Died, 1693.

Mabillon, Jean, a learned French Benedictine, famous as a writer on ecclesiastical antiquities and the science of diplomatics, was born in 1682, at Pierre Mont, in Champagne, and studied at the college of Rheims. He assisted D'Achéry in his *Spicilegium*, and published several laborious works, among which are, 'De Re Diplomatica,' the 'Musæum Italicum,' 2 vols., and Annals of the Order of St. Benedict. Died, 1707.

Mably, Gabriel Bonnet de, a French abbé, eminent as a political and historical writer, was the brother of Condillac, and was born at Grenoble, in 1709. He was educated by the Jesuits at Lyons, but soon abandoned theological studies for Thucydides, Plutarch, and Livy. His works include 'Parallèle des Romains et des François,' 'Le Droit public de l'Europe,' 'Observations sur les Grecs,' 'Observations sur les Romains,' 'Observations sur l'Histoire de la France,' 'Sur les Constitutions des Etats Unis de l'Amérique,' &c., forming altogether 15 vols. He died in 1785.

Mabuse, or Maubeuze, whose real name was **Jan Gossaert**, an eminent painter, was born at Maubeuze, in Hainault, in 1499. Very little is certainly known of his life, except that he indulged in the grossest vices. It is said that he visited Italy, and after his return to

Holland lived first at Utrecht and then at Middelburg. Having obtained considerable reputation, he visited England, and resided some time at the court of Henry VIII. He painted the portraits of the royal family, as well as of many of the nobility. His masterpiece was probably the altarpiece at Middelburg, representing the Descent from the Cross, which has unfortunately perished. Several works of Mabuse were exhibited at the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition, and among them the fine 'Offering of the Wise Men,' belonging to the Earl of Carlisle. As an example of his marvellous skill and finish we may mention, that having once received a piece of brocade for a dress, to appear before the Emperor Charles V., he sold the stuff at a tavern, and painted a paper dress so like it that the difference could not be distinguished. Died, 1562.

Macadam, John Loudon, known as the introducer of the system of road-making which bears his name, was descended from an ancient and respectable family in Kirkcudbright, Scotland, where he was born in 1756. His attention was first attracted to the want of scientific principles in the construction of roads when he was in his 60th year, and the subject occupied his leisure till he effected what may fairly be termed a national good. Government appreciating the utility of his plans, rewarded him by two grants, amounting together to £10,000; and the honour of knighthood, which he declined in consequence of his advanced age, was conferred on his son, Sir James Nicoll Macadam. He died in November, 1836.

Macarius, St. (the elder), a celebrated an-

choret of the 4th century, who passed sixty years in a monastery on Mount Sceta, in Egypt, and died, 387.—**St. Macarius** (the younger), and a contemporary of the preceding, was a monk of Alexandria, who being persecuted by the Arians, and banished to an island, converted its inhabitants to Christianity. Died, 395.

Macartney, George, Earl of, was born near Belfast, in 1737; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; and afterwards travelled on the continent. In 1769 he was appointed chief secretary for Ireland, and after holding several other offices in succession, was made governor of Grenada in 1775. He was governor of Madras about five years, returning to England in 1786. Six years later he was employed as ambassador to the Emperor of China, with a view to extend our commerce there. He conducted himself with great address on that occasion; and an account of the mission was published by Sir George Staunton, who acted as his secretary. The embassy returned in 1794, and the earl was next sent to Louis XVIII., then Monsieur, at Verona; after that, he was appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope, which post he was compelled, from ill health, to resign. During his retirement in Surrey he wrote 'The State of Russia in 1767,' and 'The State of Ireland in 1773.' The Life of Earl Macartney was published in 2 vols. Died, 1806.

Macaulay, Catherine, historian, was born in Kent in 1730. Her maiden name was Sawbridge. In 1760 she married Dr. George Macaulay, a physician in London; and after his death she married, in 1778, Mr. Graham, a clergyman, and brother to the noted empiric of that name. In 1785 she went to America, for the purpose of visiting General Washington, with whom she maintained a correspondence during her life. Her chief work is 'The History of England from James I. to the Accession of the House of Hanover,' afterwards continued from the Revolution to her own time. The spirit in which it is written is almost purely republican. The History had a short run of popularity, but is now neglected. She died in 1791.

Macaulay, Zachary, F.R.S., a zealous co-operator with Mr. Wilberforce and other distinguished philanthropists in the abolition of slavery in the British colonies; to which end he devoted his eminent talents and best energies for upwards of forty years. He was the father of the distinguished historian, Lord Macaulay, noticed below. Died, May 13, 1838, aged 70.

Macaulay, Thomas Babington (Lord Macaulay), one of the most eminent of English historians and critics, was born at Rothley Temple, in Leicestershire, October 25, 1800. He was the son of Zachary Macaulay, whose name is associated with those of Wilberforce and Clarkson in their labours for the abolition of the slave trade. He graduated at Cambridge with great distinction, was elected to the Craven Scholarship in 1821, and became fellow of Trinity College in 1822. Two years

later he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. In the same year, with the insertion of his article on Milton, in the 'Edinburgh Review,' he commenced that career as an essayist in which he is perhaps unrivalled, and certainly has never been surpassed. Not long afterwards he was appointed Commissioner of Bankruptcy, and in 1830 returned to parliament as member for Calne. He was subsequently made secretary to the Board of Control, and zealously defended the policy of the Grey ministry in the debates on the Reform Bill. In 1834 an important legislative appointment in India caused him to resign his seat for the borough of Leeds, to which he had been elected shortly after its enfranchisement. His mission to India as member and legal adviser of the Supreme Council was to draw up a new code of Indian law, which, containing some twenty-six chapters, and divided into nearly 500 clauses, was published after his return to England in 1838. To this Indian sojourn are to be attributed his articles contributed to the 'Edinburgh Review' on Lord Clive and Warren Hastings,—two of his most famous essays. Nothing less than a personal residence could have given him so intimate a knowledge of English policy in India; and certainly nothing less could have enabled him to exhibit with such marvellous power the characteristics of Indian society, life, and thought. In 1839 he was made secretary of war, and was elected M.P. for Edinburgh in 1840. Two years afterwards he published his 'Lays of Ancient Rome,' which were soon followed by a collected edition of his essays. These had been for some time reprinted in America. His second article on Lord Chatham closed, in 1844, the most brilliant series of articles which have been contributed by a single writer to any review. In 1846 he was appointed paymaster to the forces, with a seat in the cabinet, but lost his seat for Edinburgh in 1847, for his opinions on the subject of the grant to Maynooth. But his constituents showed their regret for his loss by returning him free of expense in 1852, and he continued their member until he was raised to the peerage in 1857, under the title of Baron Macaulay of Rothley. The state of his health, however, forbade the excitement of speaking, and he was not permitted to employ in the House of Lords those powers which had won for him so great a name as an orator in the House of Commons. Henceforth his time was mainly devoted to the great work on which he had been already labouring for many years, and which he hoped to be able to complete. Four volumes of his 'History of England' appeared during his life: a fifth, which had not received the full benefit of his final revision, has been published since his death. But a sketch of his life (brief as this must necessarily be) would be incomplete without some remarks on the writings of a man to whom English literature owes a debt the greatness of which can hardly be exaggerated. It may be safely said that Lord Macaulay has not written a single sentence which

is not as clear as it can possibly be, that he has never employed a stilted or unmeaning phrase, that he has never clothed his meaning in words which can convey to the reader any other sense than that which he desired that they should bear. His sentences are never complicated; his language exhibits a purity which has been guarded by an instinctive jealousy. Foreign idioms, or even foreign words, which come naturally to the pens of other writers, are by him most carefully eschewed; not a phrase which is not thoroughly English can be found throughout his volumes. Yet with these self-imposed limits, which others would feel as trammels, he has displayed a vigour of thought and brilliance of imagination which never fails or flags. Life-like images of men and things are embodied in the simplest and the shortest words. A machinery, which others might reject as inadequate, is employed to convey a depth of thought and force of feeling which gives to his writings a constant and peculiar charm. We see everywhere the results of consummate art worked out with unwearied care; but that care was to him no effort, and the art was perhaps exercised unconsciously. He had made up his mind what English ought to be, and all that he wrote enabled him to realize more fully the ideal of his earlier years. A letter has been published, written by Lord Brougham to his father, Zachary Macaulay, when his son was commencing his career at Cambridge. In that letter, with much valuable advice on his education, he suggests special models for the formation of his English style, foremost among these being the great orator of the Roman republic. It is quite certain that Macaulay studied the subject of style with untiring diligence; but it is no matter for regret that he made no efforts to form that style on the long and sounding periods of Cicero. His words are as clear as his thoughts and conclusions are definite. Never halting between two opinions, he realized with a singularly graphic power every historical period or character with which he had to deal. The men of other ages and other lands were for him no abstractions. The power of vivid description, which was the result of this, has subjected him to charges of partiality, and even of unfairness; but it may well be questioned whether real historical truth is better attained by the cold statements of general propositions than by the instinct which invests with life the smallest, or, as it might seem, the most insignificant, details. It is to this power, which none ever possessed in a greater degree, that we owe a series of portraits matchless in their life-like vigour, while they are not less truthful or more partial than the less animated narratives of other historians. He has done equal justice to the Papist and to the Puritan; but his stern condemnation is reserved for wilful oppression and misrule, for studied violation of truth, for the debasement (as in Lord Bacon) of the loftiest intellect to the meanest political and selfish purposes. And if we cannot expect always to find in him

that absolute impartiality which is the special characteristic of Henry Hallam, yet his vivid descriptions carry with them, in the very abundance and force of their details, the evidence from which may be drawn conclusions different from his own. His death has left unfinished a 'History of England,' as generally faithful as it is throughout brilliant; its completion would have secured to us one of the greatest works in our language, but with the greatness which he has already attained, it could scarcely have added to the splendour of his name. Died, Dec. 28, 1859. A 'Memoir of Lord Macaulay' has been written by Dean Milman, and a work entitled 'The Public Life of Lord Macaulay,' by Rev. F. Arnold. A uniform edition of his Complete Works, edited by his sister, Lady Trevelyan, appeared in 1866. A marble statue—seated figure—of Lord Macaulay has been executed for Trinity College, Cambridge, by Mr. Woolner; and a bust has been placed in Westminster Abbey.

Macbeth. [See *Malcolm III.*]

Macbride, David, a celebrated physician, was born at Ballymony, in the county of Antrim, in 1727. He was a surgeon in the navy until 1749, when he settled in Dublin. He published his 'Experimental Essays' in 1764, which work immediately attracted the attention of the faculty, and procured for the author a doctor's degree from the university of Glasgow; but his most extensive publication was a 'Methodical Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Medicine.' This work, which was highly appreciated by Dr. Cullen, was translated into Latin, and published at Utrecht. He died in 1778.

Macclesfield, Thomas Parker, Earl of, Lord Chief Justice and Lord Chancellor of England, was born at Leeke, in Staffordshire, in 1666. He received his education at the Grammar School of Newport, in Shropshire, was articled to his father, an attorney, and commenced the practice of his profession at Derby. After a year or two he gave up his business to enter as a student in the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar in 1691. His progress was rapid: he became head of the Midland Circuit, attracted public attention by his argument in the case of *Regina v. Tutchin*, and in the following year (1695) was made a Queen's Serjeant and knighted. He soon after entered parliament as member for Derby, and in 1710 was named one of the managers for the Commons on the impeachment of Sacheverell. In this capacity he acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of the government that he was immediately appointed Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and made a privy councillor. He favoured the succession of the Hanoverian House, and in March, 1716, was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Parker, of Macclesfield. In May, 1718, after the resignation of Earl Cowper, the Great Seal was given to Lord Parker, and he acquired a high reputation as Equity Judge. During the king's frequent continental visits the Chancellor

MAC CRIE

was named a Lord Justice, and in November, 1721, he was created Earl of Macclesfield. At length, in 1724, rumours of great frauds on the suitors in Chancery were circulated, and the Chancellor became the especial object of popular indignation, so that in the first days of 1725 the ministry were compelled to dismiss him from his office. He was impeached by the Commons of high crimes and misdemeanours, was unanimously found guilty, sentenced to pay a heavy fine, and committed to the Tower, in which he lay a prisoner for about six weeks, till the fine was paid. He spent the rest of his life in retirement near Derby, and died at the house of his son, in London, April 28, 1732. His avarice, and the frauds to which it led him, gave rise to the popular saying of the time, that 'Staffordshire had produced the three greatest rogues ever known in England—Jack Sheppard, Jonathan Wild, and Tom Parker!'

Mac Crie, Thomas, D.D., was a native of Scotland, and received his education at the university of Edinburgh. In 1806 he separated from the General Associate Synod, and became one of the founders of the Constitutional Associate Presbytery. He was author of the *Lives of 'Knox,' 'Melville,' &c.*; and a *History of the Progress and Suppression of the Reformation in Italy in the 16th Century.* Died, aged 63, in 1835.

Macculloch, John, M.D., was born in 1773 in Guernsey. He was first placed at the grammar school of Lostwithiel, in Cornwall; from thence, in 1790, he was sent to Edinburgh to study medicine; and, at the age of 18, he received the diploma of a physician, being the youngest student who had ever passed the required examination. After remaining at Edinburgh five years, he entered into the artillery as assistant-surgeon, and became chemist to the Board of Ordnance in 1803. He was afterwards engaged by government in the surveys of Scotland; and his mineralogical and geological survey of that portion of the kingdom is deemed his most important public work. In 1832 his able map of it was completed, and he received from government the sum of £7,000. He held the situation of lecturer on chemistry, &c., in the East India Company's establishment at Addiscombe. Among his numerous works we may name the *'Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland,'* his valuable essays on *'Malaria,'* and on *'Remittent and Inter-mittent Diseases,'* and a *'System of Geology.'* In 1835, in the 62nd year of his age, Dr. Macculloch married; and soon after met with a serious accident in Cornwall, from the effects of which he died in August of that year.

Macculloch, John Ramsay, political economist and statistician, was born in Wigtonshire in 1789. He became, in 1817, a contributor to the *'Scotsman,'* and was for two years editor. In 1828 he was appointed Professor of Political Economy in London University, but he filled that chair only a short time. In 1838 he was made comptroller of H.M.'s Stationery

MACDONALD

Office, and remained in that post till his death. His principal works are, the *'Statistical Account of the British Empire,'* first published in 1837, since enlarged and several times republished; the *'Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation,'* annually reprinted; the *'Geographical Dictionary,'* of which a revised edition, by Mr. F. Martin, in 4 vols., was published in 1867; his *'Principles of Political Economy,'* and a work on *'Succession to Property vacant by Death.'* He contributed to the *'Encyclopædia Britannica,'* and to various periodical works, and published a work on the bibliography of political economy. He was a member of the Institute of France. Died at London, November, 1864.

Macdiarmid, John, a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1779, at Weem, in Perthshire; studied at Edinburgh, and, on coming to London, became editor of the *St. James's Chronicle.* He published *'An Inquiry into the System of Military Defence,'* 2 vols.; *'An Inquiry into the Nature of Civil and Military Subordination,'* and *'Lives of British Statesmen.'* Died, 1808.

Macdonald of Glencoe. [Glencoe.]

Macdonald, Etienne Jacques Joseph Alexandre, Duke of Tarentum, and Marshal of France, was born at Sedan, or Sancerre, in France, 1766. Descended from a Scotch family, which had taken refuge in France after the suppression of the rebellion in Scotland in 1745, he entered the French army in 1784, and embracing the revolutionary cause, served on the staff of Dumourier at Jemappes, and greatly distinguished himself in the campaign in the Low Countries under General Pichegru. In 1796, as general of division, he took the command of the army of the Rhine; he then joined the army of Italy, where he became governor of Rome, and having soon afterwards been sent against Naples, his skilful retreat saved the French army from the utter ruin with which it was menaced by Suwarrow. During the 18th Brumaire he commanded at Versailles. In 1800 he was appointed to the command of the army in Switzerland, and immortalized his name in military annals by his celebrated passage of the Splügen. In 1802 he was appointed French ambassador at the court of Copenhagen; and on his return to Paris, Napoleon marked his displeasure at some expressions he had made use of in reference to his treatment of Moreau, by withdrawing him from active service. But in 1809 he took part in the Italian campaign, shared the glories of the victories at Laybach, Raab, and Wagram, his gallant conduct in the last earning for him a marshal's baton, and was appointed governor of Grätz, where his humanity gained him 'golden opinions from all ranks of people.' In 1810 he was created Duke of Tarentum, and appointed to command in Catalonia, where, contrary to his wont, he displayed great inhumanity. He took part in the Russian campaign, and distinguished himself at the battles of Bautzen and Lützen; but met with

a severe reverse at Katzbach, where he imprudently engaged Marshal Blücher with a greatly inferior force. After the fall of Napoleon he was called to the Chamber of Peers, and made Chancellor of the Legion of Honour; but he took little or no part in politics, and his last years were spent in domestic quiet. Died at Paris, Sept. 24, 1840.

Macdonald, Flora, the courageous young Scotch-woman who, after the defeat of the young Pretender, Prince Charles Edward, at Culloden, in April, 1746, risked her own life that she might aid his escape from his pursuers. She had the Prince dressed as a woman, and giving him out as her maid-servant, succeeded in conveying him safely to the Isle of Skye, whence, after many wanderings, perils, and hardships, he ultimately escaped to France. Flora was afterwards imprisoned for a short time in the Tower. She died in 1790.

Macdonald, John, F.R.S., only son of the celebrated Flora Macdonald, was born in 1759. He passed many years in the service of the East India Company, and, on his return home, was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the royal Clanalpine regiment, and commandant of the royal Edinburgh artillery. But it is as a writer on military tactics, and as a man of science, that Colonel Macdonald is especially remembered. His productions are chiefly translations from the French, but he produced, in 1808, a 'Treatise on Telegraphic Communication, Naval, Military, and Political;' and, in 1816, a 'Telegraphic Dictionary,' extending to 150,000 words, phrases, and sentences. During the latter part of his life he resided at Exeter, where he died, aged 72, in 1831.

Macedo, José Agostinho de, a Portuguese poet and journalist, was a native of Evora. He became a monk of the Augustine order, but soon quitted it. He was afterwards very popular as a preacher, wrote political pamphlets, and edited in succession several journals—the 'Official Gazette,' 'Universal Gazette,' and another with the portentous title of 'Trumpet of the Last Judgment.' His best poem is entitled 'Meditation.' His bold criticism of the Lusian, and his attempt to rival Camoens in the poem entitled 'Gama' (afterwards 'The East'), offended many of his countrymen. Macedo wrote also a poem in praise of Newton, a translation of Horace, and a volume of lyrics. Died at Lisbon, 1831.

Macgillivray, Dr. William, the naturalist, author of the 'History of British Birds,' and various other works on natural history, was Professor of Natural History in Marischal College, Aberdeen, from which university he received the honorary degree of LL.D., after having been for some time Curator of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh. Rarely has any naturalist so combined the love of nature with close study of books. His constitution was naturally delicate, and for a long time his health had been declining; but he lived to complete his 'History of British Birds,' the last page of which contains a

touching allusion to his own approaching end. Three volumes of this work were published in 1840, the remaining two just previously to his death, in 1852.

Machanidas. [See *Philopoemen*.]

Machiavelli, Niccolo, the celebrated Florentine statesman and historian, was born of an ancient family in 1469. As secretary of the council named 'The Ten,' a post which he held for fourteen years, 1498–1512, he was one of the most prominent actors in the foreign and diplomatic affairs of the republic during that period. The great capacity for business and diplomacy which he showed led to his being employed on a great number of political missions, the most important of which were those to the King of France, to whom he was sent on four occasions; to the Popes Pius III. and Julius II.; to Cæsar Borgia, in whose camp he passed three months; and to the Emperor Maximilian. On the restoration of the Medici, in 1512, Machiavelli was banished, and in the following year he was arrested and subjected to the torture on the charge of conspiracy against the Medici, but was soon pardoned and liberated. The next eight years he spent in retirement and literary labours, was then again employed as ambassador, and died at Florence, 22nd June, 1527. The principal works of Machiavelli are 'Del Principe,' the famous treatise in which are expounded the obnoxious principles and system of policy ever since designated 'Machiavellian,' and which was probably written to gratify the Medici; it was published in 1532; 'Storie Fiorentine,' 'Discourses on the First Decade of Titus Livius,' 'Seven books on the Art of War,' and valuable Reports of his Negotiations, Letters, Comedies, and other writings complete the 6 vols. 4to. of his works, which, both in point of matter and of style, stand in the highest rank of Italian literature.

Machin, John, an English astronomer of the 18th century; author of a treatise on the 'Laws of the Moon's Motions,' published with Newton's Principia, and other works. He was Professor of Astronomy at Gresham College, and secretary to the Royal Society.

Mac Ian. [Glencoe, Macdonald of.]

Mack, Charles, Baron von, an Austrian general, notorious for his ill-concerted military operations, was born in 1752, at Neuslingen, in Franconia. He entered the army as a private in a regiment of dragoons, but gradually rose till he became aide-de-camp to General Laudohn, who strongly recommended him to the Emperor. As quarter-master-general of the army of the Prince of Coburg, he directed the operations of the campaign of 1793; and was afterwards employed in negotiating with Dumourier. At that time the plans and proposals of Mack were so much extolled, that he was sent to London to concert measures with the English ministers. George III. gave him a sword ornamented with diamonds; and Pitt so entirely approved of his plans, that he hastened his return, in order that the

MACKAY

allied army might benefit by them. In 1798 he commanded the Neapolitan troops, but being out-generalled, resigned the command, and surrendered himself a prisoner of war. Buonaparte, then Consul, allowed him to reside at Paris, on his parole; upon which Mack requested permission to go to Vienna, that he might prevail upon the Emperor to exchange him for Generals Perignon and Grouchy; a request which the court of Vienna refused. Mack then secretly formed a plan of escape, which he effected, and took with him as companion of his flight from Paris, in April, 1800, Mdlle. Louise, a courtesan of some celebrity. Arrived in Austria, he persuaded his countrymen that his ill success had arisen solely from the cowardice and disorderly conduct of the Neapolitans. The Emperor Francis believed his assertion, and confided to him, in 1804, the command of his troops in the Tyrol, Dalmatia, and Italy, and in the following year made him President of the Council of War. In September, 1805, Marshal Soult defeated Mack at Memmingen; Napoleon forced him to retreat beyond the Danube; and in October he surrendered at Ulm, and 28,000 of the Austrians became prisoners. Mack once more presented himself at Vienna, but he was subjected to a court-martial, and was sentenced to death, which the Emperor commuted to perpetual imprisonment, and even from that he was released at the end of one year. Died in 1829.

Mackay, Andrew, a distinguished general of the 17th century, was a Highlander of noble descent, who, after thirty years' military service on the Continent, accompanied William III. to England, and was appointed, in 1689, general of the forces sent against the Jacobites in Scotland. He found it impossible to achieve any decisive success, proposed the erection of a fortress at Inverlochy, and in June suspended operations. The campaign was soon reopened, and Mackay was defeated by Dundee, July 27, at Killiecrankie. He retreated, reorganised his forces, and in a skirmish at St. Johnston's defeated the Highlanders. In the following year he erected Fort William, at Inverlochy, according to his project. He served under Ginkell, in Ireland, in 1691, forced the passage of the Shannon at Athlone (June 30), and by turning the Irish flank decided the victory of Aghrim (July 12). He distinguished himself at the battle of Steenkirk, and fell there, July, 1692.

Mackenzie, Charles Frederick (Bishop **Mackenzie**), was born at Portmore, in Peeblesshire, in 1825. At the age of nineteen he entered the university of Cambridge, where he especially distinguished himself in mathematics, and became fellow of Caius College. Ardently desirous of a more active and laborious life, he accompanied, in 1856, the bishop of Natal, Dr. Colenso, to South Africa, as his archdeacon, and laboured there four years. In 1859 he returned to England, and was at once selected to take the lead in the proposed Universities Mission to Southern Central Africa,

MACKENZIE

and, in October, 1860, he sailed from Plymouth. On his arrival he was consecrated bishop, and setting out with Dr. Livingstone, took up his abode at Magomero. In January, 1862, a short half-year after his settlement there, he died of the African fever on a river-island, whither he had gone to meet Dr. Livingstone. An interesting memoir of this devoted missionary was published by Dean Goodwin in 1864.

Mackenzie, George, author of 'The Lives and Characters of the most Eminent Writers of the Scottish Nation,' &c., a work of considerable research and authority. He practised as a physician at Edinburgh, in the 17th century.

Mackenzie, Sir George, an ingenious Scotch lawyer and writer, was born at Dundee, in 1636, became an eminent advocate, and gained from the Covenanters the appellation of 'blood-thirsty.' He was appointed a justice-depute soon after the Restoration; was knighted a few years later; sat in parliament for the county of Ross; and in 1677 was named king's advocate. When James II. came to the throne he resigned, but was afterwards restored by that prince to the presidency of the Court of Session. Not approving the measures of the Prince of Orange, he again retired and went to Oxford, and died at St. James's in 1691. He wrote several works of merit on the laws of Scotland, 'Religio Laici,' 'Essays on Moral Subjects,' 'Memoirs' of his own time, and some poetical pieces.

Mackenzie, Henry, essayist and novelist, was the son of an eminent physician at Edinburgh, and was born in 1745. He received a liberal education; and, in 1764, became an attorney in the Scottish Court of Exchequer. His first production was 'The Man of Feeling,' which acquired great popularity: this was followed by 'The Man of the World,' and 'Julia de Roubigné.' He next, in conjunction with other writers, published a series of *Essays*, under the title of 'The Mirror,' and afterwards 'The Lounger.' He contributed many papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and of the Highland Society, of both of which he was a member. His dramatic works consist of two tragedies, 'The Prince of Tunis' and 'The Shipwreck,' and of two comedies, 'The Force of Fashion' and 'The White Hypocrite.' He was author of a political tract entitled 'An Account of the Proceedings of the Parliament of 1784;' and at the commencement of the French revolution he published several others, with the view of counteracting the prevalence of democratic principles at home. Being introduced to the notice of Mr. Pitt, he was some years after appointed comptroller of the taxes for Scotland, an office which he held till his death. In his youth he became acquainted with Hume, Smith, Robertson, Blair, and others, who thus formed the literary galaxy of Edinburgh; and his reminiscences of the great men whom he had so long survived were highly interesting. He died in 1831, aged 85.

MACKINTOSH

Mackintosh, Sir James, a celebrated British statesman and historian, was born in Inverness, in 1766. His father, Captain Mackintosh, intended him for the medical profession, and conferred on him an excellent education. In 1787, after taking his degree of M.D. at Edinburgh, he visited the continent. He preferred, however, the study of law to that of medicine; and, after the death of his father, devoted himself entirely to it. The French revolution, which had just then commenced, gave a new impulse to his mind, and politics and legislation became the paramount objects of his attention. In conjunction with other partisans of reform, he published several works in advocacy of this cause, especially his '*Vindiciæ Gallicæ*,' or defence of the French revolution against the strictures and accusations of Edmund Burke. In 1799 he was appointed lecturer of Lincoln's Inn, where, in his splendid course of lectures on the Law of Nature and Nations, he exhibited himself as an uncompromising censor of the doctrines he had approved in the '*Vindiciæ Gallicæ*.' It was Sir James Mackintosh who undertook the defence of the emigrant, M. Peltier, for a libel on Buonaparte in the *Ambigu*; and his address, eloquence, and profound knowledge of the law contributed greatly to lighten the penalty imposed on his client. Shortly after this, in 1803, he was appointed recorder of Bombay; and his administration there rendered him highly popular, especially his able protection of the rights of native and British subjects. He also established a Literary Society there, and became its president. On returning to England, he was elected member of parliament for Nairn; and, from this time, co-operated with the popular party. In 1816-17 he opposed the green-bag and spy system—concurred with Lord Milton in a motion for reducing the army—voted with Lord Althorp against the severe restrictions of the Alien Bill, and against Lord Castlereagh's measures generally. In 1818 he made his first celebrated motion for amending the criminal laws. During the Canning administration of 1827, Sir James acted in concurrence with the premier, and held office for a short time, but went out on its dissolution; and, on the fall of the Wellington ministry in 1830, joined Lord Grey's, which succeeded it, as president of the India Board. Besides the '*Vindiciæ Gallicæ*,' Sir James Mackintosh published '*The Regency Question*,' '*Discourses on the Study of the Law of Nature and Nations*,' and a '*History of England*,' of which he completed only 2 vols. Continued by Wallace and Bell, it forms 10 vols. of Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia. He was also an extensive contributor to the Edinburgh Review, and his essays and reviews have been published separately. The portrait of Sir James Mackintosh, painted by Sir T. Lawrence, is now in the National Portrait Gallery. Died, May 30, 1832.

Macklin, Charles, a celebrated actor and dramatist, whose real name was Mac Laughlin,

M'NAGHTEN

was born in the county Westmeath, Ireland, in 1690. He came to London, and appeared at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, in 1725; but it was not till 1741 that he established his reputation, by his admirable performance of Shylock. He continued on the stage until 1789; but, during the last years of his life, his understanding became impaired, and he died in 1797, at the patriarchal age of 107. His '*Man of the World*,' a comedy, exposes meanness, sycophancy, and political servility, with considerable skill; and his '*Love à la Mode*' was a very popular farce. During his long continuance on the stage he experienced the usual vicissitudes of theatrical life; but he was a zealous supporter of the rights of his professional brethren, and, though dictatorial and irascible, a most entertaining companion, and a steady friend.

Macknight, James, a learned Scottish divine, was born in 1721, at Irvine, in Argyleshire; and was ordained minister of Maybole, where he composed his '*Harmony of the Gospels*' and his '*New Translation of the Epistles*.' In 1772 he became one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and was employed nearly thirty years in the execution of his last and greatest work, viz. '*New Translation from the Greek of all the Apostolical Epistles*,' with commentaries and notes. Died, 1800.

MacLaine, Archibald, a learned divine, born at Monaghan, in Ireland, where his father was a dissenting minister, made himself known by his '*Letters to Soame Jenyns on his View of the Internal Evidence of Christianity*,' his translation of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, and a volume of sermons. Died, 1804.

MacLaurin, Colin, an eminent mathematician, who was born at Kilmoddan, in Scotland, in 1698, and educated at the university of Glasgow, where he applied himself assiduously to the study of mathematics. In 1717 he obtained the mathematical professorship in the Marischal College of Aberdeen, and in 1725 was elected assistant Professor of Mathematics at Edinburgh. In 1734 he entered the lists against Berkeley, and produced his excellent '*Treatise on Fluxions*.' He also wrote several papers in the Philosophical Transactions; a treatise, entitled '*Geometria Organica*,' another on '*Algebra*,' and '*An Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries*.' In the rebellion of 1745 he took so active a part in fortifying Edinburgh, that when the Pretender approached with his forces, Mr. MacLaurin deemed it prudent to retire to York, where he was entertained by Archbishop Herring, in whose palace he died, in 1746.

Maclean, L. E. [London, L. E.]

Mac Murrugh. [See Pembroke, R. de Clare, Earl of.]

M'Naghten, Sir William Hay, Bart., British envoy to Shah Soojah, was second son of Sir F. W. M'Naghten, Bart., Judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, and was born about 1794. He accompanied his father to India in 1809, and early entered the civil ser-

vice of the East India Company. In 1839 he was appointed envoy and minister from the government of India to Shah Soojah, rendered valuable services during the Afghan war, and was created a baronet. Invited to a conference near a bridge at Cabool, by the infamous Akhbar Khan, son of Dost Mahommed, he went with four officers and a small escort. After a brief conversation he was there shot by Akhbar. Dec. 25, 1841. His body was mutilated and shamefully insulted.

McNicol, Dr. Donald, a Celtic antiquary, author of 'Remarks on Johnson's Journey to the Hebrides,' was born at the farm of Sococh, in the parish of Clachandysart, in 1735. He was minister of Saddle and Skipness, previous to his translation to Lismore and Appin, to which united parishes he was admitted minister on the 15th July, 1766. Dr. McNicol was deeply versed in Gaelic literature and antiquities, and his great research and thorough knowledge of his subject, added to his keen spirit of satire, rendered him a match for Dr. Johnson, whose otherwise vigorous intellect was obscured by the mists of prejudice and a total ignorance of Scotland and the Scotch. Died, 1802.

Macnish, Robert, M.D. and LL.D., better known as 'the Modern Pythagorean' (the name affixed to most of his contributions to magazines), was born in Glasgow, 1802. Though enjoying considerable practice as a physician, he found leisure to engage in literary pursuits; and his 'Anatomy of Drunkenness,' 'Philosophy of Sleep,' 'Metempsychosis,' and 'Book of Aphorisms,' gained for him a high place among the thoughtful writers of his age. Died, 1837.

Macpherson, James, distinguished for his translations or imitations of ancient Gaelic poems, was born at Kinrossie, in Inverness, in 1738. Having in 1760 produced 'Fragments of Ancient Poetry, translated from the Gaelic or Erse Language,' they were so well received, that a subscription was formed to enable the author to collect additional specimens of national poetry. The result of his researches was 'Fingal, an Ancient Epic Poem, in six books,' together with several other poems (professedly translated from originals) by Ossian, the son of Fingal, a Gaelic prince of the 3rd century, and his contemporaries. Dr. Johnson treated him as an impostor, and a violent controversy ensued concerning their authenticity. Macpherson's prose epics were probably founded on traditional narratives current among the Highlanders; but it is now impossible to ascertain the precise extent of his obligations to the Gaelic bards of former ages. In 1764 he accompanied Governor Johnstone to Florida, as secretary. After his return he translated the United States constitution, wrote a 'History of Great Britain, from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of Hanover,' and also employed his pen in vindicating the measures of government during the American war. He was afterwards appointed agent to the nation

of Arcot, became a member of parliament, and died in 1796. [See Ossian.]

Macrinus, Marcus Opatius Severus, Roman Emperor, was a native of Mauretania, who by his own talents raised himself, under Caracalla, to the dignity of praetorian prefect. In A.D. 216 he accompanied Caracalla on his Parthian expedition, and while the army wintered at Edessa, he procured the assassination of the Emperor by one of his centurions, Martialis. After three days he was chosen by the troops to succeed him, and immediately declared his own son, Diadumenianus, Caesar, and gave him the name of Antoninus. In the following winter a mutinous spirit was aroused in the army by the reformation in discipline undertaken by Macrinus; and through the intrigues of Julia Maesa a revolt was excited in favour of her grandson, Bassianus (afterwards called Elagabalus), who was put forward as a natural son of Caracalla by Julia Maesa. Macrinus was defeated, and fled to Chalcedon, but was brought back and put to death at Antioch. His son shared the same fate.

Macro. [See Tiberius.]

Macrobinus, Aurelius Ambrosius Theodosius, a Latin author in the reign of the Emperor Theodosius. He held the consular dignity; and was the author of a miscellaneous work, entitled 'Saturnalia,' curious for its criticisms, and valuable for the light it throws upon the manners and customs of antiquity. He wrote other works, of which a commentary on Cicero's 'Sextimium Sextum,' and an epitome of a grammatical work, have come down to us.

Madan, Martin, an English divine, was born in 1726, and was educated for the law, but took orders, and became a popular preacher at the Lock chapel. By publishing an essay for polygamy, in a work entitled 'Thebuthora,' he lost his reputation, and consequently retired from the pulpit. He was also the author of 'A Commentary on the Articles of the Church of England,' a 'Treatise on the Christian Faith,' and the translator of Javala and Persius. Died, 1790.

Madgen, Isaac, an English painter, was born in London, in 1697. Being left an orphan, he was placed with a pastry-cook, but he soon left, and went to Scotland with a view of studying at St. Andrew's, and becoming a minister of the kirk. The tenets and discipline of Presbyterianism, however, not being congenial with his sentiments, he returned to England, entered Queen's College, Cambridge, was episcopally ordained, and in 1743 was made Dean of Wells. In 1746 he was nominated Bishop of St. Asaph; whence, in 1748, he was translated to Worcester, where he died in 1754. Bishop Madgen published 'A Vindication of the Church of England,' in answer to John Henry of the Puritans, and several other theological sermons.

Madero, Carlo, an Italian architect of the 16th century, appointed by Pope Paul III. to complete St. Peter's at Rome, in the year

MADISON

tion of which he has been charged with committing some important errors. He was, however, in high repute, and built the Maffei palace, and many other public edifices at Rome. Born, 1556; died, 1629.

Madison, James, fourth President of the United States of America, was born in Virginia, in 1751. He devoted himself to the study of the law, and was only 22 when he was first invested with public employment. He distinguished himself as a member of Congress, and attaching himself to Jefferson, he became secretary of state. On the death of Jefferson in 1809, being appointed to succeed him, he made an inaugural address, which inclined against the Federal party. A few days after, he published an order, forbidding all communication with England and France, until those powers had revoked their orders in council and Berlin decrees. At the same time he took off the embargo laid on all foreign vessels except those of England and France, and took measures to make the American flag respected. France complied, but England did not: fruitless negotiations followed; till, in 1811, a British frigate attacked an American frigate on the coast of the United States, and war broke out in 1812. In 1813 Congress reappointed Mr. Madison to the presidency, and approved his measures with regard to England. Russia offered her mediation between the belligerents; but the right of search, the abandonment of which was claimed by America, and refused by England, was a constant obstacle. At length, on the fall of Napoleon, in 1814, Mr. Madison declined to press it as a *sine qua non*. Negotiations were opened at Ghent, and closed again in consequence of the American envoy, Gallatin, declaring the conditions demanded by England humiliating. The war was resumed: the British fleet scoured the American coasts, made descents in various places, and took and burned Washington. Notwithstanding these misfortunes, and the alacrity of the Federalists, Madison retained the presidency till 1817, when peace was formally concluded and ratified with England. He then retired from office with a high reputation for ability and integrity. Died, June, 1836.

Madox, Thomas, a legal antiquary and historiographer, who published, in 1702, 'A Collection of Charters taken from the Originals,' with the title of 'Formulare Anglicanum.' In 1711 appeared 'The History and Antiquities of the Exchequer,' folio; which was followed by his 'Firma Burgi, or Historical Essay concerning the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of England.' After his death, a collection of his manuscripts, forming 90 volumes, was presented by his widow to the British Museum.

Mæcenas, Calus Cilnius, the friend and minister of Augustus, and the patron of Virgil and Horace, was a Roman knight, and traced his genealogy from the ancient Etrurian kings. He has been described as a pattern of every political virtue, and a most generous

MAGEE

patron of the sciences. Though luxurious and effeminate in his hours of relaxation, he was vigilant and active in business, and well understood how to employ the favours of fortune. Many pleasant and useful qualities gained him the confidence of Augustus, who employed him in negotiations with Antony, and during the civil war which ended with the battle of Actium left the government in his hands. Mæcenas subsequently shared with Agrippa the administration of state affairs. He retired in B.C. 16, having lost the favour of his master, and died in the year of Rome 745 (8 B.C.) So signal were his good offices towards literary genius, that the name of Mæcenas has since become synonymous with that of a liberal patron.

Maes, Nicolas. [**Maas.**]

Maesa, Julia. [**See Domna.**]

Maestlinus, Michael, a celebrated German astronomer, was born in the duchy of Würtemberg, about 1542. He went to Italy, and there became intimate with Galileo; on his return to Germany he was chosen Professor of Mathematics at Tübingen, where he had Kepler for a pupil. He published many mathematical and astronomical works, and died in 1590.

Maffei, Franciscio Scipione, Marquis, an eminent Italian writer, was born in 1675, at Verona; and was educated at the college of nobles at Parma. He entered the Bavarian army, and distinguished himself as a volunteer at the battle of Donauwerth, in 1704; but, at the end of the campaign, quitted the service, and devoted himself to literature. In 1733 he set out on a tour through France, England, Holland, and Germany, returning to Verona in 1737. While in England he was admitted to the Royal Society. Among his works are, the tragedy of 'Merope,' a 'History of Diplomatics,' 'Museum Veronense,' and 'Verona Illustrata.' Maffei took a leading part in establishing the 'Giornale dei Letterati.' Died, 1755.—There were several other learned Italians of the name of Maffei, but better known by their Latin denomination of **Maffæus**.—**Vegio**, a native of Lodi; author of 'Epigrams,' 'Essays,' and a 'Supplement to Virgil,' which he called the 13th book of the *Æneid*. Julius Scaliger and Gerard Vossius declared him a great poet. Born, 1407; died, 1459.—**Bernardino**, a learned cardinal, who died at Rome, in 1553, aged 40. He wrote a 'Commentary on Cicero's Epistles,' and a 'Treatise on Medals and Inscriptions.'—**Giovanni Piero**, a learned Jesuit, was born at Bergamo in 1536, and died at Tivoli in 1603. He wrote the 'Life of Ignatius Loyola,' a 'History of the Indies,' and other works, in the purest Latin.

Magalhaens. [**Magellan.**]

Magee, William, a learned Irish prelate and theological writer, was born in humble life, and admitted as sizar at Dublin University. He was soon distinguished for his scholastic attainments; and in 1806 became a

MAGELLAN

senior fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Mathematics. In 1801 he published 'Discourses on the Scriptural Doctrines of the Atonement and Sacrifice,' 2 vols.; a work directed against the tenets of the Unitarians. By this he added much to his former reputation; and he was, in 1818, advanced to the deanery of Cork; in 1819 he was consecrated bishop of Raphoe; and, in 1822, translated to the see of Dublin. Died, 1831, aged 66.

Magellan, or Magalhaens, Ferdinand, a celebrated Portuguese navigator, who, in 1519, discovered and passed the straits which have since been called by his name. His services not being valued by his own country, he offered them to Charles V. of Spain, who intrusted him with a fleet destined to attempt a westward passage to the Moluccas: hence his discovery. He was slain in 1521, in a skirmish with the natives of one of the Philippine Islands.

Magendie, François, an eminent French physician, was born at Bordeaux in 1783. He was a pupil of the anatomist Boyer, but subsequently devoted his attention chiefly to medicine and physiology. About 1804 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy at the Faculty of Medicine, and later, physician to the Hôtel Dieu. He contributed greatly to the progress of physiology by his numerous and laborious experiments; investigating the functions of the brain and special nerves, the absorption and action of poisons, the properties of certain kinds of food, absorbing power of the veins, &c.; and making some important discoveries. He practised vivisection to a great extent, and was restrained by the French government. Among his works are—'Formulaire pour la Préparation et l'Emploi de plusieurs Nouveaux Médicaments'; 'Elémens de Physiologie'; 'Leçons sur les Phénomènes Physiques de la Vie'; 'Leçons sur le Sang,' &c. He was chosen Professor of Anatomy at the College of France in 1831; was also a member of the Academy of Sciences and a commander of the Legion of Honour. He was founder and editor of the 'Journal de Physiologie Expérimentale,' and contributed to various medical and other dictionaries. Died, October 8, 1855.

Maginn, William, LL.D., one of the most fertile and versatile writers of modern times, was born at Cork, in 1793. Under the tuition of his father he made rapid progress, and entered Trinity College, Dublin, when only ten years of age. Gifted with a fertile fancy, and great classical learning, he made literature his profession, and contributed various papers to the 'Literary Gazette,' and, under a feigned name, to 'Blackwood's Magazine,' which owed much of its wit, eloquence, learning, and fun to 'Sir Morgan O'Doherty.' He settled in London in 1823. About the year 1828 Dr. Maginn became sub-editor of the 'Standard,' in which his various and ever-ready learning made him a formidable opponent to the Liberals and Ultra-Liberals, and gave the paper a proportionate degree of power and influence.

690

MAGNENTIUS

While thus engaged, and while writing also for a host of minor publications, he contributed to 'Fraser's Magazine,' for which he wrote a caustic review of a 'fashionable' novel, entitled 'Berkeley Castle.' The author took offence, and, in company with a friend, committed a merciless assault upon Mr. Fraser. This led to a duel between the author and Maginn, which proved a bloodless one. The pecuniary embarrassment which embittered the last years of his life arose, not from self-indulgence, but from his indiscriminate kindness to others. Learned among the learned, witty among the witty, gentle and unassuming as a child among men of less ability, he was crushing in his sarcastic scorn against all whom he deemed enemies of the altar and the throne. Died, August 1842, aged 49.

Magliabechi, Antonio, a learned bibliographer, whose eccentric habits were almost as extraordinary as his varied erudition, was born at Florence, in 1633. He was placed, when a boy, with a dealer in fruit, or, as others say, with a goldsmith, in which situation he discovered such a propensity to letters, that a bookseller took him into his employment, and afterwards the Grand-Duke, Cosmo III., appointed him his librarian. His attention was wholly absorbed by his books; among them he took his rest and meals: nor could he be persuaded to leave his old apartment for one more commodious which the Duke provided for him. A threadbare cloak served him for a garment by day, and a covering at night; he had one straw chair for his table, another to sleep on, and the only luxury in which he indulged was smoking. He left no literary work deserving of particular notice; but he freely afforded information to those authors who sought his advice or assistance. He bequeathed the valuable library which he had formed to the city of Florence, where it still perpetuates his name. Died, 1714, aged 81.

Magnæus, Arnas, Icelandic historian and antiquary, was born in 1663, and at the age of 20 was sent to study at the university of Copenhagen. He afterwards visited Norway, and spent two years at Leipsic; was named keeper of the archives at Copenhagen in 1710, and soon after Professor of History. He collected a valuable library, especially of manuscripts illustrating Scandinavian history, most of which were burnt in the great fire of 1728. He had before that period been appointed assistant-librarian to the university. Died, 1730.

Magnan, Dominique, an accomplished French antiquary and numismatist; born at Provence, 1731, died at Florence, in 1790. His 'Ville de Rome,' 4 vols. folio, with 45 plates, is a superb work.

Magnentius, Roman Emperor in the West, was a German by birth, who had risen from the rank of a private soldier to the command of the Jovian and Herculan bands under the Emperor Constans. Early in A.D. 350 he took part with Marcellianus, Count of the sacred

largesses, in a conspiracy against Constans, who then held his court at Augustodunum (Autun) in Gaul. Master of the treasure and the troops, he was hailed Augustus, and Constans, who had fled, was pursued and put to death near Helena in the Pyrenees. The authority of Magnentius was acknowledged throughout Gaul and Italy, but in Illyricum Vetrano, an old general, then governor of the province, was proclaimed Emperor. Constans hastened from the East, deposed Vetrano, and exiled him to Prusa (where he lived six years longer), and then marched against Magnentius. The usurper held his ground through the summer campaign (A.D. 351), but in September was defeated at Mursa (Eseck) on the Drave. He then retired to Aquileia for the winter, was driven thence into Gaul, and was finally defeated there in August 353, and almost immediately killed himself. His brother Decentius, whom he had named Cæsar, followed his example. Marcellinus appears to have fallen at the battle of Mursa.

Magnus, Johan, Archbishop of Upsal, was born in 1488. He was of an ancient Swedish family, and studied at Louvain and other foreign universities. After the accession of Gustavus Vasa, in 1523, he was sent from Rome as papal nuncio to arrest the progress of Lutheranism in Sweden. He deposed Gustav Troll, then archbishop of Upsal, and was appointed to the vacant see. He distinguished himself, with his brother Olaus, in opposition to the Reformation in Sweden, published a poor translation of the Bible, resisted the edicts of Gustavus for the secularization of church property, and being compelled to quit the kingdom, was deposed, and the see given to a Lutheran successor. Magnus retired to Rome, and there, with some short intervals, spent the rest of his life, enjoying a great reputation for learning. He was author of '*Gothorum Suevorumque Historia*,' and other historical works. Died, 1544.

Magnus, Olaus, brother of the preceding, like him entered the church, and at the accession of Gustavus Vasa (1523) was an archdeacon. He was soon after sent to Rome on a diplomatic mission, and it is uncertain whether he returned to Sweden. On his brother's arrival at Rome, Olaus attended him as his secretary. In 1546 he was sent by Paul III. to the Council of Trent. Olaus was author of '*Historia de Gentibus Septentrionalibus*,' full of curious and miscellaneous matter on the manners and customs, superstitions, and natural history of Scandinavia, and which has been several times republished, and translated into English, German, Italian, and Dutch. Died in the monastery of St. Brigitta, at Rome, in 1568.

Mago, a celebrated Carthaginian commander, was the youngest son of Hamilcar Barca. He accompanied his brother Hannibal to Italy, B.C. 218, took part in the campaigns which followed, and carried the tidings of the victory of Cannæ to Carthage. He then served in Spain, first in conjunction with his brother

Hasdrubal, and afterwards with Hasdrubal, son of Gisco. He escaped, after the great victory of Scipio, 208, to the Balearic islands, and his name is perpetuated in that of the famous Port Mahon (*Portus Magonis*). Mago soon after took Genoa, but was defeated by Varus in 203, and severely wounded, and probably died the same year.

Mahmoud II., Sultan of Turkey, succeeded to the imperial throne in the year 1808, on the murder, by the janizaries, of his predecessor, Mustapha IV. The murder of that prince impressed Mahmoud with a sense of the incompatibility of his own safety with the existence of the janizaries; and one of his first acts was to put his own brother to death, to deprive that body, and the scarcely less formidable priests, of a pretext for open rebellion. The janizaries were cut off to a man, Mahmoud himself standing within the railing of the mosque of Sultan Achmet on the Hippodrome, directing as well as witnessing that most frightful massacre. Daring and subtle, allowing no moral considerations to weigh against political expediency, he subdued his rebellious pachas by force or fraud, as he found most convenient. If some distant fastness rendered force unavailable, honours were heaped upon the intended victim; and it was only when he reached Constantinople, and the fatal bow-string was at his throat, that he learned that Mahmoud's smile could be as deadly as his frown. Though successful to an extent that could scarcely have been anticipated in bringing about internal changes in his empire, he was externally far less fortunate. His war with Russia, from 1809 to 1812, cost him Bessarabia, and no small part of Moldavia. The Greek revolution still further diminished his empire, and still further increased the confidence of his turbulent vassal of Egypt, who, if European policy had not brought European friends to the Sultan's side, would not merely have converted his pachalic into an independent monarchy, but have been in a condition to dictate further concessions to the son of Mahmoud the Reformer. Died, July 1, 1839.

Mahomet. [*Mohammed.*]

Mahomet (Mohammed) II., Sultan of the Ottomans, and conqueror of Constantinople, was son of Amurath II., and was born about 1430. He was proclaimed Sultan on his father's retirement, in 1445, but in a few months the sceptre was resumed by Amurath. He succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, in 1451, and in the third year of his reign undertook the siege of Constantinople, which he took by storm on the 29th May, 1453, after fifty-eight days of open trenches; thus overthrowing the Empire of the East. The last Emperor, Constantine XII., fell bravely in the breach, and was buried with imperial honours. Three days the city was given up to the horrors of pillage and massacre; and then the conqueror established order, set free the prisoners, and allowed the conquered freedom of worship. He had

the great church of Santa Sophia converted into a mosque. Thrace and Macedonia were soon subdued. In Albania he was successfully resisted by the famous Scanderbeg; and at Belgrade, which he besieged in July, 1456, was defeated with immense loss by Huniades. He made the conquest of the Morea in 1458; of the empire of Trebizond, ruled by the Comneni since 1204, in 1461; afterwards, Lesbos, Caramania, and Negropont. In 1476 he conquered the Crimea and appointed a khan of the Tatars as his tributary. In 1480 he prepared a formidable expedition against Rhodes, then held by the knights of St. John, and began the siege in May. But the defence, conducted by the grand-master d'Aubusson, was heroic, and the siege was raised in August. Mahomet II. died in Bithynia, in May, 1481. 'This prince,' says a French historian, 'the terror of Europe, overthrew two empires, conquered twelve kingdoms, and took from the Christians more than two hundred towns. He had received from nature excellent qualities, a robust constitution, a quick intellect, fertile in resource, and apt for studies; but never prince was more lacking in the qualities of a good man. He knew neither faith nor law, cared nothing for integrity, and laughed at all religions, not excepting that of the Prophet.'

Mahomet (Mohammed) IV., Sultan of the Ottomans, succeeded to the throne on the murder of his father, Ibrahim, in 1649. He was but seven years old, and for some years anarchy prevailed; but order was restored on the appointment of Kiopriili (Kiuperli) to the post of Grand Vizier. His greater son, Achmet Kiopriili, filled the same post after him; and under them the Turkish arms were mostly victorious. The Sultan gave himself up to a life of idle pleasure, and neglected public affairs. The leading events of his reign were the battle of St. Gothard, at which the Turks were defeated by Montecuculi; the termination of the siege of Candia; war with Poland, in which Sobieski won several victories over the Turks; and in 1683 the siege of Vienna by the Grand Vizier Kara Mustapha, and its deliverance by Sobieski and the Duke of Lorraine. In 1687 general discontent led to the deposition of Mahomet IV., who, after five years of confinement, died in 1693.

Mahommed Khan, Dost, sovereign of Afghanistan, was one of the brothers of Futeh Khan, vizier of Mahmoud Shah, and after the deprivation of the latter (1818), he made himself master of Cabul and all the rest of the kingdom except Candahar and Herat. After some unsuccessful negotiations, in 1836-7, war was declared against him by the British government, who resolved to restore Shah Soojah, the descendant of Ahmed Khan. The expedition was under the command of Sir Henry Fane, then commander-in-chief in India, and on the failure of his health the command was given to Sir John Keane, who entered Candahar in February, and took Ghuznee in July, 1839, expelled Dost Mahommed, and enthroned his

rival. Confined for a time in Bokhara, whither he had fled, Dost Mahommed escaped in 1840, and took part in the insurrections excited by his son Akhbar Khan; but soon surrendered to Sir W. M'Naghten, and remained a prisoner in the hands of the English. The insurrections continued, and the ferocious Akhbar took the leading part in them. [See Sale, Sir R., Burnes, Sir A., and M'Naghten, Sir W.] The war came to an end in 1841; and a convention was concluded under which, in January 1842, Cabul was evacuated. Then followed the memorable and disastrous retreat, and the massacre of the whole English army, with the camp-followers, women and children, numbering about 26,000 persons, one survivor only reaching Jellalabad; the renewal of the war, the rescue of the English prisoners from Akhbar, the complete triumph of the English arms, and the final evacuation of Cabul, after the destruction of its fortifications in October, 1842. In the following year Dost Mahommed recovered the throne. He remained friendly and faithful to the British during the great mutiny of 1857, and died, three days after his capture of Herat, in May, 1863.

Mahon, Duke of. [Orillon-Mahon.]

Mahon, Lord. [Stanhope, James, Earl.]

Mahoney, Francis, better known by his nom de plume of 'Father Prout,' a celebrated wit and litterateur, was born at Cork about 1805. He was educated in a Jesuit College in France and in the university of Rome; took priest's orders, but being expelled from the Society of Jesuits, adopted literature as his profession. He was a contributor to 'Fraser's Magazine,' 'Bentley's Miscellany,' the 'Athenaeum,' and various newspapers. As Roman correspondent of the 'Daily News' he contributed a series of articles which were published under the title of 'Facts and Fancies from Italy.' More recently he was the Paris correspondent of the 'Globe.' He died at Paris in a monastery to which he had retired several years before, on the 19th May, 1866.

Mai, Angelo, Cardinal, Librarian of the Vatican, and one of the most distinguished scholars of his age, was born in 1782. He was a native of Bergamo, and at the age of 17 entered the Society of Jesuits, afterwards became a priest, and in 1808 settled at Milan, where he obtained a post in the celebrated Ambrosian Library. He there applied himself with singular zeal and patience to the decipherment and publication of the *palimpsesti* (re-written and rewritten) manuscripts. Among the works he recovered were some fragments of the letters of Cicero; letters of Fronto, the teacher of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius; writings of Philo, Porphyry, &c. In 1819 Mai was called to Rome, and appointed Chief Librarian of the Vatican, where he continued his important and unwearied labours. He held the office of secretary of the Propaganda from 1833-1837, was then created cardinal, and had afterwards several other high offices, among them that of librarian of the Roman church. The prince-

publications of this laborious scholar are—the 'Republic' of Cicero, with a commentary; a vast collection of ancient writers from the codices of the Vatican, in 10 vols. 4to.; another, of classical authors, in 10 vols. 8vo.; a third, of Roman writers, of equal extent; and a fourth, of the Fathers, in 6 vols. 4to. The text of the precious Vatican Codex of the Bible was printed under his superintendence, but he died before its publication, in September, 1854.

Malano, Benedette da, a distinguished Italian sculptor and architect, was born at Florence in 1442. He was the son of a mason, and at first worked in wooden mosaic. He made two cabinets for Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, and on presenting them in person found they had fallen to pieces from the damp. This decided him to work thenceforth in more durable material, and he applied himself to sculpture and architecture. He designed the Palazzo Strozzi, which was begun in 1489. In the next year he went to Naples, and was employed by the Duke of Calabria and the Count di Terranuova, for the latter of whom he executed a bas-relief of the Annunciation. Among his best works are the pulpit of Santa Croce at Florence, the altar of San Savino at Faenza, the monument to Filippo Strozzi at Florence, and the shrine of San Bartolo at San Gimignano. Died, 1497.

Malano, Giuliano, Italian sculptor and architect, was elder brother of the preceding, and was born at Florence in 1432. He entered the service of the Duke of Calabria, afterwards Alfonso XI., and lived for the most part at Naples, where he built the Porta Capuana, and the palace of Poggio Reale. He assisted Benedetto in some of his works, and was employed at Rome, Florence, and other cities. Died, 1490.

Maignan, Emanuel, an eminent mathematician and philosopher, was born at Toulouse, in 1601. He entered into the society of Minims, and acquired such celebrity as a mathematician, that his superiors called him to Rome, to take upon him a professorship, in 1636. He returned, in 1650, to Toulouse, where he became provincial of his order, and refused all higher preferments. He wrote 'De Perspectiva Horaria,' and 'A Course of Philosophy,' 4 vols. Died, 1676.

Maillebois, Jean Baptiste François Desmarêts, Marquis of, Marshal of France, was born at Paris in 1682. He was grandson of the great minister, Colbert. He entered the army at 21, and served under Marshal Villars; distinguished himself at the siege of Lille, and was named lieutenant-general in 1731. In 1739 he subdued Corsica, and two years later was created marshal. He was afterwards employed in Italy; became governor of Alsace in 1748, and died at Paris in 1762.

Maillet, Benoît de, a French miscellaneous writer, born in 1656. He became successively consul in Egypt and at Leghorn, and died at Marseilles, in 1739. His princi-

pal work, 'Telliamed' (the anagram of his name), contains a singular system of cosmogony, in which he maintains that all the land of the globe was originally covered with water, and that every species of animal, man included, owes its origin to the sea.

Maimbourg, Louis, a celebrated French ecclesiastical historian, was born at Nancy, in Lorraine, in 1620. He entered into the Society of Jesuits; but having written a treatise in defence of the rights of the Gallican church against the see of Rome, he was expelled the order. Louis XIV., however, made him amends by giving him a pension. His chief works are, 'A History of Arianism,' 2 vols.; 'A History of the Iconoclasts,' 'A History of the Crusades,' and Histories of Calvinism and Lutheranism. Died, 1686.

Maimonides, or Ben Maimon, Moses, one of the most celebrated of the Jewish rabbis, called by the Jews the 'eagle of the doctors,' and the 'lamp of Israel,' was born, in 1131, at Cordova; became the pupil and the friend of the famous Averroes; was profoundly versed in all the learning of the age, became chief physician to the Sultan of Egypt, and died in 1204. His chief work is the 'Moreh Nerocchim,' or 'Guide of the Perplexed,' originally written in Arabic, and containing explanations of obscure places in Scripture. It has been translated into Hebrew, Latin, French, and English.

Maine de Biran, Marie François Pierre Gonthier, one of the most illustrious of the spiritual philosophers of France, was born at Grateloup, near Bergerac, November 29, 1766. He served for several years in the body-guard of the king, was wounded in one of the *émeutes* of 1789, and then retired to his country estate at Grateloup. There he spent the stormy years of the Revolution, devoting himself to study, and especially to metaphysics. Called from his seclusion in 1795, the year in which he married, he was appointed administrator of the department of the Dordogne, and in 1797 was elected deputy to the Council of the Five Hundred. In consequence of his conservative tendencies his election was soon annulled, and he returned to his home and philosophical studies. In his first work, the 'Mémoire sur l'Habitude,' which was crowned by the Institute in 1802, and published in the following year, he appeared as a disciple of the school of Condillac, not, however, without significant hints of difference and divergence. In 1805 appeared his 'Mémoire sur la Décomposition de la Pensée,' in which he shows himself the antagonist of the Sensationalists, and expounds the doctrine of a spiritual philosophy. After the publication of several other essays and papers, he was again called to Paris in 1809, as a deputy to the *Corps Législatif* for his native department; was a member of the commission which, in 1813, demanded from Napoleon guarantees for peace and freedom; sat in the Chamber of Deputies after the Restoration, and in 1816 was named Coun-

MAINTENON

cillor of State. He spent the later years of his life chiefly in Paris, and numbered among his friends Royer-Collard, Cousin, Ampère, Guizot, and other leading men, who met at his house weekly for philosophical discussion. Among these he was regarded with the highest respect as the master. The most important works of M. de Biran are the 'Essai sur les Fondements de la Psychologie,' and 'Nouveaux Essais d'Anthropologie.' The former was written about 1813, and the latter in the last year of his life; but both remained unknown till 1869, when they were published by M. Naville, who had two years previously given to the world his work entitled 'M. de Biran, sa Vie et sa Pensée.' The earlier 'Œuvres philosophiques,' with an introduction by Victor Cousin, appeared in a collected form in 1841. M. de Biran was a correspondent of the Institute and chevalier of St. Louis, and of the Legion of Honour. He died on the 20th July, 1824. The history of the successive developments of M. de Biran's thought is singularly interesting, and typical of the revolution of thought which has taken place in Europe during the 19th century; and as the first teacher of the Spiritual Philosophy in France, in opposition to the Materialism of the 18th century, he holds a high and important place in the history of recent speculation. (See an able and interesting article on his Life and Works in the 'British Quarterly Review,' No. 88, October, 1866.)

Maintenon, Françoise d'Aubigné, Marchioness of, who rose to share the throne of France, was born, in 1635, in the prison of Niort, where her father, Constant d'Aubigné, son of the historian Théodore Agrippa d'Aubigné, was confined. On his release he went with his family to Martinique, and died there in 1646, leaving his widow so poor, that she returned to Europe without this child, who was sent after her to France. She was there taken under the protection of her aunt, Madame Villette, who brought her up in the Protestant persuasion; from which, owing to the interference of her mother, a strict Catholic, she was afterwards converted. Subsequently being left in very reduced circumstances, she married the poet and novelist, Scarron. On his death, in 1660, she obtained the continuance of his pension, through the interest of Madame de Montespan, who also appointed her governess of her children by Louis XIV. This connection brought her under the king's notice, who increased her pension; and in 1679 changed her name to Maintenon, giving her an estate with that title. Montespan was supplanted; and La Chaise, the king's confessor, having advised him to sanction his wishes by a secret but formal marriage, it was solemnized in 1684. After her elevation she lived in a sort of retirement from the world. Louis visited her several times a day, and transacted business with his ministers in her apartments. She feared to attract the notice of the nation, and would receive nothing more than the estate of Maintenon, with a pension of 48,000 livres. Having

MAISTRE

founded the school at St. Cyr, for the education of poor girls of good family, she retired to it, after the death of the king, and there passed the remainder of her life. She died, generally respected, April 15, 1719. Her Memoirs and Correspondence have been printed, the former in three volumes, the latter in nine.

Mainzer, Dr. Joseph, was born at Trèves, in 1801. After a careful and liberal education in the college of Trèves, he entered on his apprenticeship in the coal-fields of Dutweiler and Sultzbach as a mining engineer. But the labour was too severe for his strength, and he was obliged to abandon the post. From his childhood he had exhibited a predilection for music, and having during his college life studied the science with great assiduity, he decided upon following it as a profession. He studied under Kinck, organist to the Grand-Duke of Darmstadt, and scholar of Kittel, the last pupil of Sebastian Bach. He afterwards proceeded to Munich and Vienna, where he exercised himself under the two celebrated composers, the Chevalier Seyfried and the Abbé Städlér. At Rome he was admitted to the school of the Abbé Baini, the director of the Pontifical chapel. After an absence of two years, he returned to his native place, and turned his attention to the development of his new system of teaching music, which he had long since conceived, and which now began to attract attention in Germany. In 1830 he went to Paris, but the police became jealous of his ascendancy, and invited him to close his singing school in the Place de l'Estrapade—as an invitation which he was not free to refuse. During his residence in Paris, Mainzer was a regular contributor to the 'Revue des Deux Mondes,' the 'Revue du Nord,' 'La Balance,' published by Böerne, and for six years he was the *rédacteur* of the musical department of the 'National.' His contributions were much esteemed both in France and Germany, and he was the Paris correspondent of the 'Musical Gazette' of Leipsic. In 1844 he came to England, where he found an ample field for his scheme of teaching singing to the masses. Soon afterwards he established himself in Scotland; and in 1848 he definitely took up his abode in Manchester, where he laboured with great assiduity and success till his death, in 1861. He left a great number of works in almost every style of composition. Much of the religious music is very good; but the preference must be given to his elementary works, as in those he excelled.

Maistre, Joseph, Count de, a distinguished supporter of absolutism and the papacy, was born at Chambéry, in Savoy, 1755. Driven by the invasion of the French from his native country, he went to Turin, whence, after publishing his first work, he was sent by the King of Sardinia as minister plenipotentiary to St. Petersburg, and there remained till 1817, when he was recalled to Piedmont, and became minister of state, in 1818. His literary career began in 1796, with his work entitled 'Coe-

siderations sur la France,' in which he combated the revolutionary doctrines then in vogue. In 1810 appeared his 'Essai sur le Principe Générateur des Institutions Politiques;' and ten years later he published his most celebrated work, 'Du Pape,' the best defence, perhaps, of papal infallibility that has appeared in modern times. Besides these he wrote 'Soirées de Saint Pétersbourg,' and 'Examen Critique de la Philosophie de Bacon,' both posthumous publications. Died, February 26, 1821.—His younger brother, **Xavier**, who also went to St. Petersburg during the revolutionary period, gained great celebrity by his 'Voyage autour de ma Chambre,' 'Le Lépreux de la Cité d'Aoste,' 'Le Prisonnier du Caucase,' and 'Prasovie,' the last being an interesting narrative of filial devotion on the part of a young Siberian girl.

Maistre, Louis Isaac le. [Sacy.]

Maitani, Lorenzo, a distinguished Italian architect, born at Siena. His great work is the cathedral of Orvieto, which he commenced in 1290, and with the assistance of a large body of Florentine and Siennese sculptors, architects, and painters, brought to a completion in 1330. The façade was adorned with numerous sculptures, which Maitani, occupied with the direction of the whole vast work, could hardly have executed himself, nor is it now possible to ascertain whose works they are. Died at Orvieto, 1330.

Maitland, Sir Richard, an early Scottish poet, distinguished also as a lawyer and a statesman, was born in 1496. He held the office of a lord of session, and in that capacity he took the title of Lord Lethington, from his estate. He was appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal, in the reign of Queen Mary; which office, as well as his judicial seat, he resigned a few years after, and died in 1586. He made a valuable collection of early Scottish poetry. His own poems were published by the Maitland Club in 1830.—**William Maitland**, of Lethington, the eldest son of Sir Richard, was made secretary of state to Mary Queen of Scots. He soon, however, joined the reformers, and was appointed a lord of session in 1566.—**John Maitland**, second son of Sir Richard, succeeded his father in the office of Lord Privy Seal, and lost it through his attachment to the interests of the queen. He was afterwards secretary to James VI., and at length Chancellor of Scotland. In 1589 he attended the king on his voyage to Norway, where his bride, the princess of Denmark, was detained by contrary winds. The marriage was immediately consummated; and they returned with the queen to Copenhagen, where they spent the ensuing winter. In 1590 he was created Lord Maitland, of Thirlstane. Towards the end of the year 1592 the Chancellor incurred the queen's displeasure, for refusing to relinquish his lordship of Musselburgh, which she claimed as being a part of that of Dunfermline. He absented himself for some time from court; but was at length

restored to favour, and died in 1595. Besides his Scottish poetry in the Maitland collection, he wrote several Latin epigrams, &c., to be found in the *Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum*.

Maitland, Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis, the third son of a rear-admiral, was born in 1779, and commenced his naval career at a very early age. Leaving the narration of his first exploits, we come to the period of the expedition to Egypt in 1801, when we find Captain Maitland commanding the armed launches employed to cover the landing of Sir Ralph Abercromby's army, for which he received the thanks of the naval and military commanders-in-chief. His subsequent successes while cruising in the Mediterranean as captain of the Loire, of 46 guns, brought him into general notice, and in 1813 he was appointed to the command of the Goliath, and subsequently to the Bellerophon of 74 guns, in which ship he was sent to watch that part of the French coast off Rochefort. It was there that he happily frustrated Napoleon's hopes of escape after the battle of Waterloo, by refusing to grant him terms of any sort; and the fugitive at length surrendered unconditionally to Captain Maitland on the 15th of July, 1815. The Bellerophon arrived in nine days after Buonaparte's surrender, and proceeded to Plymouth, off which port he was removed to the Northumberland on the 7th of August, having previously proposed to present Captain Maitland with his portrait set with diamonds, of the value of 3000 guineas, which offer was politely declined. Maitland was afterwards appointed to the command of the Vengeur, of 74 guns; attained the rank of rear-admiral; and on the 30th of December, 1839, died in the East Indies, of which station he had for several years been commander-in-chief.

Maitland, James and John. [Lauderdale, Duke of.]

Maitland, Samuel Roffey, D.D., a learned theological and historical writer, was born at London in 1792. Belonging to a Presbyterian family, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, but took no degree; and adopting the law as his profession, was called to the bar in 1816. He married about the same time. After a year's practice at the bar he retired and gave himself up to study; and in 1821 took holy orders. Two years later he was appointed perpetual curate of a new church at Gloucester, a post which he held about seven years. In 1838 he settled in London, having accepted the librarianship of Lambeth Palace. This office he retained till the death of Archbishop Howley in 1848, when he finally settled at Gloucester. He had shortly before received the degree of D.D. Dr. Maitland's writings are very numerous; the most important are 'The Dark Ages,' a series of essays illustrating mediæval, religious, and literary history, and forming a protest against exaggerated notions of the 'darkness;' 'Facts and Documents illustrative of the History, &c.,

of the Albigenses and Waldenses; 'Essays on Subjects connected with the Reformation in England;' 'Erwin, or Miscellaneous Essays on Subjects connected with the Nature, History, and Destiny of Man;' 'Eight Essays on various Subjects;' and 'The Church in the Catacombs.' Dr. Maitland was an accomplished bibliographer, and was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. Died, after a long period of failing health, at Gloucester, Jan. 19, 1866.

Maitland, William, historian and topographer, was born about 1693, at Brechin, in Forfarshire. He was originally a travelling hair-merchant, but turned his talents to literature, gained a competent fortune, and became a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He wrote a 'History of London,' a 'History of Edinburgh,' and 'The History and Antiquities of Scotland.' Died, 1757.

Maittaire, Michael, a learned critic and bibliographer, was born in France, in 1668. His parents having fled to England, to avoid persecution, he was educated at Westminster School, and Christchurch College, Oxford; of the former of which he became for some time second master. His editions of Greek and Latin classics are numerous, and valuable for their accuracy; but his chief work is his 'Annales Typographici ab Artis Inventione,' 5 vols. 4to. Died, 1747.

Major, John, a Scotch divine and historian, was born near North Berwick, in 1469. He was educated at Paris, where, as a doctor of the Sorbonne, he taught theology about fifteen years, in 1519 became Professor of Divinity at St. Andrew's, again went to Paris, and finally returned to St. Andrew's, where he spent the last twenty years of his life. He wrote in Latin some Commentaries, both philosophical and Biblical, and a 'History of Scotland,' &c. Major had among his pupils Buchanan the poet and historian, and John Knox the reformer. Died, 1550.

Majorianus, Julius Valerius, Emperor of the West, was raised to the throne in 457. He made war against the Vandals with success, and drove Genseric from Italy. But the great fleet which he prepared for the invasion of Africa was burnt by the Vandals. He governed with equity and prudence, made excellent laws, and was deposed and murdered in 461, after a reign of less than four years.

Majorinus, Bishop of Carthage. [See Donatus.]

Mahanna. [See Wiltshire, Sir T.]

Malakhoof, Duke of. [Pellissier.]

Malasuintha. [See Vitiges.]

Malcolm III., called Canmore (Ceann-mohr, or Great-head), King of Scotland, was eldest son of Duncan, who was murdered by Macbeth in 1039. After Duncan's death Malcolm fled for safety to his kinsman, Siward, Danish Earl of Northumberland, and continued to live for many years in England. In 1054 Siward, with the sanction of Edward the Confessor, led an army into Scotland, encountered

Macbeth near Dunsinane, defeated him, and left Malcolm in possession. Macbeth retired into the North, and the contest was only ended in 1056, by his defeat and death at Lumphanan. Malcolm remained at peace with England during the reign of Edward the Confessor, but on the accession of Harold he favoured the attempt of Tostig. After the battle of Hastings he welcomed to his court Edgar the Atheling, with his mother and two sisters, and soon married one of them, the Princess Margaret. In 1070 he invaded England, ravaged Durham, and carried off so many prisoners that for years after English slaves were found in every hamlet of Scotland. This raid was avenged by a more savage and destructive devastation of Northumbria by William the Conqueror. Malcolm agreed to do homage, and Edgar left his court, but he continued to give his protection to the English exiles. Disputes arose with William Rufus, and in 1091 Malcolm again invaded England, but retired without fighting. William invaded Scotland the next year, but peace was made by the mediation of Duke Robert and Edgar. In 1093 Malcolm once more made an incursion into England and besieged Alnwick Castle. He was attacked by Roger de Mowbray and killed in the battle, November 13th of that year. His queen, Margaret, heard the tidings, and died three days later.

Malcolm, Sir John, a distinguished military officer and diplomatist, was born near Langholm, Scotland, in 1769. At the age of 14 he went out as a cadet to India; and, being placed under the care of his maternal uncle, Dr. Paisley, he soon gained an intimate acquaintance with the manners of the natives, and with the Persian language. The first service of any importance in which he was engaged was at the siege of Seringapatam, in 1792, where he attracted the notice of Lord Cornwallis. In 1794 he revisited his native country; but returned to India the following year, and was not only appointed to the command of the regular troops belonging to the Nizam, but had the charge of all the supplies from the Deccan. After the termination of the Mysore war, Captain Malcolm was sent on a mission to Persia, and concluded an important commercial and political treaty with that court. In 1804 he concluded a treaty of alliance with Dowlah Rao Scindia; and continued to display great judgment as the diplomatic agent of the British government in India for several years. In 1807, intelligence having been received that the French designed to invade India through Persia, Malcolm (then a lieutenant-colonel) was invested with full powers in Persia, the Persian Gulf, and Turkish Arabia; but he was at that time unable to accomplish the object of his mission, and it was not till 1810 that he succeeded in establishing satisfactory political and commercial relations between this country and Persia. He had now attained the rank of brigadier-general, and on his return to England, in 1812, he received the honour of knight-

hood. In 1817 he again went out to India; and in the war that followed the defection of the Peishwa, his undaunted gallantry in the field, and the admirable tact he displayed in negotiation, obtained the highest praise from Lord Hastings, and were universally acknowledged at home. He quitted India in 1822, with a determination to spend the evening of his life in his native country; but by the earnest solicitations of the Court of Directors and his Majesty's ministers, in 1827, he once more resumed his duties, accepting the post of governor of Bombay, which he filled till 1831. He then returned to England, and sat in parliament for the borough of Launceston. As an author, Sir John Malcolm attained considerable celebrity, by his 'History of Persia,' a valuable work, based on original Persian authorities and the author's personal observation; 'Sketches of Persia,' 'Memoirs of Central India,' 'The Administration of British India,' &c. He died in 1833. A monument was erected to him in Westminster Abbey. His 'Life and Correspondence' has been published by J. W. Kaye.

Malebranche, Nicolas, a celebrated French philosopher, was born at Paris, in 1638; and at the age of twenty-two, being determined to embrace the monastic life, was admitted into the Congregation of the Oratory. His attention was first directed to metaphysics by perusing Descartes' Treatise on Man, and he immediately became a devoted partisan of the Cartesian philosophy. His famous Treatise 'On the Search after Truth' was first printed in 1673, and is principally distinguished by the maintenance of a mysterious union between God and the soul of man, and the doctrine that the human mind immediately perceives God, and sees all things in him. Malebranche also wrote several other works, among which are, a 'Treatise on Nature and Grace,' 'Christian Conversations,' and 'Dialogues on Metaphysics and Religion.' He was highly venerated for his elevated genius, and nothing could be more amiable and simple than his conversation and manners. Died, October 13, 1715.

Malek, Abd-el. [See **Walid I.**]

Malek el Kameel. [Kameel.]

Malesherbes, Chrétien Guillaume de Lamignon de, an eminent French statesman, was born at Paris, in 1721. He succeeded his father as President of the Court of Aids; besides which he had the superintendence of the press, in which office he acted with great lenity and justice. In 1771, on the abolition of the parliaments, Malesherbes was banished to his country-seat; but he was recalled three years afterwards, reinstated as president, and made Minister of State, which post he soon resigned, and then went to Switzerland. In 1787 he was again called to the councils of his sovereign, Louis XVI., when he drew up two memoirs, 'On the Calamities of France, and the Means of repairing them;' but his advice was rejected, and he retired to his country-house, where he employed himself in agricul-

tural pursuits. He however hastened, of his own accord, to plead the cause of his sovereign in 1792; and he was one of the last who took leave of him before his execution. This generous attachment to a fallen master excited the jealousy of the French rulers, and caused his destruction. Shortly after his return home, his daughter, Madame de Rozambo, and her husband were arrested, and conducted to Paris; and his own arrest, with that of his grandchildren, soon followed. Almost his whole family were extirpated by the merciless proscription. Malesherbes was beheaded, April 22, 1794, and bore his fate with a spirit worthy of his virtuous and honourable life. He was admitted to the Academy of Sciences in 1750, later to the Academy of Inscriptions, and in 1775 to the French Academy. He left several works on topics of the time, on agriculture and natural history.

Malherbe, François de, a French poet, was born at Caen, about 1555; bore arms in the troops of the League, was pensioned by Henry IV., and died Oct. 7, 1628. His works consist of paraphrases on the Psalms, sonnets, odes, and epigrams. He also translated some of Seneca's letters; and may be considered as one of the first who gave to French poetry its polish and regularity; but he was as lax in morals and religion as he was rigid in his zeal for the purity of the French language.

Malibran de Bériot, Maria Felicitas, a celebrated singer, was the eldest daughter of Manuel Garcia, a Spanish tenor singer of the Italian Opera, and was born in Paris, in 1808. She was brought to London by her parents when eight years old, and made her *début* as *prima donna* at the Opera in 1825. In the following year she accompanied her father to America, where she married M. Malibran, an elderly French merchant at New York, from whom, however, she was soon separated, and returned to Europe. Intense study and the love of her art had made her a performer of unrivalled excellence. Parisian audiences were enraptured, and when she came to London she shone with increased lustre, through the season of 1829, in the characters of *Rosina*, *Tancredi*, *Desdemona*, *Semiramide*, *Zerlina*, and *Ninetta*. She revisited England in 1835, and made her first appearance at Covent Garden, in an English version of 'La Sonnambula.' Her thorough knowledge of the English language, her full-toned pronunciation, and her high dramatic talent, combined with her wonderful voice, had the effect of enchantment. In March, 1836, Madame Malibran, then in Paris, having been divorced by the French courts from Monsieur Malibran, was married to Monsieur de Bériot, a celebrated Belgian violinist. In May following she resumed her English performances at Drury Lane Theatre; and, at the close of the season, she accompanied her husband to the continent. But the end of her career was approaching. Having been engaged for the Manchester musical festival, she arrived in that town on the 11th of September, and, though evidently indisposed,

MALLET

commenced her task the next day. On the 14th, her last notes in public were heard, in the duet, 'Vanne se alberghi in petto,' from *Andronico*, with Madame Caradori Allan, and she breathed her last on the 23rd of September, 1836, aged 28. There were many noble traits in the character of this accomplished vocalist. Her generosity was unbounded, and of her genius, energy, industry, and attainments, it would be difficult to speak too highly.

Mallet, David, whose real name was **Malloch**, poet and miscellaneous writer, was born about 1700, at Crief, in Perthshire. He was tutor to the sons of the Duke of Montrose; and, having made the tour of Europe, settled in London, and acquired literary reputation. His first publication was the ballad of 'William and Margaret,' which was followed by 'The Excursion,' a poem; and, in 1731, the tragedy of 'Eurydice.' Soon after this, he formed an acquaintance with Pope, who introduced him to Bolingbroke; and about the same time he was appointed under-secretary to the Prince of Wales. In 1739 his play of 'Mustapha' was performed with success, and the next year he wrote, in conjunction with Thomson, the masque of 'Alfred.' He also published a 'Life of Lord Bacon' and the works of Bolingbroke, who left them to him as a legacy, and in whose scepticism he participated. He died in 1766.

Mallet Du Pan, Jacques, political writer, was born at Geneva, in 1749. After filling the professorship of Belles Lettres at Cassel with great reputation, he engaged in politics, and continued at Geneva, but under a new title, the 'Annales Politiques' of Linguet. He afterwards went to Paris, and there conducted the political part of the 'Mercure de France.' When the Revolution broke out, he espoused the royal cause, and defended it at the risk of his life. Being driven from his country, he came to London, where he published his 'Mercure Britannique,' and was patronized by government. He also wrote a discourse on the 'Influence of Letters upon Philosophy,' and another 'On Eloquence and Political Systems,' 'Considerations upon the French Revolution,' 'Correspondence for a History of French Republicanism,' and other works of a similar class. Died, 1800.

Mallet, Paul Henri, historian and antiquary, born at Geneva, in 1730, was Professor of Belles Lettres successively at Copenhagen and at Geneva. Being deprived of his fortune during the first revolutionary war, he for some time received pensions from the landgrave of Hesse and the Duke of Brunswick, of which he was deprived by the later war. Among his works are, 'Histories of Denmark, Hesse, the Swiss, the Hanseatic League, and the House of Brunswick,' and a work entitled 'Edda,' on the mythology of the Celts, which Bishop Percy translated, under the title of 'Northern Antiquities.' This translation forms part of Bohn's Antiquarian Library. Died, 1807.

Malmesbury, William of, an English historian, who flourished in the 12th century,

MALPIGHI

was born in Somersetshire, became a Benedictine monk of Malmesbury, and was elected librarian of the monastery. His writings are very numerous, and his veracity as a chronicler is rated high. His most important works are the 'De Gestis Regum Anglorum,' a general history of England, in five books, from the arrival of the Saxons, in 449, to the 26th Henry I., in 1126; a continuation of that work entitled 'Historiæ Novellæ,' to the year 1142; and 'De Gestis Pontificum Anglorum,' from 601 to 1122. Among his other works are biographies of Dunstan, St. Patrick, St. Wulstan, &c. Died, 1143. His Chronicle of the Kings of England, translated by Sharpe, is published in Bohn's Antiquarian Library.

Malmesbury, James Harris, Earl of, a distinguished diplomatist, the only son of the author of 'Hermes,' was born at Salisbury, 1746. After a careful education at Winchester and Oxford, he passed some time at Leyden, and in a continental tour; and commenced his diplomatic career as secretary of embassy at Madrid, in 1767. Here he displayed such talent and firmness in conducting the transfer of the Falkland Islands to Great Britain, that he was appointed minister at the court of Berlin; and from this period, with a few interruptions, down to the close of the century, he bore a large share in all the great diplomatic transactions of the time, representing England successively at St. Petersburg, the Hague, and Paris. His services were rewarded by the order of the Bath, elevation to the peerage, and various other marks of honour. Died, 1820. His 'Diaries and Correspondence,' published in 1844, throw much light on many of the transactions of the eventful period to which they refer.

Malone, Edmund, critic and miscellaneous writer, was the son of an Irish judge, and was born at Dublin, in 1741. He studied at Trinity College and the Inner Temple, and in 1767 was called to the Irish bar: but being possessed of an independent fortune, he retired from the profession, and devoted himself to literature. In 1780 he published two supplementary volumes to Steevens's Shakespeare; and in 1790 appeared his own edition of Shakespeare; in 1795 he exposed the impotence of the Irelands. As a commentator on Shakespeare, Malone is happily distinguished by good sense, respect for the early texts, and caution in conjecture and alteration. He also published a 'Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds,' prefixed to his writings; a 'Life of Dryden,' and a 'Biographical Sketch of the Right Hon. William Windham.' Died, 1812. There is a Life of Malone by Sir James Prior.

Malpighi, Marcello, an eminent Italian physician and anatomist, was born in 1623. He was Professor of Medicine at Bologna and Pisa, and became first physician to Pop Innocent XII. in 1691. His discoveries in anatomy were important, particularly respecting the structure of the skin and the secreting glands; and his merit was very high as a vegetable physiologist. Died, 1694.

Malte-Brun, Conrad, one of the most celebrated geographers of modern times, was born in 1775, in the peninsula of Jutland. After studying theology a short time at the university of Copenhagen, he devoted himself to literature and politics. Having given offence by his writings in favour of the liberty of the press, and the enfranchisement of the peasants, he was banished to Sweden in 1796. After having resided for a time at Stockholm, he went to Paris, where he soon acquired great reputation, particularly as a geographer. He edited the foreign political department of the 'Journal des Débats,' was a contributor to the 'Biographie Universelle,' and produced various works; among these the greatest is the well-known 'Précis de la Géographie Universelle,' 8 vols. 8vo., the first volume of which appeared in 1810, and the last after his death in 1829. The first six volumes only were completed by Malte-Brun. Among his other works are 'Tableau de la Pologne Ancienne et Moderne,' 'Annales des Voyages,' and the valuable treatise, published in conjunction with Mentelle, 'Géographie Mathématique, Physique, et Politique,' 16 vols. 8vo. Died, 1826.

Malthus, Thomas Robert, F.R.S., the celebrated political economist, was born at Albury, Surrey, in 1766, and educated at Cambridge. He was appointed, about 1805, Professor of History and Political Economy in the college of the East India Company at Haileybury, and continued to hold that situation till his death. His best known work, the 'Essay on the Principle of Population,' which gave rise to so much discussion, and excited so much ignorant indignation against its author, first appeared in 1798. It was subsequently enlarged, and passed through many editions.—The Malthusian system is founded on the hypothesis, that population increases in a geometrical, while provisions only increase in an arithmetical, ratio. It proposes to remedy, or alleviate the consequent evils and miseries of poverty by a 'preventive check,' the moral restraint on marriage, dictated by reason and reflection, and adhered to by deliberate and benevolent choice. Malthus was author also of an important 'Inquiry into the Nature and Progress of Rent,' and numerous other works. Died, at Bath, 1835.

Malus, Étienne Louis, a French mathematician and experimental philosopher, was born at Paris, in 1775; became a student in the Polytechnic School; and served as an officer of engineers, on the Rhine, in 1797, and under Buonaparte in Egypt, where he much distinguished himself. After this he entered on a course of experiments on the phenomena of double refraction, and ultimately discovered the polarisation of light. This discovery, the greatest since that of the achromatic telescope, gained him admission into the Institute; he also received the gold medal of the Royal Society of London, and honours flowed in upon him from all quarters. He died in 1812, and was at the time of his death director of the Polytechnic School, and superintendent

of fortifications. He left a 'Traité d'Optique,' and his 'Théorie de la Double Réfraction.'

Mamaea, Julia, mother of the Roman Emperor Alexander Severus, was born at Emesa, in Syria. She was the daughter of Julia Maesa, with whom she shared the task of government on the elevation of her young son, A.D. 222. After the death of *Maesa* she became sole regent, and applied herself with much wisdom and energy to her public duties and to the training of her son. She chose a council of state, at the head of which was the wise and virtuous Ulpian. On occasion of her visit to Antioch, probably about 226, she had by her own desire an interview with Origen, the great Alexandrian church teacher. She was murdered by the soldiers at the same time with her son, in Germany, or in Britain, early in 236.

Manastabal. [See *Jugurtha*.]

Manby, George William (Captain Manby), was a native of Norfolk, and was born in 1765. He served a short time in the army, in which he had the rank of captain; but his name will be remembered as the inventor of the apparatus for saving the lives of shipwrecked seamen. His method consists of throwing, by means of a mortar, a rope plaited of strips of untanned hides, to the wrecked vessel, and it was first successfully tried at Great Yarmouth in 1808. Much general interest was excited by the invention, and in the course of a few years the apparatus was furnished to above fifty stations on the coasts of Great Britain. Captain Manby was author of several other useful inventions, and was rewarded by public grants and the thanks of several sovereigns. He died at Southtown, near Yarmouth, 1854.

Manchester, Edward Montague, Earl of, statesman and general of the Commonwealth, was born in 1602. He was eldest son of Henry, first Earl of Manchester. Educated at Cambridge, and created K.B. at the coronation of Charles I., he sat in his first parliament, was several times re-elected, and was afterwards raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Kimbolton. At the commencement of the civil war he joined the popular party, and by his frankness and liberality made himself a general favourite. He took a command in the parliamentary army, and fought at Edge-Hill in 1642. On the death of his father the same year he succeeded to the earldom, and in 1643 was one of the keepers of the Great Seal. He was placed at the head of the confederation of the Eastern Counties, with Cromwell as lieutenant-general, and defeated the royalists at Horncastle. He contributed to the great victory of Marston Moor, and immediately afterwards besieged and took York. In October of the same year (1644) he fought the second battle of Newbury, the indecisive result of which occasioned general dissatisfaction, and Cromwell gave voice to it in parliament; severely blaming the Earl. From that time Manchester leaned more to the king's side, resigned his commission the day before the Self-denying Ordinance was passed, was made

MANCHESTER

Speaker of the House of Lords, and opposed the trial of the king. He lived unnoticed during the Commonwealth, and contributed to the restoration of Charles II., who made him lord chamberlain and K.G., and restored him to the Chancellorship of Cambridge University, of which Cromwell had deprived him. Died, May 5, 1671.

Manchester, Henry Montague, first Earl of, Lord Chief Justice and Lord High Treasurer of England, was the grandson of Sir Edward Montague, Lord Chief Justice in the reign of Henry VIII., and was born at Boughton, in Northamptonshire, about 1562. He studied at Cambridge and at the Middle Temple, was called to the bar, and in 1601 was elected M.P. for Higham Ferrers. He vigorously opposed monopolies and defended popular rights; was chosen Recorder of London; and in the first parliament of James was elected one of the members for London. He was soon after knighted. In 1611 he was made king's serjeant; took part in the festivities of the infamous marriage of the Earl of Somerset; and in 1616 conducted the prosecution against the Earl and Countess for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. On the dismissal, soon after, of Sir Edward Coke, Montague was appointed to succeed him as Chief Justice. It fell to his lot to award execution against Sir Walter Raleigh, on his return from Guiana, in 1618. Two years later he was named Lord Treasurer, and created a peer by the titles of Baron Kimbolton and Viscount Mandevil. Within less than a year he had to resign that office, and was appointed Lord President of the Council. In 1626 he was created Earl of Manchester, exchanged the presidency for the Privy Seal in 1627, and died, Nov. 10, 1642.

Mandar, Théophile, born in 1759, was one of the most enthusiastic of the French revolutionists, and as remarkable for his sonorous and powerful eloquence as for his small frame, which he told the Emperor Alexander was like a *spark*. He had the courage to seek Pétion, and the leading Jacobins, at Danton's house, during the massacre of September, 1792, and state that he would propose a dictatorship next day to the Convention, to prevent the further horrible effusion of blood. He produced a number of able works: 'Le Génie des Siècles,' 'La Cité des Sages,' 'Des Insurrections,' and numerous political brochures and translations from the English. He held no office under the Empire, was presented to the Emperor Alexander in 1814, and died in 1823.

Mander, Karel van. [**Van Mander.**]

Mandevil, Viscount. [**Manchester**, first Earl of.]

Mandeville, Sir John de, an English traveller, was born at St. Alban's about the beginning of the 14th century; left his native country in 1327; spent thirty-four years in visiting the Holy Land, Egypt, India, and China; and on his return published an account of his travels. His work, full of most interesting details, freely interspersed with all sorts of

MANFRED

wonderful and incredible tales, earned him an extraordinary reputation among his contemporaries, and was soon spread over Europe in various translations. It is published, with other early travels in Palestine, in Bohn's Antiquarian Library. He died at Liège, in 1372.

Mandeville, Bernard, a Dutch physician, was born at Dort, about 1670. He settled in London at the beginning of the 18th century, and published, in 1709, a licentious book, entitled 'The Virgin Unmasked.' The work by which he is most known is a poem entitled 'The Fable of the Bees, or Private Vices Public Benefits.' He was also author of 'An Inquiry into the Origin of Honour,' 'Free Thoughts on Religion,' an 'Essay on Charity Schools,' &c. Mandeville professed himself a disciple of Hobbes, and his views were controverted by the Mystic Law, and the philosophers Berkeley and Hutcheson. (See an Article in the Saturday Review, April 20, 1867.) Died, 1733.

Manes, Mani, or Manichæus, the founder of a Christian sect called, after him, *Manichæans*, was a native of Persia, and born early in the 3rd century. He was instructed in the Christian religion, and afterwards distinguished himself by attempting to combine its doctrines with those of the Magi. The leading idea of his system is the existence of two creative powers, one good (*Ormuzd*), the other evil (*Ahriman*). He rejected the Old Testament, taught that Christ had come to save mankind, and that he himself was the Paraclete announced in the New Testament. He also pretended to the gift of healing; but failing to cure the son of the king of Persia, he was flayed alive, and his body given to the dogs. A.D. 274.

Manetho, an ancient Egyptian historian, who was high priest of Heliopolis, in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, about 280 B.C. He wrote the history of his country in Greek, and professed to have derived it from ancient sacred inscriptions. His work is no longer extant, but fragments of it are preserved by other writers, from which we learn the names of the Egyptian kings and the length of their reigns through what are called the thirty dynasties, occupying a period of above 3500 years.

Manfred, Regent and afterwards King of Sicily, was a natural son of the Emperor Frederick II. and a noble Lombard lady, and was born about 1235. His father gave him the title of Prince of Tarentum, and at his death, in 1250, named him regent of Sicily during the absence of Conrad, heir to the throne. He quelled the revolts stirred up in Apulia by Pope Innocent IV., the bitter enemy of his father, and on the death of Conrad, in 1254, again became regent during the infancy of Conradino. Another general revolt broke out, but in the course of the two following years Manfred recovered his power; and in 1258, on a report of the death of Conradino, he had himself crowned king at Palermo. He would not resign the crown on learning that the young prince was still living, but promised to

leave it to him on his death. Manfred was communicated by Alexander IV., and by his successor, Urban IV.: the latter then offering the crown of Sicily to various princes. It was accepted by Charles of Anjou, and the Pope proclaimed a crusade against Manfred. Charles was crowned king at Rome in January, 1266, and immediately invaded Naples: the decisive battle was fought near Benevento, and Manfred, through the treachery of his Apulian troops, was defeated and killed, February 26.

Manichæus. [*Manes.*]

Manin, Daniele, a distinguished Italian patriot, was born at Venice in 1804, educated for the bar, and soon gained great distinction as a pleader. The ardour of his political sentiments had marked him out as one of the leaders of the national party. In 1847 he took an active part in promoting the national movement: for this he was, with his friend Tomaseo, cast into prison; but while awaiting his trial, the revolutions of 1848, at Paris, Naples, and Vienna, found an echo at Venice, and the two prisoners were set at liberty by the people and borne in triumph. The expulsion of the Austrians and the proclamation of the republic immediately followed. During the siege which commenced in the autumn of the same year, and lasted twelve months, Manin was at the head of the civil government, and to his counsels and patriotic spirit it was mainly owing that the Venetians maintained so long and brilliant a defence. After the capitulation Manin retired to Paris, where he maintained himself by giving lessons in Italian, and continued in various pamphlets and through the press to advocate the cause of Italian independence. Died, at Paris, Sept. 22, 1867. By a royal decree of Victor Emmanuel, in March, 1867, it was ordered that his remains should be removed to Venice at the expense of the state.

Manley, Mary de la Rivière, was the daughter of Sir Roger Manley, governor of Guernsey, who suffered much for his adherence to Charles I. She was left to the care of a cousin, who seduced and then abandoned her. Being thus dependent on her own exertions for support, she was a short time in the service of the Duchess of Cleveland, and afterwards became a dramatic and political writer. She wrote, first, 'The Royal Mistress,' a very licentious but successful tragedy, which made her the centre of a throng of the wits and roués of the day. She lost her reputation completely, and after retiring into the country, wrote her 'Memoirs and Manners of several Persons of Quality of both Sexes. From the New Atlantis, an Island in the Mediterranean.' It is a curious allegorical picture of some features and persons of her times, with scandalous filthy details. For the libels contained in this work she was arrested, but afterwards admitted to bail; and a Tory administration succeeding, she lived in high reputation and gaiety. She was also employed in writing for Queen Anne's ministry; and when Swift relinquished the 'Examiner,' she continued it for a considerable

time with great spirit. She became the mistress of several profligates in succession, and was authoress of several other works now forgotten. Died, 1724.

Manlius, Marcus, surnamed **Capitolinus**, one of the heroes of early Roman history, lived about the close of the 4th century B.C. His story is involved in much doubt. He is said to have gained distinction by saving the Capitol from the attack of the Gauls, B.C. 390. Although a patrician, he was the favourite of the plebeians, whose interests he appears to have zealously promoted. He was subsequently charged with treasonable intentions, was reluctantly condemned by the people, and put to death by being thrown down the Tarpeian rock. We have not the means of judging whether the unfavourable verdict of antiquity was just or unjust.

Manlius, Titus, surnamed **Torquatus**, a famous Roman consul, who, in a war against the Gauls, B.C. 361, accepted a challenge given by one of the enemy, and having slain him, took his collar from his neck, on which account he assumed the name of Torquatus. Being consul B.C. 340, he commanded in the Latin war, and lost his popularity by a judicial act of great severity. Contrary to his order, that no Roman should engage in combat out of the ranks, his son accepted a challenge from one of the enemy. He came off victorious, and laid his trophies at his father's feet. But the consul immediately ordered his son's execution for disobedience. From this example of severity, all edicts of extreme rigour were called 'Manliana edicta.'

Manners, John. [*Granby*, Marquis of.]

Mannert, Conrad, a distinguished German historian and geographer, was born at Altdorf, in Bavaria, 1756, held professorships at Nürnberg, Altdorf, and Landshut, and was at length appointed Professor of History in Munich University, where he died in 1834. His chief title to fame rests upon his elaborate 'Geography of the Greeks and Romans,' which has gone through several editions.

Manni, Domenico Maria, an eminent Italian printer and antiquary, was born at Florence, in 1690. His principal works are, 'A Series of Florentine Senators,' 2 vols. folio; 'De Florentinis Inventis Commentarium,' 'Illustrations of the Decameron of Boccaccio,' &c. Died in 1788.

Manning, Owen, an English antiquary and topographer, was a native of Northamptonshire; was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge; entered into orders, and became a prebendary of Lincoln, and vicar of Godalming. His principal literary works are, an edition of Edward Lye's Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Dictionary, in 2 vols. folio, and the 'History and Antiquities of Surrey,' published after his death, in 3 vols. folio. He died, aged 80, in 1801.

Manny, Sir Walter, an illustrious warrior of the 14th century, was a native of Hainault and the son of a distinguished knight. Losing his father at a very early age, he was brought

MANSART

up at the court of William, Earl of Hainault, and became one of his most accomplished attendants. He came to England with Philippa, the Earl's daughter, and on her marriage to Edward III. he became an inmate of the palace. In 1329 he attended Edward to France, and was present at the act of homage performed by him to Philip, King of France, at Amiens. He served with great distinction at the siege of Berwick, was created a knight, and left to defend the Border. Recalled in 1337, he was chosen, with the Earl of Derby, to command an expedition to Flanders, and gained a great victory over the Flemings at Cadsant. In the following year he accompanied Edward on an expedition against France: unsuccessfully attacked the castle of Mortaigne; captured the fortress of the Bishop of Cambray; and took part in the siege of that city. Compelled to raise the siege, he attacked, with a small band, the town of Hennicourt, which, however, was successfully defended by a brave abbot; and the English soon after returned home. In 1341 he distinguished himself at the battle of Sluys and at the siege of Tournay, and was sent, in the following spring, to assist Joanna, Countess of Brittany, against a rival claimant of the duchy, Charles of Blois. He gallantly defended the fortress of Hennebon, pursued Prince Louis of Spain to Quimperlé, and captured all his ships there; then continued the pursuit, and on his return towards Hennebon took the castle of Guy la Forêt. Hennebon was again invested, and again defended by Manny, who, by a brilliant exploit, rescued two knights from the hands of the enemy, and in the battle which ensued compelled the latter to retire (1342). After remaining for a short time as representative of the Countess at Hennebon, he again joined the army, conquered Vannes, which was soon lost again, and was then unsuccessfully besieged, and returned with the king to England. He was present at the banquet given on the institution of the Order of the Garter, and was elected one of the knights. In 1344 the war with France was renewed, and he was sent with the Earl of Derby to conduct the campaign in Gascony: captured Bergerac, where he killed, with his own hand, the Lord of Mirepoix, a distinguished knight, and reduced almost the whole province. He successfully defended the castle of Anguillon against the Duke of Normandy, and having obtained a passport from the duke, set out with twenty companions to cross France to Calais. At Orleans he was seized by royal command and imprisoned at Paris, but was released at the request of the duke. At the surrender of Calais (1347) he pleaded in behalf of the self-devoted citizens, St. Pierre and his companions, and was left to assist in establishing order in the town. During the pestilence which broke out in England in 1348, Sir Walter Manny purchased a piece of ground without the bars of West Smithfield for a burial-place, and endowed a chapel within it. In 1360 and 1369 he again

MANSFIELD

took part in the French wars, and spent the rest of his life in London. He founded, about 1370, on the site of his own cemetery, a convent of Carthusian monks, the original of the famous 'Charter-House.' Died in 1372, and was buried in the cloisters of his convent. His funeral was attended by the king, and many prelates, nobles, and knights. He left one daughter, Anne, who married the Earl of Pembroke.

Mansart, François, a French architect, born, 1598; died, 1666. He built several churches and other public edifices at Paris—His nephew, **Jules-Hardouin Mansart**, born 1645, was also an architect, and the superintendent of the royal edifices. He built the palaces of Versailles, Marly, and the Great Trianon; the Hospital of the Invalides, &c. Died, 1708.

Mansfield, Ernst, Count von, a celebrated soldier of fortune, who distinguished himself in the Thirty Years' War, was born at Mechlin, in 1585. In 1618 he took part with the Bohemians in revolt against the Emperor Ferdinand, and promoted the election of Frederick, elector-palatine, as king. He held out some time at Pilsen, and after the loss of that town enlisted a new army, made a skilful retreat before Tilly into the Lower Palatinate (1621), and then maintained his troops by plunder and contributions in Alsace. He subsequently entered into the service of the Dutch, defeated the Spaniards at Fleurus, and compelled them to raise the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom. He obtained for the elector auxiliary forces from England, and had the command of them; but was defeated by Wallenstein, in 1626. He soon after resigned his command in Germany, and set out for Venice, but died on the way, in Bosnia, 1626.

Mansfield, William Murray, Earl of, Lord Chief Justice of England, was the fourth son of Lord Stormont, and was born at Perth, in 1705. Educated at Westminster School, and the University of Oxford, where he graduated M.A., he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, in 1731. He rapidly made way in his profession, was made solicitor-general in 1743, and the same year entered parliament. In 1754 he became attorney-general, and two years later was raised to the bench as Chief Justice of England, and created a peer. For a short time he also held the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Mansfield was a very able judge, but he incurred much popular dislike by the doctrines he laid down on some important trials touching the liberty of the press, particularly in the affair of Wilkes: and Junius in his letters assailed him with much bitterness. During the riots in London, in 1780, his house was attacked by the anti-catholic mob, and his books and manuscripts were burnt with it. He was created Earl of Mansfield in 1776, retired from the bench in 1788, and died in 1793. Though in politics Lord Mansfield leaned towards Toryism, he ever firmly maintained the principle of religious

MANSI

toleration; and he left behind him the reputation of a great lawyer, an upright man, a respectable scholar, and a sincere Christian. The fine portrait of this eminent judge, by Copley, is now in the National Portrait Gallery.

Mansi, Giovanni Domenico, a learned Italian prelate and antiquary, was born at Lucca, in 1692. He was several years Professor of Divinity at Naples, and in 1765 was made archbishop of Lucca. His principal works are, a Latin translation of Calmet's 'History of the Bible,' with additions; 'De Veteri et Nova Ecclesiæ Disciplina,' 'Commentaries on the Bible,' 17 vols.; and editions of the 'Annals' of Baronius, 30 vols. folio; of the 'Councils,' 30 vols.; of the 'Orations' of Aeneas Sylvius, 2 vols.; and of the 'Bibliotheca Latina Mediæ et Infimæ Ætatis' of Fabricius, 6 vols. 4to. Died in 1769.

Mant, Richard, Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, was born at Southampton, where his father was rector of the church of All Saints, 1776. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford, where he gained the Chancellor's prize for an English essay 'On Commerce,' 1799. After taking his degree of M.A., he travelled for some time on the continent; on his return from which he became curate successively at Buriton, and Sparsholt, in Hampshire. In 1810 he was presented to the vicarage of Great Coggeshall, in Essex; and his Bampton Lectures, in 1812, having attracted general attention, he rose rapidly. In 1815 he became rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate Street, and, three years later, vicar of East Horsley, Surrey. In 1820 he was consecrated Bishop of Killaloe, and translated to the see of Down and Connor in 1823; the care of the diocese of Dromore devolving upon him in 1842, on the death of the last bishop, Dr. Laurie. During his long life, Dr. Mant was constantly engaged in authorship, chiefly on subjects connected with his professional duties. A mere catalogue of his various sermons, tracts, and charges, occupies nearly four columns of the Gentleman's Magazine for January, 1849; but perhaps those which have gained him the greatest celebrity are, the edition of the Bible with notes and commentaries, which he prepared in conjunction with Dr. D'Oyley, and several tracts printed by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, such as 'A Step in the Temple,' &c., 'Romanism and Holy Scripture compared,' 'The Churches of Rome and England compared.' Died, Nov. 2, 1848.

Mantegna, Andrea, an eminent Italian painter, was born near Padua, in 1431, and studied under Squarcione. In 1468 he entered the service of the Marquis of Mantua, and settled in that city, where he executed his principal works—among others, the series, now at Hampton Court, representing the 'Triumph of Julius Cæsar.' He went to Rome also, and painted in the Vatican, for Innocent VIII. Mantegna is also distinguished as one of the earliest Italian engravers. The National

MANUEL

Gallery has one fine specimen of this master, 'The Virgin and Child enthroned; St. John the Baptist, and the Magdalen.' Died, 1506.

Mantell, Gideon A., LL.D., F.R.S., a popular writer on geology, was born at Lewes in 1790. After the usual elementary education at a private school, he entered upon the medical profession, and continued to practise with success till 1835, when he removed, first to Brighton, then to Clapham, and lastly to London. But it is as a student of Natural History, and as a geologist, that Dr. Mantell is remembered. His 'Organic Remains of a former World,' 'The Wonders of Geology,' 'The Medals of Creation,' 'Thoughts on a Pebble,' and other works on his favourite sciences, will show at once the extent of his acquirements and his assiduous application. Dr. Mantell disposed of his geological collection to the British Museum for £5000, and in 1851 he received a pension from the crown. Died, 1852.

Mantuan. [Chisi.]

Manuel Comnenus, Emperor of the East, born 1120, was the younger son of the Emperor John Comnenus, whom he succeeded to the prejudice of his brother Isaac, in 1143. His long reign was almost a continual succession of wars. He obtained several victories over the Sultan of Iconium, in the year of his accession; the next year carried on war with Raymond, Prince of Antioch; and in 1147, on the arrival of the crusaders at Constantinople, under the Emperor Conrad and Louis VII. of France, he is charged with having flattered the Germans with promises, and by treacherous guides led them on to destruction. The French were received with great honours. Roger II., King of Sicily, having invaded Greece and carried off immense spoil, Manuel made war on him, and took Corfu. Revolts of the Servians and Hungarians afterwards occupied him, and in 1168 he made an unsuccessful expedition to Egypt. In 1175 he was again at war with the Turks, with alternate defeat and victory. Died, 1180. Like his predecessors, Manuel assumed to be arbiter in theological controversies, and deposition or exile was the common penalty of resistance to his will.

Manuel Palæologus, Emperor of the East, second son of the Emperor John Palæologus I., was born in 1348, was associated with his father in the Empire in 1373, and at the time of his father's death, in 1391, was a hostage at the court of the Sultan Bajazet. He made his escape, and was received as Emperor at Constantinople. Bajazet soon after besieged that city, but was compelled to retire. He besieged it again in 1397, and in the following year Marshal Boucicault arrived with a French fleet to succour the Greek Emperor. At the close of 1399 terms were agreed on between Manuel and Bajazet; but the former refused to keep them, and the latter prepared for a third siege, when the progress of Tamerlane called him to another scene of war. In 1400 Manuel, as a last resource, visited the West, in the hope of obtaining efficient aid against

the Turks. He was received with the highest honours and a respectful pity in the principal cities of Italy, was welcomed at Paris by Charles VI., his princes and nobles, Chancellor and parliament; was lodged in the Louvre, and allowed freedom of worship after the rites of the Greek church. From France he passed over to England, where he was entertained by the monks of Canterbury, was met by Henry IV. on Blackheath, and remained in London some days. He returned through France, Germany, and Italy, offending the Pope by neglecting the Jubilee and its plenary indulgence, and arrived in Greece in 1402; his purpose having completely failed. A treaty of peace, which he concluded with the Sultan Solymán I., was observed by the next two successors of Solymán; but in 1423 Constantinople was besieged by Amurath II., who made use of cannon and destroyed the suburbs of the city. But the siege was raised, and in 1425 a treaty of peace was made. Manuel died in July of the same year, having retired into a monastery and taken the habit of a monk two days before his death. Among his sons were John Palæologus, his successor, and Constantine Dracoses, the last Emperor of the East.

Manuel, Jacques Antoine, one of the most eloquent and intrepid defenders of French liberty, was born in 1775, at Barcelonnette, in the department of the Lower Alps. He entered the army as a volunteer in 1793, and rose to the rank of captain. After the peace of Campo Formio he quitted the army, studied law, was admitted to the bar at Aix, and soon acquired a high reputation for talent. In 1815 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies convoked by Napoleon, after whose abdication he strenuously contended for the rights of his son. In 1818 he was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies by two departments, and became one of the most formidable opponents of the ministers. He was ardent in the cause of the party to which he had attached himself: but having used some violent expressions in his first speech, in the session of 1823, on the subject of the Spanish war, his expulsion was loudly demanded; the result of which was that a body of the *gendarmes* was introduced to arrest him. Manuel was again chosen to the Chamber of Deputies in 1824, and died in 1827.

Manuel, Nicolas, a Swiss painter, poet, and reformer, was born at Berne, in 1484. He studied painting, first at Colmar, and afterwards at Venice, under Titian, and was employed in the monastery of his native city to paint a series of pictures entitled the 'Dance of Death.' His works, however, have perished; and in his latter years Manuel became a soldier, took an active part in public affairs, and especially distinguished himself as a promoter of the Reformation. His writings consist of various controversial tracts, 'Moralities and Mysteries,' and popular songs. Died, 1630. An account of his Life and Works by Grüneisen appeared in 1837.

Manuel, Francisco, a celebrated Portuguese lyric poet, born at Lisbon, in 1734. He was the author of many odes, and other poems; was compelled to fly from his country to escape the Inquisition; and died at Versailles, in 1819.

Manutius, Aldus. [**Aldus.**]

Map (erroneously called **Mapes**), **Walter**, or **Calenius**, Archdeacon of Oxford, a Welsh scholar and satirist of the 12th century, studied at the university of Paris, and became a favourite at the court of Henry II. He obtained various church preferments, was charged with a political mission to the court of Louis VII. of France, attended the Lateran Council of 1179, and was named Archdeacon of Oxford in 1196. He was in earnest as a preacher, a great wit, who spared nothing that was base, full of good stories, and a busy man of the world. Friend of Becket and Giraldus Cambrensis, assistant probably of Geoffrey of Monmouth in collecting and preserving the old legends of the Kymry (whence he was called Geoffrey's 'familiar'), he is even believed by recent critics to have contributed to the Arthurian cycle of Romance the romances of the Quest of the Saint Graal, of Lancelot, and the Mort Artus. Map was author of a curious book entitled 'De Nugis Curialium,' 'a note book of events of the day,' says Mr. Morley, 'that were discussed among the courtiers * * * the gossip of the court, as it passed through the head of the best man at the court, and came out blended with his own right touches of satire or reflection.' It was edited by Mr. Thomas Wright for the Camden Society in 1850. To Map are also attributed some Latin poems, which have also been published by the Camden Society, under the same editorship. Among the most remarkable are the satirical 'Apocalypsee,' and 'Confession,' of Bishop Goliath. The famous drinking-song, so generally misunderstood, and the occasion of a false conception of Map's character, forms part of the Confession. The poems include a rhymed description of Wales. The most recent account of this remarkable man is in Morley's 'English Writers; the Writers before Chaucer,' Bk. I. ch. xvi.

Mar, Earl of. [**Murray, Earl of.**]

Mar, John Erskine, eleventh Earl of, was the son of Charles, tenth Earl, and was born at Alloa, in 1675. He succeeded his father in 1689, and entered upon public life under the patronage of the Duke of Queensberry. With no ambition but a selfish one, and free from the restraint of high principle, he supported alternately the Whig and Tory parties, and by his frequent changes acquired the nickname of 'Bobbing John.' Queen Anne, on her accession, made him a Privy Councillor for Scotland, and gave him the command of a regiment of foot and a riband of the order of St. Andrew. He was appointed one of the Commissioners for treating of the Union, and used his influence and his eloquence energetically to promote it. Nevertheless, when the

MARGARET

The king falling into a state of imbecility, the real power was in Margaret's hands, and to tell the story fully would be to give in great detail the history of the civil war which soon broke out between the rival houses of York and Lancaster. Intrepid in the field, she signalized herself by heading her troops in several battles; and if she had not been the occasion of her husband's misfortunes, by putting to death the Duke of Gloucester, his uncle, her name would have been immortalized for the fortitude, activity, and policy with which she supported the rights of her husband and son. The fatal defeat at Tewkesbury, in 1471, however, put an end to all her enterprises; she with the king being taken prisoner, and Prince Edward, their only son, being killed. Margaret was ransomed by Louis XI. in 1475, for 50,000 crowns, and died in Anjou, 1482.

Margaret of France, Queen of Navarre, daughter of Henry II., was born in 1552, and ranked as one of the most beautiful and accomplished women of her age. She married in 1572 Henry, Prince of Béarn, afterwards Henry IV. of France. It was at the time of the celebration of this marriage at Paris that the massacre of St. Bartholomew was perpetrated, and Margaret narrowly escaped. It was a marriage of policy, not of affection; Margaret was gay and fond of dissipation, and on Henry's accession to the throne, he proposed to dissolve their marriage; to which she consented, on condition of receiving a suitable pension; and, having returned to Paris, lived in great splendour and dissipation till her death, in 1615, at the age of 63. Some very agreeable poems by her are extant, and her 'Mémoires' are extremely curious.

Margaret of Valois, Queen of Navarre, and sister to Francis I., King of France, was the daughter of Charles of Orleans, Duke of Angoulême, and born in 1492. In 1509 she married Charles, Duke of Alençon, who died in 1526. Her next husband was Henry d'Albret, King of Navarre, by whom she had Jeanne d'Albret, mother of Henry IV. She was a beautiful woman, and the most accomplished princess of her age, and was employed by Francis in some important negotiations, which she managed skilfully. She was authoress of some poems, and of a tract, entitled 'The Mirror of the Sinful Soul,' which was condemned as heretical by the Sorbonne. A volume of tales, entitled 'Heptameron, ou Sept Journées de la Reyne de Navarre,' which were written by her during the gaiety of youth, are as free in their tendency as those of Boccaccio; and it certainly, at the present day, appears somewhat extraordinary that a princess so pious and contemplative as Margaret of Valois should have been their author. Died, 1549.

Margaret, Queen of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, called from her heroic qualities and great achievements 'the Semiramis of the North,' was born at Copenhagen in 1353. She was one of the daughters of Waldemar III., King of Denmark, and was married, at ten

MARIA

years of age, to Haco, King of Norway, who had just been called to the government of Sweden. Haco was, however, deprived by the Swedes in 1365, and carried on war with his rival, Albert of Mecklenburg, for several years. On the death of Waldemar in 1376, Margaret had her son Olaus, then five years old, proclaimed King of Denmark, the regency being in her hands; and four years later, on the death of Haco, she was also charged with the government of Norway. In 1387 she succeeded Olaus as Queen-Regent of Denmark and Norway, assuming also the title of Queen of Sweden; and in the following year she accepted the Swedish crown, on the deposition of Albert, whom she defeated and took prisoner at Falköping. In 1396 she resigned the crown of Sweden to her grand-nephew Erick, son of Wratislaus, Duke of Pomerania; and in the following year, in the famous assembly of the States of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, held at Calmar, she effected a union of the three kingdoms, and had Erick crowned in her presence, but retained the administration in her own hands. Margaret attempted in 1398 to recover the island of Gothland from the Teutonic knights, and besieged the capital. But failing there, the matter was left to the arbitration of the Emperor Wenceslaus, who adjudged the island to her on payment of a large ransom. She induced Albert to make a formal renunciation of the crown of Sweden; set up a claim to Holstein and Schleswig, and carried on war with the Countess; concluded a truce of five years with her in 1411; and died at Flensburg, November 27, 1412.

Margaret, Queen of Scotland. [See *Malcolm III.*]

Margaret of York, Duchess of Burgundy. [See *Charles the Bold*, and *Henry VII.* of England.]

Margarita. [See *Dolcino*.]

Margaritone, an early Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, was born at Arezzo in 1236. He belonged to what is called the Byzantine school of painting, and lived to see the triumph of the nobler art of Cimabue and Giotto. Very few of his pictures are now extant. One of the best is his 'Virgin and Child with Scenes from the Lives of the Saints,' formerly in the church of St. Margaret at Arezzo, and now in the National Gallery. His best work as sculptor is the monument to Gregory X. at Arezzo. He was employed as architect at Rome, Arezzo, and Ancona. Died at Arezzo, 1313.

Margraaf, Andrew Sigismund, an eminent chemist, and director of the Academy at Berlin, was born in that city in 1709. He applied himself assiduously to mineralogy, which science he enriched by the discovery of the semi-metal called manganese. He also made several important discoveries in chemistry, among which are those of formic acid and beet sugar. Died, 1782.

Maria da Gloria, daughter of the Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro I., by his first consort, the Archduchess Leopoldine of Austria, was

MARIA

born at Rio de Janeiro, April 4, 1819. On the death of her grandfather, John VI., she was designated successor to the crown of Portugal, by virtue of the act of renunciation executed by Pedro, one of the provisions of which was that, upon coming of age, she should marry her father's brother, Dom Miguel, whom it was desirable to satisfy by such arrangement. When Dom Miguel had accepted of this arrangement, and received the regency, the young queen left Brazil, in 1828, to sail for Europe. Miguel had, meanwhile (June 30, 1828), declared himself absolute King of Portugal, and forbade the queen to land. She was now compelled to come to England, where she was received by the court as lawful Queen of Portugal, but found no actual support, the ministry of the day secretly favouring the usurper. In 1829 she returned to Rio Janeiro, with Amelia of Leuchtenberg, subsequently her stepmother, and lived there until 1831, when her father found himself compelled to resign the crown of Brazil to his son Pedro II. She then resided in Paris while her father waged war for her rights in Portugal, and after the taking of Lisbon in September, 1833, she made her entry into that city. Pedro now administered the government as regent and guardian of his daughter. His power, however, was soon exhausted; and when, on the 18th of September, 1834, he announced to the Cortes that he was no longer able to conduct the government, that assembly declared the queen of full age, by which means the intrigues of the competitors for the Regency were defeated. In 1834 she was married to Duke Charles Auguste Eugène Napoleon, of Leuchtenberg, who was made commander of the army, and was likely to become popular, when he died suddenly, March 28, 1835. On the 9th of April, 1836, she was married a second time, to Duke Ferdinand, son of Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, who, upon the birth of a crown prince, was named king. In the course of the next ten years the corruptions of the government, which had fallen into the hands of the Cabral, the suppression of the liberty of the press, and the increase of taxes, irritated a large portion of the nation. In May, 1846, civil war broke out on the Upper Minho, and was only finally suppressed by the intervention of the British fleet. In 1851, when the Duke of Saldanha carried out a military revolution, Donna Maria yielded with a very bad grace to the necessities of her position. Though of the royal blood of Portugal, she never secured the affections of her people, and her troubled career was an unrelenting scene of paltry intrigues at court, and of discontent rising into rebellion throughout the country. Died, 1853.

Maria Louisa, Empress of the French, wife of Napoleon Buonaparte, was the eldest daughter of Francis I., Emperor of Austria, and of his second wife, Maria Theresa of Naples, and was born in 1791. In 1810 she was married to the Emperor, then in the zenith of his power; in 1811 she presented her husband with a son—afterwards called King of Rome—

to the great joy of the French nation; and, in 1813, on his departure to the army, she was nominated regent. In 1814 she refused to accompany Napoleon to Elba on the plea of ill-health; and having obtained, by treaty with the allied powers, the duchies of Parma and Placentia, &c., she repaired thither with her chamberlain, Count Neipperg, for whom she had conceived an attachment, and whom she subsequently married. Maria Louisa was endowed with considerable talents, which she had cultivated with some care. Her marriage with Napoleon being purely conventional, it is not surprising that he failed to elicit either her affection or her esteem; but she displayed a selfishness of character and coldness of heart, which the difficulties of her position may perhaps extenuate, but cannot justify. Died, December 18, 1847.

Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria, and Empress of the West, daughter of the Emperor Charles VI., was born at Vienna, 1717, and, in 1736, married Duke Francis Stephen of Lorraine, who, in 1737, became Grand-Duke of Tuscany. The day after her father's death, in 1740, she ascended the throne of Hungary, Bohemia, and Austria, and declared her husband joint ruler. The elector, Charles Albert of Bavaria, supported by France, laid claim to the Austrian hereditary territories, and the elector of Cologne and the elector-palatine refused likewise to acknowledge her succession. Her states were invaded at the same time by Frederick the Great and by the Elector of Bavaria; and being compelled to fly to Presburg, she convoked the diet and there threw herself upon the sympathy of her Hungarian subjects; to whom,—according to the beautiful poetic story universally circulated for more than a century, but now, like so many others, proved to be a myth,—with her child in her arms, she made this pathetic address:—“Abandoned by my friends, persecuted by my enemies, attacked by my nearest relations, I have no other resource than in your fidelity, your courage, and your constancy; I commit to your hands the child of your king.” The youth, the beauty, and the misfortunes of the queen made a deep impression. The magnates drew their sabres, and exclaimed ‘*Moriamur pro rege nostro Maria Theresia*.’ Till then she had preserved a calm, majestic demeanor; but their fidelity and courage overcame her feelings, and she gave way to them in tears. Such is the well-known tale; and though it can no longer pass, as it stands, for truth, yet the main statement is true, that the queen did meet the Hungarians’ Diet—that her baby was brought in—and that the insurrection in her favour was voted with enthusiasm, and became a fact. The troops furnished by Hungary, by their mode of warfare and their ferocity, spread terror at first through the German and French armies. In the meantime the allies quarrelled among themselves, and the King of Prussia made a separate peace with the Queen. The general opinion

MARIAMNE

that the balance of Europe depended upon the maintenance of the house of Austria induced England to arm for Maria Theresa; Holland paid her subsidies; and after the death of Cardinal Fleury, in 1743, the cause of Austria triumphed throughout Europe. Reverses, however, followed; and all the belligerents having become desirous of peace, the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle was concluded in 1748, by which Maria Theresa was secured in her rights. In 1756 this calm was disturbed by the King of Prussia, who, having discovered that secret plans were being formed for a combined attack on him, resolved to be beforehand with his foes, and marched into Saxony and Bohemia, and began the Seven Years' War. In 1765 the Emperor Francis died. In 1772 the Empress joined the King of Prussia and the Empress Catherine in the dismemberment of Poland. By the death of Maximilian Joseph, Elector of Bavaria, in 1777, war was rekindled between Austria and Prussia, but was terminated in 1779 by the peace of Teschen, which added to the former state a small portion of Bavaria. Maria Theresa founded and improved schools, universities, and academies, and granted prizes to the students. She rewarded those who made important improvements in the arts, and turned her attention particularly to agriculture. She reformed abuses in the Church; suppressed the Inquisition at Milan, abolished the order of Jesuits, prohibited the admission of individuals of both sexes as members of convents before the age of 25 years, and abolished the rack in all her states. Died at Vienna, Nov. 29, 1780, aged 68.

Mariamne. [See **Nerod the Great.**]

Mariana, Juan de, a celebrated Spanish historian, was born at Talavera, in 1536, entered the society of Jesuits, and was Professor of Theology successively in their colleges at Rome and at Paris. In 1674 he retired to Toledo, and there devoted himself to literary labours. His chief work, 'Historia de Rebus Hispaniae,' in thirty books, was written in Latin and afterwards translated into Spanish by the author. It was published in 1592, and established his reputation. For veracity, lucid narration, and bold exposure of the crimes of great persons, it deservedly holds a high place. Seven years later appeared his treatise 'De Rege,' in which he maintains the justice of killing a tyrant. It excited great clamour, and after the assassination of Henry IV. of France, in 1610, was publicly burnt by order of the Parliament of Paris. Mariana wrote other learned works, some of which brought on him a judicial persecution. Died, 1624.

Maria Antoinette, Archduchess of Austria and Queen of France, was the daughter of the Emperor Francis I. and Maria Theresa, and was born at Vienna, Nov. 2, 1755. To a beautiful person, and a cultivated mind, she added the charms of gentleness and feminine grace; not, however, without a large measure of courage and decisive energy, making her the worthy daughter of her imperial mother; and when

MARIE

she left Vienna for Versailles, in 1770, at 15 years of age, to give her hand to the young Duke of Berri, afterwards Louis XVI. of France, the capital of her native land was filled with sorrow. When her husband ascended the throne, in 1774, she gained the affections of the people by repeated acts of generosity. Her natural liveliness and freedom of manner brought upon her the scandal of her enemies about the court. An extraordinary occurrence added fresh force to calumny, and tarnished the fair name of the queen. This was the affair of the diamond necklace, in which the Cardinal Louis de Rohan, the great quack Cagliostro, and a certain Countess de Lamotte were the chief actors. [See **Lamotte & Rohan.**] The enemies of the queen succeeded in casting a stigma on her; and the people laid every public disaster to her charge. It was certain that she had great influence over the king, and that she constantly opposed such measures of reform as had been proposed. Her unpopularity increased, and the general indignation was raised to the highest pitch by the enthusiastic reception given her at the Guards' ball on the 1st Oct., 1789, where the white Bourbon cockades were worn, and the national cockade was trampled under foot. The insurrection of women and the attack on Versailles followed in a few days. To put a stop to the scene of outrage, the king and queen showed themselves, with both their children, on the balcony. This spectacle made a momentary impression; but soon the cry resounded, 'No children! the queen—the queen alone!' She instantly put her son and daughter into the arms of the king, and returned to the balcony alone. This unexpected courage pacified the mob; and their threats were followed by shouts of 'Vive la Reine!' It was the queen who advised the flight of the royal family from Paris in June, 1791; which ended in their capture and return. At length came the fatal 10th of August, 1792. Prepared for the worst, the queen exerted all her influence to induce the king to meet death sword in hand; but in vain, and he was led, with his consort, before the Legislative Assembly, where she heard his deposition pronounced, and then accompanied him to the prison of the Temple. There, deprived of every comfort, she displayed the magnanimity of a heroine, and the patient endurance of a martyr. In January, 1793, she had the parting interview with her husband, on whom sentence of death was passed by the Convention. In August following she was removed to the Conciergerie, and in October she was brought before the revolutionary tribunal. She was charged with having dissipated the finances, exhausted the public treasury, corresponded with the foreign enemies of France, and favoured its domestic foes. She replied with firmness and decision, and a just indignation; and she heard her sentence pronounced with perfect calmness. On the following morning, when she was conveyed to the scaffold, it was observed that grief had distorted her features,

born at Rio de Janeiro, death of her grand designated success by virtue of the by Pedro, one of that, upon coming father's brother's brother, Dom Miguel and received Brazil, in had, mean self absolute queen to come to the found day sh. I.

Marie Amélie de Bourbon, Queen of the French, was born in 1782. She was the second of the five daughters of Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies, by his queen Maria Caroline, Archduchess of Austria, daughter of the great Empress Maria Theresa, and sister of Marie Antoinette. She was carefully educated, and even in her childhood acquired, by her piety, gentleness, and benevolence, qualities which distinguished her through life, the appellation of *La Santa*. Her early life was passed amidst the political troubles and anxieties of the French revolutionary war; and it was during a second retirement of the royal family in Sicily, in 1808, that Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, visited Palermo, and won her hand. The marriage took place in that city in November, 1809. After she became Queen of the French in July, 1830, she abstained from interference in public affairs, showed unchanging devotion to her husband through all vicissitudes of fortune, and gave herself up to the task of educating her children and to works of charity. She displayed great courage and dignity of character at the Revolution of February, 1848, accepted with womanly quietness the new position in which her husband's abdication placed her, and accompanied him to England. The rest of her life was passed in the quiet seclusion of Claremont, near Esher; she was left a widow in 1850, and died at Claremont, after a few hours' illness, March 24, 1866. She was buried beside her husband, in the mausoleum at Weybridge. The King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge were present at her funeral. Among the eminent Frenchmen who attended were M. Prévost Paradol, M. Thiers, and M. Guizot.

Marignano, Giovanni Jacopo Medichino, Marquis de, a celebrated commander, was born at Milan, in the beginning of the 16th century. Francisco Sforza, Duke of Milan, employed him and another officer to murder Visconti, a Milanese nobleman; after which he determined to sacrifice his two agents, lest he should be discovered as the author of the assassination. The one perished, but Medichino escaped, and obtained the government of Musso.

Marino, St., a native of Dalmatia, lived in the 4th century. He was originally a workman employed in building the bridge of Rimini, but his piety having been noticed by the bishop of Brescia, he was made a deacon, and he retired to an hermitage on Mount Titano, where he died. The miracles said to be wrought at the tomb of this *ci-devant* stonemason brought a crowd of pilgrims to the spot; houses were built to receive them; an independent community was formed; and thus rose into existence the republic of San Marino, which is the smallest state in Europe.

Marlotte, Edme, a French mathematician and experimental philosopher, born at Dijon; became a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, in 1666; and died in 1684. He was a great experimentalist on the motion of fluids, the nature of vision, and the constitution of the air. Among his works are, 'An Essay on Physics,' treatises on 'The Pressure and Motion of Fluids,' the 'Movement of Pendulums,' &c. His name is attached to one of the laws of elastic fluids, discovered by him.

Marius, Caius, a celebrated Roman general and popular leader, who was seven times consul. He was born B.C. 157, and first distinguished himself at the siege of Numantia: was tribune of the people B.C. 119, and ten years afterwards went to Africa as lieutenant to the consul Metellus; superseded his commander, and obtained the consulship himself, when he subdued Jugurtha, King of Numidia, and conducted him in triumph to Rome. When Italy was threatened soon after by the Cimbri and Teutones, Marius was chosen consul as the man most capable of successfully resisting them. The danger was, however, postponed for several years, and when, in B.C. 102, the conflict took place, Marius defeated and, indeed, destroyed the host of the Teutones at Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix), in Gaul, and, with Catulus, in the following year, as completely overthrew the Cimbri, near Vercellæ. The conquerors shared the triumph, and Marius was called the third founder of Rome. In B.C. 90 he took part in the Social War, and his jealousy of Sulla began. Two years later Sulla was charged to conduct the war against Mithridates, but Marius succeeded in getting the command transferred to himself. At once Sulla marched to Rome with his army, and a civil war commenced to decide their superiority. Marius fled, wandered about on the coasts of Italy, and, after several escapes, was found by some horsemen in a marsh. He was conducted naked to Minturnæ, where the magistrate, after deliberation, resolved to obey the orders of the Senate and of Sulla. But the Cimbrian slave, to whom the execution was intrusted, awed by the look and words of Marius, dropped

MARIVAUX

his sword, and the people of Minturnæ, moved with compassion, conducted him to the coast, whence a vessel conveyed him to Africa. He landed at Carthage; but, his party once more triumphing in Italy, he was recalled by Cinna and Sertorius, who making themselves masters of Rome, a terrible proscription took place. Marius enjoyed the dignity of consul for the seventh time, B.C. 86, and died shortly after, aged 70.—**Marius, the younger**, had all the ferocious character of his father. He usurped the consular dignity B.C. 82, but was defeated by Sulla, and slew himself at Præneste.

Mariiaux, Pierre Carlet de Chamblain de, dramatist and novelist, was born at Paris, in 1688. His father, director of the mint at Riom, gave him an excellent education, and his own talents and social merits gained him many friends. He was author of about thirty dramatic pieces; but it is as a novelist that he is chiefly known. Of his works, 'Le Paysan Parvenu,' 'Marianne,' and 'Le Philosophe Indigent' are accounted the principal. He also wrote 'Le Spectateur François,' &c. Died, 1763.

Markham, Gervase, an English author, who lived in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., and who served as a captain in the royal army during the civil wars. He was born at Gotham, in Nottinghamshire, but the exact times of his birth and death are unknown. He wrote 'Herod and Antipater,' a tragedy, besides several poems; but he was chiefly noted for his treatises on hawking, husbandry, horsemanship, the diseases of cattle, &c. Died, about 1650.

Markland, Jeremiah, an eminent critic and classical scholar, was born at Childwall, in Lancashire, in 1693; was educated at Christ's Hospital, and Peter House, Cambridge; and died near Dorking, Surrey, in 1776. His principal works are, an edition of the 'Sylvæ' of Statius, and 'Remarks on the Epistles of Cicero to Brutus, and of Brutus to Cicero.'

Marlborough, John Churchill, Duke of, one of the greatest generals and diplomatists of England, was born at Ashe, in Devonshire, in 1650. He was the son of Sir Winston Churchill, a devoted adherent of Charles I. After receiving a defective education he was placed, at the age of 12, as page in the household of the Duke of York. His passion for the life of a soldier was not long in showing itself, and in the defence of Tangier against the Moors he had the first opportunity of distinguishing himself. The Duchess of Cleveland is said to have conceived a passion for him, and to have presented him with £5000. During the five years from 1672-77, Churchill served in the auxiliary force sent by Charles II. to Louis XIV., and so greatly distinguished himself, especially at the sieges of Nimeguen and Maestricht, that Turenne predicted his future eminence, and Louis XIV., after the latter siege, gave him the highest praise at the head of the army. He was at once raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Continuing in

MARLBOROUGH

the service of the Duke of York, Churchill married about 1680 the beautiful and accomplished Sarah Jennings, favourite of the Princess (afterwards Queen) Anne. He was created a baron by Charles II. in 1682, and three years later was made brigadier-general and sent to France to announce the accession of James II. On his return he was raised to the English peerage by the title of Baron Churchill of Sandridge. He contributed greatly by his vigilance and skill to the suppression of the insurrection in favour of Monmouth. At the Revolution Churchill, with a duplicity and treachery deserving the severest condemnation, abandoned his master while professing still to serve him, and entered the service of the Prince of Orange. He was created Earl of Marlborough and privy councillor, and assisted at the coronation of William III. In 1689 he received the command of the English forces in the Netherlands, and after a brief service in Ireland, was recalled to Flanders in 1691. Suspected of a traitorous correspondence with James II., he was deprived of his command, and imprisoned in the Tower, and though shortly released was not restored to the favour of the king till 1697. On the breaking out of the war of the Spanish succession in 1700, he received the chief command of the forces in the United Provinces, and was named ambassador to France. Marlborough was now to enter upon that career of military achievement which not only established his reputation as a general, but had most important results in the political state of Europe, especially in the destruction of the formidable preponderance of French power. As commander-in-chief of the allied forces he took several places in the Netherlands in 1702; with the Imperialists, under Prince Eugene, gained the famous victory of Blenheim (or Höchstädt) in 1704, for which the thanks of parliament were voted to him, and the manor of Woodstock conferred on him; defeated Marshal Villeroi at Ramilies in 1706, and closed the brilliant series of his victories by those of Oudenarde in 1708, and Malplaquet in 1709. A national thanksgiving was appointed for the latter victory. But a reverse of fortune was at hand. The popular discontent occasioned by heavy taxation, the belief that the war was prolonged chiefly by Marlborough's influence, and for selfish ends, and the increasing power of the Tory party, led to his dismissal from all his offices at the beginning of 1712. An unfavourable report had been given by the commission appointed to examine the charge of peculation brought against him, and to escape the disquietude of a life at home, he went abroad with his duchess, who had also been displaced at court. Returning in 1714, George I. restored him to his offices, but he was soon after compelled by an attack of apoplexy to withdraw from public life, and he died at Windsor Lodge in 1722. The character of Marlborough presents a perplexing combination of noble and base qualities, which have served as the groundwork of

MARLOWE

extravagant eulogy and fierce invective. His rare ability as a general, his skill and success as a diplomatist, are unquestionable. No less so are his vast ambition, his avarice, and his treachery. There are numerous Memoirs of Marlborough and his campaigns. Among them are Coxe's, valuable for the original family papers embodied in it; Sir A. Alison's, which has passed through several editions; and Macfarlane's. The 'Despatches' of the great commander have been edited by Sir George Murray. His portrait, painted by John Wyck, has been purchased for the National Portrait Gallery.

Marlowe, Christopher, an eminent English dramatist, was born at Canterbury, in February, 1563-4. He was the son of a shoemaker, and was educated at the King's School, Canterbury, and at Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1587. He appears then to have gone to London, and devoted himself to the stage, both as writer and actor. The principal plays attributed to him are, 'Tamburlaine the Great,' probably his earliest; 'Edward the Second,' in which Schlegel discovers the feeble model of Shakespeare's earliest 'histories'; 'The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus,' remarkable as one of the first delineations of the workings of the sceptical spirit, and in that respect the forerunner of Goethe's great drama; and the 'Jew of Malta.' The authorship of several other plays attributed to Marlowe is questionable. He published translations from Ovid, Lucan, and other Latin authors. His life was not noble, and was closed by a disgraceful death in 1593. An edition of Marlowe's works, with a memoir and notes, by Mr. Dyce, appeared in 1850, and a second edition in 1858.

Marmont, Auguste Frédéric Louis Viesse de, Marshal of France, and Duke of Ragusa, the last of the band of heroes which constituted the brilliant staff of the Emperor Napoleon the Great, was born at Châtillon-sur-Seine, in 1774. In 1789 he was attached as sub-lieutenant to a regiment of infantry. In 1797 he was despatched by General Bonaparte, whose quick eye had already detected his military genius, to present to the Directory the thirty flags which had been taken from the Austrians in Italy. From this time his advance was rapid. He served under Napoleon in Egypt, and after the *coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire he was appointed a councillor of state, and commandant-in-chief of the reserve of the artillery. He was with Napoleon in some of his most brilliant actions, and his name is especially connected with the victory of Marengo. He commanded in Holland, in 1806, with the rank of inspector-general of artillery; and soon afterwards received the title of Duke of Ragusa as a reward for the successful occupation of the Ragusan republic. He was present at Wagram, Lützen, Bautzen, and Dresden; and after the Emperor's disastrous retreat from Leipsic, he exhibited unrivalled military skill in the manner in which he

MARNIX

protected Paris from the advancing armies of Russia and Austria. After the treaty of Paris he swore allegiance to Louis XVIII., but unlike most of Napoleon's generals, he kept his oath when Napoleon returned from Elba. In 1830 he advised Charles X. not to publish his fatal ordinances. He retired into voluntary exile after the expulsion of that monarch, and his name was struck out of the list of marshals by Louis Philippe. Died, at Venice, March 2, 1852.

Marmontel, Jean François, a distinguished French writer, born in 1723, in the Limousin, was educated at the Jesuits' college at Mauriac. He first settled at Toulouse, but being persuaded by Voltaire to try his fortune at Paris, he went there in 1746. By his tragedies of 'Denis le Tyran' and 'Aristomène,' and other works, he soon gained reputation; and being patronized by Madame de Pompadour, he received the appointment of secretary to the royal buildings. Soon after, he became connected with D'Alembert and Diderot in the preparation of the *Encyclopédie*. He also had a share in the *Mercurie François*, in which his 'Tales' first appeared; but having written a satire on the Duke d'Aumont, he was sent to the Bastille. He was, however, liberated in a few days; and in 1763 he obtained a place in the Academy, of which he afterwards became perpetual secretary. He survived the horrors of the Revolution, having retired to a cottage in Normandy. In 1797 he was chosen deputy to the National Assembly; but his election being declared null, he again retired to his cottage, where he died of apoplexy, in 1799, aged 76. His 'Moral Tales,' 'Belisarius,' 'The Incas,' his own 'Memoirs,' and 'Elements of Literature,' are his most esteemed works. The remains of Marmontel were removed, in November, 1846, from the hamlet of Habloville, where he died, to the cemetery at St. Aubin; on which occasion an address was delivered by M. Marmontel, his grandson, Professor of Music at the Conservatoire.

Marnix, Philip van, Lord of Mont-Saint-Aldegonde, an illustrious Dutch statesman and writer, was born at Brussels in 1538. He was educated at Geneva, where he became the close friend of Calvin, and an adherent of the reformed faith. On his return to his native country he fell under suspicion, and to escape persecution by the Spanish government fled to Germany. He attached himself to the Prince of Orange, zealously promoted the great Revolt of the Netherlands, and in 1566 drew up the famous Act of Compromise, for the defence of the freedom of faith and worship. In 1572 he returned with the Prince to the Netherlands, and was sent the same year to the Assembly of the States at Dort. He was afterwards entrusted with the military command of several towns, and was captured, in 1573, by the Spaniards. Set at liberty the next year he took part in the negotiations at Breda, and was sent ambassador to the courts of England and France, and to the Diet of Worms; zealously co-operated in

founding the University of Leyden; and in 1584 was appointed burgomaster of Antwerp. He defended the city for fifteen months against the Prince of Parma, and was prosecuted for at last signing a capitulation. He then retired from public life; was again employed as ambassador in 1590; and spent his last years in preparing a Dutch translation of the Bible, which he did not live to complete. He was author of a metrical version of the Psalms in Dutch, and various theological works. Died at Leyden, in 1598.

Maro. [Virgil.]

Marot, Clément, a celebrated French poet, was born at Cahors in 1496. He was the son of Jean Marot, also a poet and valet de chambre to Francis I., and at an early age accompanied his father to Paris. His education was neglected, and he led for some time a frivolous and restless life; served as a soldier in the last war of Louis XII.; began studying the early French poets while still in the camp; and having attracted attention by an allegorical poem entitled 'Le Temple de Cupidon,' was called to the court and made valet de chambre to Margaret of Valois, Duchess of Alençon, in 1513. On the death of his father (1523?) he succeeded to the post of valet de chambre to the king, accompanied him in his Italian campaign, and was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia. Returning soon after to France he was imprisoned as a friend of the reformed faith. Through the influence of Charles Guillard, Bishop of Chartres, he was removed from the Châtelet to Chartres. During his confinement he wrote his 'Enfer,' a clever satirical description of the Châtelet and an attack on his judges. It was said that Diana of Poitiers, with whom, as well as with the Duchess of Alençon, he was intimately associated, was the cause of his disgrace. At the same period he prepared a new edition of the 'Roman de la Rose.' Released in a few months, he was again imprisoned, but obtained his liberty by order of the king. On the marriage of Margaret he followed her to the court of Navarre. Again denounced as a Calvinist in 1535, he fled to Margaret at Béarn, thence to Italy, to the court of Renée of France, Duchess of Ferrara, and to Venice. He is said to have made an abjuration of Calvinism at Lyons, and to have returned to France at the close of 1536. After several years of peace his translation of thirty of the Psalms of David, the first in French, brought on him fresh persecution. They were set to music by Gondimel and Bourgeois, and became rapidly popular; were sung alike at court, by the citizens, and by the country people, and contributed greatly to the diffusion of the new opinions. The Sorbonne condemned them, and having got the king on their side, Marot fled to Geneva (1543). There, with Beza, he continued his translation, but unable to conform to the rigorous ordinances of Calvin, he retired to Piedmont, and died at Turin in 1544. His poems, which are distinguished for their

playful grace and naïveté, have been frequently republished. His son, **Michel**, was also known as a poet.

Marozia, a Roman lady of extraordinary beauty, and of infamous character, married, about 906, Alberico, Marquis of Camerino. Left a widow soon after, she, with her sister Theodora, acquired immense wealth, palaces, castles, and territory, by prostitution. She carried on her intrigues with the principal barons, and even, it is said, with Pope Sergius III., was for some time mistress of Rome, and occupied the castle of San Angelo. She married for her second husband Guido, Duke of Tuscany; caused Pope John X., who owed his elevation to the influence of Theodora, to be strangled in prison, and made two of her creatures successively Popes. Widow a second time, she made one of her sons Pope, John XI., in 931; and the next year married Hugh, King of Burgundy, who at the nuptial feast struck Alberico, her son by her first marriage, and thus occasioned a revolution. Alberico compelled Hugh to fly, imprisoned Marozia and the Pope, her son, in San Angelo, and possessed himself of the supreme power, which he held for twenty years. Marozia died, it is said, in a convent. Her son (John XI.), grandson (John XII.), and great-grandson were raised to the chair of St. Peter.

Marpelate, Martin. [Penry, John.]

Marpurg, Friedrich Wilhelm, an eminent German musician, born in 1718. He was the author of many valuable works on musical science, among which are a Handbook of Harmony and Composition, and a Treatise on the Fugue and Counterpoint. Died, 1795.

Marrast, Armand, an eminent French journalist, was born in 1802. He settled at Paris at the age of 25, and soon attracted attention as political pamphleteer. He started the Liberal paper, the 'Tribune,' in 1830, and was several times prosecuted for his severe criticisms on the government of Louis Philippe. He became a contributor to the 'National,' of which he was appointed editor in 1836. On the outbreak of the Revolution of February, 1848, Marrast became secretary to the provisional government, and was several times chosen President of the National Assembly. He retired from public life on the fall of Lamartine, and died in 1852.

Marryat, Captain Frederick, R.N., the most popular of our naval novelists, was born in 1786. Entering the navy at an early age, he served in the *Impérieuse* under Lord Cochrane, took part in the attack on the French fleet in Aix Roads, and in the Walcheren expedition in 1809; and in 1814, when lieutenant of the *Newcastle*, gained great distinction by cutting out four vessels in Boston Bay. For his services during the Burmese war he was promoted to the rank of captain, and he was subsequently made a C.B., with a good service pension of £150 a year. Captain Marryat commenced his literary career as a contributor to the *Metropolitan Magazine*, of

which he afterwards became the editor; and in its pages several of his most successful stories appeared. His first work, in three volumes, was the 'Naval Officer,' published in 1829. This was followed in 1830 by the 'King's Own;' and in 1832 by 'Newton Foster,' and 'Peter Simple,' which is generally considered to be the best and most amusing of all his publications. From this period Captain Marryat's industry kept pace with his success; and among his numerous works are 'Jacob Faithful,' 'Mr. Midshipman Easy,' 'Masterman Ready,' 'The Pacha of many Tales,' 'Japhet in Search of a Father,' 'Poor Jack,' 'The Pirate and Three Cutters,' 'Snarly-yow,' 'Percival Keene,' &c. In 1837 he paid a visit to the United States, and on his return published his 'Diary in America,' which reflected somewhat severely on the national character of the Americans. This was followed by three additional volumes, and by his 'Travels of Monsieur Violet,' supposed to be founded on the adventures of Chateaubriand in the woods of the New World. To the last, his literary powers remained unabated; and by common consent he is *facile princeps* among the delineators of naval character and naval life. Died, at Langham, Norfolk, August 9, 1848.

Mars, Anne Françoise Hippolyte, a great French comedian, was born in 1779. She made her début at the early age of 13, and enjoyed the rare privilege of retaining the public favour till an advanced age, having kept the boards of the Théâtre Français at Paris, where she had gained innumerable triumphs, till 1841, when she retired, in her 63rd year. Died, 1847.

Marston, William, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., Orientalist and antiquary, was born in 1754, in Ireland, and went to India at an early age. He contributed many interesting papers to the Philosophical Transactions and the Archaeologia, upon subjects connected with the history and literature of Asiatic nations; and among the separate works he published are, 'A History of the Island of Sumatra,' a 'Dictionary and Grammar of the Malayan Language,' 'Numismata Orientalia Illustrata,' a translation of 'The Travels of Marco Polo,' with learned notes, &c. In 1795 he was appointed second secretary to the admiralty; and, some years before his death, he voluntarily resigned a pension of £1500 a year, which had been bestowed on him as a reward for his public services. He also presented his valuable collection of Oriental coins to the British Museum, and his extensive library to King's College, London. He died, aged 81, in October, 1836, and was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery. His widow, a daughter of Sir Charles Wilkins, edited his Autobiography.

Marsh, Herbert, D.D., Bishop of Peterborough, was born in 1758. After finishing his classical studies at St. John's College, Cambridge, he resided for many years at Göttingen, where he gained an intimate acquaintance with the German language. On the invasion of Germany by the French, he

returned to Cambridge and took his B.D. degree, and in 1807 he was elected Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity. The lectures of the Lady Margaret's professor had always been delivered in Latin, but Dr. Marsh delivered his in English, and as he did so from the university pulpits, all ranks flocked to hear him. Besides several translations from the German, especially that of the work of Michaelis on the New Testament, and many controversial pamphlets, he published 'A Course of Lectures, containing a Description and Systematic Arrangement of the several Branches of Divinity,' &c., 'A History of the Translations which have been made from the Scriptures,' and 'Horse Pelasgice.' In 1806 Mr. Marsh was created D.D., by royal mandate; in 1816 he was made bishop of Llandaff; and, three years later, translated to the see of Peterborough. He transmitted information on public affairs to the English government during his residence in Germany, which Pitt considered so important that he rewarded it with a pension. Died, 1838.

Marshall, John, a distinguished American judge, was a native of Virginia, and was born in 1765. He served in the army during the first years of the American war, and afterwards entered the legal profession. He became a member of the legislature of his native State, member of Congress in 1799, and in the following year Secretary of State. In 1801 he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States, a post which he filled with great ability and honesty till his death. His decisions have been highly eulogized by Story. Judge Marshall was author of a 'Life of Washington,' and a 'History of the American Colonies,' and he was a correspondent of the Institute of France. Died at Philadelphia, 1835.

Marshall, William. [Pembroke, Earl of.]

Marshall, Sir John, Bart., a learned writer on ancient history and chronology, was the son of a London alderman, and was born in 1602; was educated at Westminster, and St. John's College, Oxford; and was made, in 1638, one of the six clerks in Chancery, which place he lost for his attachment to the cause of royalty during the civil war. At the accession of Charles II., however, he recovered his office, was knighted, became M.P. for Rochester, and was afterwards created a baronet. His principal work is the 'Canon Chronicus Aegyptiacus, Ebraicus, Graecus.' Died, 1685.

Marshman, Dr. Joshua, Baptist missionary in the East Indies, was the last survivor of those zealous men who were engaged in the Serampore mission. He was born at Westbury Leigh, in Wiltshire, in 1768, and arrived in India in 1799. By incessant labour he acquired a complete mastery over the Bengalee, Sanscrit, and Chinese tongues, into the latter of which he translated a considerable portion of the Scriptures. He was also author of 'A Dissertation on the Characters and Sounds of the Chinese Language,' 'Clavis Sinica,' and a

MARSIGLI

translation of the works of Confucius. Dr. Marshman engaged in theological controversy with Rammohun Roy, on the publication of his book entitled 'The Precepts of Jesus.' He died at Serampore, Dec., 1837.

Marsigli, Luigi Ferdinando, an Italian writer, was born in 1658 of a noble family, at Bologna. He served with great reputation in the imperial army, but was taken prisoner at the passage of the Raab, and sent to Bosnia. The year following he was ransomed, obtained a colonel's commission, and was afterwards advanced to the rank of marshal; but when the Count d'Arco was condemned for giving up the fortress of Brisach to the Duke of Burgundy, Marsigli, who commanded under him, was dismissed the service. He then retired to Bologna, where he formed a museum, and founded the Institute. His most important work is entitled 'Danubius Pannonico-Mysicus,' 7 vols. folio; he also wrote 'A Physical History of the Sea,' and 'The Military State of the Ottoman Empire.' Died, 1730.

Marston, John, an English dramatist, who lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and was upon terms of intimacy with Ben Jonson. He was educated at Oxford, became lecturer at the Middle Temple, and died after 1633. He wrote eight plays, and three books of satires, called the 'Scourge of Villany.' His works, edited by Halliwell, form 3 vols. of the 'Library of Old Authors.'

Martel, Charles. [**Charles Martel**, and **Robert of Anjou.**]

Martens, Dietrich, one of the earliest Dutch printers, was born at Alost, about 1440. He was at one time the associate of John of Westphalia; printed at Antwerp in 1476, being the first who practised the art there; afterwards worked at Louvain, at Antwerp, at Alost, and again at Louvain. In 1528 he retired to a monastery at his native town, and died there in 1534.

Martens, Wilhelm Friedrich von, a distinguished diplomatist, was born at Hamburg, 1756. He was Professor of Public Law at Göttingen; and, among various high offices which he held in succession, he was appointed secretary of the Congress of Vienna in 1814, and representative of Hanover in the German Diet in 1816. His '*Précis du Droit des Gens de l'Europe*,' his '*Cours de Diplomatie*,' and his '*Recueil des Principaux Traités de Paix*,' &c. (with its various supplements), are quoted as authorities by all who make diplomacy their study. Died, 1821.

Martha, Sister (Anne Riget), had, previous to 1792, spent many years in a convent at Besançon, as portress, retired at that time on a pension, and, with another woman, devoted her time to the relief of the necessitous. They sought the wounded after an engagement, and by their humane exertions saved numerous lives. The Spanish prisoners partook largely of their charity; and when they quitted Besançon the English troops succeeded them in the care and attentions of Sister Martha. In the campaign

MARTIN

of 1814, though Martha was nearly 70 years of age, her energy and activity seemed to receive a new impulse. When the allied sovereigns met in Paris, each was desirous to see this extraordinary woman; nor did they forget to reward her services. The Emperor of Russia gave her a gold medal and a sum of money; the Emperor of Austria gave her the cross with the order of Merit, and 2000 francs; and the Kings of France and Spain also sent her medals and money. Martha died, regretted and esteemed, at Besançon, in 1824.

Martialis, Marcus Valerius, a celebrated Roman poet, was born at Bilbilis (Bilbao), in Spain, A.D. 43. At the age of 23 he went to Rome, where his talents soon gained him distinction. He enjoyed the favour of the Emperor Domitian, who loaded him with honours, which he repaid with the most prodigal flattery and servility. Among the friends of Martial were Pliny the younger, Quintilian, Juvenal, and other literary men. After thirty-five years' residence at Rome, he returned at the close of 100 to Bilbilis, where he lived on the estate of his wife, Marcella. It is not known when he married her. His works consist of fourteen books of short metrical compositions, entitled 'Epigrammata,' distinguished for their wit, exquisite diction, and also, in many instances, by abominable indecency. Martial was still living at Bilbilis, A.D. 104.

Martialis. [*See Macrinus.*]

Martin, St., of Tours, was born of heathen parents, in 316, at Sabaria, in Pannonia, now Hungary. He served in the army some years; but being converted to Christianity, he embraced a religious life. In 371 he was made Bishop of Tours, but still retained the simplicity and austerity of the recluse. He erected the monastery of Marmoutier, and is considered as the apostle of the Gauls. Died, 397.

Martin V., Pope, **Ottone Colonna**, born about 1368, created a cardinal in 1405, was elected by the Council of Constance, after the deposition of John XXIII., in November, 1417. He presided at the Council till the close of the session (April, 1418), and published a bull against the Hussites. After quitting Constance he visited the principal cities of Lombardy and spent about a year and a half at Florence, where he received, in 1420, an embassy from the Greek Emperor, Manuel Palaeologus, asking aid against the Turks, and desiring the reunion of the Eastern and Western churches. The negotiation lasted two years, and came to nothing. Martin V. recovered Bologna from the hands of Bentivoglio; erected the see of Florence into an archbishopric, and arrived at Rome in September, 1420. The schism in the papacy, which had continued for half a century, was terminated in 1429, by the abdication of the anti-pope, Clement VIII. Martin had promised with an oath, before his election, to convocate a Council for the reformation of the church, but he evaded the fulfilment of the promise. He named Pavia as the seat of the Council, then Siena, and at last Basel. But he died without

MARTIN

opening it, in February, 1431. [*See Eugenius IV.*]

Martin, Aimé, a distinguished French writer and critic, was born at Lyons, 1786. At an early age he repaired to Paris, where he soon gained a livelihood by his pen, at one time writing in the columns of the *Journal des Débats*; at another, editing the works of La Rochefoucauld, Racine, and Fénelon; and at last became Professor of Belles Lettres at the Polytechnic School, and librarian at Sainte Geneviève. At once the pupil and friend of Bernardin de St. Pierre, he collected and published his works, defended his memory from hostile attacks, married his widow, and adopted his daughter Virginia. His *Lettres à Sophie sur la Physique*, la Chimie, et l'Histoire Naturelle, were highly popular; and his work on the *Éducation des Mères de Famille* was crowned by the Institute. Died, 1847.

Martin, John, one of the most remarkable painters of his age, was born, in 1789, near Hexham, a few miles above Newcastle. When very young, he expressed his determination to be an artist; and with a view to becoming a heraldic painter, he was apprenticed to a coach-maker at Newcastle. He then became the pupil of an Italian artist, Boniface Musso, and in 1806 removed to London to reside with the son of his master, the celebrated enamel painter, Charles Musso or Muss. In his nineteenth year he married; and for some time supported himself by painting on glass or china, and by teaching. His first large picture was painted in the year 1812; the subject was *'Sadak in Search of the Waters of Oblivion,'* and of this Martin himself says: 'You may easily guess my anxiety when I overheard the men who were to put it in the frame, disputing as to which was the top of the picture.' His next works were the *'Expulsion from Paradise,'* which remained in his own possession, and *'Clytie,'* exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1814. This was followed by *'Joshua,'* the *'Fall of Babylon,'* and *'Belshazzar's Feast,'* which gained the prize of £200 at the British Institution. The works by which he is most extensively known are his *'Fall of Babylon,'* *'Macbeth,'* the *'Destruction of Herculaneum,'* the *'Seventh Plague,'* the *'Paphian Bower,'* *'The Creation,'* *'The Deluge,'* and *'The Fall of Nineveh,'* and his illustrations of *'Milton.'* For many years Martin was known to the world as the author of various plans for the improvement of the sanitary condition of London. Martin's works were always more agreeable as engravings than as pictures, because of a marked mannerism in execution, and exaggeration of colour. He left unfinished three large works, *'The Judgment,'* *'The Great Day of Wrath,'* and *'The Plains of Heaven.'* On November the 12th, 1853, while painting, he was suddenly paralysed, losing the power of speech and the use of his right hand. He died in the Isle of Man, in February, 1854. His grave is in the charmingly secluded churchyard of Kirk Braddan.

MARTINEZ

Martin, Sarah, whose pious and philanthropic labours have linked her name with those of Howard, Buxton, and Mrs. Fry, was born near Great Yarmouth, in 1791. Deprived of her parents when very young, her education was merely such as could be obtained at a village school. At 14 she learned the business of dressmaking; and she pursued her humble avocation for about fourteen years, when she began to visit the jail to read the Scriptures to the prisoners. At first she merely read to them, but afterwards she instructed them in reading and writing. After three years' perseverance she introduced employment, first for the female prisoners and then for the male; and after another interval she formed a fund for the furnishing of work for prisoners upon their discharge. About 1832 she began to write her own sermons, and after continuing this for five years she used to address the prisoners without writing beforehand. Meanwhile her customers fell off, and she saw herself on the verge of destitution. Still she did not pause in her course: and not only did she continue her prison instructions, but she organized and superintended a large school at the workhouse, and devoted her spare time to visiting the sick and other works of charity. She died, October 12, 1843, and was buried in the churchyard of Caister, where a simple monument records her name. She left a small volume of poems.

Martin, Thomas, an English antiquary, was born at Thetford, in Norfolk, in 1697. He contributed to Le Neve's *'Monumenta Anglicana,'* wrote a *'History of Thetford,'* and was familiarly called *'Honest Tom Martin,'* of *'Palgrave,'* where he long resided. Died, 1771.

Martin, William, naturalist, was born in 1767, at Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire. Being deserted by his father, and left unprovided for, he turned to the stage as a profession; but having married, he established himself at Burton-on-Trent, and, subsequently, at Macclesfield and Manchester, as a drawing-master; where, devoting much of his time to researches in natural history, he published *'Outlines of an Attempt to establish a Knowledge of Extraneous Fossils on Scientific Principles,'* *'Petrificata Derbiensia,'* &c. Died, 1810.

Martinez de la Rosa, Spanish statesman and poet, was born at Granada in 1789. He was actively employed in the patriot cause during the Peninsular War, and was sent on a political mission to London about 1810. Three years later he was chosen deputy to the Cortes, and greatly distinguished himself as an orator. On the restoration of Ferdinand VII., in 1814, he was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in Morocco, but obtained his release in 1820. He was again exiled in 1823, and spent some years in France, occupying himself chiefly with literary tasks. He was recalled to power after the death of Ferdinand, in 1823, and was made first minister. His measures, however, made him unpopular, his life was on one occasion threatened by the populace, and in 1836 he resigned. Under the ministry of Narvaes he was

MARTINI

it ambassador to Paris, and afterwards to Rome, where he was present at the commencement of the revolutions of 1848-9. He subsequently became President of the Chamber of Peers. Among the 'Obras Literarias' of Martinez de la Rosa are several tragedies and comedies; a poem on the Art of Poetry, with ten times its own quantity of critical notes and discussions; odes and lyrics; a novel entitled 'Doña Isabel de Solis'; and a politico-historical work, 'El Espiritu del Siglo,' in 10 vols., published between 1835-51. Died, February 6, 1862.

Martini, Giambattista, a celebrated writer on music and graceful composer, was born at Bologna, in 1706, and died in 1784. He wrote a 'History of Music,' 3 vols. folio; an 'Essay on Counterpoint,' &c. He was chapel-master to a convent of Franciscan Friars; and from the school of Martini issued some of the finest composers in Europe, among them, Jomelli, Mozart, Gluck, &c.

Martini, Simone, called, through an error of Vasari, **Simone Memmi**, a distinguished early Italian painter, was born at Siena in 1283. He was the contemporary of Giotto, but there is no evidence that he was his pupil. His earliest known fresco is a 'Madonna and Child enthroned' in the Hall of the Public Palace of Siena, executed in 1316, and partly repainted in 1321. Among the best works of Simone are an altar-piece for the church of St. Catherine at Pisa, another at Orvieto, frescoes in the chapel of St. Martin at Assisi, and in the chapels and other parts of the palace of the Popes and the portico of the cathedral at Avignon. Simone lived chiefly at Siena, but in 1338 he removed to Avignon, where he became acquainted with Petrarch, and his Laura, whose portrait he painted. An interesting work by this master, 'Christ found in the Temple,' is in the Royal Institute, Liverpool. The style of Simone was remarkable for grace and tenderness and exquisite finish; but he did not attain to that unity and balance in composition which distinguished Giotto. Died, at Avignon, 1344.—**Lippo Memmi**, brother of Giovanna, Simone's wife, was also a distinguished painter, and was long associated with Simone in his undertakings. Lippo died in 1356.

Martinière, Antoine Augustin Brugen de la, a French miscellaneous writer, was born at Dieppe, in 1662; studied at Paris; and was successively patronised by the Duke of Parma, the King of Naples, to whom he was secretary, and the King of Spain, to whom he was geographer. His principal work is entitled 'Dictionnaire Géographique, Historique, et Critique,' in 10 vols. folio. Died, 1749.

Martos, Ivan Petrovich, an eminent Russian sculptor, who was for many years director of the Academy of Fine Arts, St. Petersburg. He attained high excellence in his art, rivalling Canova in his draperies, and in bas-reliefs being superior to any of his contemporaries. Among his best works are the colossal group in bronze of Minin and Pozhar-

MARTYR

sky, at Moscow; the Emperor Alexander, at Taganrog; the Duke of Richelieu, at Odessa, &c. Died, April 17, 1835, aged 82.

Martyn, Henry, the celebrated missionary, was born in Cornwall, in 1781; was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; and in 1805 went to India as a chaplain to the East India Company. When he arrived in the East he distinguished himself by his rapid acquirement of the native languages, being soon able to translate the Common Prayer into Hindoostanee, and to perform divine service in that language. From India he proceeded to Persia, and there translated the New Testament into the Persian tongue, held several conferences with the learned Mohammedans, and converted some to Christianity. Died, on his way to England for the restoration of his health, at Tokat, in Asia Minor, 1812.

Martyn, John, F.R.S., a botanist and learned writer, was born, in 1699, at London. For nearly thirty years he was Professor of Botany at Cambridge. Besides his botanical productions, he published 'The Grub Street Journal,' 2 vols.; 'Virgil's Georgics,' a 'Dissertation on the Æneid,' and assisted in the abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions. Died in 1768.

Martyn, Thomas, F.R.S., an eminent antiquarian and natural philosopher, the son of the preceding, was born at Chelsea, in 1736. He was educated at Cambridge, and, on his father's resignation, in 1761, succeeded to the botanical professorship, which he held for sixty-four years, during which time he obtained valuable church preferment. The writings by which he is most advantageously known are 'Plantæ Cantabrigienses,' 'Herbationes Cantabrigienses,' 'The English Connoisseur,' 'The Antiquities of Herculaneum,' 'Elements of Natural History,' 'Flora Rustica,' and an enlarged edition of 'Miller's Gardener's Dictionary.' Died in 1825.

Martyr, Peter, a celebrated Protestant Reformer, whose family name was **Vermigli**, was born at Florence, in 1500. He became an Augustine monk, an eminent preacher, and prior of St. Fridian's at Lucca; but having made the acquaintance of Juan de Valdes, and read the writings of Luther, Zuinglius, and other reformers, he renounced the Romish faith, and found it necessary to quit his native country. He was for a time Professor of Divinity at Strasburg, and in 1547, on the invitation of Edward VI., came to England, and was made Professor of Divinity at Oxford, and canon of Christchurch. But in the succeeding reign he was obliged to leave the kingdom; on which he went once more to Strasburg, and afterwards to Zurich, where he died in 1562. His wife, who had been a nun, died at Oxford, and in the reign of Mary her remains were taken up and buried beneath a dunghill; but when Queen Elizabeth came to the throne they were re-interred in consecrated ground. Peter Martyr was the author of many works on divinity, including commentaries on some parts of the Old and New Testament. His portrait, by Hans

MARVELL

Asper, has been purchased for the National Portrait Gallery.

Marvell, Andrew, a distinguished political writer, was born at Kingston-upon-Hull, in 1620, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. On the death of his father, he spent several years in foreign travel; was appointed secretary to the British legation at Constantinople; and on his return, in 1657, he became assistant to Milton, as Latin secretary. At the Restoration he was elected member of parliament for his native place, with a salary from his constituents; and he maintained a high character for diligence, ability, and integrity. He had the repute of being the wittiest man of his time, and wrote a number of poems, both humorous and satirical. Among his prose tracts was 'An Account of the Growth of Popery and Arbitrary Government in England,' on the appearance of which a reward was offered for discovery of the writer and printer. Marvell was somewhat of a favourite with Charles II., who took great delight in his conversation. One day the Lord Treasurer Danby was sent to his lodgings, which were up two pair of stairs in a court in the Strand; and told him that he came from the king, 'to know what his majesty could do to serve him?' to which Marvell replied, that 'it was not in his majesty's power to serve him.' Lord Danby, finding that no argument could prevail upon him to accept a place, concluded by saying, that 'the king had sent him a thousand pounds, as a mark of his private esteem.' This also he refused without hesitation; though he was obliged, on the departure of the courtier, to send to a friend for the loan of a guinea. He suffered much from the malice of powerful enemies during the latter years of his life, and died, August 16, 1678. Marvell wrote some pieces against Parker, Bishop of Oxford, besides miscellaneous poems and tracts, which were published in 3 vols. 4to.

Mary, daughter of Henry VII. [*See Suffolk, Duke of.*]

Mary, Queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII. and his queen, Catherine of Aragon, was born at Greenwich, in February, 1516. She was soon declared Princess of Wales, and was settled with a numerous household at Ludlow, where she was under the care of the Countess of Salisbury. Brought up in the Catholic faith, she took the part of her mother in the disputes respecting the divorce, and thereby estranged herself from her father. Many schemes for her marriage were projected, but they came to nothing. After the execution of the Queen, Anne Boleyn, in 1536, Mary was induced to acknowledge the king as head of the church in England, to confess that her mother's marriage was unlawful, and to express her sorrow for her resistance to his laws; and was then restored to his favour. She yielded an outward conformity to the successive changes in religion during Henry's reign, and the succession was secured to her by Act of Parliament passed in 1544. During the reign of her brother, Edward

MARY

VI., she steadily refused conformity to the Protestant religion, which led to the attempt to make Lady Jane Grey queen instead of her. This attempt failed, although Lady Jane was actually proclaimed on the death of Edward, July 6, 1553, and Mary entered London in triumph. She immediately set herself to the task of undoing the work of the preceding reign, and re-establishing the Catholic faith. She liberated the imprisoned Catholic bishops, imprisoned Cranmer, Latimer, and other leading Protestants, had Lady Jane Grey and her husband put to death on the charge of treason, and on the instigation of Gardiner procured the repeal of all the laws of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. respecting religion. An insurrection which was provoked by the proposal of her marriage with Philip of Spain, and was headed by Sir Thomas Wyatt, was immediately suppressed, and the marriage took place at Winchester, in July, 1554. Her chief advisers were Cardinal Pole and Bishop Gardiner, and the rest of her reign is filled with the relentless persecution of the adherents of reform. The number of victims is variously estimated, but at the lowest it was about three hundred. Bonner, Bishop of London, especially distinguished himself as a promoter of this persecution. In 1557 war was renewed between France and Spain, and Mary took part with Spain; losing soon after the town of Calais, a blow felt as keenly by the queen as by the nation. Worn out with bodily and mental suffering, Mary died, November 17, 1558, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The popular estimate of Queen Mary is expressed by the epithet 'Bloody;' but while the fitness of the term to characterize her reign is acknowledged, it is necessary, if we would be just, to consider many things besides the fact of her persecutions, and to make large allowance for her. She must at least be credited with sincerity in her attachment to the faith of her mother; and in her endeavour to establish it by persecuting its enemies, she shared the spirit and followed the example of all dominant churches of the age. With Queen Mary the last hope of a triumph of Romanism in England died out. Portraits of Mary were lent by the Queen, the Society of Antiquaries, and Mr. W. B. Stopford, to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866). The two latter were painted by Lucas de Heere.

Mary II., Queen of England, the wife of William III., was the daughter of James II. by his queen, Anne Hyde, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, and was born in 1662. At the age of 15 she was married to William, Prince of Orange, whom she followed to England in 1689. The same year parliament having declared the crown vacant by the abdication of James, conferred it upon William and Mary. She died of the small-pox, Dec. 28, 1694, aged 32. Her portrait, by Wissing, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, famous for her beauty and wit, her crimes and her fate, was

daughter of James V., King of Scotland, and succeeded her father in 1542, eight days after her birth. In the following year she was crowned by Archbishop Beaton, and before she was six years old she was sent to the court of France. In 1558 she married Francis, then dauphin, and, in the next year, King of France. On his death in 1560 she returned to Scotland, where during her absence Knox had preached, and the Reformation had been established. She had an interview with Knox soon after her arrival. After rejecting several proposals of marriage, she married her cousin, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, in 1565. Being excluded from any share of the government by the advice (as he suspected) of Rizzio, an Italian musician, her favourite and secretary, the king, by the counsel and assistance of some of the principal nobility, suddenly surprised them together, and Rizzio was slain, in the queen's presence, in 1566. An apparent reconciliation afterwards took place, a new favourite of the queen appeared in the Earl of Bothwell, and in February 1567, Darnley, who had continued to reside separately from the queen, was assassinated, and the house he occupied, called the Kirk of Field, near Edinburgh, was blown up with gunpowder. This murder was very imperfectly investigated; and in the month of May following, Mary wedded the Earl of Bothwell, who was openly accused as the murderer of the late king. Scotland soon became a scene of confusion and civil discord. Bothwell, a fugitive and an outlaw, took refuge in Denmark; and Mary, made a captive, was committed to custody in the castle of Loch Leven. After some months' confinement she effected her escape, and, assisted by the few friends who still remained attached to her, made an effort for the recovery of her power. She was opposed by the Earl of Murray, the natural son of James V., who had obtained the regency in the minority of her son. The battle of Langside insured the triumph of her enemies; and, to avoid falling again into their power, she fled to England, and sought the protection of Queen Elizabeth; a step which created a very serious embarrassment for Elizabeth and her ministers. For eighteen years Mary was detained as a state prisoner; and, during the whole of that time, she was recognised as the head of the Popish party, who wished to see a princess of their faith on the throne of England. Mary, despairing of recovering that of Scotland, countenanced, if she was not directly concerned in, their plots. She was accordingly tried for a conspiracy against the life of the Queen of England, condemned, and suffered decapitation, Feb. 8, 1567, in the castle of Fotheringay, where she had been long confined. Her body was interred, with great pomp, in Peterborough Cathedral, but subsequently removed by her son, James I., to Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, where a magnificent monument was erected to her memory. The character and conduct of Mary, Queen of Scots, have been made the subject of much controversy; the

popular view, both in Scotland and England, making her the 'unfortunate' Mary, almost a suffering saint; sentimentally brooding over her calamities, and refusing to admit her crimes and follies. Mr. Froude, who has told her story once more in the third volume of his 'History of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,' has made this view no longer tenable. The verdict of Mr. Burton in his new 'History of Scotland' (1867) is no less severe and decisive. Among other recent Memoirs of Mary may be named those of Mignet, Lamartine, Miss Strickland, and A. M'Neel Caird. The celebrated Fraser Tytler Portrait of this queen has been purchased for the National Collection. A very fine portrait, by Clouet, is in the Royal Collection at Hampton Court.

Mary of Medici, Queen of Henry IV. of France, was daughter of Francis, Grand-Duke of Tuscany, and was born at Florence in 1573. She was married to Henry IV. at Lyons in December 1600, but the union was an unhappy one. She was crowned at St. Denis, 13th May, 1610, and the next day the king was assassinated. Named regent during the minority of Louis XIII., she reversed the policy of Henry, formed a new ministry, and by her tyranny caused a civil war. Louis was declared of age by the parliament of Paris in 1614, and Mary's influence gradually declined. She was exiled to Blois in 1617, and was afterwards confined at Compiègne, whence she escaped to Brussels. She was reduced to want, and died in a garret at Cologne in 1642. Cardinal Richelieu was her bitter enemy. Paris owed to her its first aqueducts, the palace of the Luxembourg, and the promenade called the 'Cours de la Reine.' Mary of Medici was mother of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. of England.

Mary of Orleans, Duchess of Würtemberg. [*Orleans*.]

Masaccio, one of the greatest Italian painters, whose real name was **Tommaso di San Giovanni**, was born in 1402. He is believed to have studied under Masolino, and went while very young to Rome, where he painted in the church of San Clemente a remarkable series of frescoes, the finest of which represents St. Catherine and the doctors before Maxentius. In 1421 he was admitted into the guild of the Speciali at Florence. The greatest works of Masaccio are the famous frescoes in the Brancacci chapel of the Carmine, among which are the Expulsion from Paradise, St. Peter's sermon, the Tribute, the grandest composition in the series, St. Peter baptizing, and the Resuscitation of the King's Son, the last of which was partly painted by Filippino. Masaccio by his bold rejection of conventionalism, and his independent study of nature, gave a powerful impulse to the art of painting, and made an epoch in its progress. He introduced the same plastic boldness into painting which Donatello did into sculpture, and was a great master of perspective and of colour. A mystery hangs over his last days, but it is known that he died at Rome about 1429.

Masaniello, or **Antello**, **Tommaso**, leader of insurgents at Naples, was born in 1623, when that kingdom was subject to the King of Spain, and governed by a viceroy, the Duke d'Arcos. The people had borne the burden of unjust government with patience until 1647, in which year a new and oppressive tax imposed upon fruit occasioned general discontent. At this time Masaniello, then in his 24th year, earned his livelihood by fishing; and observing the sufferings of the people formed the project of interfering for their relief. A riot broke out in the month of July, and an officer was sent by the regent to quell the tumult. The multitude, however, grew more incensed at his appearance, and Masaniello put himself at their head. After burning the toll-houses, they marched to the palace of the viceroy, which they entered and rifled; the governor himself escaped with difficulty, and the Prince of Bisignano, to whom the people were much attached, quitted the city. A stage was erected in the market-place, on which Masaniello sat to give audience and to administer justice, which he did with gravity and impartiality. 150,000 men obeyed his orders, and an incredible number of women, armed like Amazons, were enrolled in the same cause. The archbishop had nearly succeeded in restoring order, when an attempt being made to assassinate the new chief, the negotiation was broken off. Masaniello, however, was prevailed upon to renew the treaty, and he visited the palace in great pomp. On the Sunday following the terms were ratified at the cathedral, and Masaniello professed his intention of resuming his former occupation. This the people would not consent to, and he yielded. Invited to a banquet by the viceroy, a sudden change appeared in his demeanour. He became capricious and tyrannical,—was probably insane,—a scheme was laid by the viceroy to assassinate him, and, as he fell, July 16, his last words were, 'Ungrateful traitors!' His body was subjected to shameful outrage, and the people remained passive. But the next day their former sentiments revived, and the remains of their liberator were buried with great ceremony.

Mascagni, Paolo, a celebrated Italian anatomist, was born in Tuscany in 1752, and became Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry at Florence. He made several important discoveries in human anatomy, and published, among other works, '*Vasorum Lymphaticorum Corporis Humani, Historia et Iconographia.*' Died, 1815.

Mascheroni, Lorenzo, an eminent mathematician, was born at Bergamo, in the Venetian States, in 1750. He published notes on the '*Differential Calculus*' of Euler, and had a share in the experiments performed by the Institute of Bologna, with a view of proving the figure of the earth by the descent of bodies. The invention, however, which has rendered his name conspicuous, was his celebrated '*Geometry of the Compass.*' He died, at Paris, in 1800.

Masdon, Don Juan Francisco, a Spanish historian, born 1740, was a native of Barcelona, and member of the order of Jesuits: author of '*Historia Critica de España, y de la Cultura Española en todo Genero.*' 2v vols. Died, 1817.

Maseros, Francis, lawyer and mathematician, was born in London in 1731; was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and afterwards studied at the Temple. Being called to the bar, he obtained the situation of attorney-general of Quebec, and on his return to England was made curator baron of the Exchequer. He published a collection of the '*Scriptores Logarithmici*,' in 6 vols. 4to.; a '*Treatise on Life Annuities*,' '*Elements of Plane Trigonometry*,' &c. Died, 1824, aged 93.

Masinissa, King of Numidia, was the son of Gala, King of Massylia. He was carefully educated at Carthage, and obtained the promise of the hand of Sophonisba, the beautiful daughter of Hasdrubal. He displayed in his youth the ambition, courage, and energy which distinguished him through life, and in the second Punic War won two victories, B.C. 212, over Syphax, another Numidian king, and as ally of the Romans. He then joined Hasdrubal in Spain, and contributed through several campaigns to the support of the Carthaginians. But on the arrival of Scipio, victory declared for the Romans, and Masinissa, influenced as is said, by the generosity of Scipio in releasing his captive Massiva (nephew of Masinissa), and also by the faithlessness of Hasdrubal, who had given his daughter to Syphax, made a secret treaty with the Romans, B.C. 206, and promised them his support. Meanwhile Gala died, his eldest son succeeded him and soon died also, and the throne was seized by a usurper. With the aid of Bocchus, King of Mauritania, Masinissa recovered it, but was immediately attacked and driven away by Syphax. Dangerously wounded, he narrowly escaped with his life: soon collected another army, was again defeated by Vermina, son of Syphax, and took refuge in the Lesser Syria, till 204, when, on the arrival of Scipio, he hastened to join the Romans. He contributed to the defeat of Syphax and Hasdrubal, 203, and with Laelius pursued Syphax into his own territories, and captured him with his capital, Cirta. Here he found Sophonisba, and at once married her. But Scipio, knowing her implacable enmity to the Romans, refused her consent to the union, and Masinissa, to save her from inevitable slavery, sent her poison, which she readily drank. Loaded with distinctions and crowned king by Scipio, he adhered to the Roman cause, took a brilliant part in the great battle of Zama, 202, and received the territories of Syphax in addition to his own. Having thus become the most powerful prince in Africa, he reigned in peace for more than fifty years, and zealously promoted the civilization of his subjects. In 150 he again made war on Carthage, and his successes

led to the commencement of the third Punic War. He was visited when dying by the younger Scipio Africanus, and left to him the partition of his dominions. Died at the age of 90, B.C. 148. The kingdom was divided between his sons Micipsa, Mastanabal, and Gulussa.

Maskelyne, Nevil, mathematician and astronomer, was born in London in 1732; received his education at Westminster and Cambridge; became a fellow of Trinity College, and took the degree of D.D. in 1777. Being chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, he was appointed, in 1761, to go to St. Helena to observe the transit of Venus, and during the voyage he determined the method of finding the longitude at sea by lunar observations. In 1763 he undertook another voyage, to Barbadoes, to ascertain the longitude of that island, as well as to prove the accuracy of Harrison's time-keeper, with other objects of practical science. On his return he succeeded Mr. Bliss as Astronomer Royal; and in 1767 commenced the publication of 'The Nautical Almanack,' of which he edited 49 volumes. Dr. Maskelyne was also the author of 'The British Mariner's Guide' and 'Astronomical Observations,' in 4 vols. folio, besides many valuable papers in the Philosophical Transactions. Of Maskelyne's 'Observations,' Delambre says, in his *Eloge*, that if all the other materials of science were lost, those volumes would suffice to reconstruct modern astronomy. Died, 1811.

Masolino, whose real name was **Tommaso di Cristoforo Fini**, a great Italian painter, was born at Florence, in 1383. He was probably a pupil of Gherardo Starnina, and after obtaining admission to the guild of the Speziali, in his native town, he went to Hungary, and was employed by Pippo Spani, governor of Temeswar, who erected churches and other buildings, and had many Florentine artists to decorate them. On the death of Pippo, in 1427, Masolino undertook a commission to paint a series of frescoes in the church of Castiglione di Olona, and in the adjoining baptistery. These pictures, which represent scenes from the lives of the Virgin, St. Lawrence, St. Stephen, and St. John, were only discovered and freed from whitewash in 1843. Some of the frescoes in the Brancacci chapel at Florence have been attributed to Masolino; but, according to the judgment of the authors of the 'New History of Painting in Italy,' who have set his life and works in a new light, erroneously. Masolino is said to have been the master of his great contemporary Masaccio, and the resemblance of their style supports the supposition. The time of his death is not known.

Mason, Sir John, an eminent statesman of the 16th century, was a native of Abingdon, and was educated at All Souls College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1521. Two years later, having attracted the notice of the king, Henry VIII., on occasion of his visit to the

university, he was sent at the expense of the king to complete his studies at Paris. On his return he became a great favourite, and was employed by Henry VIII. in several embassies, and made a member of the Privy Council. He afterwards served Edward VI., and still held his places under Mary. Queen Elizabeth made him treasurer of her chamber, and he was twice chosen Chancellor of the University of Oxford. Mason was a grave, far-sighted, taciturn man, who managed to keep in with each party that came into power. He was a great place-hunter, held several church-preferences, especially the deanery of Winchester, and rose, from being a small farmer's son, to high honours in the state and great wealth. His favourite maxim was, 'Do; and say nothing.' He died April 20, 1566, and was buried in St. Paul's, where a monument was erected to him. It was destroyed in the great fire.

Mason, John, dissenting minister, was born at Dunmow, Essex, in 1706. He was the son of a minister, and became in 1730 pastor of a congregation at Dorking, whence he removed in 1746 to Cheshunt. He was author of many works, chiefly theological, and was most widely known by his little volume of ethics, entitled 'Self-Knowledge,' of which there have been numerous editions. Died, at Cheshunt, 1763.

Mason, William, an English poet, was the son of a clergyman in Yorkshire, where he was born in 1725. He studied at Cambridge, and obtained a fellowship in Pembroke Hall. His first work was 'Isis,' in which he satirized the Jacobitism and high-church principles prevalent at Oxford. This was replied to by Thomas Warton in his 'Triumph of Isis.' In 1762 Mason produced his 'Elfrida,' a dramatic poem, with choral odes after the Greek model, but the attempt to establish it on the stage proved abortive. On entering into orders he was presented to the living of Aston, and was appointed one of the king's chaplains, and in 1762 obtained the precentorship of York, with a canonry annexed. On the commencement of the American war, he became so active an advocate for freedom as to give offence at court, and was consequently dismissed from the chaplaincy; but when the French revolution broke out, he became alarmed, and his zeal abated. Besides the tragedies of 'Elfrida' and 'Caractacus,' he wrote 'The English Garden,' a poem; 'Memoirs of Gray,' the poet, &c. Mason was also author of the 'Heroic Epistle to Sir W. Chambers,' and other satirical pieces, published under the signature of Mac Gregor. Died, 1797.

Masoud, Sultan of Ghazna. [See **Togrul Beg**.]

Masque de Fer, or the 'Iron Mask,' the name of an unknown person in France, who was conveyed, about 1662, in the most secret manner to the castle of Pignerol, whence he was transferred to the isle of St. Marguerite. He was a man taller than ordinary, extremely well made, and very attentive to his personal appearance. His education appeared to have

been carefully attended to, and he amused himself by reading, and playing upon the guitar. He always wore a mask with steel springs, which was so constructed as to allow him free liberty to eat and drink. His keepers treated him with the greatest respect. At Pignerol he was entrusted to the charge of an officer named Saint-Mars, on whose appointment as lieutenant of the isles, his prisoner accompanied him, as he finally did to the Bastille, where he died in 1703, and was buried under the name of Marthioli. Conjecture has exhausted itself to discover who he might be. Voltaire observes, that at the period when the prisoner was confined, no person of importance disappeared from Europe; and yet it cannot be doubted that he must have been one. Laborde, first valet de chambre of Louis XV., showed a desire to discover the secret. The king replied, 'I pity him, but his detention injures only himself, and has prevented great misfortunes; you cannot know him.' Many books have been written, and the strangest guesses made, respecting the 'Iron Mask.' It has been conjectured that he was the Count of Vermandois, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Monmouth, who was said to have been beheaded in London, &c. But no satisfactory evidence has yet been given, and the real history of 'Masque de Fer' is, perhaps for ever, hidden beneath an impenetrable veil.

Masséna, André, Prince of Essling, Duke of Rivoli, and Marshal of France, was born at Nice, in 1758. He went through the regular gradations in an Italian regiment, commencing his military career at the age of 17. After fourteen years' service he obtained his discharge; but, in 1792, the Revolution attracted him again into the army, and he obtained rapid promotion. Napoleon formed an intimate friendship with Masséna; and, after the battle of Roveredo, in 1796, called him 'the favoured child of victory.' He had the chief command in Switzerland in 1799, when he finished the campaign by completely routing the Austro-Russian army under the Archduke Charles and General Korsakoff. In 1800 he commanded in Italy, but with less success than in his former campaigns. He was, however, again successful in the campaigns of 1805 and 1806, taking possession of Naples, and signaling himself in the campaign of Poland, which terminated by the treaty of Tilsit. He was afterwards employed in Germany, and distinguished himself in the memorable battles of Essling and Wagram. His subsequent conduct in Spain, when advancing against Wellington, was equally skilful; but the prudence and superior tactics of his adversary prevented him from gaining fresh laurels; and the British general having taken up a strong position at Torres Vedras, Masséna was at length compelled to retire. On the landing of Napoleon from Elba, in 1815, he swore allegiance to him, was made a peer, and commander of the National Guard at Paris, and contributed much to the preservation of tranquillity in that city during

the turbulent period which preceded the return of the king. He lived afterwards in retirement, and died at Paris, April 4, 1817. He was Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

Massillon, Jean Baptiste, an eminent French preacher, was born in 1663, at Hières, in Provence. He entered into the Congregation of the Oratory, and became so celebrated for his eloquence, that the general of his order called him to Paris, where he drew crowds of hearers. Louis XIV. once said to him, 'When I hear other preachers, I go away much pleased with them; but when I hear you, I go away displeased with myself.' In 1717 he was made bishop of Clermont, was admitted two years later to the French Academy, and died in 1742. His discourses were published in 14 vols. 8vo., and are distinguished for simplicity, a graceful and vigorous flow of eloquence, and great knowledge of the human heart.

Massinger, Philip, a distinguished English dramatist, was born at Salisbury, in 1583. He studied at Oxford, but quitted the university without taking a degree, in consequence, it is supposed, of having become a Roman Catholic. Little is known of his personal history, yet he appears to have been intimately connected with the wits and poets of his time. In tragedy he is rather eloquent and forcible than pathetic; and, in richness and variety of humour, his comedy can by no means vie with that of his great master. Only eighteen of his plays are extant, among which are 'The Virgin Martyr,' 'The Duke of Milan,' 'The Maid of Honour,' 'A New Way to Pay Old Debts,' 'The City Woman,' &c. Died in 1639.

Massiva. [See *Massinissa*.]

Masudi, a very celebrated Arabian traveller, historian, and geographer, was born at Bagdad in the latter part of the 9th century. Eager for knowledge and laborious in study, he undertook extensive travels, and in A.D. 915 visited India and China; in the following year travelled in the principal countries of the East, and afterwards went as far west as Spain and Morocco. He was author of an immense number of works on an extraordinary variety of subjects. The most known of his writings is the work entitled 'Meadows of Gold, and Mines of Gems;' a kind of cyclopædia of history, geography, politics, &c., of all the nations he had visited. It is, however, merely a selection with some additions, from two very voluminous works, entitled 'History of the Times,' and 'Book of the Middle.' His works are little known to Europeans. Died in Egypt, A.D. 946. A complete edition of the 'Meadows of Gold' with a French translation, is undertaken by the Asiatic Society of Paris.

Mather, Increase, D.D., one of the early presidents of Harvard University, U. S. was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1641. His learning, zeal, and general abilities were of great service to the institution over which he presided, and he was a skilful and efficient servant of the Commonwealth. In 1685 he was deputed to England as agent of the provin-

MATHER

to procure redress of grievances. When James II. published his declaration for liberty of conscience, Dr. Mather was again sent to England with an address of thanks to the king; but, before his return, the Revolution had taken place, and he obtained from William a new charter for the colony of Massachusetts. He was the author of 'A History of the War with the Indians,' 'An Essay on Remarkable Providences,' and some other works. His 'Remarkable Providences' has been republished in the series called the 'Library of Old Authors.' Died, 1723.

Mather, Cotton, son of the preceding, was born at Boston in 1663, studied at Harvard University, and at the age of 20 was appointed co-pastor with his father at Boston. He was a zealous minister, a voluminous writer, and a courageous opponent of the despotic measures of Charles II. and James II. in the colony of New England. He made himself especially notorious as a believer in witchcraft, and by his influence caused a fearful persecution of those charged with it. Enormous excitement was occasioned, especially at Salem, a village near Boston, numerous trials were had, and a large number of persons were put to death; while many more lay in prison. At last the terrible affair produced a reaction in popular feeling, the trials were discontinued, and the prisoners liberated. Mather lost his influence from that time. Among the most noteworthy of his three or four hundred works are—'Memorable Providences relating to Witchcraft and Possessions,' 'The Wonders of the Invisible World; or, Observations upon the Nature, the Number, and the Operations of the Devils,' 'Magnalia Christi Americana,' an important though immethodical contribution to the Ecclesiastical History of New England; and 'Curiosa Americana,' which gained him admission, in 1713, to the Royal Society of London. His 'Wonders of the Invisible World' is included in the series of reprints called the 'Library of Old Authors.' Cotton Mather was the friend, in his old age, of Benjamin Franklin, who acknowledges his obligations to some of his writings. Died, 1728.

Mathew, Theobald (Father Mathew), Apostle of Temperance, was born at Thomastown House, Tipperary, in 1790. He was of a good family of Welsh origin, was remarkable in childhood for beauty and sweetness of disposition, and by a casual word of his mother was determined his devotion to the priestly office. He was sent to Maynooth, but left it suddenly in 1808, and joined the Capuchin Minorites, and in 1814 he was ordained priest. After a short residence at Kilkenny, where, as preacher in the Friary church, he became very popular, he settled at Cork as coadjutor to Father Donovan, and with great earnestness and faithfulness devoted himself to his work, especially showing himself the friend and counsellor of the poor. The daily sights and sounds of the streets of Cork, and the fearful prevalence of drunkenness, deeply moved his compassionate

MATHIAS

heart, and another chance word, spoken by a Quaker, sufficed to make him the Apostle of Temperance. He applied himself to the task about 1837, toiled for a year and a half before any impression seemed to be made on the enormous mass of evil and misery, and then success began, and rapidly rose to a full tide, and the name and fame of this better 'Liberator' spread over the world. The most overpowering enthusiasm attended him in all the towns he visited, and from twenty to forty thousand persons are said to have pledged themselves to abstinence in a day. He extended his mission with like success to the principal towns of England and to the United States, and throughout his life he worked unweariedly in his chosen field. He was of a most catholic spirit, utterly disinterested, and a thorough gentleman. His thoughtless liberality involved him in pecuniary difficulties, which threw a shadow over his life. During his latter years he received a pension of £300 from the government. Died at Queenstown, December 8, 1857. A statue has been erected to him at Cork, and his 'Biography' has been genially written by Mr. Maguire. A portrait, by Leahy, has been purchased for the National Portrait Gallery.

Mathews, Charles, a comedian of transcendent ability, was born in 1776. He was the son of a London bookseller, attached to the Wesleyan connection, who placed him at Merchant Taylors' School, and apprenticed him to learn his own business. The stage, however, proved more attractive to young Mathews than the shop, and he rambled about with provincial companies for a time; but his versatility of talent soon placed him at the top of his profession. He was no stranger to the despotic rule of managers, or the envious rivalry of fellow-actors; his metropolitan engagement grew irksome, and he was determined to 'set up for himself,' and to depend solely on his own exertions. For sixteen years previous to his death he was accustomed to entertain audiences by his single efforts, in a species of entertainment entitled 'Mathews at Home;' and never was admiring crowds more highly delighted than in witnessing the vivid portraits which he so accurately drew. The 'At Homes' of Mathews were not only well received throughout Great Britain and Ireland, but also in America, where some of his most felicitous portraits were sketched. While on his passage from that country he was taken ill, and on arriving at Liverpool his malady rapidly increased. He expired on his birthday, June 28, 1835. He was twice married, and had one child only, Charles Mathews, also celebrated as a comedian.

Mathews, Mrs. [Vestris, Madame.]

Mathias, Thomas James, the reputed author of the satire entitled 'The Pursuits of Literature,' was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge. During a long life, spent in literary avocations, he wrote numerous satires, and displayed an extraordinary knowledge of Italian in the poems he composed in

MATILDA

that language; but it was to the erudite and caustic *notes* which are scattered throughout 'The Pursuits of Literature' that he owed his chief celebrity. For obvious reasons of a personal nature he never owned the authorship. Died, at Naples, 1835.

Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, was the daughter of Baldwin IV., Count of Flanders, and of Adela, Princess of France. She was married to William while Duke of Normandy, in 1054, crowned Queen of England in 1068, and died in 1083. Of her eleven children, the best known are Robert, who became Duke of Normandy, William Rufus, and Henry Beaulerc, both of whom succeeded to the English crown. She had great influence with her husband, and brought about a reconciliation between him and his son Robert, who had taken up arms against him. To her is attributed the celebrated tapestry, preserved at Bayeux, representing the chief incidents in the Norman Conquest of England.

Matilda, or **Maud**, the Empress, was the daughter of Henry I. of England, and was married, in 1110, to the Emperor Henry V. On his death, in 1127, she married Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, by whom she had a son, afterwards Henry II., King of England. She was nominated in 1135 successor to the English throne by her father; but in her absence Stephen usurped the title. Arriving in England with a large army in 1139, she defeated Stephen, and was acknowledged queen in a synod held in 1141. Stephen afterwards defeated the Empress, and she was obliged to leave the kingdom. Matilda died in 1165, aged 67.

Matilda, or **Maud**, of Boulogne, Queen of Stephen, was the daughter of Eustace, Count of Boulogne, and his wife Mary of Scotland. Her father was brother of the famous crusaders Godfrey (of Bouillon) and Baldwin, Kings of Jerusalem. Her mother was a daughter of Malcolm Canmore and Margaret, sister of Edgar the Atheling; and Maud was thus of the blood-royal of England. She was married, before the death of her mother (1116), to Stephen of Blois, and bore him two children during the reign of Henry I., both of whom died young. Another son, Eustace, was born soon after the accession of Stephen to the throne, in December 1135, and the coronation of Maud was deferred till the following March. The government was entrusted to her during the absence of Stephen in France, in 1137, and a revolt breaking out she besieged the insurgents in Dover Castle. By her mediation she effected a peace between Stephen and her uncle David of Scotland, who had invaded England. She gave up her earldom of Boulogne to the young Prince Eustace, and went to France to negotiate and celebrate his marriage with Constance, sister of Louis VII. Stephen having been defeated and taken prisoner during her absence by the forces of the Empress Matilda under the Earl of Gloucester, and confined in Bristol Castle, she was unremitting in

MATILDA

her endeavours to procure his liberation: and the Earl afterwards falling into her hands, she arranged with the Countess of Gloucester an exchange of prisoners, November 1, 1141. In 1148 she carried out her long-cherished purpose of founding the Hospital of St. Katherine, in memory of her first two children, who died in infancy. With her consort, she founded the same year the Abbey of Feversham in Kent. She died at Heningham Castle, in Essex, May 3, 1151, aged probably about 46, and was buried in Feversham Abbey. She left three children surviving, Eustace, William, and Mary.

Matilda, called 'The Great Countess,' sovereign of Tuscany and part of Lombardy, was born about 1046. She was the daughter of Boniface II., Duke and Marquis of Tuscany, by his second wife, Beatrice, daughter of the Duke of Lorraine. She married Godfrey the Hunchback, Duke of Lorraine, was left a widow in 1076, and the same year succeeded to the sovereignty on the death of her mother. Matilda is especially distinguished for the zeal and constancy with which she maintained the interests of the Holy See during the pontificates of Gregory VII., Urban II., and Pascal II., against the Emperor Henry IV., whose cousin she was. In 1077 she gave an asylum to Gregory VII. in her castle of Canossa, interceded with him for the Emperor, and procured an interview between them; and made a secret donation of all her estates to the Holy See, thus furnishing an occasion for long-continued strife between the Empire and the Papacy. She sent an army in 1080 to expel the anti-pope Guibert from Ravenna, but her troops were defeated by that of the Emperor. In 1089, after refusing the hand of Robert, eldest son of William the Conqueror, she married, by the advice of Urban II. Welf (Guelph), son of the Duke of Bavaria. Two years later she lost Mantua and all her estates north of the Po, and success continuing to attend the imperial arms, her vassals urged her to make peace. But she resolutely refused. In 1095 a separation took place between Welf and the countess, from mutual disgust or dissatisfaction; and Welf, with his father, then joined the party of the Emperor, and made war on Matilda, but without success. She led an army in 1101 against Ferrara, which had revolted, and the city surrendered without a blow. By desire of Pascal II. she confirmed in 1102, her gift of all her states to the church. Her disputes with the Emperor, Henry V., were terminated by an arrangement agreed to at a personal interview between them at Canossa, in 1111, when the Empress spent three days with her, and, charmed with the reception she gave him, named her Vice-Regent in Lombardy. Mantua revolted against her in 1114, and she fell ill while preparing to besiege the city. A report of her death emboldened the rebels, but on her recovery they submitted. This illustrious princess died at Bondeno, near Reggio, July 24, 1115.

MATSYS

Matsys, Quintin, an eminent painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1460. He was originally a blacksmith, but turned to painting to win the hand of a painter's daughter, and succeeded both in art and in love. His greatest work is the 'Descent from the Cross,' now at Antwerp. One of his best pictures is that of the Two Misers, in the Royal Collection at Windsor. His pictures are all remarkable for very careful finish. He died in 1529.—His son, **Jan Matsys**, was also a painter of considerable merit.

Mattheson, Johann, an eminent musical composer and performer, was born at Hamburg, in 1681, and gave early indications of musical talent. He composed music for the church and for the theatre, producing operas, anthems, and treatises on music. He held the office of secretary to the English resident in Hamburg for several years, and was intrusted with the conduct of various important negotiations. Died, 1764.

Matthew Paris, a Benedictine monk of St. Alban's, who flourished in the reign of Henry III. He is said to have enjoyed the favour of the king, and to have been sent on a mission to Norway by Pope Innocent IV. He was a mathematician, poet, divine, historian, and artist; a man of great accomplishments and of rare integrity. His principal work is the 'Historia Major,' a history of England from 1066, the period of the Norman Conquest, to 1259, the year in which he died. It is now known that the basis of this work was the 'Flores Historiarum' of Roger of Wendover, which Matthew Paris continued with great minuteness of detail from 1235, the year of Roger's death, to 1259. He also wrote another historical work, known as the 'Historia Minor,' 'Chronicon,' or 'Historia Anglorum,' extending from 1066 to 1253. Of this, the only early manuscript known to be extant is in the British Museum. This work was first published in 1866, under the editorship of Sir Frederic Madden, K.H. Sir Frederic has also ascertained that the 'Flores Historiarum,' hitherto attributed to an unknown Matthew of Westminster, was in great part written by Matthew Paris, as an abridgment of his 'Historia Major,' or Greater Chronicle; has discovered the original manuscript in the Chetham Library, Manchester, and given a probable explanation of the mistake as to its authorship. Matthew Paris wrote also the Lives of the Abbots of St. Alban's.

Matthew of Westminster. [See **Matthew Paris**.]

Matthias, Emperor of the West, son of Maximilian II., was born in 1567. At the age of 21 he was sent by the Emperor Rudolph II. to take the government of the Low Countries, then in revolt against Spain, but he was unequal to the task, and in a few years returned. In 1592 he commanded the army against the Turks in Hungary, and three years later became heir presumptive by the death of his brother Ernest. He was elected King of Hun-

MATTHISSON

gary in 1607, King of Bohemia in 1611, and on the death of Rudolph in the following year he was chosen Emperor. He resigned the crown of Bohemia to his cousin Ferdinand in 1617, and the persecution of the Protestants in that country by the latter occasioned the Thirty Years' War. Matthias died, broken down by the sense of the calamities impending over his dominions, 1619.

Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, was the son of John Hunniades, and was born in Transylvania in 1443. He was elected to succeed Ladislaus the Posthumous, in January, 1468, while he was a prisoner at Prague on a charge of murder. Released by George Podiebrad, then King of Bohemia, whose daughter he married, his first care was to establish peace in his states. The Emperor Frederick III. had possessed himself of the crown of St. Stephen, and refused to give it up; and having declared war on Hungary in 1462, Matthias invaded, and quickly subjugated, the whole of Austria except Vienna. Frederick demanded peace, gave up the crown for a large ransom, and concluded a treaty for the eventual succession to the kingdom of Hungary. Matthias was crowned in 1464. He was almost constantly engaged in war, with the Sultan Mahomet, the Emperor, the kings of Bohemia and Poland, and the rayvodes of Transylvania, Wallachia, and Moldavia. In 1468 he made war on George Podiebrad and was proclaimed King of Bohemia, but he did not get possession of the throne. The Emperor having refused him the hand of his daughter Cunegunda, he married, in 1476, Beatrice, daughter of the King of Naples, and soon after overran Austria, and reduced the Emperor to beg for peace. Once more, in 1485, he invaded Austria, took Vienna, and in the following years all the Austrian states, which he held till his death. Matthias Corvinus was one of the greatest sovereigns and most enlightened men of his age; a great soldier, a friend of literature and art, zealous for the interests of religion, a scholar and a wit. He gathered to his court many distinguished foreigners, founded the university of Buda, a noble library and an observatory, introduced the art of printing into Hungary, and published a code of laws called the Great Charter. He increased the military force of the kingdom, and gave it a more effective organization. Died at Vienna, in April, 1490. He left no children by either of his wives, and had only one natural son, John Corvinus, the inheritor of his noble qualities. His remains were removed to Stuhl-Weissenburg (Alba Regalis).

Matthieu, Pierre, a French historian, was born in the diocese of Basel, in 1563, and died in 1621. He became an advocate at Lyons, and was made historiographer of France. He wrote histories of Henry IV., Louis XI., and St. Louis; also the 'History of France,' 2 vols. folio; and 'La Guisiade,' a tragedy.

Matthisson, Friedrich von, a celebrated lyric and elegiac poet, was born near Magde-

burg in 1761; accompanied the Princess of Dessau in various tours through the south of Europe; and in 1812 was appointed librarian at Stuttgart. Among his poems is the celebrated 'Adelaide,' which was set to music by Beethoven. Died, 1831.

Maturin, Robert Charles, an Irish dramatist and miscellaneous writer, was born at Dublin, and educated at Trinity College, of that city; and, on entering into orders, obtained the curacy of St. Peter's church. 'Bertram,' a wild and powerful tragedy, was the first production which brought him into notice. It was performed at Drury Lane through the influence of Lord Byron and Sir W. Scott, the latter of whom spoke of it as 'one of those things which will either succeed greatly or be damned gloriously.' Maturin wrote several popular novels, the first three of which, 'The Fatal Revenge,' 'The Wild Irish Boy,' and 'The Milesian Chief,' were published under the assumed name of Dennis Jasper Murphy. He was also author of 'Melmoth' and 'Woman'; 'The Universe,' a poem; and the tragedies of 'Manuel' and 'Fredolpho.' Maturin was an eloquent and energetic preacher; and six 'Controversial Sermons,' which he published in 1824, exhibit him as a well-read scholar and an acute reasoner. Died, 1825.

Maty, Matthew, an eminent physician, critic, and miscellaneous writer, was born in Holland in the year 1718. He settled in England, where he became secretary to the Royal Society, and principal librarian of the British Museum. Dr. Maty was author of 'Authentic Memoirs of the Life of Richard Mead, M.D.' Died, 1776.

Maty, Paul Henry, son of the preceding, was born in 1745. He was appointed one of the librarians of the British Museum, and, in 1778, a secretary of the Royal Society; but, in 1784, when there were great divisions in the society, occasioned by the dismissal of Dr. Hutton from the post of foreign secretary, Mr. Maty resigned his place. Died, 1787.

Maud, Empress. [*Matilda.*]

— Queen of Scotland. [*See David I.*]

— Queen of England. [*See Henry I.*]

Maunder, Samuel, an industrious English littérateur, is remembered as the projector and original compiler of the well-known series of 'Treasures' of 'Knowledge,' 'History,' 'Biography,' 'Natural History,' and 'Literature and Science,' published by Messrs. Longmans, and which from their first appearance were so well received and acknowledged to meet a general want. They have passed through many editions, and by the care of successive editors have been from time to time revised and extended in accordance with the advance of knowledge. Maunder was the brother-in-law of William Pinnock (who married his sister), and had the chief hand in the preparation of the long series of 'Catechisms' for schools to which Pinnock's name was attached. Maunder enjoyed the esteem of those who knew him, as a conscientious and pains-

taking worker in his chosen field. Died at Islington, April 30, 1849.

Maupertuis, Pierre Louis Moreau de, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, was born at St. Malo, in 1698. He studied in the College of La Marche, at Paris; and in 1723 was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, the memoirs of which contain many of his communications. A few years later he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society of London. In 1736 he was sent on an expedition to the polar circle, to ascertain the figure of the earth by measurement of an arc of the meridian. In 1740 he was invited to Berlin by the King of Prussia, Frederick the Great, whom he followed to the field in the Silesian war, and being present at the battle of Mollwitz, was made prisoner, and carried to Vienna. On regaining his liberty, he married and settled at Berlin, and was appointed president of the Royal Academy of Sciences. In this office, however, he became involved in a quarrel with Voltaire, which embittered his latter days, from the sarcasm with which the latter continued to assail him. The enormous vanity of Maupertuis might justify much laughter and sarcasm. The works of Maupertuis form 4 vols. Died, at Basel, 1759.

Maur, St., or Maurus, the favourite disciple of St. Benedict, was one of the young nobles who, early in the sixth century, were attracted by his fame, and joined him in his wild retreat at Subiaco. He followed him to Monte Cassino, and shared in the reputation of his master both for holiness and power of working miracles. Before the death of St. Benedict, Maurus left Italy and settled in France; and founded the first Benedictine monastery in that country, at Glanfeuille on the Loire. 'The name of St. Maur,' says Dean Milman, 'is dear to letters. The reformed order of Benedictines, known as the 'Congregation of St. Maur,' was founded in 1618, and among its members have been some of the greatest scholars of France.

Maurepas, Jean Frédéric Phélypeaux, Count de, a French statesman, born in 1701. He was made minister of marine at the age of 24, and was afterwards at the head of the foreign department. He was hasty in his decisions, amiable in manners, artful, and penetrating; but being accused in 1749 of writing an epigram on Madame de Pompadour, he was banished from court. After a lapse of twenty-five years, he was placed at the head of the ministry by Louis XVI., but he was found incapable of averting the troubles which threatened the kingdom. Died, 1781.

Maurice, Emperor of the East, was born in Cappadocia, A.D. 539. He rendered great services to the Empire under Justin and Tiberius, especially in his four campaigns in Persia, 578—581; on his return to Constantinople, in 582, was declared Caesar, and after crowned Emperor, and married the daughter of Tiberius. His reign of twenty years was occupied almost constantly with wars; was with the Persians, terminated by the defeat of

MAURICE

Bahram, and the restoration of Chosroes in 591; and wars with the Avars, which lasted from 592—599. These were, however, mostly carried on by his generals. In 599 Comen-tiolis was defeated, and an immense number of his troops captured by the Avars, who, on the refusal of Maurice to ransom them, put them all to death. During the reign of Maurice, John, patriarch of Constantinople, assumed the title of Universal Bishop, with the sanction or connivance of the Emperor; and in 595 the Pope, Gregory the Great, indignant at this claim of supremacy, wrote letters of remonstrance to the Emperor and Empress, who, however, only treated him with contempt. Hence the triumph of Gregory in the fall of Maurice and his shameful flattery of the tyrant Phocas. In 602 a mutiny broke out in the army on the Danube, Phocas was proclaimed Emperor, and Maurice with his five sons was murdered at Chalcedon. Three years later his wife and daughters were put to death by Phocas.

Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange, one of the most famous generals of modern times, was the youngest son, by a second marriage, of William I., Prince of Orange; was born at Dillenburg, 1567; and was studying at Leyden, in 1584, when his father was assassinated. The provinces of Holland and Zealand, and, soon after, Utrecht, immediately elected the young prince stadtholder; and three years afterwards he was appointed captain-general of the United Provinces. His task was to conquer the Spaniards, and recover from them the large portion they still occupied of the Low Countries. Previous to the truce of twelve years, concluded in 1609, about forty towns and several fortresses had fallen into his hands. His life was an almost unbroken series of battles, sieges, and victories. He had foes worthy of him in the celebrated Duke of Parma, and the Italian General Spinola. Like Montecuculi, he possessed the rare art of conducting a march and pitching a camp; like Vauban, the genius of fortification and defence; like Eugene, the skill to support the most numerous armies in the most unproductive and exhausted country; like Condé, that unerring *coup d'œil* which determines the issue of a battle; like Charles XII., the power of rendering the troops insensible to cold, hunger, and sufferings; like Tur- renne, that of sparing human life. In the opinion of Folard, Maurice was the greatest infantry general that had existed since the decline of the Roman Empire. The moral qualities of Maurice were not worthy of his renown as a soldier; and most of all his name stained by his base treatment of the noble old Pensionary, Barneveldt, who saw and fearlessly opposed the selfish aims of Maurice. Maurice again took part in the war in 1621, and died in 1625. He was succeeded by his brother Frederick Henry.

Maurice of Saxony. [Saxe, Marshal.]

Maurice, Thomas, Oriental scholar and historian, was born at Hertford, in 1754; was educated by Dr. Parr, and at St. John's and

MAVOR

University Colleges, Oxford. In 1791 he published the first two volumes of his 'Indian Antiquities;' which were succeeded, at intervals, by five more. In 1795 appeared the first volume of the 'History of Hindostan,' which was completed in a third volume, in 1799. About the same time he obtained the post of assistant librarian at the British Museum. In 1802 he produced the first volume of the 'Modern History of Hindostan;' and in 1804 the second volume. Besides the works above mentioned, Mr. Maurice also wrote 'Poems,' 'Sermons,' his own 'Memoirs,' &c. Died, 1824.

Mauro, Fra, a celebrated mathematician and cosmographer, of the 16th century, was a monk of the order of Camaldules at the monastery of St. Michael, near Venice. He was chosen, in 1444, member of a commission to improve the course of the river Brenta, and to direct the works on the Lagoons. Between 1457—59 he constructed a map of the world, which is still preserved in the library of his monastery. He appears to have had some able designers to assist him in his labours, and to have formed a sort of school. The dates of his birth and death are unknown.

Maury, Jean Siffrein, a French cardinal, was born in 1746; studied at Lyons; and, on entering into orders, became a celebrated preacher at Paris, was admitted in 1785 to the Academy, and obtained an abbey. When the Revolution broke out, he was chosen one of the representatives of the clergy in the States-General, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence in behalf of his order, and in defence of royalty. On the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly, he went to Italy, was nominated Bishop of Nicea, and, in 1794, made a cardinal. In 1808 Napoleon gave him the Archbishopric of Paris, but in 1814 he was obliged to quit the archiepiscopal palace, and retire to Rome. He was not only a great orator, but a man of ready wit. On one occasion, when a furious mob was following him with cries of 'À la lanterne l'Abbé Maury,' he turned round, and coolly said, 'Do you think you should see clearer if I were there?' which well-timed joke saved his life. He was the author of several works, the best of which is his 'Essai sur l'Éloquence de la Chaire.' Died, 1817.

Mausolus. [See Artemisia.]

Mavor, William, LL.D., was a native of Aberdeenshire, and born in 1758. He came to England early in life, and after being engaged as assistant in a school at Burford, established himself as schoolmaster at Woodstock, where he gained the patronage of the Duke of Marlborough, entered into holy orders, and was presented to the vicarage of Hurley, in Berkshire. Dr. Mavor is remembered as author or compiler of a 'Universal History,' in 25 small volumes; a collection of 'Voyages and Travels,' also in 25 volumes; 'The British Tourist,' 6 vols.; 'The Modern Traveller,' 4 vols.; 'Histories of Greece, Rome, and England,' &c. Died, December 29, 1837.

Mawe, Joseph, mineralogist and conchologist, was born about 1755, travelled in South America, and published 'Travels in the Interior of Brazil,' a 'Treatise on Diamonds and Precious Stones,' 'Familiar Lessons on Mineralogy and Geology,' and 'The Mineralogy of Derbyshire.' He died in 1829.

Maxentius, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, Roman Emperor, was the son of Maximianus Herculus, and declared himself Emperor in 306. He was opposed by Galerius Maximianus, who was defeated, and slew himself. Maxentius then marched into Africa, where he became odious by his cruelties. Constantine afterwards defeated him in Italy, and he was drowned in crossing the Tiber, in 312.

Maximianus, Galerius Valerius, Emperor of the East, usually called **Galerius**, was originally a shepherd in Dacia, afterwards a soldier, and was raised to the dignity of Cæsar by Diocletian, who also gave him his daughter Valeria in marriage. In 305, on the abdication of Diocletian and Maximian, he became Augustus, Constantius attaining the same dignity in the West. He sent an expedition into Italy against Maxentius, and also went himself, but the attempt failed. The same year, 307, he named Licinius Augustus. Galerius was naturally cruel, and instigated a terrible persecution of the Christians. Died, 311. After his death Valeria was banished by Maximian, and put to death by Licinius.

Maximianus, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, surnamed **Herculus**, Roman Emperor, who, from the rank of a common soldier, was raised and associated in the government by Diocletian. When that emperor abdicated in 305, he compelled Maximian to do the same; but about a year afterwards the latter was reinstated by his son Maxentius. The troops, however, mutinied against Maximian, who fled into Gaul, where he was put to death by order of Constantine, in 310, aged 60.

Maximilian I., Emperor of the West, son of Frederick III., was born in 1459. At the age of 18 he married Mary, heiress of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and was involved in a war with France. Mary dying in 1482, he obtained the promise of the hand of Anne, heiress of Brittany, but she was afterwards married to Charles VIII. of France. In 1486 Maximilian was elected King of the Romans, and in 1493 he succeeded his father in the Empire. He was the first who took the title of Emperor without being crowned at Rome. For the sake of a large dowry he married Blanche, daughter of Lodovico Sforza, whom he made Duke of Milan; and soon after married his son Philip to Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, and thus brought Spain into the power of the House of Hapsburg. He invaded Burgundy, but was abandoned by the Swiss who formed part of his army; he then made war on the Swiss, but was several times defeated, and had to make peace with them. In 1508 he set out for Rome, was refused a passage through the

Venetian territories, and, attempting to force his way, was defeated. The same year he joined in the famous league of Cambray against the Venetians; from which he withdrew in 1513, and formed another league against France. He served in the English army as a volunteer at the siege of Terouenne, and contributed to the victory of Guinegate. In 1516 he made an unsuccessful attempt on the Milanese. Two years later he assembled the diet of Augsburg, at which Luther, just commencing his great task, appeared on citation, and appealed to the Pope. Maximilian was not only ambitious of dominion, and successful in his schemes of aggrandizement, but he had the desire to be Pope and to be canonized. Died in January, 1519.

Maximilla. [See **Montanus.**]

Maximinus, Caius Julius Verus, Roman Emperor, was of barbarian origin, and was at first a shepherd in Thrace. He was a monster in size, strength, voracity, and ferocity, and when about 20 years of age became a soldier in the Roman armies. His capacity for fighting procured him rapid advancement, and under Alexander Severus he had the command of a legion, with which he served on the Rhine. In A.D. 235 he took part in a conspiracy against Alexander, and on his murder by the soldiers, was proclaimed Emperor. He continued the war in Germany, and devastated a large tract of country. The Gordians having been proclaimed in Africa, Maximinus hastened to Italy, and laid siege to Aquileia, which made heroic resistance to the hated tyrant. He was there murdered by his soldiers, together with his son, 238. It is said that Maximin was eight feet high, that he could eat forty pounds of meat a day, and could break the leg of a horse with a kick.

Maximinus II., Galerius Valerius, Roman Emperor, was at first an Illyrian shepherd. He was related to Galerius, entered and rose to high rank in the Roman army, and was created Cæsar, and, in A.D. 308, Augustus, by Galerius. On the death of the latter three years later Maximin shared the East with Licinius, and attempting to conquer the whole was defeated near Heraclea in 313, and died at Tarsus the same year.

Maximus, Fabius. [See **Fabius Maximus.**]

Maximus, Magnus, Roman Emperor, a Spaniard, was general of the Roman army in Britain, when he proclaimed himself Emperor, in 383. Gratian marched against him, but was defeated in Gaul, and assassinated. Maximus having made himself master of Gaul, Britain, and Spain, fixed the seat of his empire at Trèves. He next marched into Italy, where he committed great devastations, but was at last besieged in Aquileia by the Emperor Theodosius. His soldiers delivered him up to Theodosius, who caused him to be beheaded, in 388.

Maximus Tyrius, a celebrated philosopher of the 2nd century, was a native of Tyra.

whence he took his name. It is generally supposed that he flourished under the Antonines. He appears to have adopted the principles of the Platonic school, and left forty-one dissertations on philosophical topics, which are still extant.

Maxwell, William. [Withisdale, Earl of.]

May, Thomas, poet and historian, was born in Sussex, in 1594, and educated at Cambridge; after which he entered at Gray's Inn, wrote some plays and translated several authors, particularly Lucan. Charles I. employed him in writing two historical poems; one on the life of Henry II., and another on the reign of Edward III. But in the civil war May joined the popular party, and was appointed secretary and historiographer to the Parliament. He published the 'History of the Parliament which began in 1640,' and an abstract of the same entitled a 'Breviary of the History of the Parliament of England,' a work which was extremely obnoxious to the royal party. After the Restoration, May's remains were removed from Westminster Abbey, and his monument destroyed. Died, 1650.

Mayenne, Charles of Lorraine, Duke of, second son of Francis of Lorraine, Duke of Guise, was born in 1554. He displayed great courage at the sieges of Poitiers and Rochelle, and at the battle of Moncontour. He also defeated the Protestants in Guienne and Dauphiny. In 1580 he entered Paris, and, as head of the famous League, exercised almost sovereign power for a time, with the title of lieutenant-general of the state and crown of France. He carried on war with Henry IV., and was defeated by him at the battles of Arques and Ivry. Disappointed in his hope of being elected king in 1593, and seeing Paris reduced, he kept up his resistance for some time in Burgundy, and at last made his peace with Henry in 1596. Died, 1611.

Mayer, Simone, German musical composer, was born in Bavaria, about 1760. He studied and chiefly lived in Italy, where he devoted himself to operatic music. Among his best operas are 'Medea' and the 'Misteri Eleusini,' which with others of his works gave an impulse to the progress of the art by their novel richness of harmony and varied accompaniments. Died, 1845.

Mayer, Tobias, a celebrated astronomer, was born at Marbach, in the Duchy of Würtemberg, in 1723. He taught himself mathematics, and at the age of 14 designed machines and instruments with the greatest dexterity and accuracy. His various merits procured him an invitation to Göttingen, as Professor of Mathematics, in 1750, and the Academy of Sciences chose him a member. About this time astronomers were employed in endeavours to solve the problem of finding the longitude at sea. Mayer overcame all difficulties, and his theory of the moon, and astronomical tables and precepts, were rewarded, by the English board of longitude, with a grant of

£3000. This sum was paid to his widow; for, exhausted by his incessant labours, Mayer died, in 1762, at the early age of 39. He invented the repeating circle, which was improved by Borda. His works are numerous and valuable.

Mayerne-Turquet, Sir Theodore de, one of the most celebrated physicians of his age, was the son of a French historian who had become a Protestant, and was born at Geneva in 1575. He became successively physician to Henry IV. of France, James I., Charles I., and Charles II., and was knighted by James I. He was a good chemist, and assisted Petitot, the enamel-painter, in the preparation of his colours. Died at Chelsea, in 1656, and was interred in the burial-ground of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. He left his library to the Royal College of Physicians, and his works were published at London in 1700. His portrait was lent by the College to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).

Mayfreda. [See Wilhelmina.]

Maynard, Sir John, an English statesman and lawyer, was born at Tavistock, in Devonshire, about 1602. After having studied at Exeter College, Oxford, he entered at the Middle Temple, and was in due course called to the bar. In the Long Parliament he distinguished himself as one of the prosecutors of Strafford and Laud; but afterwards he opposed the violent proceedings of the army and the measures of Cromwell, for which he was twice sent to the Tower. After the Restoration he was knighted, but refused the honour of being a judge. At the Revolution he displayed great talent in the conference between the Lords and Commons on the question of the abdication of the throne by James II., and warmly advocated that measure. When William III., in allusion to Serjeant Maynard's great age, remarked that he must have outlived all the lawyers of his time, Sir John happily replied, 'Yes; and if your Highness had not come over to our assistance, I should have outlived the law too.' He was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, in 1689; and died in 1690.

Mazarin, Jules, Cardinal and first minister of Louis XIV., was born of a noble family, in Italy, in 1602. He studied at Alcalá, in Spain, after which he went to Rome, and became attached to the service of Cardinal Sacchetti, whom he accompanied on a mission into Lombardy. Mazarin rendered important assistance in the negotiations which effected a peace between the French and Spaniards. This procured him the esteem of the Cardinals Richelieu and Barberini, by the latter of whom he was recommended to the Pope, who sent him, in 1634, as nuncio-extraordinary to the court of France. Recalled two years later, he entered the service of the French king in 1639, and was sent ambassador to Turin. In 1641 he was made a cardinal, and on the death of Richelieu, at the end of the following year, succeeded him as chief minister. At first he was rather popular, but in a short time cabals were formed against him, he was dismissed

MAZEPPA

from the royal presence, and compelled to leave the kingdom. But though a price was set upon his head, Mazarin contrived to dispel the storm; and he even returned to court, in 1653, with increased éclat, and held the reins of power till his decease. This great minister had a leading part in the treaty of Westphalia, and had alone the honour of negotiating the treaty of the Pyrenees. As a politician he displayed great talents; as a man he possessed few virtues; his policy was characterized rather by finesse and forbearance than by force; and his administration is marked by many grave faults. On his death bed he endowed the college which bears his name. Died at Vincennes, March 9, 1661. The diary of Mazarin, still unpublished, was used by Miss Freer in the preparation of her 'History of the Regency of Anne of Austria' (1866).

Mazeppa, John, hetman of the Cossacks, the hero of Lord Byron's poem, was born about the middle of the 17th century, in Podolia, of a poor but noble Polish family, and became page to John Casimir, King of Poland. A Polish nobleman, having surprised Mazeppa with his wife, ordered him to be tied naked upon a wild horse, and committed to his fate. The animal had been bred in the Ukraine, and directed his course thither; where some peasants found the rider half dead, and took care of him. Their warlike, roving life suited his disposition; he made himself conspicuous and beloved by his dexterity, strength, and courage; procured the post of secretary and adjutant to the hetman Samoilowitz; and, in 1687, was elected in his place. He gained the confidence of Peter the Great, who loaded him with honours, and finally made him Prince of the Ukraine. But though a prince, he was still a vassal; and his restless spirit made him resolve to throw off the yoke. He secretly joined with Charles XII., who had just given a king to Poland, and aimed, by his assistance, to become independent. For a long time the intrigues of Mazeppa against Peter were disbelieved by the latter; but at length he openly joined the Swedish monarch, who by his advice fought the fatal battle of Pultawa. Mazeppa then sought refuge at Bender, where he died in 1709.

Mazszingi, Joseph, Count, a distinguished composer, was the descendant of an eminent Tuscan family, but was born in England, and of an English mother. He was very early noted for his musical ability, and became director of the Opera-house when he was about 18 years of age. The theatre being destroyed by fire in 1789, the whole of the music of Paisiello's opera, 'La Locanda,' was lost, and Mazszingi rewrote the orchestral parts from memory. 'The Blind Girl,' the 'Turnpike Gate,' 'Paul and Virginia,' and many other once popular pieces, were from his pen, and Sir Walter Scott warmly thanked him for the manner in which he adapted some of his poetry. Died, 1844, aged 80.

Mazzolini, Lodovico, an Italian painter, born at Ferrara about 1481. He is sometimes

MOCAUL

called **Lodovico Ferrarese**, and from Vasari's slight mention of him by a wrong name his works have been sometimes attributed to other artists. He excelled in pictures of small size, to which he gave high finish, and in which he usually painted architectural backgrounds. He was a pupil of Lorenzo Costa. There are three of his pictures in the National Gallery, considered good examples of his style. His best work, 'Christ disputing with the Doctors,' is in the Berlin Gallery. Died at Ferrara, 1530.

Massuchelli, Giammaria, Count, a Venetian nobleman, was born at Brescia, in 1707, became keeper of the public library there, and died in 1765. He early projected a series of biographies of all the eminent writers of Italy, and devoted his life to the accomplishment of the task. His great work is entitled 'Gli Scrittori d'Italia,' and is in 6 vols. folio. He left many works in manuscript, besides a very voluminous correspondence.

Massuoli, Francesco, a celebrated painter, better known by the name of **Farmigliano**, was born at Parma, in 1504. He became acquainted with Correggio, and studied his works; and in 1523 he went to Rome. There he studied the works of Michael Angelo and Raphael, and was employed in the Vatican. He narrowly escaped with his life at the sack of Rome by the Constable de Bourbon, when he was finishing the fine picture now in the National Gallery entitled 'The Vision of St. Jerome.' One of his most famous frescoes is 'Moses breaking the Tables of the Law,' in a church at Parma. His reputation as a painter was very great, but in his last years he wasted his energies in the delusive labours of alchemy. Died, 1540.

McCaull, Alexander, D.D., a distinguished church of England divine and Hebrew and Rabbinical scholar, was born at Dublin, May 16, 1799. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1814, graduated B.A. in 1819, and became tutor to the Earl of Rosse, since eminent as astronomer and mathematician. After a short visit to Poland as missionary to the Jews, he was ordained in 1822; went soon after to St. Petersburg and obtained from the Emperor Alexander protection for the mission in Poland; and in 1832 became a home missionary of the London Jews' Society. He assisted in the translation of the New Testament and the Anglican Liturgy into Hebrew, and was created D.D., *honoris causa*, by the university of Dublin, in 1837. Three years later he was named Principal of the Hebrew College for Missionary students; was soon after called to the chair of Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature at King's College, London, and in 1846 to the chair of Divinity. Dr. McCaull was offered the bishopric of Jerusalem, and also his choice of the colonial sees of Melbourne, Adelaide, Newcastle, and Capetown. He became rector of St. James, Duke's Place, London, in 1844, rector of St. Magnus, London Bridge, in 1850, and on the revival of Convocation was elected proctor for the diocese of London, which office

MEAD

he filled at the time of his decease. Among the numerous writings of Dr. McCaul the most noteworthy are—'The Old Paths,' 'Sketches of Judaism,' 'Kimchi's Commentary on Zachariah translated,' Warburtonian Lectures, Boyle Lectures, and 'An Examination of Bishop Colenso's Difficulties.' Of the last, his latest work, 13,000 copies were sold in a few months. Dr. McCaul contributed the essays on 'Prophecy' and 'The Mosaic Records of Creation' to the volume entitled 'Aids to Faith.' Died, November 13, 1863. A 'Memorial Sketch' by his eldest son, the Rev. Joseph B. McCaul, appeared the same year.

Mead, Richard, an eminent physician, was born at Stepney, in 1875; studied at Utrecht, Leyden, and Padua, where he took his doctor's degree; and, on his return to England, was appointed physician to St. Thomas's Hospital. He became very distinguished in his profession; was vice-president of the Royal Society, censor of the College of Physicians, and physician to George II. He interested himself much in the introduction of inoculation for the small-pox, and assisted in the preliminary experiments made on criminals. His works consist of 'A Mechanical Account of Poisons,' a 'Discourse concerning Pestilential Contagion,' 'De Imperiis Solis ac Lunæ in Corpora Humana et Morbis inde oriundis,' 'Medicina Sacra,' and 'Monita Medica.' In 1723 he ventured to republish the famous work of Servetus, 'Christianismi Restitutio.' It exposed him to much obloquy, and the book was burnt by order of Gibson, Bishop of London. Dr. Mead formed a large collection of treasures, many of which were sold by him to Frederick, Prince of Wales, and now form part of the Royal Collection at Windsor. Died, 1754. Memoirs of his life, by Dr. Matthew Maty, appeared in the following year. His portrait, by Allan Ramsay, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Méchain, Pierre François André, a French astronomer and geometrician, was born at Laon, in 1744. On settling at Paris in 1772, he was favourably received by Lalande, who procured for him an appointment in the dépôt of marine charts. He calculated the orbit of the comet of 1774, and discovered that of 1781. In 1782 he was admitted to the Academy of Sciences, and was subsequently employed in the measurement of an arc of the meridian in France and Spain. He edited the *Connaissance des Temps* from 1786 to 1794. Died, 1805.

Mechitar, an Armenian monk, founder of the order of Mechitarists, was born in 1676. He spent his youth in study, became a priest, but soon passed from the Greek church into the church of Rome, and was involved thenceforth in a long and perilous conflict. Desirous of visiting Rome, he set out, but by weather and ill health was compelled to return. With a handful of followers, organized at Pera in 1701, he settled in the Morea two years later, and founded a convent. The conquest of the Morea by the Turks disturbed them, and they

MEDICI

escaped to Venice; the law of the state prevented their settling within the city, but the small island of San Lazzaro was given to them. There a convent was built, which has flourished ever since; and from the printing-press established in it a large number of Armenian works have issued. Mechitar was author of a Grammar and Dictionary of the Armenian language, and of other works. Died, 1749.

Mede, Joseph, a learned divine, born in 1586, at Berden, in Essex; author of the 'Clavis Apocalyptica,' which is considered by Biblical critics one of the ablest expositions of the obscure prophecies to which it refers. Died, 1638.

Medichino, Gian Giacomo. [Marignano.]

Medici, Alessandro de'. [See Strozzi, Filippo.]

Medici, Catherine de'. [Catherine.]

Medici, Cosmo de', an illustrious Florentine, surnamed 'Father of his Country,' was the son of Giovanni de' Medici, and was born in 1389. He early took part in the important commercial concerns of his father, and also in the government of the Republic. He attended Balthasar Cossa, elected Pope as John XXIII., to the council of Constance in 1414; and Cossa being there deprived of the papal dignity, found a home at Florence. In 1433 Rinaldo de Albizzi, head of a party opposed to the Medici, obtained the chief magistracy, and Cosmo was banished for ten years. He settled at Venice, and there founded the library in the monastery of St. George. After one year he was recalled, and his life was thenceforth peaceful and prosperous. As chief magistrate Cosmo acted with consummate prudence; always aiming to rule without seeming to do so. He employed his influence and wealth in the patronage of literature and art, and had among his friends the most distinguished authors and artists of his age. He formed a large and valuable collection of manuscripts in various languages, which became the basis of the library known as the Laurentian. After the fall of Constantinople he welcomed many learned Greeks who sought refuge there. His influence on the political movements of Italy was immense. He once saved Florence from a war with Naples and Venice by calling in debts from these two states, and so incapacitating them for making war. He assisted Edward IV. of England with a large loan during the Wars of the Roses. In his latter years he applied himself to study, especially of the Platonic philosophy, and to farming. Died, aged 75, August 1, 1464.

Medici, Giovanni de'. [Leo X.]

Medici, Giuliano de'. [See Pazzi, The.]

Medici, Lorenzo de', usually styled *The Magnificent*, ruler of Florence, was born January 1, 1448. He was son of Piero de' Medici, was carefully educated, and early initiated in state affairs. In 1466 he visited the court of Rome, and afterwards the principal states of North Italy, thus forming rela-

tions afterwards of importance to him. At the age of 21 he married Clarice, a noble lady of the Orsini family, and the same year, 1469, succeeded his father as head of the Florentine republic. His policy, eloquence, and fascinating manners succeeded where ambition less artfully disguised would probably have failed, and the liberties of Florence were charmed away. His will was supreme and almost unquestioned, and a general licence and corruption of morals made it easy for him to be tyrant. In 1471 Galeazzi Sforza, Duke of Milan, with his duchess and court, were entertained at Florence, and the gaieties, pageants, and luxurious habits with which the people were then gratified demoralized them still more. The next year a revolt broke out at Volterra, and Lorenzo suppressed it by force, and allowed his troops to pillage the town. Literature, philosophy, and art engaged the attention of Lorenzo, no less than political affairs; he patronized scholars and artists; collected manuscripts at great expense; assisted in founding a Platonic Academy at Florence; restored the Academy of Pisa; and made great additions to the Laurentian Library. The quiet of his reign was interrupted in 1478 by the conspiracy of the Pazzi, to which Pope Sixtus IV. was a party, and which had for its object the overthrow of the Medici. The conspirators attacked Lorenzo and his brother Giuliano in the Duomo, when the latter was killed, and Lorenzo narrowly escaped. The chiefs and many of the associates of the conspiracy were executed. The Pope then excommunicated Lorenzo, allied himself with the King of Naples, and declared war against Florence. Lorenzo, with happy boldness, went as his own ambassador to Naples, and succeeded in detaching the king from the papal alliance; fear of the Turks induced the Pope soon after to make peace. The influence of Lorenzo in Italy became greater than ever, and the rest of his administration was unmarked by any important event. In the spring of 1492 he fell ill and retired to his villa at Careggi. On his death-bed he was attended by two of his most intimate friends, Politiano and Pico della Mirandola; he was also visited by the famous monk Savonarola, the circumstances of whose interview with him are differently related by two contemporary writers. He died at Careggi, April 8, 1492. Lorenzo was author of numerous lyrical and other short poems, many of them of a licentious character, and some devotional. His *Life by Roscoe* is well known; and is admitted now to be far too eulogistic, and therefore untrustworthy as a history. The darker side of the case is shown in Signor Villari's admirable *'Life and Times of Savonarola.'* The story is also fairly and very ably told by Mr. T. A. Trollope, in his *'History of the Commonwealth of Florence.'* Of Lorenzo's sons, Giovanni became Pope as Leo X., and Giuliano married into the royal family of France.

Medici, Mary de'. [Mary.]

Megistoneus. [See *Cleomenes* XII.]

Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, and one of the most remarkable men of the age, was born at Cavalla, in Roumelia, in 1769; the year of the birth of Napoleon Buonaparte and the Duke of Wellington. He commenced life as a tobaccoconist; but afterwards volunteered into the army, and obtained high favour with the governor of Cavalla. In 1799, the period of the French invasion of Egypt, he raised a large body of men for the service of the Sultan; and gave such proofs of his military capacity as led to his elevation to a higher command. Having seized the pachalic of Egypt, the Sultan resolved to make a compromise by exacting an annual tribute from him. In this arrangement, which virtually constituted Mehemet Ali the independent ruler of Egypt, he had the prudence to acquiesce, and he directed himself steadily to the consolidation of his newly acquired power. One great obstacle to his becoming the sole ruler and regenerator of the country lay in the presence of the Mamelukes, a privileged body-guard, and these he got rid of by wholesale slaughter in 1811. It was a deed which can only be viewed with horror; but it answered the aim of its author, and he continued to rule in comparative security, extending his authority over Nubia, Dongola, and Kordofan, and defeating the Wahabees in an arduous and sanguinary campaign. He assisted the Sultan in the war of the Greek revolution, and his ships sustained the shock of the allied navy in the battle of Navarino in 1827, which well-nigh annihilated the naval power of Mehemet Ali. In 1831 Mehemet Ali entered into a contest with the Sultan for the possession of Syria, when the superiority of his army, disciplined after the European fashion, became manifest. His stepson, Ibrahim Pacha, who in 1819 had signalized himself by his conquest of the Wahabees, commanded the army sent against Syria; and such was the vigour with which he assailed the Turkish forces that, in autumn 1832, he had carried his victorious arms within a few days' march of Constantinople. For seven years subsequently Mehemet Ali remained undisturbed by war, during which his active mind was steadily directed to the internal improvement of his kingdom. But in 1839 the Sultan despatched another army into Syria. Again was Ibrahim victorious on land, and the Turkish navy was delivered into the hands of Mehemet Ali by a treacherous admiral. England and the allies (excepting France) resolved a second time to throw their shield over the Sultan, and the English fleet, under Admiral Stopford and Sir Charles Napier, having battered down and wrenched Beyrout, Acre, and Sidon from his grasp, Mehemet Ali was compelled to resign Syria to the Sultan in 1840. During this war Mehemet Ali exhibited a rare magnanimity in not suffering any interruption of the overland mail in its passage across his dominions. To raise Egypt, not only in her armaments, but internal resources, to the scale of civilized Europe, was his ruling passion; and

MÉHUL

in this pursuit he shunned no means likely to prove successful. He found Egypt a pachalic of the Porte, abandoned to a rude and careless sway, the effect of which was seen in the neglected state of cultivation, and the prevailing poverty of the inhabitants. He handed it down to his successors a powerful kingdom, with ample resources, and, above all, with order and security prevailing; so much so, that foreigners can travel as safely within its limits as in the most civilized country. Mehemet Ali enjoyed robust health till nearly the close of his life; but, about two years before his death, his intellect became clouded, and in September, 1848, his sceptre passed to the hands of his stepson, Ibrahim Pacha. Died at Alexandria, August 2, 1849.

Méhul, Étienne Henri, an eminent musical composer, was born at Givet, in France, in 1763; and was an excellent organist when only ten years old. He settled at Paris in 1779, where he studied under Gluck; became inspector at the Conservatory of Music; Professor of Composition at the Royal School, member of the Academy and Institute, and knight of the Legion of Honour. He produced the operas of 'Stratonice,' 'Irató,' 'Joseph,' 'Cora et Alonzo,' &c., besides the ballets of 'The Judgment of Paris,' 'Perseus and Andromeda,' &c. Died, 1817.

Meinert, Christoph, a German historian and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1747, at Warstade, Hanover; studied at Göttingen, where he became Professor of Philosophy, and pro-rector of the university. Among his numerous works are, 'A History of the Origin and Progress of Philosophy among the Greeks,' 'History of the Origin, Progress, and Decline of the Sciences among the Greeks and Romans,' and others on kindred subjects. Died in 1810.

Meissner, August Gottlieb, a German romance writer and dramatist, was born at Bautzen, in Lusatia, in 1757; studied at Leipsic and Wittenberg, and was successively keeper of the archives at Dresden, Professor of Belles Lettres at Prague, and director of the superior schools at Fulda. Besides writing a number of historical romances and other works, he translated and abridged Hume's History of England. Died, 1807.

Mela, Pomponius, a Latin geographer, who lived in the first century of the Christian era. His treatise, in three books, 'De Situ Orbis,' contains a concise account of the state of the world as far as it was known to the Romans. By some authors he is supposed to have been related to Seneca and Lucan.

Melancthus. [See Pittacus.]

Melanchthon, Philipp, coadjutor with Luther in the Reformation, and one of the wisest and greatest men of his age, was born at Bretten, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, in 1497. His family name was 'Schwarzerde,' of which 'Melanchthon' is intended to be the Greek equivalent. While studying at Pfortsheim he became acquainted with the great scholar Johann Reuchlin, who remained his

MELBOURNE

friend. He next studied at Heidelberg and Tübingen, and in 1518 was appointed Greek professor at Wittenberg, where he became the friend of Luther, and a convert to his doctrines. Luther was at that time Professor of Divinity there. In the following year he took part with Luther in the disputation with Dr. Eck at Leipsic. Their personal characters, however, were widely different; Melanchthon being as remarkable for suavity of manners as Luther was for impetuosity and unbending firmness. Melanchthon's judgment, ripened by classical study, his acumen as a philosopher and critic, the uncommon distinctness and order of his ideas, the caution with which he advanced from doubt to certainty, and the steadfast zeal with which he held and defended the truth when found,—this combination of great qualities and merits, at all times rare, contributed greatly to the progress and success of the Reformation. The Augsburg Confession was drawn up by Melanchthon in 1530, and, under the sanction of the Elector of Saxony, he aided in framing a code of ecclesiastical constitutions. He wrote numerous theological treatises, Latin poems, works on history, philosophy, &c., and died at Wittenberg, in 1560. His Life was written by his friend Camerarius. A monument to his memory was 'inaugurated' at Wittenberg, in the presence of the King of Prussia and a distinguished assemblage, November 1, 1865.

Melbourne, William Lamb, Viscount, Prime Minister of England, was the second son of the first Lord Melbourne, and was born March 15th, 1779. He was educated at Eton, Cambridge, and Glasgow, and, on the completion of his academical course, he studied for the bar, and became a member of Lincoln's Inn. But having become, on the death of his elder brother in 1805, the representative of his family, he was brought into the House of Commons, where he joined the Whig party, and gradually rose to great distinction for his liberality, talent, and independence. He married Lady Caroline Ponsonby, daughter of the Earl of Bessborough, celebrated for her literary talent, and her masculine interference in political affairs. In 1827 he became secretary for Ireland; but in 1828 he resigned office, and the same year he was called up to the House of Lords by the death of his father. On the formation of Lord Grey's administration, in 1830, he was appointed secretary of the home department; and the latent energy of his character was then revealed by his able administration during a period of violence and lawlessness such as has been rarely witnessed in the English annals. In March, 1834, on the retirement of Lord Grey, Lord Melbourne succeeded to the premiership; but in the autumn of the same year Lord Althorp's removal from the leadership of the House of Commons was thought to have so weakened the ministry, that William IV. somewhat summarily dismissed it, and called to his councils the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. The administration then formed,

Virgin,' with the Journey of the Three Kings from the East, now one of the greatest treasures of the Munich Gallery, which possesses eight other pictures by Memlinc. The National Gallery has two small examples of this master, one of them presented by the Queen. Other works attributed to Memlinc are scattered through various European galleries. The admirable triptych by him in the Academy of Bruges was in 1865 reproduced in chromolithography by the Arundel Society. The fine triptych at Chiswick, Sir John Donne and his wife kneeling, probably painted by Memlinc in 1470, was lent to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).

Memmi, Simone. [*Martini, Simone.*]

Memnon. [*See Mentor, the Rhodian.*]

Ménage, Gilles, a distinguished man of letters, was born in 1613, at Angers, where his father was king's advocate. He dedicated himself solely to literary pursuits; and, being received into the house of Cardinal de Retz, soon made himself known by his wit and erudition. Ménage was very conceited, and was the original of the character of the 'Pedant' in La Bruyère's 'Caractères.' He died in 1692, at the age of 79, leaving several critical and philological works. After his death, a 'Ména-giana' was compiled from notes of his conversation, anecdotes, remarks, &c.

Menander, one of the most celebrated of the Greek comic poets, was born at Athens, 342 B.C., and is said to have drowned himself on account of the success of his rival Philemon, though some accounts attribute his death to accident, B.C. 291, in the harbour of the Piræus. He composed 108 comedies; but only a few fragments remain of them. Menander was the disciple of Theophrastus, and, like him, excelled in the delineation of character. He was also the friend of Epicurus, whose philosophy he adopted. He was self-indulgent to the degree of effeminacy, and of immoral habits. The plays of Terence are for the most part imitated or translated from Menander.

Mendelssohn, Moses, a celebrated Jewish philosopher, commonly called the 'Socrates of the Jews,' was born of an honest but poor family, at Dessau, in 1729. He was bred to merchandise, but devoted himself to literature, in which he acquired a distinguished reputation. In 1742 he settled at Berlin, where subsequently he enjoyed the friendship of Lessing. In 1755 he published his first piece, entitled 'Pope ein Metaphysiker;' it was written in conjunction with Lessing. His best known work is the 'Phædon,' a Discourse on the Immortality of the Soul. He also wrote 'Briefe ueber die Empfindungen,' 'Morgenstunden,' 'Jerusalem,' &c. At one time he was associated with Lessing, Ramler, Abbot, and Nicolai, in conducting a periodical work, entitled 'Bibliothek der Schönen Wissenschaften.' Died, at Berlin, 1786.

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix, the great musical composer, was born at Berlin, February 3, 1809. His grandfather was the

philosopher Moses Mendelssohn above noticed. His father was a wealthy banker, more favoured with the gifts of fortune than of genius; and it is related of him that he was in the habit of saying, 'When I was a boy people used to call me the son, and now they call me the father, of the great Mendelssohn.' The precocity of his son's musical talent surpassed even that of Mozart. Before he was eight years of age, the accuracy of his ear, the strength of his memory, and, above all, his facility in playing at sight, excited the wonder of his teachers—Zelter and Berger. In his ninth year he performed at a public concert in Berlin; the following year he accompanied his parents to Paris; and when he was 12 years old, he composed his pianoforte quartett in C minor, which is full of interest and originality. His first compositions were published in 1824. These were soon followed by others, among which was an opera, called 'The Marriage of Gamacho;' which, though betraying inexperience, has much character and many beauties. Three years afterwards he made a musical tour through Italy, France, and England; and it was upon this occasion that he conducted, at the Philharmonic Concert, in London, his first symphony, and his overture to the 'Midsummer Night's Dream.' Having resolved to devote himself exclusively to music, he was appointed, in 1833, to the directorship of the concerts and theatre of Düsseldorf, where, in 1835, he produced his great oratorio of 'Paulus;' and ten years afterwards he accepted the same office at Leipzig, whither young men of talent were attracted from all parts of Europe. He afterwards accepted the musical directorship at Berlin, at the earnest entreaty of the King of Prussia, but resigned it after a short time, and returned to Leipzig, where he resided till his death, acting as conductor of the concerts, and, along with his friend Moscheles, director of the Conservatory of Music. He repeatedly visited England; conducted the performances at three Birmingham Festivals; and in the season of 1844 he conducted the Philharmonic Concerts. His last visit was in 1847; and on that occasion he conducted the performance of his 'Elijah' at Exeter Hall, amidst an enthusiasm of admiration which will be long remembered. But about this time his health began to fail, his strength being exhausted by fatigue and excitement; and the sudden death of a favourite sister inflicted upon his nervous system a blow from which it never fully recovered. After trying to recruit his health and spirits amidst the scenery of the Alps, he returned to his home apparently in better health, but it again gave way, and on the 8th November, 1847, the great master and noble artist ceased to breathe. As a composer Mendelssohn travelled over a wide field of art. But his genius as it reached maturity became more and more profound and lofty; and his two oratorios, 'Paulus' and 'Elijah,' will form his most enduring monuments. His symphonies are ranked next to those of Haydn, Mozart,

MELENDEZ-PINTO

and Beethoven. The dramatic character of his genius is evinced, not only by his youthful opera above mentioned, but by his delicious music to the 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' by his 'First Walpurgis Night,' and the powerful choruses for 'Antigone,' 'Athalie,' and 'Œdipus.' The few songs he wrote, and more especially the 'Lieder ohne Worte,' show that as a graceful and expressive melodist he has no superior. Mendelssohn was singularly happy in every character and relation of life. Born to affluence and ease, he pursued art with an ardour and activity scarcely paralleled; and his artist life was an unbroken career of triumph. As a man, he enjoyed the love and esteem of every one who knew him; it would scarcely be too much to say that he had not an enemy in the world. An English translation of the Letters of Mendelssohn, by Lady Wallace, has been published.

Mendez-Pinto, Ferdinand, a celebrated traveller, was born in Portugal of a respectable family. He departed for the Indies in 1537, and, on the voyage, the ship was taken by the Moors, and carried to Mocha, where he was sold for a slave; but after some adventures he arrived at Ormuz, and afterwards pursued his original object. In 1558 he returned to his native country, and published a very curious, but romantic, relation of his voyages, which was translated into French and English. From his excessive credulity, Mendez-Pinto has been classed with Sir John Mandeville; and for extravagant fictions his name has become a by-word.

Mendoza, Diego Hurtado, a distinguished Spanish statesman, soldier, and historian, was born at Granada in 1503. After studying at the universities of Granada and Salamanca he entered the service of the Emperor Charles V., and was employed in Italy both as diplomatist and general, with equal success. He at last fell under the displeasure of Philip II. of Spain, and in 1567 was banished. He spent his last years in literary labours, forming a valuable library and writing his great work, the 'Guerra de Granada contra los Moriscos,' the noble truth and fearless impartiality of which prevented its publication for many years. Mendoza was author of many poems, some of which were published in 1610, the year in which his History first appeared. Died at Madrid, 1575.

Menenius Lanatus, Agrippa, consul of Rome, B.C. 503. He is celebrated for his successful intervention on occasion of the secession of the plebeians to the Sacred Mount, when he is said to have related the fable of the belly and the members; and died at an advanced age, very poor, but universally esteemed for his wisdom and integrity.

Mengs, Anton Raphael, a distinguished painter, who has been called the Raphael of Germany, was born at Aussig, in Bohemia, in 1728. He studied under his father, who was painter to Augustus III., King of Poland, after which he went to Rome, and was patro-

MENSCHIKOFF

nized by Charles III., King of Spain, for whom he executed a number of pictures. The most celebrated of these is the 'Apotheosis of Trajan,' in the royal palace of Madrid. The fine copy of Raphael's 'School of Athens,' now at Northumberland House, is the work of Mengs, and there is an altar-piece of his at All Souls' College, Oxford. Mengs wrote several works on his art, which were translated into English, and died, at Rome, in 1779.

Meninski, or Menin, François Mesnien, a learned Orientalist, was born, in 1623, in Lorraine; studied at Rome; accompanied the Polish ambassador to Constantinople in 1652, and acquired the Turkish language; became principal interpreter of the Oriental languages at Vienna, and was intrusted with several important commissions. His principal work is a Turkish, Arabic, and Persian Dictionary. Died, 1698.

Menno, Simonis, was the founder of the sect of Mennonites, or Dutch Anabaptists. He was born in 1496, and was originally a Catholic priest. He maintained the necessity of re-baptism in adults; expected the millennial reign of Christ; condemned war and oaths; and denied that Jesus Christ received a human body from the Virgin. A price was set upon his head by Charles V., but he was fortunate enough to escape. He died at Oldeslo, near Hamburg, in 1561.

Menou, Jacques François, Baron de, French general, was born in Touraine, in 1750. He was a deputy of the *noblesse* to the States-General in 1789, joined the *tiers état*, and took an active part on the popular side without acquiring the confidence of the leaders. He was employed in the Vendean war, led the attack on the Faubourg Saint-Antoine in May, 1795, and was named by the Convention general of the army of the interior. On the evening of the 13 Vendémiaire (5th October) he refused to attack the section Lepelletier, for which he was arrested and tried, but obtained an acquittal. He accompanied Napoleon in the expedition to Egypt, married there, and professed himself a Mohammedan, assuming the name Abdallah; was named commander-in-chief on the death of Kleber, was defeated by Abercromby at the battle of Alexandria, and afterwards became successively Governor of Piedmont and of Venice. Died, 1810.

Menschikoff, Alexander, Prince, a celebrated Russian statesman and general, was the son of a peasant, and was born near Moscow, in 1674. Having attracted the notice of Lefort, he was taken into his service, and educated for public affairs. On the death of his patron, Menschikoff succeeded him in the favour of the Czar. He was the companion of Peter in his travels; and on several occasions he personated the Czar, who appeared as a private person in his train. In the war with Charles XII. of Sweden, Menschikoff was the conqueror of Meyerfeldt, a general of that monarch; he also distinguished himself at Lesnau in 1708, and at the battle of Pultawa. He became first

MENSURIUS

minister and general field-marshal, Baron and Prince of the German Empire, and received the title of Duke of Ingria. On the death of Peter, it was chiefly through the influence of Menschikoff that Catherine was raised to the throne, and by him affairs were conducted during her reign. When Peter II. succeeded her on the throne, Menschikoff grasped, with a bold hand, the reins of government; but having embosomed a sum of money which the Emperor intended for his sister, he was condemned to perpetual exile to Siberia, and his immense estate was confiscated. He died in 1729, two years after his banishment. His children were recalled by the Empress Anne, and restored to an honourable rank.

Mensurinus, Bishop of Carthage. [See **Donatus**.]

Mentor, the Rhodian, a celebrated Greek general, who, with his brother Memnon, aided the satrap Artabazus in his enterprises. The latter had married the sister of Mentor. On the defeat of Artabazus by Darius Ochus, about B.C. 360, Mentor took command of the Greek forces in the service of Nectanabis, King of Egypt, and was sent to the assistance of Tennes, King of Sidon, then in revolt against the Persian king. When that city was betrayed to the Persians, and Tennes put to death, he passed with his troops into the service of Darius, under whom he served in the invasion of Egypt. With Bagas he made himself master of Bubastus, secretly contrived the capture of his colleague, then procured his release and received the surrender of the city. Ochus rewarded him with a satrapy which included all the western coast of Asia Minor; and for his sake pardoned his brother Memnon and Artabazus. Mentor and Bagas shared between them all the provinces of the empire, leaving Ochus but the shadow of sovereignty. Mentor gradually subdued the independent chiefs who held many towns and strongholds on the coast; and among them, Hermias of Atarnens, the friend of Aristotle. Having drawn him by false promises to an interview, Mentor seized his person, and by forged orders sealed with the signet-ring of Hermias, got possession of all the places held by the latter (about 343 B.C.). Died probably about 336, and was succeeded in his satrapy by his brother Memnon, who fought at the battle of the Granicus, was made commander-in-chief of the Persians, and after unsuccessfully defending Halicarnassus against Alexander the Great, meditated the invasion of Greece; but died while engaged in the blockade of Mitylene, 333. His death was a fatal blow to the Persian interests.

Menzel, **Friedrich Wilhelm**, private secretary in the royal cabinet at Dresden, whose treachery hastened the breaking out of the Seven Years' War. His dissipated habits had plunged him into embarrassments; and, in consideration of a large sum of money, he delivered to the Prussian ambassador at the court of Saxony copies of the secret correspondence between Saxony, Russia, and Austria,

MERCER

relating to their project of a combined attack on Prussia. In consequence of this disclosure, Frederick II. resolved to anticipate the movements of his enemies, and at once invaded Saxony. Menzel was suspected, and attempted to save himself by flight, but he was arrested at Prague, and confined in the castle of Königstein, where he lived thirty-three years. Towards the latter part of his life his condition was somewhat alleviated, and he was relieved of the heavy chains which he had worn many years. He died in 1796, aged 70.

Mennini, **Benedetto**, an eminent Italian poet, born at Florence, in 1644. He was patronized, at Rome, by Christina of Sweden; and at her death found another protector in Cardinal Albani. Few of his countrymen called him in Anacreontic odes, sonnets, elegies, or hymns; and his 'Art of Poetry' had many admirers. He died in 1704.

Meronde, or **Morandi**, **Nicholas** de, a learned physician, was born in Tuscany, and became first physician to Clement VIII.; he was also keeper of the botanical garden of the Vatican, where he formed a fine cabinet of metals and fossils. He was raised to the rank of nobility by Ferdinand, Grand-Duke of Tuscany. He wrote a treatise 'Degli Obelisci di Roma,' and other works. Died, 1592.

Mercator, **Gerard**, mathematician and geographer, born in 1612, at Rupelmonde, in the Netherlands. He published a great number of maps and charts, which he engraved and coloured himself; and is known as the inventor of a method of projection called by his name, in which the meridians and parallels of latitude cut each other at right angles, and are both represented by straight lines, which is the effect of enlarging the degrees of latitude as they recede from the equator. Died, 1594.

Mercator, **Nicholas**, an eminent mathematician, was born in Holstein, about 1644. He settled in England, where he became Fellow of the Royal Society; and died about 1690. His works are, 'Cosmographia,' 'Rerum Mathematicarum,' 'Hypothesis Astronomica,' 'Logarithmotechnia,' an exposition of a new and ingenious method of constructing logarithms, &c.

Mercier, **Bartholomew**, a learned French bibliographer, known by the name of the **Abbe de St. Léger**, was born at Lyons, in 1734. He entered into the religious society of St. Genevieve, of which he became librarian. Louis XV. gave him the abbey of St. Léger de Soissons, of which he was deprived, and thereby reduced to indigence, at the Revolution. He died in 1799.

Mercier, **Louis Sébastien**, a French miscellaneous writer, was born at Paris, in 1734. He commenced his literary career as a poet, but soon renounced poetry for criticism. He attacked the reputation of Corneille, Racine, and Voltaire, in his 'Essai sur l'Art Dramatique,' and published a violent philippic against the comedians for paying no attention to it. In 1781 he published, anonymously, the first

MERIAN

volume of his 'Tableau de Paris;' after which he removed to Switzerland, and printed at Neuchâtel ten more volumes of that work. Returning home at the beginning of the Revolution, he declared himself a friend to liberty, and in concert with Carra he published 'Les Annales Politiques,' and 'Chronique du Mois,' journals displaying both moderation and spirit. He was a member of the Convention, and voted for the detention, instead of the death, of the king. Died, 1814.

Merian, Johann Bernard, Perpetual Secretary to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, was a native of Leichthal, near Basel, and was invited from Holland to Berlin, in 1750, on the recommendation of Maupertuis. He enriched the Memoirs of the Berlin Academy with numerous papers on mathematical and philosophical subjects, one of the most important of which is a parallel between the philosophy of Leibnitz and that of Kant. He also published a German translation of the Essays of David Hume. Died, 1807.

Merian, Matthew, Swiss painter and engraver, was the son of an eminent engraver, and was born at Basel in 1621. He studied under Sandrart and other eminent masters, was in high repute as a portrait-painter, succeeded about 1650 to his father's business as a book and print-seller at Frankfort, and died there in 1687.

Merian, Maria Sibylla, an ingenious artist, was the sister of the preceding, and was born at Frankfort, in 1647. She undertook a voyage to Surinam to study the insects and reptiles peculiar to that country, of which, on her return, she published a description with coloured plates, in 2 vols. 4to. Her daughter, who accompanied her to Surinam, added a third volume to this work. The mother also published a dissertation on the Generation and Transformations of the Insects of Surinam. Died, 1717.

Merivale, John Herman, an eminent lawyer and littérateur, was born at Exeter, in 1779. He studied at Cambridge, was called to the bar, and in 1831 was appointed Commissioner of Bankruptcy, a post which he held till his death. He edited a series of Chancery Reports, and wrote several pamphlets on legal subjects. In literature he made himself known chiefly as a translator, contributing to Bland's Greek Anthology, and translating some of Schiller's minor poems. He wrote some original poems, and contributed to the literary periodicals. Died, 1844.

Merrick, James, a divine and poet, was born at Reading in 1720; was educated at Trinity College, Oxford; and died in 1769. His principal works are, 'Poems on Sacred Subjects,' 'Annotations on the Psalms' and on the 'Gospel of St. John,' 'A Metrical Version of the Psalms,' and a translation of Tryphiodorus.

Mersch, John Andrew Vander, leader of the Brabant patriots in 1789, was born at Menin, and entered the French service, in which he greatly distinguished himself during the

MESMER

'Seven Years' War, and acquired the title of 'The Brave Fleming.' He rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and afterwards served in the Austrian army. When the insurrection was organized in the Netherlands against the Austrian government, Vander Mersch was chosen commander. By a series of successful operations against the imperial troops in the Netherlands, Ghent and Brussels fell into his hands. Through party intrigue, however, he was removed from his command, and thrown into prison, where he remained till the Austrians recovered possession of the country. Died, 1792.

Mersenne, Marin, a French philosopher, was born at Oizé, in the province of Maine, in 1588. After studying at the college of La Flèche, at the same time with Descartes, he entered the society of Minims, and became an eminent teacher of philosophy and theology in the convent of Nevers. He was warmly attached to Descartes, and corresponded with most of the scientific characters of his time. He wrote a variety of scientific works, of which the best known, and perhaps the most curious, is his 'Harmonie Universelle.' Died in 1648.

Merton, Walter of, a learned and munificent prelate of the 13th century, founder of the college which bears his name at Oxford, was born at Merton, in Surrey, and educated at the convent of that place. After obtaining several preferments, he became Lord Chancellor in 1258; was deprived of the Seal the same year by the barons, but had it restored to him in 1261, and in 1274 was consecrated Bishop of Rochester. Walter of Merton founded a hospital at Basingstoke for poor travellers and decayed ministers, and in this foundation he took always a warm interest. His college at Oxford was founded in 1264, and became the archetype of all colleges subsequently founded. Its great distinctive feature was that it was a 'literary, not a sacerdotal institution.' The students were not to be monks. The sixcentenary of this venerable college was celebrated in 1864. Died, 1277.

Mesmer, Friedrich Anton, a German physician, author of the famous doctrine of animal magnetism, also called Mesmerism, was born in 1734, at Merseburg, in Sussia. He first made his doctrines known to the world in 1766, by a work on planetary influence, published at Vienna, in which he contended that the heavenly bodies diffuse through the universe a subtle fluid, which acts on the nervous system of animated beings. He quitted Vienna for Paris in 1778; gained a number of proselytes, and received a subscription of 340,000 livres. Government at length appointed a committee of physicians and members of the Academy of Sciences, among whom was Franklin, to investigate his pretensions; and the result of their inquiries appeared in an admirable memoir, drawn up by Bailly, which completely exposed the futility of animal magnetism, and the quackery of its author. His

MESSALA

theory, however, has of late years again excited considerable attention. Died in 1815.

Messala Corvinus, M. Valerius, Roman consul, orator, and historian, was the friend of Brutus and Cassius, and fought on their side at Philippi, B.C. 42. He afterwards attached himself successively to Antony and Octavius, served at the battle of Actium, 31, and the same year was chosen consul. He subdued Aquitania, of which he was made proconsul, and was honoured with a triumph. For a short time he held the office of prefect of Rome, 26, but the same year retired, continuing, however, to hold the office of augur. Messala was the friend of Horace and Tibullus, of Mæcenas and Asinius Pollio, and other distinguished men of the age; was the zealous patron of literature and art; and one of the most eminent Roman orators. Died, probably about B.C. 3.

Messalina. [See **Claudius I.**]

Messier, Charles, a French astronomer, was born in 1730, at Badonviller, in Lorraine. For a considerable period he was assistant to Delisle, but afterwards became astronomer to the navy. His attention was particularly directed to the discovery of comets; and in that he was eminently successful. Died, 1817.

Meston, William, a burlesque poet, was born in 1688, and educated at Aberdeen; after which he became tutor to the young earl marshal and his brother, and was appointed Professor of Philosophy in the Marischal College, which situation he lost in 1715 by joining the Pretender. He was an excellent classical scholar and mathematician; but he is remembered chiefly by the burlesque poems entitled 'Mother Grim's Tales.' Died, 1746.

Metastasio, Pietro Antonio Domenico Buonaventura, an eminent Italian poet, born at Assisi, 1698, was the son of a common soldier, named Trappasi. When he was only 10 years of age, his talent of extemporizing in verse attracted the notice of Gravina, who took him under his protection, called him (by a translation of his name into Greek) *Metastasio*, gave him his education, and on his death, in 1718, left him his whole estate. The young poet, being thus placed in an easy condition, devoted himself to his favourite study, and, under the guidance of the celebrated singer, Maria 'la Romanina' (afterwards Bulgarelli), created the modern Italian opera. Charles VI. invited him to Vienna in 1729, and appointed him poet-laureate, with a pension of 4000 guilders. Thenceforward no gala took place at court which was not graced by his verses. The Empress Maria Theresa bestowed upon him magnificent presents, as did also Ferdinand VI., king of Spain. Thus honoured and beloved, his life presented a calm uniformity for half a century, during which period he retained the favour of the imperial family. He composed 26 operas and 8 sacred dramas, besides innumerable minor pieces. The poetical characteristics of Metastasio are

METELLUS

sweetness, correctness, purity, gentle pathos, and elevated sentiment. He died in 1782.

Metcalfe, Charles Theophilus, Lord Governor-General of Canada, was born at Fern Hill, Berks, in 1785. At the age of 15 he was sent out as a cadet in the East India Company's service. In the first seven years he held various important offices; and in 1808 was selected by Lord Minto to take charge of a mission to the court of Lahore, the object of which was to secure the Sikh states, between the Sutlej and Jumna rivers, from the grasp of Runjeet Singh. In this he succeeded, the treaty being concluded in 1809. He subsequently filled several other high offices, and was, in 1835, upon Lord W. Bentinck's resignation, provisionally appointed governor-general until Lord Auckland's arrival, in the year following. During this short period he effected many bold and popular measures, not the least of which was the liberation of the press of India from all restrictions. This, however, gave umbrage to the directors, and caused his resignation, and return to Europe. He was soon appointed governor of Jamaica—a situation of peculiar difficulty at that period (the Negro Emancipation Act having so recently been passed), but which he discharged to the satisfaction both of the government and the colonists. After a two years' residence, the climate proved so unfavourable to his health, that he was compelled to resign. It was not long before he was selected to undertake the government of Canada. In this post, his judgment, firmness, and statesmanlike qualities were most advantageously exerted; but he had by this time become a martyr to a most painful disease; and in 1845 he once more returned to his native country. He had previously been raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Metcalfe. Died, Sept. 12, 1846, aged 61. The 'Life and Correspondence of Lord Metcalfe' has been published by J. W. Kaye.

Metelli, Agostino, an eminent painter, was born at Bologna, in 1609. He excelled in painting and architecture; and, in conjunction with Michael Angelo Colonna, produced several great works. Metelli died at Madrid in 1660.

Metellus, Q. Cæcilius, surnamed *Macedonicus*, Roman consul, was born of a distinguished plebeian family, and while prætor, B.C. 148, defeated and took prisoner Andronicus, the pretender to the throne of Macedonia. He then commanded against the Achæans, and had nearly closed the war before the arrival of Mummius. On his return to Rome he had a triumph, received the surname *Macedonicus*, and, in 143, was chosen consul. The same year he was sent to Spain as proconsul, and carried on the Celtiberian War, which was finished by Q. Pompeius. He was afterwards censor, and died, full of honours, 115.

Metellus, Q. Cæcilius, surnamed *Mæmidicus*, Roman consul, was nephew of the preceding, and was educated at Athens. After holding various public offices, he was chosen consul, B.C. 110, and was charged with the co-

METELLUS

duct of the war against Jugurtha, king of Numidia. He had virtually brought it to a close when, by an intrigue of his ambitious legate, Caius Marius, he was superseded in command by the latter. He was well received at Rome, 107, both by senate and people, and received a triumph. He became one of the firmest supporters of the aristocratic party, was censor in 102, and, through the influence of Marius, was exiled two years later. To prevent civil strife and bloodshed on his account, he quietly left Rome and went to Rhodes, whence he was recalled within a year. His eloquence is highly spoken of.

Metellus, Q. Cæcilius, surnamed **Pius**, Roman consul, son of the preceding, contributed by his earnest persuasions to the recall of his father from exile, B.C. 99, and thus acquired his honourable surname. He served in the Social and Samnite Wars, joined the party of Sulla against Marius, and won several great victories. He was chosen consul for 80, and then for some years commanded against Sertorius in Spain, Pompey being associated with him from 76. After the death of Sertorius, Metellus returned to Rome, and, with Pompey, had the honour of a triumph. Metellus was Pontifex Maximus, and died probably in 63.

Methodius, Apostle of the Slavonian tribes and Archbishop of Moravia, was a native of Thessalonica, and the brother of the monk Cyrillus (Constantine Cypharas), who, being taken captive by the Bulgarians about the middle of the ninth century, laboured to spread the Gospel among them. Methodius, who was a skilful painter, was sent, about 862, to procure the liberation of Cyril and to effect the conversion of Bogoris, king of the Bulgarians. He was successful in his mission. Cyril and Methodius were afterwards sent to preach to the Chazars and the Slavonians of Moravia. They mastered the language of the Slaves, invented an alphabet, used the language in the religious services, and made a translation of the Scriptures. They were summoned to Rome, it is said, in consequence of their using the vulgar tongue in the church services, and came to an understanding with Pope Adrian I. Cyril remained at Rome, but Methodius returned and continued his labours many years, as archbishop of the Moravian church. Disputes arose between Methodius and the German clergy, and he was again summoned to Rome, by John VIII., whither he went in 879. His statements satisfied the Pope, who became then his defender and confirmed him in his see. But the quarrel was renewed on his return, and in 881 he went again to Rome. From that time he disappears from history. The extant accounts of these two remarkable men, Methodius and Cyrillus, are very meagre and untrustworthy, and very little can be positively asserted respecting them.

Metius, or **Metsu**, **Jacob**, a native of Alkmaar, in Holland, who has the repute of having invented refracting telescopes in or before 1608. It was on the mere report of this

METTERNICH

invention that Galileo, in the following year, constructed his first telescope.—His brother, **Adrian**, was Professor of Mathematics and Medicine at Franeker, where he died in 1636.

Meton, a Greek mathematician, who flourished 482 B.C. In the first year of the 87th Olympiad he observed the solstice at Athens, and invented the cycle of 19 years, corresponding pretty nearly to 235 lunations. This is called the Golden Number, from its great use in the calendar.

Metternich, Clement, Prince de, one of the most eminent statesmen of modern times, was born at Coblenz, in 1773. Educated at Strasburg, he early acquired information regarding public affairs by travels in Germany, Holland, and Great Britain; and having soon afterwards entered the diplomatic service, acted as secretary at the Congress of Rastadt, in 1799. His abilities at once attracted notice, and led to his being appointed secretary of the Austrian embassy at St. Petersburg in 1802, and Austrian ambassador at the courts of Dresden in 1803, and Berlin in 1805. After the peace of Presburg, he was appointed ambassador at Paris, in 1806; and in that delicate situation, though representing a vanquished monarch, he succeeded in conciliating all who came in contact with him, by the urbanity of his manners, and the skill with which he maintained his difficult and important position. In 1809 he was appointed Chancellor of State, upon the resignation of Count Stadion, under whose auspices he had risen to eminence, and whose known hostility to France compelled his retirement after the peace of Schönbrunn; and for nearly forty years from that period he exercised, almost without control, the highest authority in the Austrian Empire. One of his first aims after entering on his high office was to bring about a marriage between Napoleon and an Austrian archduchess, as a means of purchasing a respite for the Empire. The negotiations for this purpose he conducted with Champagny, and after Napoleon was divorced from Josephine, Metternich escorted Maria Louisa to Paris. But this expedient of a humiliating sacrifice could not be permanent; and in 1813, after the great French disasters in Russia, war, at the instigation of Metternich, was again formally declared by Austria against France. In the autumn of that year the Grand Alliance was signed at Toeplitz, and, on the field of Leipsic, Metternich was raised to the dignity of a Prince of the Empire. In the subsequent treaties and conferences the newly created Prince took a very prominent part, and he signed the treaty of Paris on behalf of Austria. Soon afterwards he paid a visit to this country, and received the honour of a doctor's hood from the university of Oxford. In 1815 he presided over the Congress of Vienna, and took a prominent part in the various congresses that were held in succession at Paris, Aix-la-Chapelle, Carlsbad, Laybach, and Verona; inculcating on all occasions, as far as in him

lay, the principle of the divine right of kings, and repressing every aspiration of the people after civil, political, and religious liberty. In 1848 he was compelled to flee from Vienna; but he returned in 1851, and though he never again assumed office, his counsels are said to have swayed the Emperor down to the moment of his death. Died, 1859.

Mettrie, Julien Aſray de la, French physician, philosophical and miscellaneous writer, was born at St. Malo, in 1709. He studied under Boerhaave, and settled at Paris; served as army surgeon at the battle of Fontenoy; but on the publication of his '*Histoire Naturelle de l'Âme*,' in 1746, he was compelled to withdraw from France, and take refuge in Holland, and the book, by order of the parliament, was burnt by the common hangman. Driven soon from Holland for other offensive writings, attacks both on the Sorbonne and the Faculty of Medicine, he was invited to Berlin by Frederick II. in 1748, and made reader to the king, and member of the Academy. Frederick is said to have liked him as 'a jester and ingenious madcap, out of whom a great deal of merriment could be had.' He did not rest in his new position, and was seeking permission to return to Paris, when he died of a fever brought on by overeating, in November, 1761. The most notorious of his other works was '*L'Homme Machine*,' which was burnt by the common hangman at Leyden. His philosophical works, which belong to the materialist and atheistic school, have been several times republished. Frederick II. read an *Eloge* of La Mettrie at the Academy, which, says Carlyle, might as well have been spared.

Metz, Conrad Martin, German engraver, was born in 1755. He was a native of Bonn, and came to England, where he was a pupil of Bartolozzi. After a long residence he went, in 1801, to Rome, and there spent the rest of his life. Among his numerous prints are a series after Michael Angelo's '*Last Judgment*,' and many after drawings of the old masters. Died, 1827.

Metzu, Gabriel, a celebrated Dutch painter, born at Leyden, in 1615, who took Gerard Douw, Terburg, and Mieris for his models, but adopted a less finished style. Pictures of a lady tuning her lute, and of another washing her hands in a silver basin held by her woman, are among his best pieces. He usually resided at Amsterdam, and died there after 1661.

Metzu, Jacob. [*Metius*.]

Meulen, Anton Frans van der, was born at Brussels, about 1630. By his talents as a painter of battle-pieces he was recommended to Louis XIV., who took him on his various expeditions, and employed him to paint many pictures illustrative of his conquests. Van der Meulen was the disciple of Sneyers, and the master of Huchtenburg. He was admitted to the Academy of Painting at Paris in 1673. Died, at Paris, Oct. 15, 1690.

Meung, or Mehun, Jean de, a French poet, surnamed, on account of his lameness,

Clopinel, was born at Meung sur Loire, about 1250. By his poetical talents and vivacity he rendered himself a favourite at the court of Philip le Bel. Having exercised his satiric powers upon the ladies of the court, they were so irritated against him, that a party of them seized him, and resolved to give him a severe flogging; but his wit saved him. He was the author of the continuation of the '*Roman de la Rose*,' begun by Guillaume de Lorris, the continuation comprising more than three parts of the whole. This poet enjoyed an immense reputation, and was called the Father of Eloquence, the French Ennius, the equal of Dante, &c. He died about 1322.

Meursius, John, a learned Dutch critic, historian, and antiquary, was born in 1579, at Losdun, near the Hague; studied at Leyden; travelled as tutor with the sons of the noble Pensionary Barneveldt, and on his return, after ten years' absence, was elected Professor of History and Greek at Leyden, with the title of historiographer to the States-General. In 1625 he accepted the Professorship of History and Politics at Sora, in Denmark, where, also, he was appointed historiographer royal. His works, which are chiefly on Athenian history and manners, form 12 vols. His '*Eleusinia*' has been of service to all who have since written upon that subject. Meursius died in 1639.—His son, **John**, who died at an early age, in 1663, was the author of several antiquarian treatises.

Meusel, Johann Georg, a famous German bibliographer, was born in 1743, at Eyrichshof, in Franconia. After completing his studies at the universities of Göttingen and Halle, he was appointed, in 1769, Professor of History in the university of Erfurt, and he afterwards held a similar situation at Erlangen, where he remained till his death, in 1829. He wrote several works on the history of literature and literary men; but his principal productions are '*Bibliotheca Historica*,' in 22 vols.; and '*Gelehrte Teutschland*,' a bibliographical dictionary of German authors living in his time, in 16 vols.

Meyer, Felix, a Swiss painter, was born in 1653. He painted some fine views after nature in Italy and Switzerland, and died in 1713.

Meyer, Heinrich, German painter and historian of art, and the intimate friend of Goethe, was born in 1759. He was long a pupil of Johann Caspar Fussli at Zurich, first met Goethe in Rome, about 1786, and settled at Weimar in 1797. He edited and annotated the works of Winckelmann, and was author of a '*Geschichte der bildenden Künste bei den Griechen*,' 2 vols., published in 1824. Meyer was director of the Academy of Fine Arts at Weimar, and titular councillor to the court. Died, 1832.

Meyer, James, a Flemish historian, was born near Bailloul, in Flanders, in 1491, and died in 1552. He wrote a Chronicle of Flanders, and a work on the Antiquity and Genealogy of the Counts of Flanders.

MEYER

Meyer, Jeremiah, a miniature painter, was born at Tübingen in 1735. He came to England in 1749 with his father, a portrait painter, who placed him under Zincke, the eminent painter in enamel, but he soon surpassed him. In 1761, the Society of Arts having offered a premium for the best drawing of a profile of the king, the prize was gained by Meyer, and he was afterwards appointed painter in enamel to their Majesties. He was one of the founders of the Royal Academy, and died in 1789.

Meyerbeer, Jacob or Giacomo, a celebrated musical composer, born at Berlin in 1794. His genius showed itself so early that at six years of age he played at a concert, and at nine was one of the best pianists in Berlin. He was taught afterwards by Clementi and the Abbé Vogler at Darmstadt, and visiting Italy, fell under the influence of Rossini, in imitation of whose style he composed several operas. The first work which made him a man of mark was the 'Crocato in Egitto,' in which he adopted an eclectic style in which the German and Italian were blended. It was produced at Venice in 1824, and at Paris two years later. Meyerbeer became the favourite composer of the Parisian public, whose taste he satisfied by the popular works which followed the 'Crocato,' and which are now well known through Europe. 'Robert le Diable' was produced at the Opera of Paris in 1831; 'Les Huguenots' in 1833; 'Le Prophète,' 1849; 'L'Etoile du Nord,' 1854; and 'Dinorah,' or 'The Pardon of Ploermel,' in 1859. He left the manuscript of another great opera, 'L'Africaine,' which was produced in London in the summer of 1865. Besides his operas Meyerbeer wrote a Stabat, a Miserere, a Te Deum, an oratorio, cantatas, and many songs. He had, says a contemporary critic, the instinct of the stage, and knew well how to gratify and retain his public. He was supreme in the French Opera for more than thirty years, was associate of the Institute, and officer of the Legion of Honour, member of the Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin, and chapel-master to the King of Prussia. But he wrote no great orchestral music, nor added one original melody to the world's store of song. Died at Paris, May 1, 1864. His remains were removed with great ceremony to Berlin.

Meyrick, Sir Samuel Rush, an eminent antiquary, was born at London, 1783. After taking his degree of B.A. at Oxford, he became an advocate in the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts, but his archaeological studies formed the chief occupation of his life. He contributed innumerable papers to the Gentleman's Magazine; on all questions relating to arms and armour his authority was unassailed, and his 'Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour,' &c., has procured him a high place among the antiquaries of his time. In 1832 he was created a knight of the Guelphic Order, and soon afterwards dubbed a knight bachelor. Died, 1848.

MICHAEL

Mezerai, François Hudes de, a French historian, was born in Lower Normandy, in 1610, and educated at the university of Caen; on leaving which he obtained military employment, and served two or three campaigns in Flanders. Having left the army, he projected his 'History of France,' in writing which he was liberally encouraged by Cardinal Richelieu, and after its completion, in 1651, he obtained a pension from the king. In 1668 he published an 'Abridgment' of his History, and having displeased Colbert by the freedom of some of his animadversions, he was deprived of his pension. Besides his 'History of France,' he wrote a 'Treatise on the Origin of the French,' and a 'Continuation of the History of the Turks.' He died in 1683.

Mezzofanti, Cardinal Giuseppe, a celebrated linguist, was born at Bologna in 1774. He first discovered his extraordinary power of acquiring foreign languages while attending the wounded soldiers of Napoleon in the hospital of Bologna, to which he was chaplain. There he remained till 1831, having been appointed Professor of Greek and Oriental languages in the university, and one of the librarians. After the troubles which arose out of the French occupation of Ancona, he was sent with a deputation to Rome, where he attracted the notice, and secured the regard, of Pope Gregory XVI. In 1833 he succeeded Angelo Mai as prefect of the Vatican, and was made a cardinal Feb. 13, 1838. Byron says of Mezzofanti, 'He is a walking Polyglott, and ought to have existed at the time of the Tower of Babel as universal interpreter. I tried him in all the tongues of which I knew a single oath, and egad! he astounded me—even to my English.' In fact, there was scarcely any European dialect that he did not speak. During the latter years of Mezzofanti's life a sight of the highest interest was annually to be witnessed in Rome. At the examination of the pupils of the College of the Propaganda, it is customary for each of the young missionaries of various countries to deliver an oration in his own language. At these meetings Mezzofanti used to converse with almost all the scholars—passing with equal fluency from the dialects of the extreme West to those of the extreme East—from Irish, which he spoke with ease, to Chinese, of which he was peculiarly fond. Died, March 16, 1849—his death being hastened by the shock of the Revolution, and the exile of his protector, the Pope. There is a Life of Cardinal Mezzofanti by C. W. Russell.

Michael III., called **The Drunkard**, Emperor of the East, was the son of the Emperor Theophilus, and was born A.D. 836. He succeeded his father in the fifth year of his age, under the regency of his mother, Theodora. Her first care was to restore the worship of images, and she acted with such zeal and decisiveness that the Iconoclasts were completely extirpated. She compelled Bogoris, king of the Bulgarians, to make peace with the Empire; and she persecuted the Paulicians

MICHAELANGELO

in Armenia, and put thousands of them to death. In 857, Michael, instigated by his uncle Bardas, deprived his mother of the government, and shut her up in a convent. He then gave himself up to a life of shameless debauchery and almost incredible profanity, leaving Bardas to rule in his name. The patriarch Ignatius, who had refused the communion to Bardas on account of his immoral life, was deposed, and Photius elevated in his stead. The appointment of Photius gave rise to a long and angry correspondence between Michael and the Pope, Nicholas I., which was still going on at the time of Michael's death. Suspicious of the designs of Bardas, Michael had him assassinated by Basilus the Macedonian, in 866, and associated the latter in the Empire. In the preceding year the bodies of the Iconoclast emperor, Constantine Copronymus, and the patriarch, John Leonomante, who had been deprived by Theodora, were exhumed, beaten, and burnt by order of Michael. Detested and despised by his subjects, Michael was at last assassinated while in a drunken fit by Basilus, 867. Theodora had died a few days previously.

Michaelangelo Buonarroti, the great Italian painter, sculptor, architect, and poet, was born at Castel Caprese, in Tuscany, March 6, 1475. His family, whose original surname was Canossa, had held a high position in Florence for more than two centuries. His passion for drawing showed itself at a very early age, and he became the pupil of Domenico Ghirlandajo. At seventeen he attracted the notice of Lorenzo de' Medici, who employed him in his palace. He was present at the death of Lorenzo, and afterwards took refuge at Venice and Bologna, but returned to Florence in 1494. He soon after went to Rome, whither his renown as sculptor of the 'Sleeping Cupid' had preceded him. He there executed his famous *Pietà*, or Virgin weeping over the dead Christ. For the next thirty years he lived mostly at Florence, but was frequently called to Rome. About 1505 he drew his design for the decoration of the council-hall of Florence, the 'Cartoon of Pisa,' as it is called. From 1508 till 1612 he was engaged on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel; his frescoes representing the creation and the principal events of Sacred History. In 1530 the great artist took a leading part in the defence of Florence against Charles V., dividing his time between the works of the fort San Miniato and his tasks as sculptor. Three years later he began painting his great fresco in the Sistine Chapel, 'The Last Judgment,' which occupied him eight years. It is nearly 50 feet in height, and about 43 in breadth. During this period he enjoyed the friendship of Vittoria Colonna. In 1546 he was named architect of St. Peter's, and planned and built the dome. He remained in that post under five Popes, and until his death. He had commenced about 1565 a mausoleum for Pope Julius II., which he worked at at various times, but which the peremptory

MICHAUD

calls of successive Popes did not allow him to finish. Michaelangelo is one of the greatest artists of that great period of art in which he lived—the age of Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Titian, Bramante, Ghiberti, and Brunelleschi; indeed, one of the greatest of all time. He was a profound anatomist, and his mastery of the human figure in the finest details is unsurpassed by any artist. He was also a poet, and the few poems he has left are sufficient to show what heights he could have reached in that sphere. As in his face, so in the whole man and his deeds, there is visible a vast power, with calmness and sadness. He was greatly loved and also feared. He was never married, but is said to have been once in love. He died at Rome, February 18, 1564, and was buried at Florence. A new 'Life of Michaelangelo,' translated from the German of Herman Grimm, appeared in 1865. There is a remarkably good account of this great artist in Mr. Perkins's 'Tuscan Sculptors.'

Michaelis, Johann David, a learned Orientalist and Biblical critic, was born at Halle in Saxony, in 1717, and there educated. He visited England about 1740, was for a time preacher at the German chapel, St. James's Palace, and on his return to Germany was made Professor of Theology and Oriental Literature at Göttingen; was honoured with the order of the Polar Star, conferred on him by the king of Sweden, and made an ambassador of Hanover. Among the most valuable and best known of his works are his 'Introduction to the New Testament,' translated into English by Bishop Marsh, and his 'Commentaries on the Law of Moses.' Died, 1791.

Michaelis, Johann Heinrich, a German divine, was born at Kettenburg, in Hesse, in 1668. He was educated at Leipzig and Halle, where he taught Greek and Hebrew. In 1699 he succeeded Francke in the Greek professorship at Frankfurt, and in 1707 was made librarian at the university of Halle. He afterwards became Professor of Divinity and Oriental Languages. Died in 1738.

Michaud, Joseph François, French historian and litterateur, was born in 1767. He studied at the college of Bourges, and went to Paris soon after the beginning of the Revolution, espousing the royalist side, and supporting it by his journal, 'La Quotidienne.' He narrowly escaped death during the Reign of Terror, was exiled to the Jura at the 18 Fructidor (August, 1797), and returned to Paris after the 18 Brumaire (November, 1799). In 1813 he was received at the French Academy, became a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1815, and about the same time was named reader to the king. He lost the latter office in 1827, in consequence of his opposition to the proposed law of the press. The great work on which Michaud's reputation rests is his 'Histoire des Croisades,' in 10 vols. 8vo. His 'Correspondance de l'Orient' was the fruit of a visit to the East in 1829. In conjunction with his friend Ponjoulat he edited a 'Nouvelle Collection de

Mémoires relatifs à l'Histoire de France. Died, September 30, 1839.

Michaux, André, a French traveller and botanist, born, in 1767, at Satory, near Versailles; spent many years in travelling in the United States, and died, in 1802, in Madagascar. His works are 'Histoire des Chênes de l'Amérique Septentrionale,' and 'Flora Boreali-Americana.'

Michell, Jacques Barthélemy, astronomer and mathematician, was born at Geneva in 1690. He entered into the military service of France, and became captain; but after the Peace of Utrecht he retired to Switzerland, and devoted himself to the sciences. He constructed a number of charts, and invented a new thermometer. Several of his papers on astronomy, meteorology, and mathematics are in the *Mémoires* of the Helvetic Society of Basel. Died, 1766.

Micheli, Piero Antonio, botanist, was born at Florence in 1679, and died there in 1737. He superintended the botanical garden founded by Cosmo de' Medici, and established a society of Natural History at Florence. He published 'Nova Plantarum Genera,' and several other botanical works.

Michelozzi, Michelozzo di, a celebrated Italian sculptor and architect, was born at Florence in 1396. He was a pupil of Donatello, and assisted him in the monuments of Pope John XXIII., Cardinal Brancacci, and Bartolomeo Aragazzi. He is distinguished as one of the revivers of classical architecture in Italy. He built the Medici palace, went into exile with his patron Cosmo de' Medici in 1433, built the library of San Giorgio Maggiore at Venice, and restored the Palazzo Vismara at Milan. After his return to Florence, in 1434, he restored the Palazzo Vecchio, built the Villa Careggi for the Medici, and rebuilt the convent of St. Mark. Died in 1478, and was buried in that convent.

Micipsa. [*See Jugurtha.*]

Mickiewicz, Adam, the celebrated Polish poet, was born of a noble family in Lithuania in 1798. He was educated at the university of Wilna, and published his first poems while Professor of Classical Literature at Kowno, in 1822. These poems excited enthusiastic admiration among his countrymen, who only loved the author the more when, in the following year, his known patriotism and friendship with some leading patriots led to his arrest and imprisonment. Sentence of exile for life, as a member of secret societies, was passed on him in 1824. Four years later he published his poem 'Wallenrod,' and soon after went to Italy, visiting Goethe on his way. He subsequently lived at Dresden and at Paris, where, in 1840, he was appointed Professor of Slavic Literature at the College of France. The fanaticism and extravagance in which he had for some time indulged in his lectures necessitated his dismissal from the professorship in 1844. The most admired poems of Mickiewicz are the 'Grazyna,' 'Ancestors,' 'Sir Thaddeus,' and 'Wallenrod.' His works have passed through

many editions, and have been translated into French. The 'Wallenrod' has been translated also into English. Died at Constantinople, November 27, 1855.

Mickle, William Julius, poet, was born in 1734, in Dumfriesshire. In 1766 he was employed as corrector at the Clarendon press at Oxford, where he published a poem, called 'The Concubine,' in imitation of Spenser. This he afterwards republished under the title of 'Sir Martyn.' His principal production, the translation of 'The Lusiad' of Camoens, appeared in 1775; prefixed to which is a historical and critical Introduction, with a Life of Camoens. He was also the author of many of the finest pieces in Evans's Old Ballads. Died in 1788.

Middlesex, Earl of. [*Dorset, Charles Sackville, Earl of.*]

Middleton, Conyers, a celebrated divine and critic, was born at York in 1683, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. In 1717 he was created D.D. by mandamus, on which occasion he resisted the claim of Dr. Bentley, then Regius Professor, to exorbitant fees. This occasioned a lawsuit, in which Middleton triumphed. A personal enmity was the consequence of this affair; and when Bentley printed his proposals for a new edition of the Greek Testament, Middleton attacked them with such force that the design was abandoned. In 1724 he visited Italy, and, five years later, he wrote his famous 'Letter from Rome,' in which he drew an elaborate and highly ingenious parallel between the religious rites of Popery and those of Paganism. He was subsequently Woodwardian Professor of Mineralogy, and librarian, at Cambridge. His greatest literary undertaking was 'The History of the Life of M. Tullius Cicero,' 2 vols. 4to., which ranks among the classical productions of our literature; but his 'Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers which are supposed to have existed in the Christian Church from the earliest Ages through several successive Centuries' brought on the author the imputation of infidelity, and gave rise to much vehement censure from a host of opponents. Middleton's 'Free Inquiry' and 'Letter from Rome' have a fresh interest and value from the exciting controversies of our own time. They hold an important place in the history of the growth of religious liberalism in England. He died in 1760.

Middleton, Thomas, an English dramatist of the 16th and 17th centuries, was the contemporary and the assistant of Ben Jonson, Massinger, Fletcher, and Rowley. He wrote many plays, but no collection of them has ever been published, and most of them are little known. 'A mad world, my masters,' and 'The Roaring Girl,' have had the widest celebrity. The dates of Middleton's birth and death, and the facts of his life, are unknown.

Middleton, Thomas Fanshawe, first Bishop of Calcutta, was born at Kedleston, in Derbyshire, in 1769; was educated at Christ's

MILLER

Mosaic account of creation,—when, in a paroxysm of insanity, he put an end to his life in December, 1856. Since his death 'The Cruise of the Betsey' has appeared, being a republication from the columns of the 'Witness' of various papers in which he gives an account of visits to the Hebrides and to several other parts of Scotland.

Miller, Joseph, a witty actor, was born in 1684, and was a favourite low comedian about the time that Congreve's plays were fashionable, to the success of which, it is said, his humour greatly contributed. The compilation called 'Joe Miller's Jests' was the work of John Mottley. The name has, however, not only been used to pass off the original stock, but thousands of other jokes and witticisms, manufactured long since the bones of Joe were deposited in the church-yard of St. Clement's in the Strand; where a stone still exists, with an epitaph written by his friend Stephen Duck. He died in 1738.

Miller, Philip, gardener and botanist, was born in 1691. He succeeded his father as gardener to the Company of Apothecaries at Chelsea, and soon distinguished himself by his knowledge of plants. He communicated some papers to the Royal Society, of which he became a member; and in 1730 he published 'A Catalogue of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Flowers in the Gardens near London.' This was followed by his 'Gardener's Dictionary,' a work which is highly eulogized by Linnaeus, and through which its author obtained from foreigners the appellation of *Hortulanorum Princeps*. Between 1755-71 appeared 'Figures of Plants,' adapted to the Dictionary, in 2 vols. folio. His other works are, 'The Gardener's Kalender' and 'The Gardener's and Florist's Dictionary.' Died at Chelsea, 1771.

Milles, Dr. Jeremiah, an English divine and antiquary; born, 1713; died, 1784. He was educated at Oxford, and became Dean of Exeter and president of the Society of Antiquaries. He engaged in the Chattertonian controversy, and published the whole of the supposed Rowley's poems, with a glossary.

Millin, Aubin Louis, an eminent archaeologist and naturalist, was born at Paris in 1759. In the reign of Napoleon he made two antiquarian journeys through France and Italy, and discovered remains which had been previously overlooked. He edited the 'Magasin Encyclopédique' for nearly twenty years, and was one of the founders of the Linnæan Society of Paris. His works are very numerous: among them the principal are, 'Dictionnaire des Beaux-Arts' and 'Galerie Mythologique.' His lectures, which were fashionably attended, contributed, with his works, to diffuse a taste for the study of antiquities in France. Died, 1818.

Millingen, James, classical archaeologist, was the son of a Dutch merchant at London, and was born in 1774. He was educated at Westminster School, became a banker at Paris, but applied himself closely to his favourite

MILNER

studies. About 1821 he went to Italy, where he spent the rest of his life. Among his most important works are—'Recueil de quelques Médailles Grecques inédites;' 'Peintures antiques inédites de Vases Grecs;' 'Ancient Coins of Greek Cities and Kings,' &c. Died at Florence, 1846.

Millot, Claude François Xavier, a French historian, was born at Besançon in 1726. He entered into the Society of Jesus, but quitted it in consequence of being illiberally treated, and officiated as a preacher at Versailles and Lunéville. For some time he held the professorship of History at Parma, but relinquished it to become preceptor to the Duke d'Enghien. In 1777 he was admitted to the French Academy. His principal works are, 'Elements of the History of France,' 3 vols.; 'Elements of the History of England,' 3 vols.; 'Elements of Universal History,' 9 vols.; 'History of the Troubadours,' 3 vols.; and 'Political and Military Memoirs towards the History of Louis XIV. and Louis XV.' 6 vols. Died, March 21, 1785.

Mills, Charles, historian, was born at Greenwich, in 1788. He served his time a clerk to a solicitor, but relinquished his legal pursuits for others more congenial to his taste. In 1819 he published his 'History of Mohammedanism,' which was succeeded by the 'History of the Crusades,' the 'Travels of Theodore Ducas,' and the 'History of Chivalry.' Died, 1826.

Milne, Colin, divine and naturalist, was born at Aberdeen, and educated at the Marischal College. He became tutor to Lord Algonwy Percy, and obtained, through the interest of the Northumberland family, the rectory of North Chapel, in Essex. His works are a 'Botanical Dictionary,' 'Indigenous Botany,' and 'Lectures of Botany.' Died, 1815.

Milne, Joshua, author of the celebrated 'Treatise on Annuities and Assurances,' was clerk in the banking-house of the Messrs. Currie, and afterwards actuary to the Sea Assurance Company for upwards of thirty years. He contributed memoirs of great practical value on the subject of mortality to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; but his chief work is the *Treatise* to which we have adverted. This, although published in 1815, and notwithstanding its involved and awkward notation, maintains its place as the most complete treatise on the subject. To Mr. Milne the community is indebted for the construction of the tables founded on the data of mortality collected at Carlisle by Dr. Heysham, which are now generally adopted as the basis of calculation in life-assurance offices. He left behind him the most complete collection extant on subjects connected with the statistics of vitality. Died, 1841, aged 78.

Milner, John, a celebrated Catholic divine and writer on ecclesiastical antiquities and theology, was born in London, in 1752. He finished his studies at Douay. In 1777 he was ordained priest, and commenced his pastoral

MILDMAY

Brombach, in the Grand Duchy of Baden; where he died, Nov. 14, 1866. He had six daughters and a son by his young wife, and he was careful to have them born and baptized on 'Portuguese ground'; a handful of earth from Portugal being strewed beneath the bed which first received them, and beneath the font in the family chapel.

Mildmay, Sir Walter, a statesman of great integrity, who filled several offices under the Tudors. Under Henry VIII. he was surveyor of the court of augmentation; under Edward VI. he had the direction of the mint; in Queen Mary's reign he sat in parliament as member first for Peterborough, and afterwards for the county of Northampton; and by Elizabeth he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer; an office which he held for twenty-three years, and discharged with zeal and impartiality. He was a Protestant, and probably at heart a Puritan. He was the founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; and died in 1589.

Mill, James, political economist and historian of British India, was a native of Kincardineshire, and born in 1774. He first came to London as tutor in the family of Sir John Stuart, but gave up that post, and devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits. In 1818 he published his 'History of British India'; a work of great research and powerful reasoning. He also produced several valuable works on legislation and morals, viz. his 'Elements of Political Economy'; an 'Analysis of the Human Mind'; and 'Prisons and Prison Discipline, Colonies, Laws of Nations, and Education.' He was also the contributor of many articles to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and the *Edinburgh, Westminster, and London Reviews*. In morals and legislation he was the powerful auxiliary of Jeremy Bentham; in political economy, the ally of Adam Smith and Ricardo; and in philosophy he was a follower of Bacon and Locke. He held the office of chief examiner to the East India Company. Died, 1836. James Mill was the father of the distinguished philosopher, John Stuart Mill.

Mill, John, a learned divine and Biblical critic, was born at Shap, in Westmoreland, in 1645; received his education at Queen's College, Oxford; became rector of Bletchington, in Oxfordshire, prebendary of Canterbury, and chaplain in ordinary to Charles II. He was employed thirty years in preparing his valuable edition of the Greek Testament, with upwards of 30,000 various readings. This important work appeared in 1707. Died, June 23, 1707.

Miller, John, a learned writer, was born at Shotts, in Lanarkshire, in 1736, and educated at Glasgow, where, by the interest of Lord Kaimes, in whose family he had been a tutor, he obtained, in 1761, the professorship of Law, which he held for nearly forty years. He was author of 'The Origin of the Distinction of Ranks in Society' and 'An Historical View of the English Government.' Died, 1801.

Miller, Edward, Mus. D., was the son of

MILLER

a paviour at Norwich, and was bred to the same business; but having a dislike to it, he absconded, and became a musical pupil of Dr. Burney, who was then resident at Lynn. In 1766 he became organist of the church of Doncaster, where he remained till his death, in 1807. Dr. Miller published 'Institutes of Music,' 'The Elements of Thorough Bass and Composition,' 'The Psalms of David, set to Music, and arranged for every Sunday in the Year,' and 'The History and Antiquities of Doncaster.'

Miller, Hugh, the geologist, one of the most remarkable men that Scotland has produced, was born in Cromarty, in 1802. When he was five years old, his father, the owner of some small vessels employed in the coasting trade, perished at sea. At the parish school he was distinguished as a reader of strange books, a teller of queer stories, a leader in expeditions among the caves and precipices of the neighbouring coast. In his 17th year he became a mason's apprentice, and soon after his apprenticeship expired he went to Edinburgh as a stone-cutter, but employed his leisure hours in poring over the great classic writers of English literature. Returning to his native town with impaired health, he spent some of the following years in the lighter work of his trade, such as the preparation of tombstones in the country churchyards of Cromarty and Ross. In 1828 he repaired to Inverness, where he published a volume of 'Poems by a Stone-mason,' was then employed as an occasional contributor to the 'Inverness Courier,' and eventually appointed accountant in a bank in his native town. In 1836 he published his 'Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland,' a work for which he had long been collecting the materials. In 1839, his 'Letter from one of the Scotch People to Lord Brougham, &c., on the Free-Church question, commanded immediate notice among the leaders of the Non-intrusion party, who soon afterwards established the 'Witness' newspaper as the organ of their views, and appointed Miller its editor. Under his guidance the 'Witness' (of which he ultimately became the proprietor) continued to advocate with ability the opinions of the Free Church; and in that journal, besides many occasional contributions on literature and science, he wrote the series of papers afterwards published collectively as 'The Old Red Sandstone,' 'First Impressions of England and its People,' and 'My Schools and Schoolmasters,' which not only ranked him among the chief geologists of the age, but have secured him an enduring fame as an English author for the beauty and purity of their style. In 1849 he published his 'Footprints of the Creator,' one of the many answers called forth by the 'Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation,' and in some respects the most systematic as well as the most eloquent of them all. He had just completed for the press his 'Testimony of the Rocks,' a work in which he exhibits the bearing of geological science upon natural and revealed religion, and especially upon the

actor, might. The first of the long series of writings by which he showed himself the earnest and accomplished champion of freedom were the 'Two Books on Reformation in England,' published in 1641. 'Prelatical Episcopacy' and other tracts appeared the same year. In 1643 he married Miss Powell, daughter of an Oxfordshire gentleman attached to the royal cause. She very soon returned to her father's house, and for her desertion was repudiated by Milton, who soon after published successively his several treatises on divorce. About the same time he passed to the side of the Independents, and wrote the 'Areopagitica,' one of the most magnificent and wonderful of his prose works. A reconciliation with his wife was brought about by friendly intervention, and she returned to him. In February, 1649, he was appointed Latin secretary to the Council of State; and among the duties assigned to him were those of writing a refutation of the sophistical 'Eikon Basilike,' then attributed to Charles I., and a reply to the violent work of Salmasius in defence of the king and the monarchy. Hence the masterly 'Eikonoclastes,' and the noble 'Defence of the People of England.' On the establishment of the Protectorate Milton became secretary to Cromwell, and remained so till the death of the latter in 1658. Several years before that time he had become totally blind, deliberately and heroically preferring, as he says, the loss of his sight to the desertion of his duty. The last short intervals of sight allotted him were devoted to the composition of the 'Defence.' His pathetic reference to his blindness in the 'Paradise Lost' is well known; less known, but at least equally deserving to be so, are the passages in which he speaks of it in the 'Defence,' and in one of his Latin letters (XV.). At the Restoration he retired into obscurity, old, poor, and blind; was once arrested by order of the Commons, but after a short confinement was liberated. The court went on with its gaieties and debaucheries, and the Puritan poet wrote 'Paradise Lost.' He had lost his first wife, and a second, and married a third in 1660. His two daughters, whom he had taught to read Greek and Hebrew, were his readers and amanuenses. Music, too, lent its soothing influence to sweeten his lot. 'Paradise Lost' was finished in 1665, and the next year, during the plague of London, Milton removed to Chalfont, in Buckinghamshire. For his great poem he could hardly find a publisher, and he received for it a miserable five pounds, with a conditional promise of other like sums afterwards. It appeared in 1667, and, as was likely in such a time, found few readers. Milton continued to write both poems and prose works, and on the suggestion, it is said, of his friend Ellwood, the Quaker, wrote 'Paradise Regained,' which has been unfairly depreciated. 'Samson Agonistes,' a grand tragic drama after Greek models, appeared about the same time. Among his other poems are the mask 'Comus,' one of his most exquisite creations; 'L'Allegro,'

'Il Penseroso,' 'Lycidas,' 'Sonnets,' and Latin and Italian poems. Among the prose works not already named are—'Reason of Church Government,' 'Apology for Smectymnus,' 'Treatise on Education,' 'Tenure of Kings and Magistrates,' 'History of England,' down to the Norman Conquest only, the first history of that early period derived from the Saxa Chronicles, as Milton was also the first of our historians who had a *printed* Chronicle of the period (Wheloc's); treatise 'Of True Religion, Heresy, Schism,' &c.; 'How to remove Hirelings out of the Church,' 'Letters of State,' &c. Milton wrote also a Latin work on Christian Doctrine, the manuscript of which was discovered, so recently as 1823, in the State-Paper Office, and which was published under the care of Bishop Sumner. A manuscript collection in 3 vols. folio, made by Milton out of the best Latin authors, was used by the compilers of the 'Cambridge Dictionary' (1693), and by Dr. Adam Littleton for the fourth edition of his Latin Dictionary (1708). On these two works Ainsworth's well-known work was based. Milton died at his house in Bunhill Row, London, November 8, 1674, and his remains were buried in the parish church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, where there is a monument to his memory. Another monument was subsequently erected to him in Westminster Abbey. A more enduring one is built up in the hearts of all lovers of truth and freedom, not his own countrymen alone, but men of all lands and times. Time has reversed and almost obliterated the verdict of the enemies of Milton, and he is now for all of us a man whose language we are proud to call our own, great among the greatest, and good among the best. Wordsworth in his sublime Sonnet, Macaulay in his brilliant Essay, and Landor in his vehement tractate on Popery, have given words to the verdict of mankind; and Johnson's angry abuse, and Charles II.'s proclamation for the burning of the 'Defence' and the 'Eikonoclastes' (August 13, 1680), and the pettier base of the Oxford bigots, who in 1683 burnt some propositions selected from his works, are all over and well-nigh forgotten. Among the artists who have illustrated the works of Milton are Fuseli and Martin. A splendid edition of 'Paradise Lost,' with illustrations by Gustave Doré, appeared in 1866. Professor David Masson has published the first volume of a very elaborate 'Life of Milton.'

Mimnermus, a Greek amatory poet of the 7th century B.C., who is said to have invented the pentameter measure; but only a few fragments of his poems are in existence.

Mina, Don Francisco Espoz y, a distinguished Spanish general, who, for a long time, was commander-in-chief of the Catalonian army, was a native of Navarre, and born in 1782, at Ydocein, near Pampluna. He first distinguished himself in guerilla warfare, in which he displayed incessant activity and admirable presence of mind. Having co-operated in the blockade of Pampluna, and recovered

Saragossa and several other places, he found, at the general peace in 1814, that he had been labouring only to re-establish the despotic policy of Ferdinand VII. He then sought an asylum in France; but whilst resident in the French capital, he was arrested by a commissary of police, employed by the Spanish ambassador. On this occasion Louis XVIII. dismissed the commissary, insisted upon the ambassador being recalled, and not only released Mina, but granted him a pension of 1000 francs. When the army of Cadiz, in 1822, proclaimed the constitution of 1812, Mina hastened to Navarre, and was advancing against Pampeluna at the head of a few followers, when he was informed that the king had accepted the constitution. He was subsequently appointed captain-general of the three armies of Navarre, Catalonia, and Aragon; but when, by the intervention of France, Ferdinand was again enabled to discard the constitution, Mina left Spain for England, and arrived at Plymouth, Nov. 30, 1823. After the accession of Christina, he took an active part against Don Carlos; but many of his measures partook of the general sanguinary character of that unnatural warfare, and tarnished the laurels he had so nobly won. Died, 1836.

Mindarus, a Spartan naval commander, who, B.C. 411, was sent to succeed Astyochus in the command of the fleet at Miletus. Deceived at first by the mendacity of Tissaphernes, he soon broke off all dealings with him, and, on the invitation of Pharnabazus, he sailed for the Hellespont, intending to incite other towns to revolt against Athens. Followed by the Athenian squadron under Thrasylus, he eluded the enemy's observation and reached his destination. A battle was fought off the headland of Cynossema, in which the Spartans were defeated by Thrasylus and Thrasylulus. Mindarus escaped with many of his galleys, and appears to have received reinforcements. But he was again defeated in the following year (410), by Alcibiades, at Cyzicus, and fell in the battle.

Minto, Gilbert Elliot Murray Kynynmond, first Earl of, Governor-General of India, was the son of Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart., M.P., and was born at Edinburgh, in 1751. He completed his education at Christ Church, Oxford, entered Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the English bar. After the usual 'grand tour' he was returned to parliament as member for Morpeth (1774); married in 1777, and soon after succeeded to the baronetcy. In parliament he attached himself to Fox, and zealously supported the measures of the Opposition. He was twice a candidate for the office of Speaker. Sharing the general alarm excited by the course of the French Revolution, he at length passed over to the Tory side, and opposed the projects of the reformers. In 1793 he was a joint-commissioner with Lord Hood and Gen. O'Hara to treat with the French royalists, and in September of that year was named commis-

sioner to receive the Corsicans under the protection of Great Britain. Early in 1794 all the fortified places in the island were surrendered to him, and the king having accepted the sovereignty, Sir Gilbert was named viceroy. The French, however, gained the ascendancy, and the island was abandoned by the British in September, 1796. Sir Gilbert was raised to the peerage in the following year, as Baron Minto of the county of Roxburgh. He was soon after sent as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Vienna, and continued to take part in the important negotiations arising out of the French war till 1801. After filling for a short time the office of President of the Board of Control, he was appointed Governor-General of India, and embarked for that country early in 1807. His administration was successful, and he especially distinguished himself in expeditions against the Isles of France and Bourbon in 1810, and against Java in 1811. Lord Minto was promoted to an earldom in 1813, with the additional title of Viscount Melgund, returned to England in the following year, and died at Stevenage, on his way to Scotland, June 21, 1814.

Minto, Gilbert Elliot Murray Kynynmond, second Earl of, Viscount Melgund, was eldest son of the preceding, and was born in 1782. He studied at Edinburgh University, and among his contemporaries there were the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Russell, Lord Palmerston, and Lord Glenelg. He entered parliament as member for Ashburton in 1809, and succeeded to the title in 1814. In Earl Grey's administration Lord Minto was made a privy councillor, and was successively appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin (1832-34); First Lord of the Admiralty (1835-41); and Lord Privy Seal (1846-52). He was G.C.B. and F.R.S. He married in 1806, left a large family surviving, and was succeeded in the peerage by his son, Viscount Melgund. Died at London, July 31, 1859.

Minucius Felix, Marcus, a rhetorician and writer of the 3rd century, who is said to have been a native of Africa, and a lawyer by profession. He lived at Rome, where he wrote a dialogue in defence of Christianity, entitled 'Octavius,' which was ascribed to Arnobius, till Baudouin, in 1560, discovered the real author. Another treatise, 'De Fato,' has also been ascribed to him.

Miollis. [See *Pias VII.*]

Mirabeau, Victor Riquetti, Marquis de, was descended from an ancient family in Provence, but originally of Naples. He was one of the principal propagators of the doctrines of the French political economists, and wrote several books in support of them. His chief work is entitled 'L'Ami des Hommes.' The Marquis de Mirabeau was the father of the great Mirabeau, the subject of the following memoir. Born, 1715; died, 1789.

Mirabeau, Honoré Gabriel Riquetti,

MIRABEAU

Count de, one of the most celebrated characters of the French Revolution, was the son of the preceding, and was born at Bignon, in Provence, in 1749. On leaving school, he entered the military service; and his intercourse with young and dissipated officers familiarized him with all their vices. His active mind, however, could not remain idle, and he read all the books which he could on the military art. He also fell in love, and his passion was marked by all the impetuosity of a strong and wild character. His father, who systematically thwarted his inclinations, procured his confinement in a fortress on the island of Rhé. After his liberation he went, as a volunteer, to Corsica, distinguished himself, and obtained a commission as captain of dragoons; but his father refusing to purchase him a regiment, he abandoned, though unwillingly, the military profession. In 1772 he married a rich heiress of Aix, but he soon squandered the fortune he received with her, and plunged himself in debt. He was confined in various prisons, and on obtaining his liberty, eloped to Holland with the wife of the Marquis de Monnier. For this he was afterwards imprisoned in the castle of Vincennes, and remained there three years and a half. He then instituted an ineffectual lawsuit against his wife, who obtained a separation from him. In 1784 he visited London, and was afterwards sent to Berlin, on a secret political mission; and he was variously employed in literary quarrels and occupations till the commencement of the French Revolution. This offered Mirabeau an ample field for his activity. After unsuccessfully offering himself to the states of Provence as deputy to the States-General, he was elected for Aix and Marseilles as deputy of the third estate, and by the courtiers he was termed the Plebeian Count. In this new capacity his extraordinary eloquence, his talent, and his boldness soon gave him irresistible weight in the assembly, and rendered him the idol of the people. The story of his life thenceforth would be the history of the assembly, of which he was long the master-spirit, and was chosen President in January, 1791. At length he entered into a treaty with the court, to use his influence in stopping the progress of republicanism. He required a pension of 40,000 francs a week, and a promise of such a diplomatic or ministerial post as he should select, after the re-establishment of the royal authority. These demands were conceded, and he received the pension for several weeks. It was agreed that the dissolution of the assembly should be effected by an expression of the will of the nation, and that a new assembly should be convoked, composed of men of more moderate opinions. Before, however, he could carry his intentions into effect, a sudden illness terminated his life, April 2, 1791. His remains were honoured with a public funeral, and deposited in the Pantheon. They were, however, in the following year, removed, and deposited by night in a church-yard,

MIRANDA

and the great orator himself was declared traitor by the assembly! The works of Mirabeau have been several times republished. His life and character are discussed in an elaborate Essay by Carlyle.

Mirabeau, Boniface Riquetti, Viscount, younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1754; served in the French army against the English in America, but did not imbibe revolutionary principles. Being chosen deputy to the States-General from the nobility of Limousin, he resisted the reunion of the three orders, defended the rights of the clergy, and opposed the progress of the Revolution. In 1790 he emigrated to Germany, and raising a legion of loyalists, he joined the Prince of Condé, and served under him with great reputation; but he was unequal to the fatigues to which he was exposed, and died in 1792.

Miranda, Don Francisco, a general in the service of the French republic, and the earliest martyr in the cause of freedom in South America, was born at Caraccas, of an ancient Spanish family. He presented to several European courts plans for the emancipation of the Spanish American colonies, and went to Paris in 1792, where he connected himself with Pétion and the Girondists. He was for a time general of division under Dumouriez; was imprisoned in consequence of his political intrigues, and in 1797, was obliged to take refuge in England. In 1803 he returned to Paris, and was again banished. Miranda then devoted himself to the accomplishment of a long-cherished scheme for overthrowing the Spanish dominion in America. He sailed from New York in 1806 with one ship and a band of volunteers, and landed in Venezuela; but his attempts to rouse the inhabitants were altogether unsuccessful, and he found himself compelled to re-embark. In 1810 he renewed his attempt with more success, but was finally obliged to capitulate to the Spanish general Monteverde, who, in violation of the articles of surrender, treated him as a prisoner. Miranda was sent to Spain, and confined in the dungeons of the Inquisition at Cadiz, where, in 1816, he died, after an imprisonment of four years.

Miranda, Seix de, a Portuguese poet, was born at Coimbra, about 1495. Of noble parentage, and brought up to the law, he was for a time Professor of Law in the university of his native town. But after his father's death he resigned that post, and after travelling in Spain and Italy, and holding an appointment at the court of Lisbon, he retired to his country seat, and there spent the rest of his life. He was very happily married, and had a son, who was killed in a battle in Africa, in 1553. Miranda attained great celebrity as a poet, imitated the forms of Italian verse, and wrote much in Castilian, according to the fashion of the time. His most admired poems are pastorals. He was the first among the Portuguese to write poetical epistles; and these are perhaps the most attractive of his works. Died, 1558.

MIRANDOLA

Mirandola, Giovanni Pico della, a young Italian nobleman, distinguished for his precocious talent, learning, and memory, was born in 1463. He studied at Bologna, and at many other universities in Italy and France, and made extraordinary acquirements in languages, logic, philosophy, theology, and other subjects. Like the 'Admirable Crichton,' a century later, he showed his vanity and arrogance by publishing a challenge to dispute with any one on any of nine hundred propositions then set forth. He was then 23 years of age, and was living at Rome. Some of his propositions were submitted to the Pope as heretical, and he caused them to be inquired into and censured. Pico, after some further wanderings, settled at Florence, where he enjoyed the friendship of Lorenzo de' Medici, Poliziano, and other eminent scholars. He visited Lorenzo on his death-bed, and did not long survive him, dying at Florence, November 17, 1494; the very day on which the city was entered by the French under Charles VIII. The works of Pico have been several times republished, but are now neglected. His Life was written by his nephew, Giovan-Francesco, who also wrote the Life of Savonarola.

Mirbel, Brisseau, French botanist, was born in 1776. At the age of 25 he became Professor of Botany at Paris, where he spent his long laborious life, contributing by his researches to the progress of botany and vegetable physiology. He was author of 'Éléments de la Physiologie Végétale,' and one of the collaborateurs in the continuation of Buffon's 'Histoire Naturelle.' He also assisted Lamarck in the preparation of the 'Histoire Naturelle des Plantes,' and wrote several separate memoirs of great value. Died, 1854.

Mirevelt, M. J. [Mierevelt.]

Mitan, James, an historical engraver of some celebrity. Born in London, 1776; died, 1822.

Mitchell, Sir Andrew, British diplomatist, born at Edinburgh, about the close of the 17th century, was intended for the profession of the law, but had to discontinue his studies in consequence of the loss of his wife in 1719, and the deep sorrow it brought him. He spent some years in travelling, especially cultivating the society of superior men; studied mathematics under Maclaurin; and began his political career as secretary to the Marquis of Tweeddale, Secretary of State for Scotland (1741-45). In 1747 he was returned to parliament as member for the Banff boroughs; was named his Majesty's resident at Brussels in 1751; and, two years later, was created knight of the Bath, and sent as ambassador extraordinary to the court of Berlin. There he acquired the confidence and esteem of the king, Frederick II., and accompanied him throughout the campaigns of the Seven Years' War; reluctantly quitting his tent even on occasion of the defeat of the Prussians by Soltikoff. He filled his difficult and responsible post with rare good sense, manly spirit, and moderation;

MITCHELL

contributed to detach Prussia from the French alliance; and refused to comply with the request of the English minister that he should report officially some of the sharp sayings of Frederick. He visited England for his health's sake in 1766, but returned to Berlin in the following year, and there died, January 28, 1771. The court attended his funeral, and Frederick looked on with tears. The letters and despatches of this distinguished ambassador are now in the British Museum, and they are among the most important of the documents illustrating the period they refer to.

Mitchell, Sir Andrew, British admiral, was born in Scotland about 1757. In 1776 he accompanied Sir Edward Vernon to India, as a midshipman; and while there he was rapidly advanced to the rank of post-captain. On the commencement of hostilities with the French republic, he was appointed to the command of the Asia, of 64 guns, and next to the Impregnable, of 90. In 1795 he was made rear-admiral; and, in 1799, soon after his promotion as vice-admiral of the White, he joined Lord Duncan off the coast of Holland, and entering the Texel, the Dutch fleet surrendered to him without firing a shot. He was then created a knight of the Bath; in 1802 he was appointed commander-in-chief off the coast of America; and he died, at Bermuda, in 1806.

Mitchell, Sir David, an eminent naval commander in the reign of William III., was descended from a respectable family in Scotland. He commanded the Elizabeth, of 70 guns, at the battle off Beachy Head, where he behaved with great gallantry. In 1693 he was made rear-admiral of the Blue, and in 1694 had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. He was employed in bringing over to England and carrying back Peter the Great, and was also sent on a diplomatic mission to Holland. Died in 1719.

Mitchell, John, British Major-General, a distinguished writer on military science and biography, was born in Stirlingshire in 1785. He was the son of John Mitchell, an eminent diplomatist (died, 1826), entered the army in 1803, and served successively in the West Indies, the Walcheren Expedition, the siege of Flushing, the Peninsular War (1810-12), and the campaigns of 1813-15. He was acquainted with most of the languages of Europe, and was often employed by Wellington in transactions between the allies. After the close of the war he applied himself to the study of the science of his profession and to literature, and about 1830 began to contribute to 'Fraser's Magazine.' He afterwards contributed to the 'United Service Journal,' and 'The Times.' His principal separate works are 'The Life of Wallenstein' (1837); 'Thoughts on Tactics and Military Organization' (1838); and 'The Fall of Napoleon' (1845). Soon after the publication of the last work he wrote a series of Essays, for 'Fraser,' 'On the Principal Campaigns in the Rise of Napoleon,' and after his death appeared a volume of 'Biographies of

Eminent Soldiers' (1865), edited, with a Memoir of his Life, by Leonhard Schmitz, LL.D. Died at Edinburgh, July 9, 1859.

Mitchell, Thomas, a distinguished philologist, was born in London, in 1783. He was educated at Christ's Hospital and at Cambridge, and subsequently devoted himself chiefly to private tuition and authorship. He contributed several excellent papers to the 'Quarterly,' upon Greek manners and literature; and occasionally superintended the classical works printed at the Clarendon press; but his chief title to fame rests upon his admirable translation of the Plays of Aristophanes into English verse. Died, 1845.

Mitchell, Sir Thomas Livingstone, a distinguished Australian explorer, was a native of Stirlingshire, and was born in 1792. He entered the army at the age of 16, and served in the Peninsular War, after which he was employed by the English government to make surveys and maps of the battle-fields in the Peninsula. He was appointed, in 1827, deputy-surveyor-general of New South Wales, a post which gave him opportunity for making explorations of that unknown land, which his energy and sagacity enabled him to turn to the best account. His first three expeditions were made between 1831-1836, and led to the discovery of the Red River and of Australia Felix, and to an accurate knowledge of the course of the Darling River. The fourth was undertaken in 1845-6, and though its main object was not accomplished, important additions were made to the knowledge of the interior. Sir T. Mitchell published accounts of these explorations in two separate works in 1838 and 1848. He visited England in 1839 and 1853, and on the first occasion was knighted, and made D.C.L. Oxford. He was also chosen F.R.S. and F.R.G.S., London. Died, near Sydney, 1855.

Mitford, John Freeman. [Rededdale, Lord.]

Mitford, Mary Russell, miscellaneous writer, was born at Alresford in Hampshire, in 1789. Her father, Dr. George Mitford, was an impulsive and warm-hearted man, who fostered the premature capacity displayed by his daughter, by all the appliances that wealth and taste could furnish; but his irregularities plunged him into difficulties, which his daughter shared in the most unrepining spirit. When she was about ten years of age, she gained a lottery prize of twenty thousand pounds, which her father soon squandered. Yielding to a strong impulse of literary enthusiasm, she first appeared as the author of some poems; and when the habits of her father rendered it necessary that she should turn her talents to some account, she found a field for her labours in the 'Annals'; but it was not till the charming series of rural sketches which she had written for the 'Lady's Magazine' were collected, in the volume entitled 'Our Village,' in 1832, that her reputation was established. From this period her cottage in Berkshire be-

came a place of pilgrimage, not only to her fellow-countrymen, but for all lovers of literature. In 1842 she received a pension from the Queen. Meanwhile, she prosecuted her literary pursuits with equal industry and ability. As early as 1823 she had published the tragedy of 'Julian'; and she next produced 'Fosca,' 'Charles I.,' and 'Rienzi,' of which the last only proved successful on the stage. After some years spent in seclusion, she again came before the world in a collected edition of her works, 'Atherton, a Tale,' and 'Recollections of a Literary Life.' Died, Jan. 10, 1855.

Mitford, William, an eminent historian and miscellaneous writer, was born at London, in 1744; studied at Queen's College, Oxford, and then at the Middle Temple; but he early quitted the profession of the law, living for some time in retirement, and devoting himself to study. At the age of 25 he obtained a commission in the Hampshire militia, of which he rose to be colonel. He entered parliament in 1785, and represented successively Newport in Cornwall, Beeralston, and New Romney. But although he sat in the House of Commons about twenty-three years, he very seldom took part in the debates. He was Professor of Ancient History at the Royal Academy; and besides his principal work, 'The History of Greece,' which appeared in 5 vols. between 1784-1818, he published an 'Inquiry into the Principles of Harmony in Languages,' 'A Treatise on the Military Force, and particularly the Militia of this Kingdom,' 'Observations on the History of Christianity,' &c. Mitford's History of Greece is written with a violent sympathy to democracy, is faulty in style, and dull in narration, and has long been superseded. Died, 1827.

Mithridates, surnamed *Eupator*, and *The Great*, King of Pontus, was born about B.C. 131. He was the son of Mithridates Euergetes, was brought up at Sinope, and displayed in his youth the extraordinary dexterity and tact which distinguished him through life. He diligently cultivated his mind by study and travel, and is said to have been master of more than twenty languages. He succeeded his father A.C. 120, and his first acts were the murder of his mother and his brother. He then began his career of conquest by making himself master of Colchis and the Tauric Chersonese. The kingdoms of Bosphorus, Cappadocia, and Bithynia were successively added to his dominions. Friend and ally, as he professed, of the Romans, he obeyed the decree of the senate, to restore the two last-named countries to their lawful sovereigns. But in 88 he again expelled those kings, and did not shrink from a war with the Romans, took Phrygia and Galatia, almost all Asia Minor, and occupied Thrace and Athens. In hope of reconciliation with Rome was taken away by the massacre, which he is said to have ordered, of all Romans found in Asia. Fifty thousand are said to have been slain. Sulla was then sent against him, who, after taking

Athens, and defeating his general, Archelans, at Chersonesa and Orchomenos, reconquered Ionia, Mysia, and Lydia. After four years of war, Mithridates was compelled to give up his conquests and his fleet, and pay a heavy contribution to the Romans. More fighting took place in 83 and 82, between Mithridates and the Roman commander Murena; and on the death of Nicomedes, King of Bithynia, in 74, the possession of his kingdom was disputed, and war again broke out. Mithridates invaded Bithynia, defeated the Romans at Chalcedon, and besieged Cysicus. Lucullus soon compelled him to raise the siege, defeated him in Pontus, and drove him into Armenia, where he obtained the aid of Tigranes, his son-in-law. Lucullus, however, defeated the allied sovereigns again and again, and but for a mutiny of his troops, which compelled him to retire, would probably have ended the war. Again the tide turned, and Mithridates recovered a large part of his dominions. In 66 Pompey was sent to carry on the war, and defeated him near the Euphrates, so that he had no choice but to retire into the kingdom of Bosphorus. His spirit was still unbroken, and he formed the bold plan of invading Italy from the north: but at last his son Pharnaces was proclaimed king by the soldiers, and the great warrior, who had withstood the power of Rome for twenty-five years, took poison to end his life. It was ineffectual, from the frequent use he had made of poisons and antidotes, and he was put to death by a faithful Gaul in his service, *a.c.* 63. His remains were laid with those of his predecessors, at Sinope.

Mitscherlich, Willard, an eminent German chemist, was born in East Friesland, in 1794, and was educated at the universities of Heidelberg, Paris, and Göttingen. Soon afterwards he applied himself to the study of chemistry, and made the discovery of the beautiful law of 'isomorphism.' In 1820 he visited Berzelius at Stockholm, and for about a year pursued the study of chemistry under his direction. In 1822 he was called to the chair of Chemistry at the university of Berlin; was chosen foreign fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1828; in the following year received the Royal Medal; and, in 1852, was named foreign associate of the French Institute. He was author of a highly esteemed Handbook of Chemistry, frequently republished. Died, 1863.

Moawiyah, sixth Caliph, first of the dynasty of the Ommyades, was the son of Abu Sophian, one of the chiefs of the Koreishites and the bitterest foe of Mohammed, and was born about 610. After the conquest of Mecca by the Prophet, Moawiyah, with his father, embraced Islamism. He became secretary to Mohammed, and in 641 was made governor of Syria. He conquered the islands of Cyprus and Rhodes, and on the murder of the Caliph Othman, 656, refused to recognize Ali, his successor; and after a campaign of several months on the Euphrates, defeated him. His

life was attempted by a Charegite in 660, but he escaped with a serious wound; and Ali being assassinated about the same time, Moawiyah procured the abdication of Hassan, son of Ali, and became undisputed sovereign. Civil war ceasing, the Caliph extended his dominions by conquests both in the east and the west. In 668 he undertook the siege of Constantinople; the first attempt, which was to be followed by so many others, and only after nearly eight centuries to be crowned with success. The Caliph's son, Yezid, accompanied the fleet; the operations were continued for six months, and the troops retired for the winter to Cysicus. The attack was repeated the next six summers, and at last, after immense losses, the Moslems had to retire and make peace. Moawiyah succeeded in making the caliphate hereditary, and his son Yezid was proclaimed his successor in 676. Died at Damascus, 680.

Mochnacki, Maurycy, Polish patriot and historian, was a native of Galicia, and was born in 1804. While a student at the university of Warsaw he was arrested and imprisoned on a charge of being a member of secret societies; and he took a prominent part in the insurrection of 1830. He risked his life by his violent opposition to the measures of the provisional government then established, and for some time had to remain in concealment. He retired to France after the defeat of his countrymen, and died at Auxerre, in December, 1834. He was author of a graphic and lively narrative of the 'Insurrection of the Polish Nation,' and of a treatise 'On Polish Literature in the Nineteenth Century.'

Moellendorf, Richard Joachim Heinrich, Count von, a Prussian general, born in 1724. His behaviour at the battles of Mollwitz and Kotowitz, in the first Silesian war, having attracted the notice of Frederick II., whom he accompanied thither as page, he was promoted to a company in the guards; became a colonel in 1761, afterwards lieutenant-general, and in 1783 governor of Berlin. During the dismemberment of Poland, in 1793, he commanded the Prussian troops, and did everything in his power to alleviate the misfortunes of the Poles. On his return home he was created a field-marshal and governor of South Prussia; and succeeded the Duke of Brunswick in the command of the Prussian army on the Rhine, in 1794, when he gained the victory of Kaiserslautern. He was present at the battles of Jena and Auerstadt, where he was wounded; and he died in 1816.

Mohammed, Abul Kasem Ibn Abdallah, the Arabian prophet and the founder of Islam, was born at Mecca, *a.d.* 570 or 571. He was the only son of Abdallah and Amina, his father, celebrated for his singular beauty, being of the family of Hashem, the most illustrious in the noble tribe of Koreish, princes of Mecca and guardians of the Kaaba. Left an orphan in infancy, he was brought up by his uncle, Abu Taleb, who trained him to com-

merce, and took him to the great fairs of Arabia and Syria. The theory of his high cultivation is now exploded. Some of the greatest Orientalists—Spranger, Renan, Causin de Perceval—hold that he could neither read nor write, and that he knew the Rabbinical traditions and Apocryphal Gospels only by hearsay. When 25 years of age Mohammed married Khadija, a rich and noble widow of Mecca, and the following fifteen years of his life were passed in domestic quietness, only interrupted by occasional retirement into the mountain solitudes. From his youth the future prophet had shown a fondness for seclusion and serious meditation, and having attained a ripeness of character and distinctness of aim and views, he began, at 40 years of age, to announce himself as a prophet, and to proclaim the doctrine of *Islam* (Salvation), that 'There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is his Apostle.' His wife, Khadija, was one of the first to believe in him; and among other members of his family who readily acknowledged his mission was his cousin, the heroic and illustrious Ali, son of Abu Taleb. After three years he made a more public announcement of his doctrine, especially insisting on the unity of God, and denouncing all kinds of idolatry; but his followers were very few for years, and the opposition of the elders and people of Mecca growing more and more bitter and violent, some of his disciples retired into Ethiopia. In A.D. 621 Mohammed lost his faithful Khadija, who during the twenty-four years of their married life had retained his love, and had no rival. The death of Abu Taleb took place about the same time; and soon after the Koreishites, headed by Abu Sophian, resolved to put the Prophet to death. He fled from Mecca, hid himself in a cave for three days, and then, with his only companion, Abubeker, withdrew to Medina (then called Yatreb). From this flight of Mohammed commences the era of the *Hegira* (July 16, 622). He made a public entry into Yatreb amidst the loudest welcomes of the citizens, and at once assumed the offices of king and priest. He also there married his second wife, the beautiful Ayesha, daughter of Abubeker, who long survived him. He had, however, many other wives, all widows except Ayesha, and besides indulged without restraint his sensual propensities. Persuasion, long tried with small success, at length gave place to force and war, and in the battle of Beder, first of the long series of battles by which the faith of Islam was established over so large a part of the world, and gained a hold which twelve centuries have not broken, he defeated Abu Sophian and the Koreish (A.D. 623). He was defeated by them soon after at the battle of Ohnd, and in A.D. 625 they unsuccessfully besieged Medina, and a truce for ten years was agreed on. Wars with the Jewish tribes followed, many Arabian tribes submitted themselves, and in 630 Mohammed marched to Mecca, received the keys of the city, and was acknowledged as prince and

prophet. He showed no malice against his former enemies, performed the pilgrimage with the customary observances, purified the Kaaba and destroyed its three hundred and sixty idols, and decreed that no infidel should enter the holy city. The whole of Arabia was soon after conquered, and ambassadors with arrogant claims were sent to the Emperor Heraclius, the King of Persia, and the King of Abyssinia. War with the Roman Empire was begun; an expedition for the conquest of Syria was prepared; when Mohammed, believed to be immortal by some of his disciples, fell into a fever, and after fourteen days of suffering, died at Medina, June 7, 632, in the 63rd year of his age. He was buried in a simple tomb on the spot where he died. The history of this extraordinary man has been, as was natural, overlaid and obscured by an immense mass of falsehoods and exaggerations; inventions to magnify him on the part of his followers, and inventions to disgrace and discredit him on the part of Christian writers. These facts, friendly and hostile, we have not space to recite. But through praise and blame, through the fact and the legend, it is not difficult to see the man of clear insight and deep reflection, without book-learning, but with profound knowledge of himself and of the works of the familiar with Bible narratives and Eastern legends, endowed with poetic imagination, foreseeing, with a clearness of spiritual vision, that time peculiar to himself, the first and eternal ground of all religion. The announcement of this with a prophet's earnestness and persistency, and the accompanying denouncement of the world-wide lies and mistakes of his age, gave him the great place he holds in the history of the human race. The Koran, or Mohammedan Bible, is composed of the various fragmentary revelations alleged to have been made to the Prophet from time to time as circumstances made them needful. They were for a time preserved orally, or written on palm-leaves, but were collected two years after the death of Mohammed by his friend and successor, Abubeker. The collection was revised by the Caliph Omar, in the thirtieth year of the *Hegira* (A.D. 650). The English translation by Sale is well known. A good 'Life of Mohammed' by William Muir, appeared in 1858. An important work on his Life and Doctrine, based on original researches, by A. Sprenger, was published in 1865, at Berlin. About the same time appeared a collection of Essays, by Bartholomew St. Hilaire, entitled 'Mahomet et le Coran' and a learned work on the same subject by Dozy, of Leyden.

Mohun, Lord. [See Mountfort, W.]

Moir, David Macbeth, poet and miscellaneous writer, the well-known 'Duke of Blackwood's Magazine,' was born at Edinburgh, in 1798, at which place, after passing through the medical classes of the University of Edinburgh, he practised as a surgeon. When he was 19 he committed his first verses to the

MOIRA

press, and having once established his place in 'Blackwood,' he continued, for more than thirty years, to enrich its pages with poems, remarkable for great command of language, a delicate and graceful fancy, and a pure vein of tenderness and pathos. The last of his compositions, 'The Lament of Selim,' left his hand a little more than a fortnight before his death. To the same Magazine he contributed also one of the most laughable embodiments of Scottish humour—'The Life of Mansie Wauch,' begun in October, 1824; and four or five years later published separately. In 1831 Mr. Moir published his 'Outlines of the Ancient History of Medicine, being a View of the Progress of the Healing Art among the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, and Arabians.' The list of his works closes with 'Sketches of the Poetical Literature of the past Half-Century, in Six Lectures,' delivered at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. Died, 1851. A monument has since been erected to his memory in his native town.

Moir, Earl of. [Hastings, Marquis of.]

Moitte, Jean Guillaume, French sculptor, was born at Paris in 1747. He was the son of an engraver, and became the pupil, first of Pigalle, and afterwards of Lemoigne. He obtained the grand prize of the Academy, and was sent to study at Rome, whence he returned in 1773. He was admitted to the Academy in 1783, and died in 1810. Among his works are—'David carrying the head of Goliath;' bas-reliefs of the barriers of Paris; colossal figures of Brittany and Normandy; a bronze equestrian statue of Napoleon I., &c.

Mola, Pierfrancesco, an eminent painter, born in 1612 or 1621, at Coldra, in the Milanese. He was a pupil of Albani, and is distinguished both as a landscape and historical painter. Died, 1666.

Molai, Jacques de, the last Grand-master of the Knights Templars, was a native of Burgundy. He was admitted into the order about 1265, and having signalized himself by his valour in Palestine, was unanimously elected grand-master on the death of William de Beaujeu. The great wealth and power of the Templars, their pride and their dissolute manners, created them a multitude of enemies, and at length Philippe le Bel, King of France, and Pope Clement V., formed a plan for their extermination. They were accused of heresy, impiety, and various crimes revolting to human nature. In October, 1307, all the Templars throughout France were arrested at the same hour, and they were tried and convicted, some on their own confessions, and others on such evidence as could be procured. Fifty-seven were committed to the flames in 1311; and after an imprisonment of seven years, De Molai shared their fate at Paris, in 1314, declaring the innocence of his order to the last.

Molé, Count Louis Mathieu de, a distinguished French statesman, the son of President Molé, who fell a victim to the French Revolution, was born in Paris in 1780. After living some time with his mother in Switzer-

MOLESWORTH

land and England, he returned to France in 1796, pursued his studies with great zeal at the *École Centrale*, and in 1806 attracted the attention of Napoleon by a volume of 'Essais de Morale et de Politique,' which contained opinions of a highly absolutist character. From this time his rise was rapid, and in 1813 he was appointed minister of justice, and received the title of Count. On the fall of Napoleon he was made a peer of France, and in 1817 filled the office of minister of marine under the Duke of Richelieu, but quitted the post when some of his colleagues displayed those reactionary tendencies which ended in the expulsion of Charles X. from the throne. After the Revolution of 1830 he held for a brief period the office of minister of foreign affairs; and in 1836 he was elevated to the post of prime minister, of which he was dispossessed in 1839 by the famous coalition of Thiers and Guizot. After the Revolution of Feb. 1848, though elected both to the Constituent and the Legislative Assemblies, he took little part in political affairs, but remained staunch to his conservative views, and after the *coup d'état* of Dec., 1851, against which he protested, he retired into private life. Died, 1855.

Molesworth, Robert, Viscount, an Irish statesman, born at Dublin in 1656, and educated at Trinity College. When James II. landed in Ireland, Molesworth's estate was confiscated; but, on the settlement of affairs under William III., he was made a privy councillor, and sent ambassador to Copenhagen, where he had a dispute with the king, which induced him to return home abruptly. He then published 'An Account of Denmark,' which was complained of as a libel on the country by the Danish ambassador in London. In 1714 he was made a commissioner of trade and plantations; and two years afterwards raised to the Irish peerage. He died in 1725.

Molesworth, Sir William, Bart., a distinguished statesman, descendant of a Cornish family, was born in London, in 1810. Succeeding to the baronetcy in 1823, he went to reside in Edinburgh, where he was initiated in classics and metaphysics, passed thence to Germany, and, on his return to England, in 1832, entered the House of Commons as member for the Eastern Division of Cornwall, and soon made himself conspicuous for his liberal opinions, voting for the emancipation of the Jews, national education, and the ballot. He became the proprietor and editor of the 'Westminster Review.' In 1837 he was returned for Leeds. From 1841 to 1845 he had no seat in parliament. Meanwhile he devoted his leisure to the publication of an elaborate edition of the works of Hobbes, and to familiarizing himself with those social and economical questions on which he afterwards became an authority. From 1845 till his death he sat for Southwark. In all matters that came before parliament, but more especially those relating to the colonies, he took an active part. In 1853 he was appointed first commissioner of works under

Lord Aberdeen, and in 1855 he was transferred by Lord Palmerston to the colonial office—an appointment for which he was eminently qualified by his previous studies and acquirements. His opinions on many political subjects were far in advance of those entertained by his colleagues. But the long and brilliant career which seemed to open before him was prematurely closed; and though from his untimely end he has left no conspicuous monument of his public labours, few men have descended to the grave more universally respected. Died, 1855.

Moleville, Antoine François Bertrand de, a French statesman, was born at Toulouse, in 1744. He was minister of marine in the reign of Louis XVI.; and when the Revolution broke out, he sought an asylum in England, where he resided twenty-two years, and published 'Memoirs of the Revolution,' and other works on the same subject. During his residence in London he wrote, in English, 'A History of England.' Died, at Paris, 1818.

Molière, the great French dramatist, was born at Paris, 15th January, 1622. His real name was **Jean Baptiste Poquelin**, and he took the name of Molière out of regard to his parents when he first became an actor. He was brought up to his father's trade, that of upholsterer, but when 14 years of age he was sent to study at the college of Clermont, where he remained several years. As substitute for his father he attended Louis XIII. as valet-de-chambre on his expedition to Narbonne, in 1642. He studied law at Orleans, and was received advocate at Paris, and in 1645 he began acting there with a company of amateurs. After obtaining great success in the provinces, he settled at Paris in 1658, having previously produced his two comedies, 'L'Étourdi' and 'Le Dépit Amoureux.' In the following year he increased his reputation by the comedy 'Précieuses Ridicules,' which had a run of about 120 nights. Continuing to produce new plays, and acting in the principal comic parts, he was a favourite both with the court and the people. He succeeded to his father's office under Louis XIV., who gave him, in 1663, a pension of 1000 livres. He was the intimate friend of La Fontaine, Boileau, and other distinguished men; but his happiness was destroyed by an ill-assorted union (1662) with a young actress. He excited the animosity of the medical profession by several sharp attacks on them in his comedies; and that of the priestly and priest-ridden classes by his terrible attack on pious hypocrites in the famous 'Tartuffe,' which was withdrawn from the stage by order of the king. The order was annulled in 1668. Among the most admired plays of Molière are 'L'École des Femmes,' 'Tartuffe,' 'Le Misanthrope,' 'Les Femmes Savantes,' 'Le Médecin malgré lui,' and 'Le Malade Imaginaire.' In some of his comedies he borrowed from, or imitated, the Latin comic writers, and in some the Italian and Spanish. Among these imitations are 'L'Avare,' 'Amphitryon,' and

'Les Fourberies de Scapin.' But in the delineation of character and the portrayal of the vices and follies of social life Molière is thoroughly original; and whatever materials he may have appropriated from earlier writers, he so treated them as to make the result entirely his own. He is called by Voltaire the Father of French Comedy, and alone among French comic writers is classical. While he treats some subjects with exquisite refinement, he indulges too frequently in exaggeration, coarseness, and mere buffoonery. His works, it is said, have been more frequently republished than those of any other French author. In 1673 he took part in the representation of his last comedy, 'Le Malade Imaginaire,' being at the time seriously out of health; the effort was too much for him, and he died the same night, 17th February. He was buried without the usual religious rites, through the influence of the priests, who hated him, though they could allege nothing against his character. His profession excluded him from the French Academy, but a century after his death, his bust was set up in the hall with this inscription—'Rien ne manque à sa gloire; il manquait à la nôtre.'

Molin, Jacques, usually called **Dumoulin**, a celebrated French physician, was born in 1666; became chief physician to the army in Catalonia at the age of 26; and on his return to Paris, in 1706, added to his reputation by his cure of the Prince of Condé. In his medical practice he was partial to venesection, and it is supposed that Le Sage (in *Gil Blas*) intended to satirize him under the character of Dr. Sangrado. Died, 1755.

Molina, Luis, a Spanish Jesuit and theologian, was born at Cuernavaca, in 1635; and was Professor of Theology at Evora for twenty years. He was author of a treatise on free will, entitled 'De Concordia Gratiae et liberi Arbitrii,' which gave rise to such a furious contest between the Dominicans and the Jesuits, that the Pope, Clement VIII., appointed a congregation to hear the matter discussed, and his successor, Paul V., prohibited the continuance of the controversy. Died in 1601.

Molinet, Claude du, canon regular and procurator-general of the Congregation of St. Geneviève, was born at Châlons-sur-Marne, in 1620. He was a learned archaeologist and numismatist, and while librarian of St. Geneviève formed the cabinet of curiosities of which he published a description. He was author of a History of the Popes from Martin V. to Innocent XI., illustrated by their coins, and other works on ecclesiastical antiquities. Died in 1687.

Molinos, Miguel, a Spanish theologian and founder of the sect of *Quietists*, was born in 1627, near Saragossa, but passed the greater part of his life at Rome. There, in 1674, he published his celebrated 'Spiritual Guide,' which was condemned by the Inquisition ten years after its appearance, and its author sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. He died

in prison, in 1696. The followers of Molinos, of whom Madame Guyon was the most distinguished, were called Quietists, because they maintained that religion consists in an abstraction of the mind from external and finite objects.

Molo of Rhodes. [See Cicero.]

Molyn, Peter. [Tompesta.]

Molynæus, William, mathematician, was born at Dublin, in 1656. The Philosophical Society, established at Dublin in 1683, owed its origin to him, and he became the first secretary. Soon after, he was appointed surveyor-general of crown buildings, and chief engineer. In 1686 he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1689 he settled with his family at Chester, where he employed himself in finishing his 'Treatise on Dioptrics,' published in 1692. In that year he returned to Dublin, and was chosen one of the representatives for that city. Besides the above works, he wrote 'Sciothericum Telescopium;' also, 'The Case of Ireland stated, in relation to its being bound by Acts of Parliament made in England;' and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions. Died, 1698.—**Samuel Molynæus,** his son, was born at Chester, in 1689; became secretary to George II. when Prince of Wales; and was distinguished for his skill in astronomy.

Monaldeschi. [See Christina.]

Monardes, Nicholas, a Spanish physician, was born at Seville, and educated at Alcalá; after which he settled in his native place, and died there in 1578. His works are, 'De Rosa, et Partibus ejus,' 'Dos Libros de las Cosas que se traen de las Indias Occidentales, que sirven al Uso de Medicina,' &c. This last work has been translated into Latin, French, Italian, and English; and the name of Monardes is perpetuated in that of the botanical genus *Monarda*, in the class Diandria of Linnæus.

Monboddo, Lord. [Burnett, James.]

Moncey, Adrien, Duke of Conegliano and Marshal of France, was born at Besançon, in 1754. Though he entered the army at 15 years of age, he did not become a captain till 1791; but in 1793, having distinguished himself in the Pyrenees at the head of the 'Chasseurs Cantabres,' in a short time he became successively general of brigade and general of division. In 1795 and 1796 he made successful campaigns in Spain and Italy; and, after the peace of Lunéville, he was appointed inspector-general of the *gendarmérie*; in which capacity he rendered important services to Napoleon, was made one of his first marshals in 1804, and soon afterwards created Duke of Conegliano. In 1808 he once more took part in the war with Spain, and contributed to the capture of Saragossa in 1809; but, during the last years of the Empire, he ceased to take part in military operations which he disapproved, and did not reappear till 1814, when, as major-general of the National Guard, he defended the walls of Paris, laying down his arms only after the capitulation was signed. After the 'Hundred

Days' he refused to preside at the council of war appointed to try Marshal Ney; and for this generous act he was imprisoned in the fortress of Ham for three months, deprived of all his functions, and expelled from the Chamber of Peers, to which, however, he was readmitted in 1819. In 1823 he joined the Duke of Angoulême in his invasion of Spain, and finished his military career with a success worthy of his first exploits. He was afterwards nominated governor of the Hôpital des Invalides, and in this capacity received the ashes of Napoleon in 1840. Died, 1842.

Monge, Gaspard, a celebrated French mathematician and natural philosopher, was born at Beaune, in 1746; taught physics and mathematics at the military school of Mâzières; became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1780; was made minister of marine in 1792; and was one of the founders of the Polytechnic School. In 1796 he was sent to Italy, to collect the treasures of art and science from the countries conquered by the French; and, in 1798, he accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt, where he was chosen president of the Institute of Cairo. Napoleon, when Emperor, made him a senator, created him Count of Pelusium, and gave him an estate in Westphalia, accompanied by a present of 200,000 francs. On the return of the Bourbons he was deprived of all his offices and emoluments, and he died in 1818. His principal works are, 'Descriptive Geometry,' 'The Application of Analysis to the Geometry of Surfaces,' and a 'Treatise on Statics.'

Monica. [See Augustin, St.]

Monk, George, Duke of Albemarle, a distinguished military commander, and the great promoter of the restoration of Charles II., was the son of Sir Thomas Monk, of Potheridge, near Torrington, in Devonshire, and was born in 1608. Being a younger son, he entered the army as a volunteer, served under his relation Sir Richard Grenville, in an expedition to Spain, and afterwards for some years in the Netherlands. On the breaking out of the war between Charles I. and the Scots in 1639, he obtained a colonel's commission, and attended the king in both his expeditions to the north. When the Irish rebellion began in 1641, his services were so important, that the Lords Justices appointed him governor of Dublin. On his return to England he was sent to relieve Nantwich, was taken prisoner by the army of the parliament, and sent to the Tower, where he remained till 1646. The royal cause being ruined, he obtained his liberty on condition of taking a command in Ireland, and soon concluded a peace with the rebels, for which the parliament passed upon him a vote of censure. Cromwell, however, made him lieutenant-general, and gave him the chief command in Scotland. Monk distinguished himself at the battle of Dunbar, and afterwards in the war with the Dutch, for his successes in which he received great honours. He resumed his command in Scotland. But

MONSON

ton, for having succumbed to the overbearing policy of the French Directory. He went, however, to London in the same capacity, at a juncture of great importance; and, in 1811, was appointed Secretary of State. Six years afterwards, the war department being in a very embarrassed state, he was chosen President, as the successor of Mr. Madison; and, in 1821, was re-elected. He died, July 4, 1831, the anniversary of American independence. The celebrated 'Monroe Doctrine' took its name from this President of the United States.

Monson, Sir William, an English naval officer, was born at South Carlton, in Lincolnshire, in 1669; was educated at Balliol College, Oxford; entered the naval service; served in several expeditions in the reign of Elizabeth; and was knighted by the Earl of Essex, for his conduct in the expedition to Cadiz. In the reign of James I. he distinguished himself against the Dutch, and died in 1643.

Monstrelet, Enguerrand de, a French chronicler of the 16th century, was born about 1390, and died in 1453. He was Provost of Cambray, and bailiff of Wallin-court; and wrote a Chronicle of Events, from the year 1400 to 1453. An English translation of this Chronicle was published in 1810.

Montagne, Jean François Camille, a distinguished French botanist, was born at Vaudoy (Seine-et-Marne) in 1784. After serving a short time in the navy he studied medicine, and became surgeon successively in the French army, and in the armies of Joseph Buonaparte and Murat. He was one of the French prisoners carried off by the Austrians, in 1815, to Arad in Hungary, and released in the following year. Resuming active service, he took part in the Spanish campaign of 1823, and was made, in 1830, head of the military hospital of Sedan. Two years later he settled at Paris, and applied himself thenceforth to the study of botany, and especially of cryptogamic plants, a branch of the science then neglected in France. As the result of his persevering labours and extensive correspondence, he described and figured about 2000 species. His writings are numerous. In 1853 he was chosen member of the Institute, and in 1858 was named an officer of the Legion of Honour. Died at Paris, January 9, 1866.

Montagu, Basil, Q.C., the learned editor of Lord Bacon's Works, and the friend of Coleridge, was the son of Lord Sandwich by the unfortunate Miss Ray, the lady who was killed in the Piazza of Covent Garden, in the year 1779, by the Rev. Mr. Hackman, in a fit of frantic jealousy. Mr. Montagu was a member of Gray's Inn. He was called to the bar in 1798; but he never distinguished himself either on circuit or in Westminster Hall. He published some valuable treatises on the law of bankruptcy, the reputation of which gained him a commissionership. With Romilly and Mackintosh, he worked diligently for the mitigation of the severity of the penal code; on capital punishments he wrote several pam-

MONTAGUE

phlets, which attracted much public notice; he published also 'Selections from Taylor, Hooker, Hall, and Bacon.' But the work on which his reputation chiefly rests is his edition of Bacon's Works, with an original biography of the great philosopher. Died at Boulogne, in 1851, in the 82nd year of his age.

Montagu, Charles. [Halifax, Earl of.]

Montagu, George, an eminent naturalist, was a native of Wiltshire. He devoted particular attention to the study of ornithology and conchology; and was the author of 'An Ornithological Dictionary,' and 'Testacea Britannica, or Natural History of British Shells.' Died at Knowle, near Kingsbridge, Devon, 1815.

Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley, a lady distinguished for her literary attainments, was the eldest daughter of Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, and was born, about 1690, at Thoresby, in Nottinghamshire. In 1712 she married Edward Wortley Montagu, and accompanied him in 1716 on his embassy to Constantinople, from which place she wrote her celebrated 'Letters' to Pope, Addison, and other literati, which are full of interest, and contain many curious facts respecting the manners of the Turks. She also introduced the practice of inoculation into this country. She closed a life marked by a great variety of adventures in 1762. Her collected works have been published in six volumes.

Montagu, Edward Wortley, son of the preceding, was born at Wharnccliffe Lodge, in Yorkshire, about 1714. He received his education at Westminster School, whence he ran away, and became a chimney-sweep. He was taken home, but escaped a second time, and went to Spain, where he served a muleteer. He was discovered and taken home, and placed under a tutor, with whom he travelled. During his absence from England he published a book, entitled 'Observations on the Rise and Fall of Ancient Republics.' On his return to England he obtained a seat in the House of Commons, which he held in two successive parliaments. He afterwards went to Italy, where he professed the Roman Catholic religion, and then apostatized to Mahometanism. After passing many years in Egypt, and other countries on the Mediterranean, he died at Padua, as he was about to return to England, in 1776.

Montague, Edward. [Sandwich, Earl of.]

Montague, Edward and Henry. [Manchester, Earls of.]

Montague, Elizabeth, miscellaneous writer, was born in Yorkshire, in 1720. She studied under Conyers Middleton, to whom she was probably indebted for the tincture of learning which so remarkably influenced her character and manners. About 1742 she married Edward Montague, a descendant of the first Earl of Sandwich. She published 'An Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakespeare,' which obtained a great reputation. She formed a literary society known by the name of the 'Blue Stocking Club,' from the circumstance

that Benjamin Stillingfleet, one of its members, wore stockings of that colour. Mrs. Montague used to give an annual dinner on May-day to the chimney-sweepers of the metropolis. She died in 1800, and her correspondence was afterwards published.

Montaigne, Michel, Seigneur de, the celebrated French essayist, was born of a noble family at the château of Montaigne, in Périgord, February 28, 1533. He was taught Latin from his cradle, and till he was six years of age was not permitted to hear any other language. He was then sent to the college of Guienne at Bordeaux, where he remained seven years, having in that time gone through the whole college course. Among his teachers there was George Buchanan, the great Scottish poet and historian. In 1554 he was appointed a judge in the parliament of Bordeaux, and about that time he gained the esteem of the Chancellor L'Hôpital and the warm friendship of Etienne Boétie, a fellow-judge. In 1569 he married, more to please custom and his friends, he says, than himself. He had several children, who died in infancy, and one daughter, Leonora, who survived him. During the civil wars which desolated his country, he lived in retirement on his own estate; profoundly afflicted by the general suffering, and especially by the massacre of St. Bartholomew. In 1580-81 he travelled in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, visited Rome, and was presented to the Pope. While at Venice he was elected Mayor of Bordeaux, and he held that office four years. The pestilence and the war of the League drove him from his château in 1586, and he did not return for above two years. It was during this period that his friendship with Marie de Gournay began. She was attracted to him by his writings, and visited him at Paris with her mother; a mutual attachment was the result, and Montaigne called her his adopted daughter. The high esteem in which Montaigne was held is shown particularly in his being chosen, when at Blois, in 1588, to negotiate an arrangement between Henry of Navarre and the Duke of Guise. During the last few years of his life he suffered from most painful diseases, and, like his father, grandfather, and great grandfather, who all lived to a great age, he would have nothing to do with doctors or drugs. He died while mass was being said in his bedroom, and in the attitude of prayer, September 13, 1592. He was buried at Bordeaux, where his wife and daughter erected a monument to his memory. Montaigne's 'Essays' rank among the few great books of the world. Pervaded by a philosophical scepticism, which they, more than any book, contributed to popularize in France—distinguished especially for their masculine good sense, abundance of learning, knowledge of man and the world, clearness and simplicity of style, and complete sincerity, they were not long in winning the place in literature which they still hold. They have been translated into almost all languages, and have passed through about eighty editions in

Europe. The subjects of the *Essays* are immensely various, and everything is discussed in the freest manner. Montaigne thinks aloud in them, and has no reserve. Occasionally the freedom passes into grossness, but there is no evil intention in it; it is more symptomatic of the manners of his age than of moral fault is the author. The book was at one time called the breviary of freethinkers; and it is still, from some of its characteristics, chiefly read by men—wits, courtiers, soldiers, philosophic thinkers, men of the world. It is one of the only two books we know to have been in Shakespeare's library; the copy of Florio's translation with Shakespeare's autograph being still extant. Ben Jonson's copy is in the British Museum. Montaigne began writing the *Essays* in 1572: the first edition appeared in 1580; a second considerably enlarged in 1588; and a third under the care of Mademoiselle de Gournay in 1595. The English translation by Cotton was published early in the 18th century. An interesting Biography of Montaigne was recently published by Mr. Bayle St. John.

Montalembert, Marc René, Marquis de, a French general, was born in 1714, at Angoulême; entered the army early in life; was admitted to the Academy of Sciences in 1747; and in the Seven Years' War was attached to the staff of the armies of Russia and Sweden, and gave an account of their military operations to the French ministry. He published a work on fortification, entitled 'Fortification Perpendiculaire,' in 11 vols. 4to., besides three volumes of correspondence on military subjects; and papers in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences*. Died, March 22, 1800.

Montanus, originator of the sect of the **Montanists**, was a Phrygian by birth, and flourished about A.D. 170-212. Soon after his conversion to Christianity, the mental peculiarities of his countrymen showed themselves strikingly in his way of appropriating and carrying out the ideas of the Christian system. He seized especially on the supernatural side of things, gave himself out for a prophet, fell into ecstasies and saw visions, announced the near approach of the millennium, and fostered the fanatical craving for martyrdom. He had associated with him two women, Prisca, or Priscilla, and Maximilla, who also set up as prophetesses. He maintained that while doctrine was immutable, church institutions were to be altered according to the need of the times by the instructions of the Paraclete. He made prominent the idea of the priestly and potential prophetic dignity of all Christians; commanded celibacy; allowed no second marriage; established additional and more rigorous fasts; made penances more strict, and refused to receive to church communion those who committed any crime. Some of the followers of Montanus became Sabellians. The system of doctrines was, however, not completed by Montanus, but by Tertullian. The Montanists were also called Cataphrygians, from the country, and Pepyzians, from the village of Pepys.

which Montanus fixed on as the seat of the millennial kingdom.

Montanus, Benedict Arias, a Spanish Orientalist, was born at Frexenel, in Extremadura, in 1627, and educated at Alcala. He was present at the Council of Trent, and, on his return to Spain, was employed in editing the famous Polyglott Bible usually called the Antwerp Polyglott. He completed it in 1672, and for his labours on it received from Philip II. a pension of 2000 ducats. He was afterwards made librarian of the Escorial. He was one of the most learned divines of the 16th century, and died at Seville, in 1698.

Montbeillard, Philibert Guéneau de, a distinguished French naturalist, born at Sémur in 1720. He obtained great reputation in the scientific world by his continuation of the 'Collection Académique,' a work compiled from the memoirs of the learned societies of Europe; and afterwards became the associate of Buffon in his great work on natural history. Died, at Paris, Nov. 28, 1785.

Montcalm de Saint Veran, Louis Joseph, Marquis of, French general, was born near Nismes in 1712. He entered the army early, served in the Piedmontese and Italian campaigns, became *maréchal de camp* in 1756, and the same year was named commander of the French forces in North America. He obtained several victories over the English, fortified Quebec, and being attacked there by the English under General Wolfe, was defeated and mortally wounded, September 14, 1759. He died two days later. Montcalm was a man of great political sagacity, and foretold, distinctly, the American War as the certain sequel to the English conquest of Canada.

Monteagle, Thomas Spring-Rice, Lord, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Melbourne's administration, was born at Limerick in 1790. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, married in 1811, and in 1820 entered parliament as member for Limerick, which city he represented till 1832. In that year he was elected for Cambridge. Mr. Spring-Rice was one of the most active members of the Whig party, the friend of Daniel O'Connell, and the supporter of all liberal measures, particularly of the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, the Roman Catholic Emancipation and Reform Acts. In 1827 he was made Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department; in 1830 Secretary of the Treasury; in 1834 Secretary for the Colonies and Privy Councillor; and in April, 1835, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The latter post he filled nearly five years, and was the subject of much criticism and ridicule. He failed as a financier to cope with the difficulties of the time, was not a good speaker, and was accused of jobbing. The satirists of the day, 'H. B.' especially, made much of his short stature. It is not to be doubted, however, that as the advocate of liberal measures, and one of the leading friends of Ireland, he did good service. In September, 1839, he resigned the chancellorship,

and was appointed Comptroller of the Exchequer. He was at the same time raised to the peerage, and took no prominent part in public affairs afterwards. Lord Monteagle was a fellow of the Royal Society, a trustee of the National Gallery, a member of the Senate of London University, and of the Queen's University in Ireland, and frequently sat on royal commissions on matters of art. He married a second time in 1841, his first wife having died in 1839. Died, at his seat, near Limerick, February 7, 1866. His eldest son, the Hon. Stephen Spring-Rice, some time a Commissioner of Customs and Vice-Chairman of the Board, having died in the preceding year, he was succeeded in the peerage by his grandson.

Montebello, Duke of. [*Lannes.*]

Montecuculi, Raymond de, a celebrated general, was born in 1608, of a distinguished family in the Modenese, and entered into the service of the Emperor. In 1648, at the head of 2000 horse, he surprised 10,000 Swedes, and took their baggage and artillery; but he was soon after defeated, and taken prisoner. In 1667 he defeated Ragotski, Prince of Transylvania; in 1664 he gained a splendid victory over the Turks at St. Gothard; and, in 1675 and 1676, he commanded on the Rhine, and foiled all the efforts of Turenne and the Prince of Condé by his masterly manoeuvres. He died in 1681. Montecuculi wrote some excellent 'Memoirs' on the military art, and a treatise on the 'Art of Reigning.'

Montelupo, Raffaello Sinibaldi da, Italian sculptor, was born near Florence about 1603. He learnt the goldsmith's art, and then studied sculpture under his father; worked at Carrara, Lucca, and Rome, where he became a pupil and assistant of Lorenzetto; served as bombardier in San Angelo in 1627, and thence went to assist in making the bas-reliefs in the Holy House of Loreto. He soon after sculptured a statue of St. Damiano at Florence, after a design by Michael Angelo, and in 1636 he was employed first at Rome, and then at Florence, to make colossal statues for the occasion of the Emperor's visita. He was again assistant to Michael Angelo, and was appointed architect of the castle of San Angelo, where he executed a marble angel and an effigy of Leo X. His monument to Baldassare Turini at Pescia is considered his best work. His last years were spent at Orvieto, where he was named architect of the Duomo. Died at Orvieto, about 1670.

Montemayor, George de, a celebrated poet, was born at the village of Montemor in Portugal, about 1620. After serving for a time in the Portuguese army, his skill in music and his fine voice procured him a place as chorister in the chapel of the Infante Don Philip, afterwards Philip II. He accompanied the prince in his progresses through Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands, and becoming familiar with the Castilian dialect he adopted it in his writings. He wrote both in prose and verse; but his most celebrated work is the

MONTEN

pastoral romance entitled 'Diana Enamorada,' printed in 1642, the first of a crowd of similar poems. The occasion of its composition was a love-cross of the poet. He was in love with a beautiful Castilian lady, and on his return from one of his journeys he found her married to another lover. She figures in the pastoral as Diana, a faithless shepherdess, and the poet as Sereno. The poem had an extraordinary popularity, and was translated into Latin, French, and Dutch. Gil Polo and other writers have taken up the story of the 'Diana,' and woven innumerable romances in continuation of it. Montemayor was one of a group of poets who contributed to a great change in Spanish poetry, giving it its most graceful and classical form; but their writings breathe only a spirit of effeminate and luxurious self-indulgence. Died, about 1662.

Monten, Dietrich, German painter, was born at Düsseldorf in 1799. He studied at the academy of his native city, and then at Munich, where he assisted Cornelius in the decoration of the Hofgarten with frescoes, and was afterwards employed by the king, Ludwig I. Monten distinguished himself by his battle-pieces, which he designed and executed with great spirit. Among his principal works are the battles of Saarbrück, Lützen, and Neerwinden, the storming of the Turkish works at Belgrade by the Bavarians, &c. Died, 1843.

Montespan, Françoise Athénais, Marquise de, was born in 1641. She was daughter of the first Duke of Mortemart, and married in 1663 the Marquis of Montespan; soon after which she appeared at the court of Louis XIV., and attaching herself to the Duchess de la Vallière, then the favourite mistress of the king, she attracted his admiration, and supplanted the duchess. She had several children by Louis, who were ultimately declared legitimate. She was in turn supplanted by Madame de Maintenon, and in 1686 being commanded by the king to quit the court, she passed her last years in devotional retirement and benevolent attentions to the poor. She was tortured by remorse for her guilty life, offered to return to her husband, who refused to receive her, and died in 1707.

Montesquieu, Charles de Secondat, Baron de, was born at the castle of Brède, near Bordeaux, in 1689, and in 1716 became president of the parliament of Bordeaux. The publication of the 'Persian Letters' first made him famous as an author. It is a vigorous yet delicate picture of the manners, follies, and vices of his countrymen, interspersed with luminous passages on graver matters, and enjoyed an immense popularity. In 1728 he was admitted to the French Academy, on which occasion he delivered an eloquent discourse. Having given up his civil employments, he went on his travels, and remaining in England two years, was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. After his return he retired to his estate, and there completed his work 'On the Causes of the Grandeur and Declension of

MONTFAUCON

the Romans,' which was published in 1734. His greatest work, however, is the 'Spirit of Laws,' which occupied him for twenty years, was published in 1748, and secured to him a very high place among writers on political science. His other works are, 'The Temple of Cnidus,' a piece called 'Lysimachus,' and an 'Essay on Taste.' Burke characterizes him as 'a genius not born in every country, or every time,—with a Herculean robustness of mind and nerves not to be broken with labour.' He died in 1755.

Monteverde, Gen. [*See Miranda, Don F.*]

Montezuma II., surnamed *Kocotetzin*, or the Younger, ninth King of Mexico, was born in 1476, and was elected on the death of his grandfather in 1502. He had distinguished himself as a general, and at the time of his election held the office of high priest. He dropped the mask of moderation and humility, was crowned with more than usual pomp, and had an extraordinary number of human victims, prisoners taken in war for the purpose, sacrificed on the occasion. He dismissed from his court and palace all plebeians, and gave their employments to persons of noble birth, alienating by this and other arrogant measures the affections of his subjects. He carried on almost continual wars with the neighbouring provinces, suffering occasional reverses. But his health was undermined and his character enervated by his excessive sensual indulgences, and he became timid and superstitious. The apparition of a comet caused great alarm in his kingdom about 1512, and the astrologers could not interpret its meaning. A neighbouring king, skilled in divination, affirmed that it foreboded disasters from the arrival of foreigners; a warning soon confirmed. Montezuma, however, still extended his empire, and at the same time increased the number of disaffected subjects. In 1519 Cortez and the Spaniards invaded Mexico and approached the capital; Montezuma sent presents and complimentary messages to them, but was in the utmost terror. He at length went with a magnificent cortège to meet Cortez, and conducted him into the city, where, after eight days of ceremonious civilities, Cortez made Montezuma his prisoner, and had irons put on his legs. They were, however, soon removed, and the captive king professed himself the vassal of Charles V. He remained inflexible in the matter of religion. Left by Cortez in 1520, in charge of Alvarado, and a small body of Spaniards, severe conflicts took place in the city, which were renewed on the return of Cortez. The Mexicans assaulted the city on the 27th June, and Montezuma, while standing on the walls in his royal robes exhorting his subjects to submit to their enemies, was wounded by Mexican arrows, and by the blow of a stone before the Spaniards could cover him with their shields. He refused all food and tenderness for his wounds, and died 30th June, 1520.

Montfaucon, Bernard de, a celebrated

MONTFERRAT

French critic and antiquary, was born at the castle of Soulage, in Languedoc, in 1655; became a Benedictine monk, after having engaged in the military service; settled at Paris in 1687; visited Rome, and was received with distinction by Pope Innocent XII.; was admitted to the Academy of Inscriptions in 1719, and died in 1741. He was a voluminous writer; but the most important of his works, all of which abound in learning, is that treasure of classical archæology entitled '*L'Antiquité expliquée et représentée en Figures*,' forming 15 vols. in folio.

Montferrat, William V., Marquis of, surnamed the **Great**, succeeded his father, Boniface III., in 1254. He married, three years later, Isabella, daughter of Richard, Earl of Cornwall; and in 1262 assisted Charles of Anjou to extend his authority in Italy by the acquisition of Turin. On the death of his wife in 1271 he married Beatrice, daughter of Alfonso X., the astrologer, King of Castile, and at the same time contracted an alliance between his daughter Margaret and the Infante Don Juan. Alfonso having assumed the title of Emperor, appointed the Marquis his vicar in Italy; but he only retained this office till 1273, when Rudolph of Hapsburg was elected King of the Romans. The same year he made a league with the Genoese and other states to resist the progress of Charles of Anjou, who aimed at the conquest of Lombardy; and this step drew down on him and his allies a sentence of excommunication from Gregory X. He nevertheless continued the war against Charles, made himself master of Alessandria and other towns, and was chosen captain by the Milanese for five years. In 1284 he gave his daughter, Violante, in marriage to the Emperor of the East, Andronicus Palæologus, with the titular kingdom of Thessalonica for her dowry. Her name was changed by the Greeks to Irene. A league was formed between Milan and other states against the Marquis, and in 1289 war broke out between him and the city of Pavia; but fighting was prevented by negotiation, and he was chosen captain of Pavia for ten years. He continued the war with the Milanese, but, in September, 1290, a sedition was excited at Alessandria, and he was seized by the citizens, and shut up in an iron cage. After fifteen months' confinement, he died there, February, 1292.

Montfort, John de, Duke of Brittany. [*See Joanna of Navarre.*]

Montfort, Simon de, the fourth Count, took part in the crusade with Theobald, Count of Champagne, in 1199. He subsequently became possessed of large estates in England, and was made Earl of Leicester by King John. On the proclamation by Innocent III. of the crusade against the Albigenses, De Montfort was chosen leader of the crusaders, and took several towns. In 1211 he turned his arms against Raymond, Count of Toulouse, and after a long series of successes, obtained a great victory over the forces of Raymond, at Muret, in 1213. Two years later he was in-

MONTGOLFIER

vested by the Council of the Lateran with the county of Toulouse and the conquests of the crusaders. In 1217 Raymond recovered Toulouse, and was there besieged by De Montfort, who was killed before the walls, in June, 1218.

Montfort, Simon de, Earl of Leicester, son of the preceding, was born in France, and retired to England in 1231, on account of some dispute with Queen Blanche. Henry III. received him very kindly, bestowed upon him the earldom of Leicester, which had formerly been held by his father, and gave him his sister, Eleanor, the countess dowager of Pembroke, in marriage, Jan. 1238. In 1248 Henry appointed him seneschal of Gascony; but his vigorous rule made him so many enemies, that in 1252 he was recalled, and a violent altercation took place between him and the king. A reconciliation was, however, effected, and De Montfort was employed on several occasions, in a diplomatic and military capacity. In June 1258 he appeared at the parliament of Oxford, at the head of the armed barons, and obtained the passing of the ordinances known as the Provisions of Oxford. De Montfort then became head of a new council of state and virtual sovereign. The king refusing to abide by the Provisions, a civil war broke out, which ended in the triumph of the barons at the battle of Lewes, in May, 1264. In January of the following year De Montfort carried out the first of the Provisions by summoning knights of shires and burgesses to the parliament. He thus became the founder of the English House of Commons. In the same year a powerful party was raised up against him among the barons, and soon afterwards the battle of Evesham was fought, in which the royal forces were led by Prince Edward, and there, in attempting to rally his troops, by rushing into the midst of the enemy, De Montfort was surrounded and slain, Aug. 4, 1265. A monograph on the life of this great man, by Dr. Pauli, appeared early in 1867; and a good article may be found in the '*Quarterly Review*,' January, 1866.

Montgolfier, Jacques Étienne, the inventor of air-balloons, was born in 1745, at Vidallon-les-Annonai. In conjunction with his elder brother he devoted himself to scientific pursuits, and was the first who manufactured vellum paper. The origin of the invention of the balloon has been, as usual in such cases, variously related. A work of Priestley's is said to have suggested to the brothers the idea of using a gas lighter than air to ascend in the atmosphere. It is also narrated that one day while boiling water in a coffee-pot, the top of which was covered with paper folded in a spherical form, Jacques saw the paper swell and rise—and that hence he took the idea of a light machine, made buoyant by inflation, and traversing the air. After various preliminary trials, it being ascertained that a balloon, with a car attached to it, could be kept suspended by a supply of heated air, the first

MONTUCCI

a distinguished royalist leader under Charles I., was the son of the Earl of Montrose, and was born at Edinburgh in 1613. He received an excellent education, and afterwards resided in France, where he held a commission in the Scotch guards. On his return home he experienced such neglect through the jealousy of the Marquis of Hamilton as induced him to join the Covenanters; but he afterwards took a very active part on the side of the king, was created a marquis, and in a few months gained the battle of Tippermuir, near Perth, over Lord Elcho, Sept. 1, 1644; sacked Aberdeen on the 12th, but fled before the Marquis of Argyle; and defeated the latter, Feb. 2, 1645, at Inverlochy. He won several victories over the Covenanters in the summer of 1645, especially one at Kilsyth, August 15; but suffering a defeat from Lesley, at Philiphaugh, near Selkirk, Sept. 13, he was obliged to leave the kingdom. In January, 1650, he landed in Orkney with a few followers, but was soon overpowered, conveyed to Edinburgh, and there hung and quartered, May 21.

Montucci, Antonio, a learned Chinese scholar, was born at Siena, in 1762, and studied at the university there, devoting himself to the living languages with almost incredible application. In 1785 he was appointed Professor of English in the Tolomei College; and, in 1789, accompanied Mr. Wedgwood to England as Italian teacher in his family. Being in London in 1792, when preparations were making for Lord Macartney's embassy to China, Montucci took the opportunity of obtaining assistance from some Chinese youths attached to the embassy, in acquiring their language. The result was, that he projected a Chinese dictionary, the prospectus of which he forwarded to several princes and academies in Europe. In 1806 he went to Berlin, on the invitation of the King of Prussia; but the invasion of the country by Buonaparte for some time interrupted his plans, and it was not till 1810 that the engraving of the types for his great dictionary was begun. After forty-two years' absence he returned to Italy, and died at Siena, in 1827. He was author of an 'Italian Pocket Dictionary,' and several elementary works in that language; and he edited the 'Poesie inedite' of Lorenzo de' Medici, published at the expense of Roscoe.

Montucla, Jean Etienne, one of the most distinguished French mathematicians, was born at Lyons, 1725. After studying at the Jesuits' College there, and at the university of Toulouse, he settled at Paris, and became the welcome associate of Lalande, D'Alembert, Diderot, and other savants. He devoted himself to literature and science, in 1761 had a government appointment at Grenoble, and three years later was sent to Cayenne as secretary to the expedition for founding a colony there, and astronomer to the king. He returned in 1766, and long held the office of chief clerk of the crown buildings, and that of censor royal, but at the Revolution he was deprived and reduced to po-

MOORE

verty. His principal work is the 'Histoires Mathématiques,' in 4 vols. 4to., the first two of which appeared in 1758, and the remaining two in 1802. He also wrote 'Histoire des Recherches sur la Quadrature du Cercle,' and edited Ozanam's 'Mathematical Recreations.' He was a member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences. Died at Versailles, 1799.

Montyon, Antoine Jean Baptiste Robert Auger, Baron de, French philanthropist, was born at Paris, in 1733. He held various offices under the government, quitted France at the Revolution, and lived in England till the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814; and is remembered as the founder of the prize for virtue, and for the work most conducive to good morals, in the gift of the French Academy. He was also author of several works of temporary interest. Died, 1820.

Moore, Karel van, portrait painter, was born at Leyden, in 1656. He studied under Gerard Douw and Frans Mieris. His works were greatly admired, and the Emperor conferred on him the honour of knighthood. Died, 1733.

Moorecroft, William, an English traveller, was a native of Lancashire, and was educated as a surgeon, at Liverpool. In 1808 he entered the service of the East India Company, as went to Bengal as inspector of the military studs. He was soon after sent on a difficult journey beyond the Himalaya. In 1819 he set out on another course of travel, through Punjab, Thibet, Cashmeer, to Koundour, Bokhara, and after courageously facing the gravest difficulties and narrowly escaping perils, he fell sick of fever at a small town in Bokhara, and died there in 1825. His tour was visited by Burnes in his memorable journey from Lahore to Bokhara, 1831-33; and a narrative of his expedition was edited, from his papers, by Wilson, in 1841.

Moore, Edward, an English poet and dramatic writer, was the son of a dissenting minister at Abingdon, in Berkshire, and was born there in 1712. He was brought up as a linen draper in London, but quitted business for literary pursuits. In 1744 he published the 'Fables for the Female Sex,' which became popular, and procured him friends among the great, particularly Lord Lyttelton, whom he afterwards complimented in a piece entitled 'The Trial of Selim.' After two attempts at dramatic composition, in the comedies of the 'Foundling' and 'Gil Blas,' he succeeded in the tragedy of 'The Gamester.' He next became the editor of a periodical paper, called 'The World,' in which he was assisted by Lord Lyttelton and Chesterfield, and other men of rank and talent. Died, 1757.

Moore, John, physician and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1730, at Stirling; studied medicine and surgery at Glasgow; and was successively a surgeon's mate in the Netherlands, and surgeon to the English ambassador at Paris. In 1772 he took his degree as physician, and became the partner of Dr. Gordon, an eminent practitioner at Glasgow. After

this he spent five years in travelling on the continent with the Duke of Hamilton; and on his return he settled in London. In 1779 he published 'A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany.' This work was so well received, that, in 1781, he published 'A View of Society and Manners in Italy.' After this, appeared his 'Medical Sketches.' His next performance was a novel, entitled 'Zeluco,' which abounds with incident, and affords striking illustrations of Italian character and manners. In 1795 he published 'A View of the Causes and Progress of the French Revolution,' describing scenes which he had witnessed during his residence at Paris. Died, 1802.

Moore, Sir John, a distinguished military commander, was the eldest son of Dr. John Moore, and was born at Glasgow, in 1761. Being destined for the military profession, he was educated chiefly on the continent; and whilst his father was abroad with the Duke of Hamilton he entered the army, at the age of 15, as ensign in the 51st regiment of foot; of which, in 1790, he became lieutenant-colonel, and served with his corps in Corsica, where he was wounded in storming the Mozello fort at the siege of Calvi. In 1795 he went out as brigadier-general to the West Indies, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, who appointed him to the government of St. Lucia, in the capture of which he had a principal share. On his return home, in 1796, he was employed in Ireland during the rebellion, and was raised to the rank of major-general. In 1799 he took part in the expedition to Holland, where he did all that military prudence could accomplish to repair the mistakes of an incompetent commander, and where he was again wounded severely. He soon afterwards went to Egypt, and at the battle of Alexandria received two more wounds. For his skill and valour in that campaign he received the order of the Bath. He was then despatched on a mission, both military and diplomatic, to the court of Sweden, in which he conducted himself with equal firmness and tact. In 1808 he was appointed to command an army in Spain, where, after a skilful and arduous retreat before a very superior force, he fell by a cannon-shot, in a battle fought, under the walls of Corunna, January 16th, 1809. His death excited a great sensation throughout the country. The House of Commons ordered a monument to be erected to him in St. Paul's cathedral; and Glasgow, his native city, also erected one to his memory. Wolfe's fine ode on the 'Burial of Sir John Moore' is well known.

Moore, Sir Jonas, mathematician, was born about 1620, at Whitlee, in Lancashire. His mathematical attainments recommended him to Charles II., by whom he was employed in several works, and made surveyor-general of the Ordnance. He was also one of the governors of Christ's Hospital, and was the principal means of procuring the endowment of its mathematical school. He compiled, for

the use of that school, a 'General System of Mathematics,' in 2 vols. 4to., which was published after his death, in 1681.

Moore, Thomas, the national poet of Ireland, was born in Aungier Street, Dublin, in 1779. Like Pope, it may be said that he lisped in numbers; for in his thirteenth year he was a contributor to the 'Anthologia,' a Dublin Magazine. His parents were Roman Catholics, and parliament having, in 1793, opened the university of Dublin to Catholics, young Moore was sent to study there, and soon distinguished himself by his classical attainments. In 1799 he proceeded to London with the view of keeping his terms in the Middle Temple, and publishing by subscription a translation of Anacreon. The translation appeared in 1800, and through the good offices of the Earl of Moira was dedicated to the Prince of Wales. At a subsequent period, Moore was among the keenest satirists of the Prince, for which he has been accused of ingratitude; but he has stated that the whole amount of his obligations to his Royal Highness was the honour of dining twice at Carlton House, and being admitted to a grand fête given by the Prince, in 1811, on his being made Regent. His next publication—a brilliant but somewhat licentious effusion—was entitled 'The Poetical Works of the late Thomas Little,' printed in 1802, with the Horatian motto, 'Lusisse pudet.' Meanwhile the Earl of Moira, in 1803, obtained for him a government appointment in Bermuda, whither he proceeded, but speedily left his duties to be performed by a deputy, and visited the United States. This visit abated the admiration with which he had previously regarded 'American Institutions.' It was followed by the publication, in 1806, of two volumes of Odes and Epistles, which were the occasion of a bitter criticism in the 'Edinburgh Review.' In consequence of that article, Jeffrey and Moore met as duellists at Chalk Farm; but no harm was done, and they subsequently became fast friends. A report getting abroad that Moore and Jeffrey fought with unloaded pistols, Byron commemorated the event in his 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers;' and Moore followed up his Chalk Farm adventure by sending a challenge to Byron. The challenge, however, led, as with Jeffrey, to a sincere friendship between the two rival poets. In 1811 Moore married Miss Bessy Dyke, and for some time after he resided in Bury Street, St. James's, and became a frequent guest at the tables of the Whig aristocracy, enjoying the friendship of Lords Lansdowne and Holland. In 1813 he removed to Mayfield Cottage, near Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, and there commenced his patriotic task of wedding new words to the most exquisite of the Irish airs, which resulted in the far-famed 'Irish Melodies.' At Ashbourne he also wrote his 'Intercepted Letters; or the Twopenny Post-bag,' one of the airiest of his satires, and his 'Sacred Songs,' and commenced his Oriental Romance, 'Lalla Rookh.' Through the friendly offices

of Mr. Perry, the copyright of that poem was secured to Messrs. Longman's house for the sum of 3000 guineas. The work was hailed with a burst of admiration. Eastern travellers and Oriental scholars have borne testimony to the singular accuracy of Moore's descriptions; and, translated into Persian, this poem has even become a favourite with the Orientals themselves. Flushed with the success of 'Lalla Rookh,' Moore, with his friend Rogers, visited Paris, where he collected materials for his most humorous publication, 'The Fudge Family in Paris.' He next removed to Sloperton Cottage, near Bowood, the residence of Lord Lansdowne; but he had scarcely settled there when he received the painful news that his deputy at Bermuda had involved him to the amount of some £6000, and that he must be ready at once with a sum to stop proceedings against him. At this period he had many offers of pecuniary assistance; but, feeling confidence in his own genius, he looked mainly to his pen. Meanwhile, a trip to the continent was projected; and Moore, accompanied by Lord John Russell, proceeded to Paris, and thence into Italy, where he paid a visit to his friend Lord Byron at Venice. On his return from this tour he took up his abode in Paris, where he resided till the end of 1822, when it was intimated to him by Messrs. Longman that a final arrangement had been completed with his creditors, and that he might now safely return to England. During his stay in Paris he had published 'The Fudge Family in Paris,' under the name of Thomas Brown the Younger, 'Rhymes on the Road,' and 'The Loves of the Angels;' the former the result of his visit to Italy, and the latter founded on an Eastern story. He now turned his attention to prose. He had already published 'Memoirs of Captain Rock,' and the 'Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion;' but his reputation was greatly increased by his 'Life of Sheridan,' which he published in 1825. This was followed in 1827 by 'The Epicurean,' a prose tale, dedicated to Lord John Russell. In 1830 he produced 'The Life of Lord Byron,' in two volumes quarto. For this work he received from Murray 2000 guineas. His next works were, the 'Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald,' in two vols. 8vo., 1831, and the 'History of Ireland,' written for Lardner's Cyclopaedia. When the Whigs returned to office in the spring of 1835, Moore received a pension of £300 a year, the reward of good service done to the Whig cause by his satirical and humorous poems. With the exception of writing short prefaces to the collected edition of his poetical works printed in 1841 and 1842, his career as an author terminated with his 'History of Ireland.' In 1848 he fell into a state of second childhood, and the name of Thomas Moore was added to the sad list which includes the names of Swift, Scott, and Southey. Died, February 25, 1852. His 'Memoirs, Journals, and Correspondence,' published under the editorship of his friend Lord John Russell, are full

of interest. A portrait-bust of Moore is in the National Portrait Gallery. His widow survived him nearly fourteen years, and died at Sloperton Cottage, September 4, 1865, aged 68.

Morales, Ambrosio, Spanish historian and topographical antiquary, was the son of a physician and professor at Cordova, where he was born in 1513. His fervent piety led him to become a monk, but circumstances afterwards induced him to live as a secular priest, and he became historiographer to Philip II. and Professor of Belles Lettres at the university of Alcalá. He wrote a continuation of the 'Coronica General de España,' begun by Ocampo; 'Antiquities of the Cities of Spain,' &c. His account of a journey made by order of the king through the kingdoms of Leon, Galicia, and the Asturias, was only published in 1765. Died, 1591.

Morales, Luis, surnamed *El Divino*, Spanish painter, was born at Badajoz, about 1509. He was a pupil of Pietro Campaña, and acquired his surname from his choice of sacred subjects alone. He was called to the Escorial by Philip II., but was soon dismissed, and in his old age received a pension from him. Many works of Morales still exist in various parts of Spain. He died, at Badajoz, in 1584.

Morant, Philip, antiquary and divine, was born in the island of Jersey, and educated at Pembroke College, Oxford. He edited several works, and wrote a 'History of Colchester,' 'History of Essex,' &c. Born, 1700; died, 1770.

Moratin, Nicholas Fernandez, Spanish poet, was born at Madrid in 1737. He practised the law there, and succeeded Ayala as Professor of Poetry. The reform of the Spanish theatre after French models was the great aim of Moratin, but he met with powerful opposition. One of his best tragedies is 'Hormesonda,' produced in 1770. He wrote a poem on the chase, entitled 'Diana,' 'Las Naves de Cortez destruidas,' and other poems. He contributed by his influence to get the 'Auto Sacramentales' driven from the stage. His Letters, and some of his prose writings, are lost. Died, 1780.

Moratin, Leandro Fernandez de, dramatic poet, son of the preceding, was born about 1760. He was patronized by the minister Godoy, who enabled him to visit the principal theatres of England, France, and Italy, at the royal expense; and on his return home appointed him to the situation of principal secretary interpreter. Under the government of Joseph Buonaparte he was made royal librarian; but he was subsequently obliged to quit Spain, and died at Paris, in 1838. He took Molière for his model; and among his dramatic productions are the comedies of 'El Cafe,' 'El Baron,' &c.

Morcar (Morkere), Earl of Northumbria, was son of Earl Aelfgar, and was chosen, in 1065, to succeed Tostig, who was expelled and outlawed. In the following year, in conjunction with his brother, Earl Eadwine, he repulsed Tostig on his invasion of England, but was

subsequently defeated by Tostig and his ally Harold Harfager, King of Norway. After the battle of Hastings he promised to support Edgar the Atheling, but was nevertheless one of the leading men who made their submission to William the Conqueror, and accompanied him to Normandy. Allowed to return to England, Morcar formed with Eadwine and others a confederation against William, who soon compelled their submission. In 1071 Eadwine and Morcar fled from the court, in the hope of exciting a general revolt; Morcar joined Hereward and his band at Ely, but surrendered again to the Conqueror, and was sent prisoner to a castle in Normandy, where he passed the rest of his life in chains. Eadwine held out for six months, resolved on avenging his brother's fate, but was at last surprised, and, with a small band of his followers, massacred on his way to Scotland (1071).

Mordaunt, Charles, Earl of Monmouth, and afterwards Earl of Peterborough, was born about 1658, and succeeded his father, John, Lord Mordaunt, in 1675. He entered into the navy, and distinguished himself at Tangier when it was besieged by the Moors. He was a steady opponent of the tyrannical measures of James II., and co-operated in the Revolution. He was named by William III. First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, and at the same time created Earl of Monmouth. In 1697, on the death of his uncle, he succeeded to the earldom of Peterborough; was employed in the war of the Spanish Succession, as commander of the English army in Spain; and greatly distinguished himself by a series of brilliant achievements. His offensive arrogance, however, marred the reputation he earned. He took part in the intrigues and political contests of Queen Anne's reign, enjoyed the friendship of the leading authors and wits, and died at Lisbon, October 25, 1735. The earl had in the same year married a second wife. He left by his first wife two sons and a daughter.

More, Sir Antony, a celebrated portrait painter, born at Utrecht, in 1619. He studied first under Jan Schoorel, and early entered the service of Charles V. He came to England in the reign of Queen Mary, on whose death he accompanied Philip II. to Spain, but presuming too much on his familiarity, he incurred the displeasure of the king, and quitted the country. He then entered into the service of the Duke of Alva, by whom he was made receiver-general of the revenues of West Flanders. Died at Antwerp, 1675. Among the works attributed to him, and lent to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866), were noble portraits of himself, Sir Thomas Gresham, and Thomas Radclyffe, Earl of Sussex.

More, Hannah, moralist and miscellaneous writer, was born at Stapleton, in Gloucestershire, in 1744. She was one of the five daughters of a village schoolmaster. The literary abilities of Hannah early attracted notice, and a subscription was formed for enabling her and her sisters to open a school.

Her first literary production, 'The Search after Happiness,' a pastoral drama, was written when she was only 18 years of age, though not published till 1773. By the encouragement of Garrick, she wrote 'The Inflexible Captive,' a tragedy, which was printed in 1764. Her tragedy of 'Percy,' the most popular of her plays, was brought out in 1778, and ran fourteen nights successively; and her last tragedy, 'The Fatal Falsehood,' was produced in 1779. Shortly after, her opinions of public theatres underwent a change, and she did not consider the stage, in its present state, as 'becoming the appearance or countenance of a Christian.' Early in life she was honoured by the intimate acquaintance of Johnson and Burke, of Reynolds and Garrick, and of many other eminent men. But she quitted, in the prime of her days, the circle of fashion and literature, and, retiring into the neighbourhood of Bristol, devoted herself to a life of active Christian benevolence, and to the composition of moral and religious works. Her first prose publication was 'Thoughts on the Manners of the Great;' this was followed by her 'Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World.' In 1795 she commenced at Bath, in monthly numbers, 'The Cheap Repository,' a series of tales for the people, one of which is the well-known 'Shepherd of Salisbury Plain.' The success of this tale was extraordinary; it is said that the sale reached the number of 1,000,000 copies. She subsequently produced 'Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education,' 'Hints towards Forming the Character of a Young Princess,' 'Cœlebs in Search of a Wife,' 'Practical Piety,' 'Christian Morals,' an 'Essay on the Character and Writings of St. Paul,' and 'Moral Sketches of the Prevailing Opinions and Manners, Foreign and Domestic, with Reflections on Prayer.' The collection of her works comprises 11 volumes, 8vo. She died at Clifton, in September, 1833, having realized upwards of £30,000 by her writings, and leaving in charitable bequests about £10,000.

More, Henry, an eminent divine of the Church of England, was born at Grantham, in Lincolnshire, in 1614; was educated at Eton, and Christ's College, Cambridge; and, while at the latter, profoundly studied the most celebrated systems of philosophy, and finally adopted that of Plato. In 1640 he published 'Psycho-Zoia, or the Life of the Soul;' a philosophical poem, which he republished, with other pieces, in 1647. That he was a man of great genius and vast erudition there can be no doubt; but his opinions were singular, and deeply tinged with enthusiasm. The most admired of his works are his 'Enchiridium Ethicum' and 'Divine Dialogues.' A portrait of More, by Lely, is in the possession of the Royal Society. He refused the highest ecclesiastical preferments, and died, universally beloved, Sept. 1, 1687.

More, Sir Thomas, Lord Chancellor of England, was the son of Sir John More, judge of

MOREAU

the King's Bench, and was born in London, in 1480. He was educated at Christchurch, then Canterbury College, Oxford; and, in 1499, became a student of Lincoln's Inn. At the age of 21 he entered parliament, where he opposed a subsidy demanded by Henry VII. with such energy, that it was refused by the House. Having been called to the bar he obtained the appointment of under sheriff of London, which he held till 1519. In 1518 he published his 'Utopia,' a political romance; and about this time the friendship began between him and Erasmus, which lasted through life. By the interest of Wolsey he obtained the honour of knighthood, and a place in the Privy Council. Various political missions were intrusted to him by Henry VIII. In 1520 he was made treasurer of the Exchequer; and in 1523 Speaker of the House of Commons, in which office he resisted a motion for an oppressive subsidy, and gave great offence to his former friend, the cardinal. In 1530 he succeeded Wolsey as Lord Chancellor; and by his indefatigable application in that office, there was in a short time not a cause left undetermined. He resigned the Seals, because he could not conscientiously sanction the divorce of Queen Catherine; and he was eventually committed to the Tower for refusing the oath of supremacy. After an imprisonment of twelve months he was brought to trial in the court of King's Bench, where, notwithstanding his eloquent defence, he was found guilty of treason, and sentenced to be beheaded. His behaviour, in the interval, corresponded with the uniform tenour of his life; and, on July 6th, 1535, he ascended the scaffold, with his characteristic pleasantry, saying to the lieutenant of the Tower, 'I pray you see me safe up; and as for my coming down, let me shift for myself.' In the same spirit, when he laid his head on the block, he told the executioner to wait till he had removed his beard, 'For that,' said he, 'hath committed no treason.' Thus fell this illustrious Englishman, whose integrity and disinterestedness were on a par with his learning, and whose manly piety, genial wisdom, and tender kindness in his private relations, made him beloved of all who knew him. The fine portrait of More, by Holbein, the property of Mr. Henry Huth, was lent to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866). One of the most attractive pictures in the same collection was that of 'Sir T. More and his Family,' attributed to Holbein, but believed to be by another hand after the design of that great master.

Moreau, Jean Michel, an eminent designer and engraver, was born at Paris, 1741. In 1775 he was made member of the Academy of Painting, and draughtsman of the royal cabinet. Besides what he completed as royal draughtsman, he prepared 160 plates of the History of France, 80 for the New Testament, 60 for Gesner's works, upwards of 100 for editions of Voltaire and Molière, and an immense number for the illustration of the standard works of ancient and modern authors. He be-

MOREL

came professor at the Central Schools in 1777. Died, 1814.

Moreau, Jean Victor, one of the most celebrated generals of the French republic, was born at Morlaix, in 1763. Though destined for the law, he abruptly left his studies, and enlisted in a regiment, before he had attained his 18th year; but his father procured his discharge. The Revolution, however, enabled him to gratify his wishes, and he became commander of the first battalion of volunteers raised in the department of Morbihan, at the head of which he joined the army of the west. Having greatly distinguished himself, Pichegru under whom he served, did all he could to befriend him; and, in 1794, being made general of division, he was intrusted with a separate force, to act in Flanders, where he took many towns. He was soon after named commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine, and began the famous campaign of 1796, which terminated in the skilful retreat from the extremity of Germany to the French frontier. Meanwhile the republic being torn with intestine dissensions, he, for a time, retired from active service, but his talents as a general again brought him forward; and Buonaparte having returned from Egypt, and being made first consul, intrusted him with the command of the armies of the Danube and the Rhine. The decisive victory of Hohenlinden closed the campaign. Having some time subsequently been implicated with Pichegru, Georges, and other royalists, in a plot against the Consular government, he was brought to trial with fifty-four other persons, declared guilty upon slight evidence, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. This was, however, commuted to a sort of voluntary banishment, and he retired to North America, where he bought an estate near Morrisville, on the Delaware. He there resided some years in the enjoyment of tranquillity, until, listening to the invitation of the allies, and more especially Russia, he embarked for Europe in July, 1813. At Prague he found the Emperors of Austria and Russia, with the King of Prussia, all of whom received him with great cordiality; and he was induced to aid in the direction of the allied armies against his countrymen. Soon after his arrival, while conversing with the Emperor Alexander on horseback, in the park before Dresden, a cannon-ball fractured his right knee and leg. Amputation was immediately performed, but the wound proved mortal, and he died on the 1st of September, 1813. Moreau was brave, generous, and humane; possessing rare merits as a soldier, and highly esteemed by those who served under him, for the affability and simplicity of his manners.

Morel, the name of a family of eminent French printers, of whom—**Gilles Morel** was born in Normandy in 1505, was admitted into the corporation of printers at Paris in 1547; became director of the royal printing establishment six years later, and died in 1564. He added notes and various readings to many of

MORELL

the works he printed.—**Frédéric**, named the elder, was born in Champagne in 1523, and acquired a great reputation as a scholar. He became printer to the king, translated into French some of the works of Chrysostom, published good editions of Quintilian, and of the 'Architecture' of Philibert de Lorme, and died in 1583.—**Frédéric**, son of the preceding, was born at Paris, in 1558, and was one of the best Greek scholars of his time. He enriched his editions of classical authors with prefaces and annotations, and translated several of them into Latin and French. Died, dean of the king's printers and professors, 1630.—**Claude**, brother of the preceding, born 1574, became manager of his brother's business in 1600, having the previous year entered the printers' guild. The business was given up to him in 1617, and he was named printer to the king in 1623. He published fine editions of St. Basil, St. Cyril, St. Gregory of Nazianzus, &c. Died, 1626.—**Charles**, son of Claude, born 1602, named printer to the king 1628, and died 1640.—**Gille**, brother of Charles, was printer to the king 1639-46, and died about 1650.

Morell, Thomas, an eminent critic and lexicographer, was born at Eton, in 1703. He published new editions of Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, and Hederic's Greek Lexicon, and was author of 'Annotations on Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding.' He edited the plays of Æschylus and Euripides, and translated the Epistles of Seneca; assisted Hogarth in writing his Analysis of Beauty; and selected the passages of Scripture for Handel's Oratorios. Died, 1784.

Morellet, André, a celebrated abbé, born at Lyons, in 1727. He wrote on political economy and statistics; enjoyed the friendship of the most eminent of his countrymen; visited England in 1772, and became acquainted with some of the leading politicians, and with Benjamin Franklin. He was admitted to the French Academy in 1784, and was one of the collaborateurs of the famous Dictionary. In 1792 he became director of the Academy; wrote many political brochures during the Revolution; became a member of the Institute and officer of the Legion of Honour; and died at Paris, Jan. 12, 1819. He published 'Literary and Philosophical Miscellanies of the Eighteenth Century,' and his 'Memoirs on the Eighteenth Century' appeared after his death.

Morelli, Costimo, Italian architect, was a native of Imola. He was born in 1732, obtained the patronage of Pope Pius VI., and built the cathedrals of Imola and Macerata, the theatres of Imola and Ferrara, and many churches and palaces in various cities of Italy. Died, 1812.

Morelli, Giacomo, a celebrated Italian bibliographer, was born at Venice in 1745. He entered the church and was ordained priest, devoting himself with ardour to study, and the acquisition of historical, literary, and antiquarian knowledge. In 1778 he was chosen librarian of St. Mark's, Venice, and applied

MORGAN

himself to the task of enriching, perfecting, and arranging that valuable collection. With infinite regret he was compelled in 1797, and the following years, to give up many of its printed and manuscript treasures to be carried to Paris. He held his post successively under French and Austrian rule, and was no less distinguished for his kindness and modesty than for his learning. He was author of a Catalogue of the Farsetti manuscripts, historical dissertations on the libraries of St. Mark's and of the Academy of Padua, 'Epistolæ Septem Variæ Eruditionis,' 'Bibliotheca Manuscripta Græca et Latina,' &c. Died, 1819.

Moreri, Louis, a French ecclesiastic, and the first author of the 'Historical Dictionary' which bears his name, was born in Provence, in 1643; was educated among the Jesuits at Aix, became almoner to Gaillard de Longjumeau, bishop of Apt, and died in 1680. The voluminous compilation which Moreri commenced was projected by the prelate before mentioned; when first published by Moreri, it consisted of one folio volume; but the additions made to it by subsequent writers have extended it to ten.

Moreto y Cabana, Don Augustin, an eminent Spanish dramatic poet of the 17th century, who, after writing 200 plays, became an ecclesiastic. He was contemporary with Calderon, and was patronized by Philip IV. Died in 1669.

Moretto, II (Alessandro Bonvicino), one of the greatest Italian painters of his age, was born probably near the close of the 15th century. He was a native of Brescia, received his first lessons in art there, became a scholar of Titian, and afterwards was greatly influenced by the study of Raphael's works. He painted both in oil and in fresco, and many of his best works are extant at Brescia, and in the Galleries of Vienna, Berlin, and Frankfort. In the National Gallery are his 'Portrait of Count Sciarra,' and 'St. Bernardino of Siena.' His portrait of John of Bologna, in the possession of Sir Coutts Lindsay, was exhibited at the British Institution in 1866. Died after 1555. Moroni was the scholar of Moretto.

Morgagni, Giovanni Battista, an eminent physician and anatomist, was born at Forlì, in Romagna, in 1682; studied under Valsalva, at Bologna; and, in 1711, became Professor of Medicine at Padua. In 1715 he was appointed to the first anatomical professorship, which he continued to hold till his death. His works form 5 vols. folio, and are held in high estimation. The most important is that entitled 'De Sedibus et Causis Morborum per Anatomen Indagatis.' His 'Adversaria Anatomica' also holds a high place in medical literature. Died in 1771.

Morgan, Sir Henry, a celebrated commander of buccaneers in the 17th century, was the son of a Welsh farmer. He took Porto Bello and Panama from the Spaniards, and for several years continued to enrich himself and his followers by his marauding expedi-

MORGAN

tions. Having amassed a large fortune, he settled at Jamaica, of which island he was appointed governor by Charles II., and was knighted.

Morgan, Sydney, Lady, a distinguished novelist, was born at Dublin in 1783. She was the daughter of Mr. Owenson, an Irish musician and writer of songs, principally for the stage, and she began her literary career as a songwriter, preceding Moore in the happily-conceived work of setting ballads to old Irish airs. Before completing her sixteenth year she had published two novels, now seldom heard of; but her third attempt at prose fiction, the 'Wild Irish Girl,' raised her at once into notoriety, and obtained for her a welcome in the first literary and social circles. Pursuing steadily the path she had chosen, Miss Owenson wrote several books in quick succession; and, in ten years from the period of her first triumph, she was fully established as one of the most popular writers of the day. In 1811 she married Sir Charles Morgan, an eminent physician, whose congenial character and taste were afterwards shown in the 'Book without a Name,' and other works which they wrote jointly. Besides the long list of novels, verse, and light social sketches which proceeded from Lady Morgan's pen, she published her travels in France and Italy and many political and historical essays, characterized by a genial sympathy with liberal aims and opinions, which subjected her to severe attacks from the Tory writers of the day. For some years she enjoyed a pension of £300 per annum, conferred on her by Earl Grey. A few months before her death she published a 'Diary,' or species of autobiography, in which she recounted the incidents and anecdotes of her early life. Died, 1859. Memoirs of her life have since been published.

Morgan, William, an eminent Welsh prelate, who took a leading part in the translation of the Bible into Welsh, printed first in 1588. He died in 1604.

Morghen, Raphael, a very celebrated Italian engraver, was born at Florence in 1758. He received his first instructions in his art from his father, an engraver of Naples, and when about twenty years of age became the pupil of the distinguished Roman engraver, Volpato. He made brilliant progress, and soon assisted his master in important works, and married his daughter. Invited in 1792 to the court of Naples, he preferred to settle at Florence, whither he was called by the Grand-Duke of Tuscany. There he spent the rest of his life, and executed most of his great works. Of these, the chief are his print of the 'Last Supper,' after Leonardo da Vinci, which on one occasion fetched, at a London auction, the high price of three hundred guineas; the 'Transfiguration,' after Raphael (both, however, executed from drawings by other artists, not from the originals); the 'Aurora,' after Guido; the 'Madonna della Seggiola,' after Raphael, &c. He also engraved many admirable portraits.

MORLAND

Died at Florence, April 8, 1833. This arose as an associate of the French Institute.

Morhof, Daniel George, a learned German author, born at Wismar, in Mecklenburg in 1639; was educated at Stettin and Rostock was successively Professor of Poetry and Professor of History at the university of Kiel; came twice to England, and resided for a time at Oxford. His principal work, entitled 'Polyhistorische de Notitia Auctorum et Rerum Comœtarii,' is a laborious compilation of material for a general history of literature. Died, 1691.

Morier, James, traveller and novelist, was born in 1780. When still very young he made an extensive tour through the East, the main incidents of which he described in his 'Travels through Persia, Armenia, As Minor, to Constantinople.' In 1810 he was appointed British envoy to the court of Persia, where he remained till 1816, and soon after his return he published 'A Second Journey through Persia, &c.' During his stay in the East he made good use of his opportunity of studying the character of the people; and his knowledge thus acquired was turned to account in his 'Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan' (a species of Gil Blas, like Haydn's 'Anastasia'), whose 'adventures in England' he described in a second series; 'Zohrab, the Hostage,' 'Ayesha, or the Maid of Ker,' 'Abel Alnutt,' 'The Banished,' &c.; in all which, but especially in the first three, manners, customs, and modes of thought prevalent in the East are portrayed with a boldness, skill, and truthfulness to nature scarcely by few. Died, 1848.

Morison, Robert, an eminent physician, Professor of Botany at Oxford, was born at Aberdeen, in 1620. He studied at the University of his native place till interrupted by the civil war, in which he displayed zeal and courage in the royal cause. After this he went to France, where he took his doctor's degree, and was appointed director of the royal garden at Blois. In 1660 he returned to England, and was nominated physician to Charles II., and Regius Professor of Botany at Oxford. In 1669 he published his 'Prælectio Botanica;' in 1680 a portion of his 'Historia Plantarum' appeared; but his death in 1683, prevented him from finishing it, and a second volume was published by Robert.

Morland, George, an eminent painter of rustic scenery and low life, was born in London in 1763. He was instructed by his father, and employed him constantly in making drawings for sale. By this means he acquired a wonderful facility of invention, and rapidity of execution. He had also great skill as a faithful copier of nature, and in the early part of his career confined himself to the delineation of picturesque landscapes; but having contracted irregular habits, and a partiality for the low and low company, he forsook the woods and fields for the ale-house; and stage-coach postillions, and drovers drinking, became his favourite subject of his pencil. Some of his

MORLAND

best pieces exhibit farmyards and stables, with dogs, horses, pigs, and cattle; or scenes at the door of the village ale-house, designed with all the truth and feeling which communicate a charm to the meanest objects, and proclaim the genius of the artist. Many were painted in spunging-houses to clear him from arrest, or in public-houses to discharge his reckoning. In a spunging-house he died, in 1804, a melancholy example of irregular and debasing habits. His wife survived him only a few days.

Morland, Sir Samuel, mechanic, was a native of Berkshire, and born about 1625. He was employed on several diplomatic missions by Cromwell; and afterwards rendered considerable service to Charles II., for which, at the Restoration, he was made a baronet. Among his inventions are reckoned the speaking-trumpet, an arithmetical machine, the fire-engine, and the capstan; but of some of these he was rather the improver than the original discoverer. He expended a considerable fortune in the prosecution of his favourite speculations. Died, 1696.

Morley, Thomas, an eminent English musician in the reign of Elizabeth. He was distinguished both as a performer and a composer; and among his works are canzonets, madrigals, ballets, and church music. His chief work is entitled 'A plaine and easie Introduction to Practical Musick.' Died, about 1604.

Mornay, Philippe de, Sieur du Plessis Mornay, a celebrated French statesman and writer, was born at Bui, Normandy, in 1549. He was a Protestant, and after the massacre of St. Bartholomew's he left his country, and travelled in many parts of the continent, visiting England also, where he was received by Queen Elizabeth with distinguished marks of favour. In 1575 he entered into the service of the King of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. of France, whom for thirty years he served in the cabinet and the field with the utmost zeal and fidelity. After Henry had reconciled himself to the church of Rome, De Mornay sent in his resignation, and, retiring from a public sphere, devoted the remainder of his life to literary pursuits, advocating with his pen the cause which he had defended with his sword. His first work, a 'Treatise on the Church,' appeared in 1578, and was followed the succeeding year by another entitled 'The Truth of Christianity.' But his most celebrated work was a Treatise on the 'Institution of the Eucharist,' in which he opposed the doctrine of transubstantiation. So great was his learning, and such was his influence over the Huguenots, that he acquired the appellation of the Protestant Pope; while his constancy and unblemished character obtained the respect even of his opponents. Died, 1623.

Mornington, Garret Wellesley, Earl of, musical composer, was born in Ireland, about 1720. A fondness for music showed itself in him from his earliest years, and at 15 he had qualified himself for the post of organist in his

MOROSINI

father's chapel. Among his most admired compositions are the glees—'Here in cool grot,' 'O bird of eve,' and 'Gently hear me, charming maid.' He wrote also some church music, and was created Doctor in Music by Dublin University. He was raised from his Irish baronage to the rank of Earl in 1760, and died in 1781. Among the sons of the Earl of Mornington were the Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General of India, and the Duke of Wellington.

Morny, Charles Auguste Louis Joseph, Duke of, President of the French Legislative Body, and one of the chief supporters of the Second Empire, was born at Paris in 1811. He was the son of Queen Hortense and the Count de Flahault, and was thus half-brother to the Emperor Napoleon III. Adopted by the Count de Morny, who received a large *douceur*, he entered the army, and took part with some distinction in the war in Algeria; was wounded at the siege of Constantine, and soon after named Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. On the death of his mother in 1837, he left the army, and, with the fortune he acquired, engaged in large trading speculations. Five years later he was chosen member of the Chamber of Deputies, but after the Revolution of February, 1848, he resumed his commercial speculations, and did not become prominent in political affairs till the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851. On that day he became Minister of the Interior, and energetically carried out the measures necessary to accomplish the tyrannical purpose of Louis Napoleon, up to that time President of the Republic. After the decree for the confiscation of the property of the Orleans family, in January, 1852, he resigned his office. He was afterwards a member of the Corps Législatif, of which he became president in 1854. In this post he for some time suppressed all freedom of debate and the semblance even of deliberation; but he took a milder tone after the entrance of Berryer and Thiers into the Chamber, and became fairly courteous. Sent as ambassador extraordinary to attend the coronation of the Czar, in 1857, he married, in Russia, the young Princess Troubetzkoi, whose dowry greatly augmented the wealth which he had already accumulated. He did not cease to speculate in railroads, mines, canals, &c.; and he gratified his refined taste, or his vanity, in forming a fine collection of paintings. Died at Paris, March 10, 1865.

Moro, Attoni. [More, Sir Antony.]

Moroni, Giambattista, one of the best Italian portrait painters, was born near Bergamo about 1510. He was a pupil of Il Morretto, and attained such excellence in portrait-painting that Titian, it is said, sometimes advised those who came to him for their likenesses to go to Moroni. The National Gallery possesses two fine examples of this master, portraits of a tailor and of a lawyer. Another celebrated work of his is the portrait of a Jesuit, at Stafford House. Died at Bergamo, 1578.

Morosini, Andrea, a senator and histo-

MOROSINI

rian of Venice; born, 1558; died, 1618. He rose to be one of the Council of Ten, and, in 1598, was appointed historian to the republic, when, instead of writing a continuation of Paruta's 'Istoria Veneziani,' he wrote in Latin an independent history.

Morosini, Francesco, Doge of Venice, one of the greatest captains of his age, was born at Venice in 1618. He early distinguished himself against the Turks, and being appointed, in 1651, Governor of Candia, and commander-in-chief of the fleet, defended that island more than two years, with 30,000 men, against a Turkish force of four times that amount; but was ultimately compelled to surrender in 1669. On the renewal of the war in 1684, Morosini, as commander-in-chief, made himself master of the Morea, and in 1687 took Athens. In 1688 he was elected Doge; had a triumph on his return in the following year; and died in 1694.

Morrison, Robert, D.D., an eminent missionary and Chinese scholar, was born in Northumberland, in 1782. He was bred to last-making by his father, an elder of the Scotch Church; but having a propensity to study, he learnt the rudiments of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He afterwards studied Chinese, and was sent, in 1807, by the London Missionary Society to China. In the course of a few years he prepared a grammar and dictionary of the Chinese language, besides a Chinese version of the New Testament, which were afterwards printed. He was appointed by the East India Company their correspondent and interpreter; but never lost sight of the chief object of his life, namely, to complete a Chinese translation of the Bible. In 1817 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Glasgow, and in the same year he accompanied Lord Amherst in his embassy to Peking. His Chinese Bible, the first portion of which was printed in 1810, was finished in 1818. He afterwards projected an Anglo-Chinese college at Malacca, of which he was a liberal patron until his death, which took place at Macao, in 1834. In him was lost to the world the greatest Chinese scholar Europe had produced.

Morroni, Pietro da. [Celestine V.]

Mortier, Édouard Adolphe Casimir Joseph, Marshal of France, Duke of Treviso, was born in 1768, entered the army in 1791 with the rank of captain, and having distinguished himself on various occasions, he was rapidly promoted. Buonaparte had so high an opinion of his skill and enterprise, that he appointed him to the command of the army sent to occupy Hanover in 1803. In 1804 he was raised to the rank of a marshal, and decorated with the grand cross of the Legion of Honour. In the campaigns of 1805 and 1806 General Mortier headed one of the divisions of the grand army, commanded in chief by Napoleon in person; and displayed great enterprise and intrepidity. On one occasion, when at the head of 4,000 men, he fell in with the main body of the Russian army under Kutusoff, and being

MORTIMER

compelled to fight or surrender, by his superior tactics and valour he held out till the arrival of sufficient reinforcements. In 1808 he was raised to the imperial dukedom of Treviso, receiving £4000 per annum out of the crown domains of Hanover; and, soon after the invasion of Spain, he took the command of the French armies there. He accompanied Napoleon in his expedition to Russia; and to him was trusted the blowing up the Kremlin at Moscow. On the restoration of Louis XVIII. he gave his adhesion, and lived as a private person at Paris till 1816, when he was appointed to the command of the 15th military division at Rouen. He was afterwards elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in which he sat till 1819, when he was restored to the peerage. In 1834 Louis Philippe prevailed on him to accept office, on the resignation of Marshal Soult, but he soon after resigned. Being on the staff of the king and princes at the review at Paris, on July 28, 1835, it was the fate of this brave officer to be one of the victims of the assassin Fieschi, whose 'infernal machine,' sparing the king and princes, took deadly effect on Marshal Mortier, and on several who were near him.

Mortimer, Roger, Earl of March, an English baron of the 14th century, was born about 1287, and on the death of his father, the Welsh wars in 1303, was made the ward of Piers Gaveston. He served under Edward I. in the Scottish war in 1306-7, during the first fourteen years of the reign of Edward II. was employed in Scotland, Ireland, and France, and was appointed lieutenant in Ireland in 1317. Three years later he joined the barons in revolt to banish the king's favourites, the Despensers, but was taken and imprisoned in the Tower. Having escaped to France, he allied himself with Isabella, Queen of Edward II. and the barons who shared her discontent. The Queen accepted him as her paramour, and having obtained aid from the Count of Hainaut, they came to England in 1326, deposed and imprisoned the king, and governed the kingdom at their will. The young prince was proclaimed (Edward III.); Mortimer was created Earl of March, and took a large share of the estates of the Despensers; the deposed king was shamefully murdered by his orders; and at the age of Edward, weary of subjection to this insatiable usurper, and backed by the public hatred against him, assumed the government. Mortimer was seized at the castle of Nottingham, and hanged at Tyburn, November 29, 1330. The attainder was reversed by the parliament in 1354, on the ground of its illegality; Mortimer being condemned without a legal trial.

Mortimer, John Hamilton, an English painter, was born at Eastbourne, in Sussex, in 1739. He was for a short time the pupil of Hudson, and became the friend of Sir Joshua Reynolds. In 1779 he was appointed by the king a royal academician; and died the next year. He excelled in sketches of banditti and fantastic subjects.

MORTON

Morton. [Douglas.]

Morton, James Douglas, fourth Earl of, Regent of Scotland, was younger son of Sir George Douglas of Pittendreich, and studied at Paris. Having married a daughter of the third Earl, the earldom was transferred to him on the death of his father-in-law, in 1553. He favoured the Reformation, though not at first very boldly, and was made Lord High Chancellor of Scotland in 1563. Three years later he took part in the murder of Rizzio, and fled to England; he soon, however, obtained the Queen's pardon through the influence of Bothwell. Informed of the plot against Darnley, he refused to share in it, but did not reveal it. He was one of the leading opponents of Bothwell, was again made Chancellor, and in 1572 was appointed Regent of the kingdom. His administration was arbitrary and burdensome, and having made himself odious to the people, he resigned in 1577. He found means of recovering his high office soon afterwards, but in 1581 he was charged as accessory to the murder of Darnley, tried, condemned, and beheaded, June 3. He died with great calmness, firmly maintaining his innocence.

Morton, John, Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal, was born in 1410, at Bere, in Dorsetshire. He received his education at Balliol College, Oxford; after which he became Principal of Peckwater Inn, now merged in Christchurch. In 1473 he was appointed Master of the Rolls, in which office he adhered faithfully to Henry VI. Edward IV., nevertheless, made him Bishop of Ely, and Lord Chancellor, in 1478. Richard III. committed him to the custody of the Duke of Buckingham, who confined him in his castle of Brecknock; from which fortress he escaped to Ely, and next to the continent, where he joined the Earl of Richmond. In 1486 he was made Archbishop of Canterbury, and the next year Lord Chancellor; in 1493 he was created a cardinal; in 1494 elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford; and he died, aged 90, in 1500. The 'cut' in the Bedford Level named Morton's Leame takes its name from this prelate, by whom it was executed.

Morton, Samuel George, American physician and ethnologist, was born at Philadelphia in 1799. He studied medicine at his native city and at the University of Edinburgh, graduating M.D. in both places, and in 1824 settled at Philadelphia, where he not only practised his profession, but distinguished himself as an ardent student of physical science. A member of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences from his twenty-first year, he was chosen Professor of Anatomy in 1839. Ethnology at length became his chief study, and as a basis for investigation of differences in the structure of the skull in the different races of men, he formed an immense collection of skulls, both human and brute. He published the results of his researches in the works entitled 'Crania Americana,' 'Crania Egyptiaca,' and 'Types of Mankind,' the last-named, however, only ap-

MOSHEIM

pearing after his death. Dr. Morton was also author of several medical treatises, among which are,—'An Illustrated System of Human Anatomy,' and 'Illustrations of Pulmonary Consumption.' Died at Philadelphia, 1851.

Morton, Thomas, dramatist, was born in Durham in 1764. He entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn, but his taste for theatricals caused him to abandon his profession, and he soon gave proofs of his talents as a dramatic writer. Some of his pieces still keep possession of the stage. They consist of 'The Way to get Married,' 'Town and Country,' 'Speed the Plough,' 'Secrets Worth Knowing,' 'The School of Reform,' 'The School for Grown Children,' 'A Roland for an Oliver,' &c. Died, 1838.

Moschus, a Greek pastoral poet, a native of Syracuse, who flourished, with his friend Bion, about 250 B.C. [See Bion.]

Moseilama, a powerful Arabian chief, who set himself up as a rival of Mohammed. He was of the tribe of Hanifa in the province of Al Yamanah, and on occasion of an embassy to Medina, A.D. 630, embraced Islamism. Soon after his return he gave himself out for a prophet; published revelations in imitation of those of the Koran; and to avoid a collision with Mohammed, proposed a partition of the earth between them. He attracted a large number of followers, among them a woman named Sedjah, also a professed prophetess, from a neighbouring province, with her own adherents. She accepted Moseilama as a lover and passed several days with him. Meanwhile the rapid growth of his party excited the fears of the Caliph Abubekr, who sent the famous Khaled with an army of 40,000 men against him. In the first action Khaled was repulsed with great loss; but in the second (632) he defeated the rebels, and Moseilama was killed; pierced, it is said, by the very javelin which had in a previous battle wounded the uncle of Mohammed. The party of Moseilama was speedily suppressed, and Sedjah returned to idolatry. In the reign of Moawiyah she returned to Islamism, and spent the rest of her life at Bassorah.

Moser, George Michael, painter and goldchaser, was a native of Schaffhausen, and was born in 1704. He settled in London about 1726; conducted a private school of painting; distinguished himself as an enameller, and was employed by George III.; and was made in 1768 keeper of the new Royal Academy. Among his associates and friends were Hogarth, Roubiliac, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other artists. Died at London, 1783.—**Mary Moser**, his daughter, was a good flower-painter, and was admitted R.A. She was born 1744, and died 1819.

Mosheim, Johann Lorenz von, a learned German theologian, was born at Lübeck, in 1694; became a member of the faculty of philosophy at Kiel; and was appointed in 1747 Professor of Theology and Chancellor of the university of Göttingen, where he remained till his death. His principal work is the 'Institu-

tiones Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ,' which was written in Latin, but afterwards translated into German, with additions. It was translated into English by Dr. Maclaine. There are also French and Dutch translations. The learning and general fairness of this well-known history hardly compensate for its great faults of artificial and unphilosophical plan, entire want of spiritual insight, and general dullness of narration. Among his other numerous writings are, 'De Rebus Christianorum ante Constantinum Magnum Commentarii,' a 'Life of Servetus,' 'Observationes Sacræ,' and 'Morals of Holy Scripture.' Died in 1755.

Moskwa, Prince of the. [*Wey.*]

Moslem. [*See* Walid I.]

Mothe-le-Vayer, François de la. [*La-Mothe-le-Vayer.*]

Motherwell, William, poet, was born at Glasgow in 1798. When a youth he obtained a situation in the sheriff clerk's office at Paisley, where he continued till within a few years of his death. In 1827 he published a very interesting collection of ballads, entitled 'Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern;' and he was afterwards successively editor of the 'Paisley Magazine,' 'Paisley Advertiser,' and the 'Glasgow Courier.' In 1833 was published a collected edition of his own poems, some of which possess rare pathos and intensity of feeling. Died, 1835.

Mottley, John, miscellaneous writer, was the son of Colonel Mottley, who followed James II. to France, and was killed at the battle of Turin, in 1706. The son was born in 1692, and received his education at St. Martin's Library School; after which he obtained a place in the Excise Office, but was obliged to resign it in 1720. He then had recourse to his pen for support, and wrote five dramatic pieces; also the 'Life of the Czar Peter the Great,' 3 vols., and the 'History of Catherine of Russia,' 2 vols.; but the work which obtained him the greatest popularity is the collection of facetiæ called 'Joe Miller's Jests,' of which we have spoken in the notice of its assumed author. Died, 1750.

Muffet, or Musset, Thomas, physician and naturalist, was born in London, and educated at Cambridge, after which he travelled through various parts of Europe; took the degree of M.D. while abroad; and, on his return, settled in London, and practised there with great reputation. He accompanied Lord Willoughby on an embassy to Denmark, and was with the Earl of Essex when he was sent in command of auxiliary forces into Normandy. His works are, 'De Jure et Præstantia Chemicorum Medicamentorum,' 'Epistolæ quinque Medicinales,' 'Nosomantica Hippocratica,' 'Health's Improvement, or Rules for Preparing Food,' 'Insectorum, sive minimorum Animalium Theatrum,' the last of which gave the author a very high rank among entomologists. Died about 1604.

Moulin, Charles du, an eminent jurist, was born at Paris, in 1500. He was educated

for the legal profession, and admitted an advocate in the parliament of Paris; but owing to an impediment in his speech, he gave up pleading for chamber practice, and devoted much of his time to the composition of law works. He embraced the Protestant religion, and in 1552 having attacked the authority of the Pope, was compelled to seek an asylum in Germany. On his return to France he suffered imprisonment at the instigation of the Jesuits, and could not recover his liberty without pleading himself to print nothing till he had obtained the royal permission. He afterwards reconciled himself to the Catholic church, and died in 1566.

Moulin, Pierre du, a French Protestant divine, was born at Buhi, in the Vexin, in 1568. He studied first at Sedan, and next at Cambridge, from which university he removed to Leyden, where he held a professorship of Philosophy and also taught Greek; but in 1599 he returned to France, and became minister at Charenton. On the assassination of Henry IV., Du Moulin charged that crime upon the Jesuits, which produced a violent controversy. In 1615 he visited England on the invitation of James I., who gave him a prebend at Canterbury Cathedral. He did not continue long in England; but after refusing the Divinity professorship at Leyden, he finally settled at Sedan, of which place he became the pastor, filling at the same time the theological chair there. Among his writings are, 'De Moschiæ Temporalis Pontificis Romani,' 'Nouvelles du Papisme,' &c. Died, 1658.—**Pierre du Moulin**, his son, was born in 1600, at Paris, and graduated at Leyden; but coming afterwards to England, obtained, like his father, a prebend at Canterbury, and was named chaplain to Charles II. He was author of 'Clamor Bæ Sanguinis,' which, being anonymous, was attributed, by Milton, to Alexander More, and 'A Defence of the Protestant Religion.'—**Leopold du Moulin**, his brother, became an Independent, and wrote 'Parænesis ad Edificandæ Imperii,' dedicated to Oliver Cromwell; and 'Patronus Bonæ Fidei,' a fierce invective against the Church of England. Died, 1681.

Mounier, Jean Joseph, a distinguished member of the States-General of 1789, was born at Grenoble, in 1758; was brought up to the legal profession; and was successively advocate of the parliament of Grenoble and judge-magistrate. While he was a member of the National Assembly he exerted all his influence to promote the establishment in France of a limited monarchy; but finding his efforts vain, he retired first to his native place, and afterwards to Geneva, where he published 'Recherches sur les Causes qui ont empêché les Français de devenir libres.' He subsequently visited England, but resided chiefly in Switzerland, Italy, or Germany, till 1801, when he returned to France. In 1804 he was nominated a councillor of state, and died in 1806.

Mountfort, William, an English actor and dramatic writer, was born in Staffordshire.

1659. He was an excellent comic performer; and being in the flower of his age, and one of the handsomest men on the boards, the parts of lovers were usually allotted to him. He fell a victim to the jealousy of a rival in love, one Captain Hill, who, in company with Lord Mohun, waylaid Mountfort one night, in the winter of 1692, in Norfolk Street, Strand, and killed him on the spot. Hill made his escape to the continent, and Lord Mohun was tried by his peers for the murder, but, for the want of sufficient evidence, was acquitted. This nobleman was himself eventually killed by the Duke of Hamilton, in a duel fought in Hyde Park. Mountfort was the author of five plays.

Mourad Bey, a famous Mameluke chief, was a native of Circassia. After the destruction of Ali Bey, in 1773, he obtained, in conjunction with Ibrahim Bey, the government of Cairo, which, notwithstanding some severe contests with Ismael Bey and the Turkish government, who tried to dispossess them, they contrived to keep. When Buonaparte invaded Egypt, Mourad opposed the French with great vigour; but he was at length obliged to retreat to Upper Egypt. He subsequently entered into a treaty with General Kléber, and accepted the title of Prince of Assouan and Jirgeh, under the protection of France. He died of the plague, in 1801.

Mowbray, Thomas. [Norfolk, Duke of.]

Mozart, Johann Chrysostomus Wolfgang Amadeus, one of the most eminent musical composers, was the son of Leopold Mozart, sub-chapellmaster of Salzburg. He was born in 1756; and the precocity of his musical talent was extraordinary. His father gave him every advantage, so that, before the child was four years old, he could play on the harpsichord with correctness and taste. In his fifth year he wrote a concerto for the harpsichord. In his sixth year he and his sister Maria Anna, also a musical genius, were introduced to the Imperial court. In the following year he was taken to Paris, where he remained six months, and was overwhelmed with attention and applause. There he published his first sonatas. In 1764 the family proceeded to England, and performed at court, the son playing on the king's organ with great success. At a public concert, symphonies of his composition only were performed. Here, as well as in Paris, compositions of Bach, Handel, &c., were laid before him, all of which he played at sight. During his stay in England he composed six sonatas, which were published in London, and dedicated to the queen. After this he returned to Holland, and assisted at the installation of the stadtholder. The family next visited Paris, and after having been twice at Versailles, proceeded, by way of Lyons, through Switzerland to Munich. In 1766 they returned to Salzburg, where they remained till 1768, and then made a second journey to Vienna. In 1769, Mozart, who had been made master of the concerts to the court at Salzburg, commenced a journey to Italy, in

company with his father. In 1770 he composed his opera of 'Mithridates,' which had a run of upwards of twenty nights in succession. When Mozart returned to Salzburg, in 1771, he was commissioned, in the name of the Empress Maria Theresa, to compose the grand theatrical serenata, 'Ascanio in Alba,' for the celebration of the nuptials of the Archduke Ferdinand. He undertook this commission, and in August returned to Milan for some months, where, during the festivities of the marriage, Mozart's serenata and an opera composed by Hasse were performed alternately. In 1775 he went again to Vienna, and, engaging in the service of the Emperor, he satisfied the great expectations which were raised by his early genius. In the summer of 1778 Mozart once more visited Paris, in company with his mother, who died and was buried there in July. Among his best works are the 'Idomeneo,' by the composition of which he won the hand of Constance Weber, the lady he loved; the 'Nozze di Figaro;' the 'Zauberflöte;' the 'Clemenza di Tito;' and, above all, the splendid 'Don Giovanni,' which first appeared in 1787. The music of this opera is the triumph of dramatic composition; and though its great merits were not appreciated on its first performance, its composer lived to see justice done to it. When in his 36th year, and in a state of great physical debility, he undertook the composition of his sublime 'Requiem,' but the decline of his bodily powers, and his great mental excitement, hastened his dissolution: he was seized with repeated fainting fits, in one of which he expired, Dec. 5, 1792. An English translation of his Letters, by Lady Wallace, from the Collection of Ludwig Nohl, appeared in 1865. These letters, written in a frank, confidential mood, possess great interest, showing in the most striking manner how the great artist lived and laboured, enjoyed and suffered. An interesting account of Mozart's visit to London in 1764 is given in a work entitled 'Mozart und Haydn in London,' by C. F. Pohl, published in 1867.

Mudge, John, an English physician and an excellent mechanic, was the son of Zachary Mudge, vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, author of a volume of sermons and an ingenious essay for a new version of the Psalms. Dr. John Mudge settled as a physician at Plymouth, where he wrote a treatise 'On the Catarrhus Cough.' He improved the construction of reflecting telescopes, and died in 1793.—His brother **Thomas**, born in 1715, was an excellent watchmaker, and made great improvements in chronometers, for which he received a parliamentary reward. Died, 1794.—**William Mudge**, a nephew of the last mentioned, was born in 1762, at Plymouth; rose to the rank of major-general in the army; and died in 1820. He superintended the execution of the grand trigonometrical survey of England and Wales, and wrote an account of the operations. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries, a correspondent of

the French Institute, and a member of the Academy of Sciences of Copenhagen.

Mudie, Robert, an industrious littérateur, was born in Forfarshire, in 1777. In 1802 he was appointed Gaelic professor and teacher of drawing in the Inverness Academy. He subsequently filled other situations of a like nature; but at length turned his attention exclusively to authorship, and commenced his career with a novel, entitled 'Glenfergus,' in 3 vols. He then for a while sought employment as a reporter for the London newspapers, and his literary efforts were unceasing. Independently of his contributions to periodicals, upwards of eighty volumes from his pen were in rapid succession brought before the public. Of these the most prominent were: 'Modern Athens' (a description of Edinburgh); 'Babylon the Great' (a description of London), 4 vols.; 'The British Naturalist,' 2 vols.; 'The Feathered Tribes of the British Islands,' 2 vols.; 'Conversations in Moral Philosophy,' 2 vols.; 'The Elements: the Heavens, the Earth, the Air, the Sea,' 4 vols.; 'Man, in his Physical Structure, Intellectual Faculties,' &c., 4 vols.; 'The Seasons,' 4 vols.; 'History of Hampshire and the Channel Islands,' 3 vols., &c. Died, May, 1842, aged 64.

Muggleton, Ludowick, one of the founders of the sect of Muggletonians, was born about 1610. He was a tailor by trade, and began to attract attention as a preacher and writer in conjunction with one Reeve, about 1650. The two gave themselves out for the last and greatest prophets of Jesus Christ, and pretended that they had absolute power to save or damn. The numerous writings in which they set forth their ridiculous pretensions and fantastic doctrines were collected and published in 3 vols. 4to., so recently as 1832. They found many believers in their day, and some remnants possibly linger still among us, although the sect is not mentioned in the Census Report of 1851. George Fox and William Penn were the principal opponents of the new prophets. Muggleton was prosecuted and convicted of blasphemy in 1676, and died in 1697.

Mulgrave, Earl. [Buckinghamshire, Duke of, and **Normanby**, Marquis of.]

Müller, Carl Ottfried, an eminent modern scholar and historian, was born in 1797, at Brieg, in Silesia. He studied at Breslau and Berlin, and became, in 1819, Professor of Archaeology in the university of Göttingen, and distinguished himself by his researches into Greek mythology and history. He visited France and England in 1822, but his life is marked by few incidents. While travelling in Greece, with a view to the commencement of an elaborate work on the history of that country, he was taken ill, and died at Athens, Aug. 1, 1840. His most important works are, 'Die Dörfer,' which was translated into English by Sir G. C. Lewis, 'Prolegomena to a Scientific Mythology,' 'Die Etrusker,' 'Handbuch der Archäologie der Kunst,' and a 'History of Greek Literature,' which he did not live to com-

plete. The last-named work was written for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and was translated into English by Sir G. C. Lewis and Dr. Donaldson.

Müller, Gerard Friedrich, a German historian and miscellaneous writer, born in Westphalia, in 1705. After studying at Leipsic he went to Russia, became member of the Academy of St. Petersburg, and took part in several scientific expeditions. He was afterwards made councillor of state, and on account of his important services in literature and science was chosen F.R.S., London, and correspondent of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. Among his works are a 'Collection for the History of Russia,' in German; 'Origines Gentis et Nominis Russorum,' and 'Histoire des Voyages et Découvertes des Russes.' Died, 1783.

Müller, Johann, astronomer, called **Regiomontanus**, from Mons Regius, or Koenigsberg, where, probably, he was born in 1436. After studying at Leipsic, he removed to Vienna, and studied mathematics under Purbach, whom he assisted in his astronomical observations and in a Latin version of the 'Almagest' of Ptolemy. This version was completed by Müller after the death of Purbach. At the desire of Cardinal Bessarion, Regiomontanus accompanied him to Rome, and visited the principal cities of Italy. After a long stay in Italy, he returned to Vienna, where he held the professorship of Astronomy. He subsequently went to Buda; but on the breaking out of the war with the Turks he removed to Nürnberg, where he built an observatory, and founded a printing-office. He was raised, for his services to the archbishopric of Ratisbon; was called by Sixtus IV. to Rome, to assist in reforming the calendar, and died there in 1476. He wrote various astronomical works, and constructed some curious automata.

Müller, Johann von, an eminent Swiss historian, was born in 1752, at Schaffhausen, and studied at Göttingen. In 1780 he published the first part of his 'History of the Swiss Confederation,' and shortly after he went to Berlin, where he printed 'Historical Essays.' His other principal work was a 'Course of Universal History.' His works were published collectively at Tübingen, in 27 vols. Müller was successively Professor of Greek at Schaffhausen, and of History at Cassel, councillor of the Imperial Chancery, Secretary of State for the ephemeral kingdom of Westphalia, and director-general of public instruction. Died, 1809.

Müller, Johann Gotthard von, an eminent German engraver, born near Stuttgart in 1747. He became a pupil of the French engraver Wille, and in 1776 was admitted to the French Academy. He was patronized by successive dukes and kings of Württemberg, became Professor of Engraving at Stuttgart, and a member of the principal German Academies. Among his best works are portraits of Louis XVI., Schiller, and Wille; 'Alexander

MÜLLER

conqueror of himself,' after Flink; the 'Madonna della Seggiola,' and a 'St. Catherine,' after Leonardo da Vinci. Died, 1830.

Müller, Christian Friedrich von, son of the preceding, was still more distinguished as an engraver. He was born in 1783, and studied first under his father, and then at Paris, where he remained till 1814. Müller's great work is the print of Raphael's 'Madonna di San Sisto,' his absorbing and exclusive task during the last few years of his life. His health broke down immediately on the completion of the plate, and he did not live to see a print from it. He had been appointed Professor of Engraving in the Dresden Academy in 1814, and died near Dresden in 1816. Besides some good portraits, he engraved Domenichino's 'St. John about to write his Revelation,' and Raphael's 'Adam and Eve under the Tree of Life.'

Müller, Ludwig, a celebrated Prussian engineer. He served in the Seven Years' War under Frederick the Great; and died in 1804, aged 70. He was author of a 'View of the Wars of Frederick the Great,' and other works relating to the military art.

Müller, Otho Friedrich, a distinguished Danish naturalist, born at Copenhagen in 1730. He was from his early years a close and accurate observer of nature, and by the immense and patient labours of his life contributed to the advance and enrichment of the sciences of zoology and botany. His most original and important works are the 'History of Land and River Verms,' in which he first attempted a classification of the Infusoria; treatises on the 'Hydrachnæ,' and the 'Entomostracæ;' 'Fauna Insectorum Friedrichsdaliana,' and 'Flora Friedrichsdaliana.' He projected, but only lived to begin the great 'Zoologica Danica;' and was employed as continuator of the 'Flora Danica.' Most of his works are written in Latin. Died, 1784.

Müller, Peter Braamsus, Bishop of Zealand, Denmark, a distinguished antiquary, was born at Copenhagen in 1776. After studying at the university of that city he visited Germany, France, and England, became Professor of Theology at Copenhagen, and in 1830 Bishop of Zealand. He was author of the 'Sagabibliothek,' a useful chronological view of the perplexing mass of Icelandic legends; of critical examinations of the Edda of Snorro, and of the work of Saxo Grammaticus, and other historical and critical treatises, besides several theological works. He was also editor for twenty-five years of one of the leading literary journals of Denmark. Died, 1834.

Müller, William John, an English painter, was a native of Bristol, and was born in 1812, at which time his father, a German, was curator of the Museum of that city. After studying under Pyne, he travelled on the continent, and in 1838-39 visited Greece and Egypt, bringing home many excellent pictures and sketches from nature. He accompanied Sir Charles Fellowes to Lycia in 1843, and

MULREADY

made large additions to his sketches and studies during his stay in the East. The pictures he exhibited at the Royal Academy after his return were unfavourably hung, and did not attract the attention they deserved. Among his best works are—'Athens, from the road to Marathon,' 'Memnon,' 'Burial Ground, Smyrna,' 'Turkish Merchants with Camels,' 'Convent, Bay of Naples,' &c. Died, at Bristol, Sept. 8, 1845.

Mulready, William, a distinguished painter, was born in Ennis, county Clare, April 1, 1786. When about five years old he was taken to London, his father, a leather-breeches maker, removing thither with his family. His early skill in drawing attracted attention, and he became a pupil and protégé of Banks the sculptor, who succeeded in qualifying him for admission into the school of the Royal Academy in 1800-1. He earned his living for a time by designing book-illustrations and by scene-painting; and in 1804 married a sister of the painter Varley. The union turned out unhappy, and the young couple after a few years were separated. Mulready tried his hand first in the grand style, 'high art,' but soon wisely took to landscapes and the *genre* and humorous class of subjects in which he attained so great a mastery. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1804, was chosen A.R.A. in 1816, and in less than a year R.A. He was at one period a diligent student of the Dutch masters, and the fruits of this study appeared in the long series of admirable figure-pictures which he produced from 1810 till his death. From about 1824 he aimed at greater freedom in drawing and richness of colouring, and he was rewarded for his patient humble studies and persistence with a glorious success. He remained a student through life, and was in the Life-School of the Academy only a day or two before his death. Among his numerous pictures we can only name a few of the most admired: 'The Fight Interrupted,' 1815; 'Idle Boys,' 1815; 'Wolf and the Lamb,' 1820; 'The Last In,' 1835, now in the National Gallery; 'First Love,' 1839; 'Train up a Child,' 1841; 'The Whistonian Controversy,' 1843; 'Choosing the Wedding Gown,' 1845; 'Women Bathing,' 1849; 'The Bathers,' 1849; and 'The Toy-Seller,' left unfinished, 1861. Mulready was chosen to design illustrations for the edition of the 'Vicar of Wakefield' which appeared in 1840; and several of these he afterwards painted. His pictures, drawings, and sketches were exhibited at the Society of Arts in 1848, and again after his death at the South Kensington Museum. Mulready died at Bayswater, where he had lived so many years, July 7, 1863, and was buried at Kensal Green. The National Gallery has four of Mulready's works, which formed part of the Vernon collection; and many others are included in the collection presented conditionally to the nation by John Sheepshanks in 1856. The story of the early life of this admirable artist and genial man is told in one of William Godwin's children's

MUMMIUS

books, entitled 'Looking-Glass, or True History of the Early Years of an Artist,' by Theophilus Marcliffe, published in 1805. A bust of Mulready, by Weekes, has been placed in the National Gallery. In 1866 appeared a work entitled 'Memorials of Mulready. Collected by F. G. Stephens. Illustrated with fourteen Photographs of his most celebrated Paintings.' A Series of thirty Photographs from his best pictures has been published by the Arundel Society.

Mummius, Lucius, a Roman consul, who, after serving as prætor in Spain, distinguished himself in B.C. 146 by the conquest of Greece. He took, burnt, and pillaged Corinth, and sent the finest works of art found there to Rome. To Mummius was then intrusted the task of organizing the new province of Achaia. He was honoured with a triumph, and the surname of Achaicus. He afterwards held the office of censor.

Münchhausen, Jerom Carl Friedrich von, was a German officer in the Russian service, who served in several campaigns against the Turks. He was a passionate lover of horses and hounds; of which, and of his adventures among the Turks, he told the most extravagant stories, till his fancy so completely got the better of his memory, that he believed his own extravagant fictions. Having become acquainted with Bürger at Pyrmont, and related these waking dreams to him, the poet published them in 1787, with his own improvements, under the title of 'Wunderbare Abentheuer und Reisen des Herrn von Münchhausen.' The wit and humour of the work gave it great success, and it was translated into several languages. Died, 1797.

Munday, Anthony, a dramatic poet of the 16th century. He was the author of the 'City Pageants,' enlarged Stowe's Survey of London, and died in 1633.

Munnich, Burchard Christoph, Count, a military officer, was born in Oldenburg, in 1683. After distinguishing himself in the German wars, he entered the Russian service, and rose to the rank of marshal; but in 1741 the Empress Elizabeth condemned him to perpetual exile in Siberia. He was, however, recalled on the accession of Peter III., and, on his arrival at court, made his appearance before the Emperor in the sheepskin dress which he had worn during his captivity. Died, 1767.

Munster, George Fitzclarence, Earl of, was the eldest son of the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.) by Mrs. Jordan. He was born Jan. 29, 1794, and after receiving the elements of instruction at Sunbury, under Dr. Moore, was received into the Royal Military College at Marlow. When scarcely fifteen he commenced actual service in the Peninsula as cornet in the Prince of Wales's hussars, and became aide-de-camp to General Slade. On the disastrous termination of Sir John Moore's expedition he returned to England for a few weeks, and then started to join the army in Portugal as aide-de-camp to Sir Charles Stewart,

MUNZER

with whom the young soldier (now a captain) joined the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley, in 1809. From this period to the conclusion of the war he served on the staff at headquarters, and was present at twelve general engagements; and on some of those occasions, but especially at the battle of Fuentes d'Onore, his conduct was marked by extraordinary skill and presence of mind. At Toulouse he was severely wounded in leading a charge against cavalry. In January, 1815, Captain Fitzclarence sailed for India as aide-de-camp to Lord Hastings, and while there he studied the Oriental languages and literature. During the Mahratta war of 1817 he had several opportunities of distinguishing himself. On the conclusion of peace with Scindiah, he was intrusted with the hazardous duty of carrying home the overland despatches from India; and in 1819 he published his 'Overland Tour.' At the recommendation of his friend the Duke of Wellington, he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel; soon after which he married Miss Mary Wyndham, a natural daughter of the Earl of Egremont, and had seven children. William IV., soon after his accession, created his eldest son Earl of Munster, Viscount Fitzclarence, and Baron Tewkesbury. 'No person,' says Dodd in his Annual Obituary, 'who has observed the career of Lord Munster, can overlook the fact, that he felt himself continually urged, by his peculiar position, to both mental and physical exertions which were perhaps beyond his strength. The ill consequences of every temporary indisposition were aggravated by his sensibility,' and on the evening of the 20th of March, 1842, he shot himself.

Munster, Ernst Friedrich Herbert, Count, a Hanoverian statesman, was born in 1766. He completed his education at Göttingen, and immediately entered into the service of the Hanoverian government. In 1806, Hanover being invaded by the Prussians, he entered a spirited protest and retired to England. When the mental malady of George III. was past all doubt, the Count was one of the Commissioners appointed to protect and administer his private property. But he is chiefly known for the part he took in the Congress of Vienna, 1814, and the declaration of 1815, by which Napoleon was put out of the pale of the law. Died, May 20, 1839.

Munster, Sebastian, a German divine, was born at Ingelheim, in 1489, entered into the order of Cordeliers, but left them to join Luther. He then settled at Basel, where he succeeded Pelicanus in the Hebrew professorship. He published a Latin version of the Bible, from the Hebrew, with notes; 'Universal Cosmography,' which was translated into the principal European languages, and is noteworthy as the first of modern general geographies; a Treatise on Dialling, a Latin translation of Josephus, and several mathematical works. Died, 1552.

Munzer, a fanatic, who, in the early part of the 16th century, rendered himself for

awhile extremely formidable in Germany, where he preached equality and the community of property, and collected 40,000 followers, who committed many enormities. He was at length defeated by the Landgrave of Hesse, with the loss of 7000 of his deluded followers, and being chased to Franchausen, was taken prisoner, and executed at Mulhausen, in 1525.

Murat, Joachim, one of the most intrepid of the French marshals, and made King of Naples by Napoleon Buonaparte, was the son of an innkeeper at Cahors, where he was born in 1771. He was intended for the church, but escaping from the college of Toulouse, he enlisted as a chasseur, but was shortly after dismissed for insubordination. On the formation of the constitutional guard, he entered it, and displaying an active zeal for revolutionary principles, he was soon advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The overthrow of the Terrorists checked his progress for a time, but the Directory made him chief of brigade, and in 1796 he accompanied Buonaparte to Italy as his aide-de-camp. There he distinguished himself as a cavalry officer by his impetuous courage, and was employed as a diplomatist at Turin and at Genoa. He followed Napoleon to Egypt, where he decided the victory over the Turks at Aboukir, and returned as general of division. In 1800 he married Marie Caroline, the younger sister of his patron, who was then First Consul; and, in 1804, he was made Marshal, Grand Admiral, and Prince of the French Empire. His services in the campaign of 1805 against Austria, during which he entered Vienna at the head of the army, were rewarded with the grand-duchy of Berg. He continued to share the victories of his master with such distinction, that, in 1808, Napoleon placed him on the throne of Naples. After reigning peaceably four years, he was called to accompany Napoleon to Russia, as commander of all his cavalry; and, after the defeat of Smolensko, he imitated the example of his leader, and left the army for Naples. Once more he took part with Napoleon in the fatal campaign of Germany; but, after the battle of Leipsic, he withdrew, and finding that the throne of his patron began to totter, concluded an alliance against him. In 1815, however, he again took up arms, and formed a plan for making himself master of Italy as far as the Po, at the very time that Austria and the allies, upon his repeated assurances that he would remain true to them, had determined to recognize him as king of Naples. It was too late. Austria, therefore, took the field against him, and he was soon driven as a fugitive into France. After the overthrow of Napoleon he escaped, in the midst of continual dangers, to Corsica, from which he sailed with a few adherents, to recover his lost throne. A gale, off the coast of Calabria, dispersed his vessels, but Murat determined to go on shore. He was seized, and carried in chains to Pizzo, brought before a court-martial, and condemned to be shot. This sentence was executed Oct. 13,

1815, and Murat met his fate with undaunted courage.

Muratori, Ludovico Antonio, an eminent Italian historian and antiquary, was born in 1672 at Vignola, in the Modenese; was made keeper of the Ambrosian library at Milan, and, subsequently, librarian and archivist to the Duke of Modena. His literary productions are numerous and valuable, but his fame chiefly rests on his great historical collection, entitled 'Rerum Italicarum Scriptores, ab anno Æræ Christianæ,' 29 vols. folio; in addition to which, his 'Antiquitates Italicæ, Medii Ævi,' 6 vols. folio; 'Anecdota Latina,' 4 vols. 4to.; 'Anecdota Græca,' 4 vols. 4to.; 'Annali d'Italia,' 18 vols. 8vo.; with many other works, attest the magnitude of his literary labours. Died, 1750.

Murdoch, William. [See Boulton, Matthew.]

Mure, William, of Caldwell, was born in 1799, and was educated at Westminster and the university of Edinburgh. He studied subsequently in Germany, thus strengthening if not acquiring that taste for criticism which has won for him a wide reputation amongst European scholars. He was M.P. for Renfrewshire from 1846 to 1855, and Lord Rector of the university of Glasgow during the years 1847 and 1848. His chief work, 'A Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece,' was left unfinished; but the several portions of it, on the epic and lyric poets, and the historians, may be regarded as separate works. The first two volumes are almost wholly devoted to an examination of the Iliad and Odyssey, in which he endeavours to prove the essential unity of each of these poems, and the identity of their authorship, in opposition to the theory which regards them as collections of national songs composed by different authors, and possibly at different times. He died April 1, 1860, aged 61.

Muretus. Marc Antoine Muret, a celebrated classical scholar, was born near Limoges in 1526, and at the age of eighteen was distinguished for his knowledge of Greek and Latin. He taught at the College of Auch, at Poitiers and Bordeaux, Montaigne being among his pupils at the latter place. At Paris, where he settled about 1547, he taught philosophy and civil law, attracted a crowd of pupils, was suspected of heresy, and accused, it is said, of an unnatural vice, and was thrown into prison. He escaped to Toulouse, was again persecuted, and fled to Italy. At Venice he became the friend of Paolo Manuzio; was sought after by princes and great men; and in 1559 attached himself to the Cardinal Ippolito of Este, whom he accompanied to Rome, and in 1561 to the Colloquy of Poissy. On his return to Rome he became Professor of Philosophy, and afterwards of Civil Law and Belles Lettres at Ascoli. He enjoyed the friendship of the Popes, Pius V. and Gregory XIII., took holy orders, and spent the rest of his life at Rome. The works of Muretus consist of commentaries on law and

on various classic authors, orations, poems and letters, and a collection of 'Varie Lectiones,' consisting, like the 'Adversaria' of Turnebus, of miscellaneous illustrations of passages in Greek and Latin writers, with conjectural criticisms and emendations. In his Oration on the Death of Charles IX. he pronounces a eulogy on the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The best edition of his works is that by Ruhnken, published in 4 vols. 8vo., in 1789. Died at Rome, June 4, 1585.

Murillo, Bartolomeo Esteban, one of the greatest of the Spanish painters, was born, in 1618, near Seville. He acquired the rudiments of art from his uncle, Juan del Castillo; and being encouraged to visit Madrid, he obtained the patronage of the great painter Velazquez, then in the height of his reputation. He afterwards returned to Seville, and there founded an Academy of Painting, and earned by his labours an imperishable fame. While painting the admired picture of St. Catherine, in the church of the Capuchins at Cadiz, he fell from the scaffold, and died in consequence of the injuries he received, in 1682. One of his last works was the 'Holy Family,' now in the National Gallery, which has also two other interesting pictures by this master.

Murphy, Arthur, a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was born at Roscommon, in 1730, and educated at St. Omer's. At the age of 18 he returned to Ireland, came soon to London, and tried his dramatic powers in the farces of 'The Apprentice' and 'The Upholsterer.' He then produced the 'Orphan of China,' a tragedy, which was well received. He also wrote a weekly paper, called the 'Gray's Inn Journal;' and two others, in defence of government, entitled the 'Test' and the 'Auditor.' In these, however, he failed; and some ludicrous mistakes exposed him to ridicule. Having studied the law, he was called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, but never had much practice. His plays of the 'Grecian Daughter,' 'All in the Wrong,' 'The Way to Keep Him,' and the 'Citizen,' had great success. He acquired considerable reputation by his 'Essay on the Life and Genius of Dr. Johnson,' published in 1792; as well as by his translations of Tacitus and Sallust, and the 'Life of Garrick.' He was zealous in defence of the government measures; and during his latter years he obtained the appointment of a commissioner of bankrupts, and a pension of £200 per annum. He died in 1805, aged 75. His portrait, by Dance, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Murphy, James Cavanah, an eminent architect, antiquary, and traveller, was a native of Ireland. He published his 'Travels in Portugal in 1789 and 1790,' an elaborate work, with plates, entitled 'Arabian Antiquities in Spain;' and 'Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Views of the Church of Batalha, in Portugal.' Died, 1816.

Murphy, Robert, a distinguished mathematician, was born of poor parents at Mallow,

in Ireland, in 1806. Disabled by an accident from manual labour, he applied to study, and soon showed such an extraordinary genius for mathematical science, that in 1825 he obtained admission to Caius College, Cambridge. He graduated B.A., and was chosen fellow of his college in 1829. At the close of 1832, in consequence of his indulgence in dissipation, he had to leave the university, and his fellowship was sequestrated. A few years later he settled in London, and employed himself in authorship. He also obtained the appointment of Examiner in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at the London University. His works are—'Elementary Principles of the Theory of Electricity,' 'Treatise on the Theory of Algebraical Equations,' prepared for the Useful Knowledge Society; and various scientific memoirs contributed to the Philosophical Transactions, the Cambridge Philosophical Transactions, &c. Died, 1843.

Murray, Alexander, a self-taught linguist, was born in 1775, at Kitterick, in Gallogway; and his father being a shepherd, he was employed as a shepherd's boy. By extraordinary application he made himself master of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and French languages. and when, in 1794, the fame of his acquirements gained him admission to the university of Edinburgh, he made a rapid progress also in the Oriental languages. In 1806 he became assistant to Dr. Muirhead, minister of the parish of Urr, and soon afterwards succeeded him in his pastoral charge; but in 1812 he was called from thence to fill the chair of Oriental Languages at Edinburgh, and at the same time received the degree of D.D. He left a 'History of the European Languages,' which was printed, with his Life prefixed, in 2 vols. Died, 1813.

Murray, Lady Augusta. [See *Sussex*, Duke of.]

Murray, Sir George, British general, Governor of the Royal Military College at Woolwich, &c., was born at the family seat, in Perthshire, in 1772, was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, and entered the army in 1789. He gained great distinction in almost every quarter of the globe for his military achievements, and more especially for the skill and ability with which he discharged in the Peninsular War the difficult office of quartermaster-general. In 1812 he was appointed to the government of the Canadas; but on hearing that Napoleon had escaped from Elba, he resigned the governorship, and joined the English army in France. On his return to England he was appointed Governor of Edinburgh Castle; and in 1819 the governorship of the Royal Military College was given him. In 1823 he became lieutenant-general of the Ordnance, was soon after elected M.P. for Perthshire, and in 1828 took office as Secretary of State for the Colonies. In Sir R. Peel's administration of 1834-5 he filled the office of Master-General of the Ordnance; but lost his seat for Perthshire. At the Westminster election in 1837 he opposed and was defeated by Sir Lacy de Evans and Mr.

MURRAY

Leader. When the Whigs resigned in 1841, Sir George again received the appointment of master-general of the Ordnance. Sir George Murray was the editor of the 'Marlborough Dispatches,' 5 vols. He died, July 28, 1846, aged 74.

Murray, Hugh, a voluminous writer on geography and kindred subjects, was born at the manse of North Berwick, 1779, the living of which his ancestors had held uninterruptedly from the period of the Revolution till the death of the last incumbent, his elder brother, in 1824. At an early age he became a clerk in the Excise Office at Edinburgh, where his official duties leaving him considerable leisure, he cultivated a taste for literature. In the early part of his career he edited the *Scotts' Magazine*, then in the hands of Mr. Constable, and contributed to the *Edinburgh Gazetteer*; and published successively discoveries and travels in Africa, Asia, and America, which acquired for their author a liberal share of popularity. At a later period of his life he contributed fifteen volumes to the Edinburgh Cabinet Library, on subjects connected with his favourite study; but the work on which his reputation chiefly rests is his 'Encyclopædia of Geography.' Died, 1846.

Murray, James, an American by birth, whose real name was Lillibridge, was a partisan officer in the service of the East India Company. He entered the service of Holkar, the famous Mahratta chief, about the year 1790, and soon became noted for his bravery, military skill, and the good offices he performed to certain British officers, who had been taken prisoners, and who, but for his humane interference, would have been put to the sword. When the war broke out between the British government and Scindiah, in which Holkar assisted the latter, Murray joined the British general, Lord Lake, with a body of 7000 cavalry. The Marquis Wellesley at that period had issued a proclamation recalling all British subjects from the service of the native princes, but this order could not extend to Murray, as being an American. He was treated by the British commander with great consideration, and was employed in many dangerous and important services, still retaining the command of the cavalry which he had brought with him. At the siege of Bhurtpore, where the British army lost nearly 10,000 men in four attempts to take the fort by storm, he was in continual action, and attained the character of being the best partisan officer in the army. Died, 1807.

Murray, James Stuart, Earl of, Regent of Scotland, was the natural son of James V. by Lady Margaret, daughter of Lord Erskine, and was probably born soon after 1530. At five years of age his father made him prior of St. Andrews, and he was long known by that title. He accompanied his sister, the Princess Mary, to France, was present at her marriage with the dauphin, and was frequently passing to and fro between the French and Scottish courts. He became a warm supporter of the

reformers, and was chosen a member of the council, and one of the lords of the articles. On the return of Mary to Scotland as queen, Murray became her chief adviser, and was created, first, Earl of Mar, and then Earl of Murray. He was opposed to the queen's marriage with Darnley, and has been accused of implication in the murder of the latter; he appears to have been aware of the plot, and to have stood aloof from it. He remained out of Scotland for some months, in 1567, only returning on the accession of James VI. He saw his sister a captive in Lochleven Castle, and was soon after named Regent. Mary having escaped and taken arms, he encountered and defeated her at Langside in 1568, and was one of the witnesses against her on her trial. The Regent Murray fell by the shot of an assassin at Linlithgow, January 23, 1570.

Murray, John, physician, was a native of Scotland, and was educated at Edinburgh, where he rose to eminence as a lecturer on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy. He was author of 'Elements of Chemistry,' 'Elements of Materia Medica and Pharmacy,' 'A System of Chemistry,' &c. Died, 1820.

Murray, John, F.S.A., the eminent publisher, known wherever the English language is known, was born in 1778. Mr. Murray was a man of considerable literary acquirements; and while his singular acuteness and sound judgment insured his success as a man of business, his fluency, his store of anecdote, and a certain dry quiet humour, closely allied to wit, rendered him an agreeable companion for such men as Scott, Byron, Moore, Southey, Lockhart, and a number of other celebrated writers, who were at various times his guests, and at all times, from their first acquaintance with him; his fast friends. In their dealings with him, literary men were soon convinced that no paltry attempts would be made to depreciate real merit, or to depress below a fair remunerating standard the wages due to intellectual labour: nay, so generous were his impulses, that if he found a work profitable to him beyond what he had calculated upon, he frequently added to the stipulated price of copyright—sometimes even doubling it! Of this we might adduce several instances, did our space permit; we shall conclude by observing, that as he was one of the most successful publishers, so he highly deserved success, were it only for his wise and consistent liberality. Died, June 27, 1843, aged 65.

Murray, Lindley, the grammarian, was born in 1745, of Quaker parents, at Swatara, near Lancaster, in Pennsylvania. He was originally destined for a mercantile life; but having been severely chastised for a breach of domestic discipline, he left his father, who was then residing at New York, and took up his abode in a school at Burlington, New Jersey. He afterwards studied the law, and practised as a barrister; but in course of time he quitted the bar for the counting-house, and having

realised a competency, he came, in 1784, to England, and settled at Holdgate, near York. His 'English Grammar,' which so long held its ground and has passed through an immense number of editions, appeared in 1795. He soon after published the 'English Exercises' and 'Key.' These were followed by many other school-books, and several moral treatises. His private life was as amiable as his labours in the cause of education and morals were successful. He died in 1826, aged 81.

Murray, William, an eminent Scottish actor, was born in 1791. He made his first appearance, in his nineteenth year, at Covent Garden, under the auspices of Mr. Kemble. Soon afterwards he settled in Edinburgh, where he remained forty-two years as actor and lessee, and during that period enjoyed the friendship of Scott, Allan, Wilson, Jeffrey, and other leading literati. He was one of the most versatile of actors; and there were few who could take successfully so wide a range of characters. Died, 1852.

Murray, William. [**Mansfield**, Earl of.]

Murray, William Vans, a distinguished American diplomatist, was born in Maryland, about 1762. He studied the law in England, practised it in his native country, and became a senator of the United States. As minister at the Hague he succeeded in preserving harmony between the American and Batavian republics; and the reconciliation between the United States and France was effected chiefly through his agency as envoy extraordinary to the French republic. Died, 1803.

Musa. [*See* **Roderic** and **Walid I.**]

Museus, Johann Karl August, an eminent German writer, born at Jena, in 1735. He was educated at the university, and became a tutor, and then professor, at the Gymnasium of Weimar. His most admired work is the 'Volksmärchen der Deutschen,' a collection of popular German tales and legends, gathered from the lips of the people, and told in the most simple and fascinating style. The first edition appeared in 5 vols. in 1782; later editions were considerably enlarged. Among his other works are—'Grandison der Zweite,' a satirical imitation of the 'Sir Charles Grandison' of Richardson; 'Physiognomische Reisen,' suggested by Lavater's treatise and the extravagant admiration it excited; 'Straussfedern,' a series of short tales; and 'Freund Heins Erscheinungen,' his last work. **Museus**, who for his quiet, kindly character and life was called 'the Good,' died, 1787.

Musgrave, William, physician and antiquary, was born at Charlton, in Somersetshire, in 1667, and was educated at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford. He became a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and also of the Royal Society; to which last learned body he acted as secretary. In 1691 he settled at Exeter, and there died in 1721. Besides some Latin tracts on the gout, he published four volumes of dissertations on Roman and British Antiquities.

Muse, Charles, an ingenious painter in enamel, whose 'Holy Family,' after Parmigiano, is said to be the largest piece of enamel ever painted. Died, 1824.

Mussato, Albertino, historian and poet, was born at Padua, in 1261. He rose from a state of indigence to public employments in his native city; but notwithstanding his services, he became an object of popular fury; and in 1314 an attempt was made to murder him. The ringleaders in this conspiracy were put to death; but Mussato was afterwards banished to Chiozzo, where he died in 1330. In his exile he wrote a history of the Emperor Henry VII., and a narrative of the affairs of Italy after the death of Henry.

Musschenbroek, Pieter van, a celebrated Dutch natural philosopher and mathematician, was born at Leyden, in 1692. He applied himself chiefly to natural philosophy; held professorships at Duisburg and Utrecht, and finally, in 1740, became Professor of Philosophy at the university of his native town. He was a member of the Royal Society of London, and of the French Academy of Sciences. His Course of Natural and Experimental Philosophy first appeared, under a different title, in 1726, and was translated into English by Colson. Musschenbroek was also the author of 'Physice Experimentales' and other scientific works, besides memoirs contributed to learned societies. Died, 1761.

Musset, Victor Donatien de, better known as **Musset-Pathay**, French biographer and littérateur, was born in 1768. He served for a time in the army and afterwards held various offices under the government, but devoted all his leisure to literary pursuits. His most important work is the 'Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de J. J. Rousseau,' which appeared in 1821. It is the fruit of prolonged labour and patient research, and has passed through several editions. Among his other writings are, 'Vie Militaire et Privée de Henri IV.,' 'Recherches Historiques sur le Cardinal de Retz,' 'Les Trois Bêlissaires,' &c. **Musset-Pathay** was one of the collaborators of the 'Biographie Universelle.' Died, April 8, 1832.

Musset, Louis Charles Alfred de, one of the most celebrated French poets of his age, was born at Paris in 1810. He was the son of the preceding, and was educated at the College of Henry IV., where he was the fellow-student and friend of the Duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis Philippe. Hesitating as the choice of a profession, he successively tried and abandoned law, medicine, and painting; and ultimately, under the influence of the so-called Romantic movement, applied himself to literature. In 1830 he published the 'Contes d'Espagne et d'Italie,' which was received with the greatest enthusiasm, not unmixed, however, with severe remonstrances, called forth by their audacious immorality. They were followed by a volume of similar poems in 1831; by the 'Spectacle dans un

MUTIS

Fauteuil, in 1833; in which is included the drama of '*Le Coupe de les Lèvres*,' a powerful yet repulsive picture of human passion and despair, pervaded with the bitterest misanthropy. About the time of its appearance A. de Musset became private secretary to George Sand, and accompanied her on a tour in Italy, of which a partial record was published. In 1835 appeared '*Rolla*,' the story of a fierce sensualist who had not wholly lost the sense of beauty and a better life; and after '*Rolla*,' '*Les Nuits*,' which includes some of his masterpieces; '*Lettre à Lamartine*,' and '*L'Espoir en Dieu*.' In all is heard the bitter cry of a heart torn with doubt and passionately longing for certainty. A. de Musset also wrote several novels and comedies. In 1848 he lost the post of librarian to the Ministry of the Interior, to which the Duke of Orleans had appointed him. He was restored to it by Napoleon III.; and in 1852 was received at the French Academy. His misanthropy and scepticism increased, his poetic powers declined; and in his last years he sought a miserable substitute for inspiration in the excitement of drink and gaming. He was the friend of all the eminent men of his time. In his writings, we hear, says E. Muller, in the '*Biographie Universelle*,' the voices of Voltaire, of Byron, of Victor Hugo, of Lamartine; the accents of Virgil, the melancholy of Dante, and the naïveté of the earliest French poets. He was familiar with all phases of human life, and has delineated all as he saw them. Died, May 2, 1857. (See a Critique on his Works by F. T. Palgrave, Oxford Essays, 1855.)

Mutis, José Celestino, a celebrated naturalist, was born at Cadiz, in 1731. In 1760 he accompanied the Marquis de la Cerda to New Granada, and spent nearly half a century in South America, contributing greatly to the spread of science and the arts of civilization in that country. On his return to Europe he was appointed keeper of the royal garden at Madrid. He was the first botanist that distinguished the various species of cinchona. Died, 1808.

Muziano, Girolamo, Italian painter, born near Brescia in 1528 or 1530. After studying at Brescia, he improved himself at Venice, and went, in 1550, to Rome, where he soon distinguished himself, executed many works, and enjoyed the patronage of the Pope, Gregory XIII. His most celebrated picture, now lost, was a '*Resurrection of Lazarus*,' painted in the church of Santa Maria Maggiore. He painted the fine picture of '*Christ Washing the Disciples' Feet*,' in Rheims cathedral. Muziano was a good portrait-painter, greatly improved the art of working in mosaic, distinguished himself also as an architect, and had the chief part in founding the Academy of St. Luke at Rome. He was employed to finish the drawings, begun by Giulio Romano, from the bas-reliefs of the Trajan Column. Died at Rome, 1590 or 1592.

Myconius, Frederic, a German divine,

MYDDELTON

originally a Franciscan monk, was born at Lichtenfelt, in Franconia, in 1491. When Luther declared against indulgences, Myconius opposed him, but soon changed his sentiments, and became a missionary for the propagation of the principles of the Reformation. In 1538 he accompanied the chancellor of Weimar in an embassy to England; and, while here, held a disputation with some bishops and other divines. On his return, he was employed to reform the churches of Thuringia; but he protested strongly against the alienation of the ecclesiastical and monastic revenues to secular purposes. Died, 1546.

Myconius, Oswald, or **Geisshauser**, a reformer, born at Lucerne, in Switzerland, in 1488. He studied at Basel, under Erasmus and Glareanus, after which he became successively master of the schools of St. Theodore and St. Peter. He next removed to Zurich, where he held the office of regent of the college three years; after which he returned to Basel, obtained the head pastorate of the church, and was chosen Professor of Theology. He wrote several commentaries on the Scripture, a Latin version of the Catechism of Ecolampadius, and a '*Narrative of the Life and Death of Zwingli*.' Died, 1552.

Myddelton, Sir Hugh, Bart., the celebrated engineer, was descended from an ancient Welsh family, and was the sixth son of Richard Myddelton, governor of Denbigh Castle in the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. He was born at Denbigh, probably about 1555, was brought up to business in London under his brother Thomas, and was apprenticed to a goldsmith. He was also a merchant adventurer, and in 1597 was an alderman of Denbigh. He was elected M.P. for Denbigh in 1603, and the water supply of London was one of the first subjects considered in a parliamentary committee of which he was a member. Five years later he undertook the work which all others shrank from, and resolved to bring the water from Hertfordshire to London. The first sod was turned in May, 1609, the springs selected being at Chadwell and Amwell, near Ware. The project gave rise to great agitation, and was violently opposed both by owners of property and by popular prejudice; and a bill was introduced to repeal the Act authorising the construction of the New River. But the resolution of the projector triumphed over all obstacles; the king, James I., zealously supported him; and on Michaelmas-day, 1613, the entrance of the waters into London was celebrated by a public pageant at Islington. The king conferred on Myddelton the honour of knighthood; and subsequently, in consequence of the skill and enterprise he had displayed in the embankment of Brading Haven, Isle of Wight, and in some great mining operations in Wales, he was created a baronet (1622). Died at London, December 10, 1631. Sir Hugh Myddelton married at a rather advanced age, and left three sons and five daughters. A good portrait of Myddelton, attributed to Jansen,

was lent to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).—Of his eight brothers, **William** was a famous sea-captain, and author of a Welsh translation of the Psalms and a work on the 'Art of Welsh Poetry.' Died, 1603.—**Thomas** became Lord Mayor of London in 1613; and **Charles** succeeded his father as governor of Denbigh Castle.

Myrne, Robert, architect, was born at Edinburgh, in 1734. While studying at Rome, he gained the chief architectural prize at the Academy of St. Luke; of which academy, as well as of those of Florence and Bologna, he was a member. He was the builder of Blackfriars Bridge, which was commenced in 1760, and completed in 1770. It was the first work of the kind executed in England, in which arches approaching to the form of an ellipse were substituted for semicircles. Myrne's bridge, having fallen into decay, was taken down in 1864. He obtained the appointment of surveyor of St. Paul's Cathedral, and was employed to erect many private edifices in various parts of the kingdom. Died, 1811.

Myron, a very celebrated Greek sculptor, born at Eleutherae, in Boeotia, about B.C. 480. He was a pupil of Ageladas and the rival of

Polyoletus. He worked in marble, wood, and metal, and especially distinguished himself by his skilful representation of animals. His most admired work was the bronze figure of a 'Cow lowing,' which was still extant at Athens in the time of Cicero. Another very celebrated work was the statue called the 'Diocobolus,' or Quoit-thrower, of which the marble so called in the British Museum is supposed to be a copy. It was found at Hadrian's villa, near Tivoli, in 1791. Though a large number of works by Myron are mentioned by ancient writers, not one of them is now known to be extant.

Myrtis. [See **Pindar**.]

Mytens, Arnold, a Dutch painter, was born at Brussels, in 1641. He painted several pictures for churches in Italy; and died in 1602.

Mytens, Daniel, an eminent Dutch portrait painter, born at the Hague about 1590. He came to England in the reign of James I. and was named painter to Charles I. on his accession to the throne. After several years' enjoyment of royal and noble patronage, he declined in favour before the rising Vandyke, and went back to Holland. Many of his portraits are at Hampton Court. Died, after 1656.

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Nabis, tyrant of Sparta, who commenced his reign about the year 205 B.C. He was surrounded by an armed guard, had a number of secret spies in his service, put to death or banished every suspected person, and indulged in the exercise of every species of cruelty. He contrived an instrument of torture in the form of his own wife, whose rich dress concealed a number of iron spikes in her bosom and arms. He plundered Messene and Argos, and would have continued to extend his dominion still wider over Peloponnesus, had not the Romans, in alliance with the Achæans, declared war against him. He pursued the war, and was for a time successful; but was at length defeated by Philopomen, at the head of the army of the Achæan league, and was killed while attempting to escape, B.C. 192.

Nadir Shah, king of Persia, first known as **Thomas Kuli Khan**, was a native of Khorassan, and was born in 1688. He was of low origin, and began his military career as a brigand. Becoming chief of a band, he gradually acquired considerable power, and at length resolved to deliver Persia from the Afghans who had conquered it. In this he succeeded, took Isfahan, and restored the legitimate monarch, the real power, however, remaining with himself. In 1736 he was formally invested with the sovereignty, insisting at the same time on a very great change in the religion of the country, the extinction of the most influential sect. He made war on the Afghans, and took Cas-

dahar; invaded Hindustan, and took Delhi where he ordered a massacre of the inhabitants, and then extended his conquests to the south of Persia. He had frequent wars with the Turks, and won many victories over them. But the excesses of jealousy, cruelty, and tyranny which he indulged in the latter years of his reign made him universally detested, and a conspiracy was formed against him by some of his generals who anticipated proscription. He was assassinated in his tent in the night, 19-20 June, 1747. The Life of this extraordinary man was written in Persian by Mohammed Mahadi Khan, his secretary.

Nævius, Cneius, an early Roman poet, born probably in Campania, but resident at Rome for the greater part of his life. He wrote a poem on the first Punic War, in which he had personally served, and from this poem Virgil adopted some passages in the *Æneid*. Nævius wrote also several comedies, and by the freedom of his attacks on leading men subjected himself to imprisonment, and afterwards to exile. Died at Utica, about B.C. 202. Some fragments of his writings are extant.

Nahl, Johann August, an eminent Prussian sculptor, born at Berlin, in 1710. He executed the admirable colossal statue of the landgrave Frederick, which stands in Frederick's Square. In 1755 he was appointed professor in the Academy of Arts at Cassel, and died there in 1781.

Naneek, the founder of the sect of **Shiites**

NANGIS

(literally, 'Followers'), which became a powerful nation, was born at the village of Talwendy, in Lahore, in 1469. He was the son of Calû, of the caste of Shatryas, and from an early age showed great indifference to worldly good, and a strong tendency to 'mysticism.' He associated with the Fakirs, read the Vedas and the Koran, and took delight in distributing his property among the poor. He married early, and had two sons, and was for a time employed by his father in business. But he took no interest in it, longed rather for a vision of truth, and gave himself up to seek it and make it known. He travelled throughout India for the purpose of diffusing his doctrine, visited Mecca and Medina, and was introduced, in 1527, to the Emperor Baber. His great idea was the Unity of God, and his aim was so to present it in his teaching that a reconciliation might be effected between the Buddhist and the Mohammedan faiths. He was an Idealist, like the Buddhist; but he differed from him in rejecting the monastic life, and insisting upon activity and good works. He preached faith in God and love to man; denied the necessity of miracles, and asserted that the purity of his doctrine was sufficient evidence of its truth. He instituted a very simple form of worship; named Lehana, one of his disciples, his successor in his spiritual functions; and died at Kirtipur, on the banks of the Ravee (ancient Hydrastes), in 1539. The doctrines of Nanek are contained in the book called 'Adi-Grant'h.' After his death miracles were attributed to him, and the true story of his life was overlaid with a mass of fictions. The waters of the river have covered his burial-place; but Kirtipur is still a place of pilgrimage for the Sikhs.

Nangis, Guillaume de (*Guillelmus de Nangiac*), an early French historian, was a monk, most probably of the Benedictine order, and held the office of keeper of the records at St. Denis, between 1289 and 1299. Nothing is known of his birth-place or of his family, nor of the times of his birth and death. He was author of *Lives of St. Louis* and his son Philip the Bold, written in Latin; a *Latin Chronicle* from the creation to the year 1300, and a *French Chronicle of the Kings of France*. The portions of his writings which relate to contemporary events are highly esteemed. Guillaume de Nangis enjoyed great popularity as a historian during the middle ages, and his *Chronicle* was continued by several writers, among whom were the Chancellor Pierre d'Ormezon, and Jean de Venette, a Carmelite monk. The *Chronicle* and its continuations were published in the collection of A. Duchesne, and the '*Spicilegium*' of D'Achéry. A new and elegant edition, prepared for the '*Société de l'Histoire de France*,' by H. Geraud, appeared in 1866.

Nani, Giovanni Battista, a Venetian historian, was born in 1616. He distinguished himself as ambassador to the French court, a post which he held for twenty-five years. He was afterwards employed in other missions

NAPIER

of importance, and was made proctor of St. Mark. He was author of '*Istoria della Repubblica Veneta*,' and was historiographer and keeper of the archives of the republic. Died, 1678.

Nanni, Giovanni. [*Udine, Giovanni da.*]

Nanteuil, Robert, an eminent French engraver, was born at Rheims, in 1630, or perhaps seven years earlier. He obtained the place of designer and cabinet engraver to Louis XIV., with a pension. Nanteuil engraved many portraits of Louis XIV., besides those of the most eminent Frenchmen of his age. Died, 1678.

Napier, or Neper, John, Lord of Merchiston, in Scotland, a celebrated mathematician, was born in 1550, and educated at the university of St. Andrew's. After having travelled in France, Italy, and Germany, he returned to his native country, where he devoted himself to the study of mathematics and theology. In his pursuit of astronomy and spherical trigonometry, he felt the need of a short method of calculating triangles, sines, tangents, &c.; hence his admirable invention of logarithms, first made public in 1614, and which has immortalized his name. The Napier 'bones,' or 'rods,' for multiplying and dividing, were invented by him. He also made several improvements in spherical trigonometry, and was regarded by Kepler as one of the greatest men of his age. Died in April, 1617.

Napier, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles, K.C.B., was born March 6, 1786; entered as a volunteer on board the *Martin* sloop of war in 1799, and became lieutenant in 1805. In 1809 he aided in the reduction of Martinique, and scaled one of the forts, accompanied by only five men. In the same year he was appointed by Sir Alexander Cochrane to command the French frigate *D'Hautpoul*, which, having been taken chiefly by Napier's efforts, was added to the British navy under the name of the *Abercromby*. On receiving his promotion as a post-captain, he served ashore with his cousins, George, Charles, and William Napier, in the Peninsula; and was wounded at Busaco. In 1811 he was appointed to the *Thames*, a 32-gun frigate, and was mainly instrumental in preventing the enemy from constructing a fleet in the Mediterranean. Being sent to America in 1814, he led the way in the ascent and descent of the Potomac, and took part in the operations against Baltimore. In the following year his offer to organize a naval brigade to serve on the French coast was accepted by the government, but rendered unnecessary by the battle of Waterloo. He then received the decoration of C.B., and being placed on half-pay, remained out of active service for fourteen years. His marriage took place in 1815, and during some years his time was spent in travelling with his family through Europe, in the course of which he amassed a vast store of military observations, embodied in a valuable MS. volume of plans and statistics. Settling at Paris, he established the first steamers on the Seine, and ventured to cross the

NAPIER

Channel in one of them in 1821, although the boats were scarcely seaworthy. Being appointed to the *Galatea* in 1829, he adapted to this vessel paddle-wheels worked by manual labour, and thus urged on the adoption of better means of propulsion in the navy. While employed on the coast of Portugal, he accepted from Dom Pedro the command of the constitutional fleet. With this fleet of ill-paid, ill-manned, and weak vessels he sailed in search of the stronger fleet of Dom Miguel, and, engaging at the greatest odds, totally defeated it after an obstinate combat, which concluded the war and settled Doña Maria on the throne. For this great service Dom Pedro created him Viscount Cape St. Vincent, assigning him a pension of £800 a year with the grand cross of all the Portuguese orders. His office of admiral-in-chief gave him the nominal control of the Portuguese navy, which he found utterly mismanaged. His attempts to improve it were met by an amount of angry opposition from the officials, which led him to throw up his appointment and return to England. In 1840 he was sent to Beyrout, and after storming the Egyptian garrison at Sidon, he defeated Ibrahim Pasha himself, in October, among the heights of the Lebanon. A general rise of the mountaineers in consequence of this defeat compelled Ibrahim to retire to Egypt. Having greatly distinguished himself in the attack upon Acre, November 4, he was sent to blockade Alexandria. This blockade he maintained until the time when he knew that bad weather would soon drive him from the station. On his own responsibility he concluded with Mehemet Ali a convention which secured to him and his heirs the hereditary sovereignty of Egypt. Although for a short time repudiated, this convention was ultimately recognized by the British government. On his return to England he was made K.C.B., besides receiving various foreign orders. As M.P. for Marylebone he was prominent in his attacks on naval abuses, and in his efforts to improve the condition of the seamen. In 1847 he received the command of the Channel Fleet; and on the breaking out of the Russian war the ministry of Lord Aberdeen appointed him to command the Baltic fleet. The condition of the fleet seems to have been very unsatisfactory; but although he showed his moral courage by refusing to assail, with a force and supplies altogether insufficient, the immense granite fortifications of Cronstadt, he still retained 100,000 men for the purpose of guarding St. Petersburg, who would otherwise have been sent to the seat of war in the south. It was objected that the capture of Bomarsund had been accomplished with little loss of life; and as he refused to bear the blame for the inefficiency which he maintained was caused by the Admiralty, he was dismissed from his command. He refused the Grand Cross of the Bath when offered to him by Lord Aberdeen's successor in office, and assigned his reasons for so doing in a letter

to Prince Albert. In 1855 he was returned as M.P. for Southwark, and speedily succeeded in completely justifying his conduct throughout his Baltic campaign; and the remainder of his life was spent in zealously promoting the interests of the seamen, in improving the management of Greenwich Hospital, and in other important naval measures. Failure of health at last compelled him to retire, and he died, after a short attack of dysentery, November 9, 1860, aged 75. The narrative of his 'Naval Campaign in the Baltic' has since been published. His 'Life and Correspondence' has been edited by Major-General E. Napier.

Napier, General Sir **Charles James**, one of the most gallant soldiers of his age, a brother of the distinguished historian, Sir William Napier, and cousin of Admiral Sir C. Napier, was born in London, in 1782. His father, a thoroughly competent man, charged himself with his education, and in January, 1794, before he was twelve years old, obtained for him a commission in the 33rd regiment. His first services to the country were rendered in the suppression of the Irish rebellion of 1798, during which he was aide-de-camp to Sir James Duff. In 1804 he became a major in the 50th regiment, which he commanded through Sir John Moore's retreat to Corunna, as well as at the battle. Pierced in the back with a bayonet, struck with a sabre on the skull, and about to be despatched, he was saved by the intervention of a drummer, named Gibert, and was taken as a prisoner to the rear, where he was received by Soult with kindness, and as soon as he was sufficiently recovered suffered to go to England on parole. On the Coa, Napier was again to be found fighting as a volunteer. Two horses were here shot under him, and at Bussaco he was shot through the face; but recovered in time to be at the siege of Fuentes, and in the second siege of Badajoz. In 1813 he served in the expedition to the Chesapeake, having a year before been made lieutenant-colonel. He was not called to take any part in the battle of Waterloo; he, nevertheless, made all haste to join the army as a volunteer, but arrived on the field only on the morning of the 19th. He accompanied the English army to Paris, and was at the storming of Cambray. In 1834, having been a year on the Ionian staff, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Cephalonia. In 1839 he was appointed to the northern military district of England; and in 1841 to the command of the troops in the Bombay presidency. In 1842 he was sent to Scinde, to keep open the communications between the columns of Generals Nott, English, and Pollock, then advancing in Afghanistan. Here he had to fight at an immense disadvantage. At the battle of Meeanee, with but 2600 men he encountered the Beloches force of 32,000, and defeated it, with a loss of 20 officers and 250 rank and file, while the enemy lost 6000. At the battle of Hyderabad he broke the power of the Ameers of Scinde; and on being at

NAPIER

pointed governor of the newly acquired territory, abolished slavery, the suttee, and the practice of infanticide, opened canals, and directed commerce and industry into new channels. In the spring of 1849, when the disasters of the Sikh campaign had awakened the anxieties of the people of England, all eyes were directed to the hero of Scinde, and by the advice of the Duke of Wellington Napier was appointed to the command of the Indian army. On the 24th of March, 1849, he set out for India, but when he arrived there the object of the war had been attained. He, however, exerted himself in reforming abuses which had grown up in the army, especially among the officers. Having remained in India about two years, he resigned his command and returned to England. In the army Sir Charles will be remembered as the sternest of reformers; his own simple manner of life giving him power to enforce order, which a more luxurious commander could scarcely have acquired. He was the author of several volumes; among which may be mentioned his 'Lights and Shades of Military Life,' and 'Indian Misgovernment,' a posthumous publication. Died at Oaklands, near Portsmouth, 1852. A statue, by Adams, is erected to his honour in St. Paul's. Memoirs of his Life, and a History of his Administration in Scinde, were written by his brother, Sir William Napier.

Napier, Macvey, editor of the 'Edinburgh Review' and the 'Encyclopedia Britannica,' was Professor of Conveyancing in the university of Edinburgh, and one of the principal clerks of the court of session. He passed as a writer to the signet in 1799; but he soon displayed a decided bias for literary pursuits; and his various acquirements, literary and legal, his profound erudition, and his sound judgment, found ample scope for their development in the preparation of a new edition of the 'Encyclopedia Britannica,' of which he became the editor. In 1829 he succeeded Mr. (afterwards Lord) Jeffrey in the editorship of the 'Edinburgh Review;' and it is no light praise to say that, under his management, which embraced a period of seventeen years, that leading organ of constitutional and liberal doctrines, and of manly and enlightened criticism, suffered no decay. Died, 1847.

Napier, Sir William Francis Patrick, the historian, was born in 1785. He entered the army when fifteen years old, and besides the expeditions to Copenhagen in 1807, and to Spain in the year following, he served throughout the whole of the Peninsular war, in which he was many times wounded. He was for some years lieutenant-governor of Guernsey; and was created a K.C.B. in 1848, having risen to the rank of major-general in 1841. But his reputation rests not only on his distinguished military services, but on his writings, which are all characterized by great force of thought and eloquence. His earliest writings were contributions to the 'Edinburgh Review;' his 'Conquest of Scinde' depicted the success-

NARBONNE

ful career of his brother, Sir Charles Napier; and he was also a frequent contributor to the Westminster and other Reviews. But his great work is the 'History of the War in the Peninsula,' written with a peculiar vigour of description and strong national feeling. In spite of much opposition, especially from military critics, this history has deservedly worked its way to permanent popularity. The author's personal feelings and opinions were strong; but he never allowed them to interfere with the accurate and impartial statement of historical facts, while this very enthusiasm has imparted a graphic and life-like power to his descriptions, of which even the minute features appear rather to be drawn from memory than embellished by the art of the historian. This vivid eloquence of narrative, joined with his pre-eminent powers as a military historian, has caused this work to supplant others written with less military technicality and of a character more professedly popular. He died at the age of 74, February 12, 1860. A statue of Sir W. Napier, by Adams, has been set up in St. Paul's. His Life, with his Letters and Journals, has appeared, edited by H. A. Bruce, M.P.

Napier, William John, Lord, a British naval officer, was born at Kinsale, in 1787. He entered the service at the age of 16, and was a midshipman on board the *Defiance* at the battle of Trafalgar. In 1833 he was appointed superintendent of the trade and interests of the British nation in China, and he arrived at Macao in July, 1834. Here, however, the object of his voyage was frustrated by the governor of Canton, who appeared anxious that his lordship should not reach that place until notice should have been sent to the court of Peking, and the answer of the Emperor be made known upon the subject. Lord Napier was not inclined to delay, and, getting into his boat on the 24th of July, sailed up the Canton river, and arrived at the factory (Canton) on the next morning. The orders of the governor, that he should return to Macao, were replied to by him in terms of positive refusal; commercial transactions between the British and Chinese merchants were prohibited by the governor; and Lord Napier sent the *Imogene* and *Andromache* frigates up the Bogue river. They were fired at by the forts, and, in return, battered the forts about the ears of the Chinese soldiers. This occurred on the 7th of September; but, owing to calms, the ships were obliged to come to anchor for several days. On the 14th of the same month Lord Napier became seriously indisposed; and that the interests of the British merchants might not be injured by a farther suspension of their arrangements, the men-of-war were ordered to 'move out of the river,' and he returned to Macao, where, on the 11th of October, 1834, he expired.

Napoleon. [Buonaparte.]

Narbonne Lara, Louis, Count of, born at Parma, in 1755. He was minister of war for three months under Louis XVI.; and

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In 1813 he was knighted, and died at the end of that year.

Narborough, Sir **John**, British admiral, was a native of Norfolk, and entered the navy in 1664. After serving with distinction in the Dutch war, he was charged, in 1669, with the conduct of an exploring expedition to the Strait of Magellan, and the neighbouring coasts of South America. He subsequently published some very accurate plans of the strait and an interesting narrative of his voyage. He served in the second Dutch war, was made rear-admiral and knight, and, in 1676, was sent in command of a squadron against the Bey of Algiers. He compelled the Tripolines to desist from piracy; and soon after had a successful success in two expeditions against the pirates. In 1680 he was named commander of the navy, and died about 1688.

Nares, James, musical composer, was born at Stanwell, in Middlesex, in 1715. He was one of the children in the Chapel Royal, studied under Dr. Pepusch, and became organist of York cathedral. In 1755 he succeeded Dr. Green as organist and composer to the king; and was created doctor of music at Cambridge. In 1767 he was appointed master of the choristers of the Chapel Royal. Dr. Nares published some noble anthems and a collection of glees, several books of instructions, and a composition entitled 'The Royal Pastoral.' Died, 1788.

Wares, Robert, a learned critic and theologian, was the son of the preceding, and received his education at Westminster School, and Christchurch College, Oxford. After entering into holy orders he was presented to the rectory of Sharnford, in Leicestershire; he was also chosen preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and obtained the office of assistant librarian at the

Narves, the eunuch, who entered into the service of the Emperor Justinian at the court of Constantinople, rose by his merit to the highest dignities of the state, and distinguished himself by his military exploits. After vanquishing Totila the Goth, A.D. 552, he captured Rome; rescued Italy from the Ostrogoths and other barbarians; was appointed governor of the country, and ruled it fifteen years; but was at length deposed, and died after 568.

Narvaez, Pamphila de, a native of Valladolid, in Spain, who went to America soon after its discovery, and was appointed, in 1520, commander of the expedition against Cortes by Diego de Velasquez, governor of Cuba. He sailed, in 1528, with 400 men, intending to establish a colony in Florida; discovered the bay of Pensacola; and, having marched into the country, was never heard of more.

Maruszewicz, Adam Stanislaus, an eminent historian and poet of Poland, who made an excellent translation of the works of the great Roman historian, Tacitus; but his fame chiefly rests on his elaborate 'History of Poland,' which he left unfinished at his death, in 1796.

Wash, John, one of the architects of the Board of Works, amassed a large fortune by the extensive speculations in which he engaged for the improvement of the metropolis. Regent Street, Waterloo Place, the Regent's and St. James's Parks, and nearly all the important changes in the architecture of London (westward), are due to him. He also built Buckingham Palace, the Haymarket Theatre, All Souls Church, &c. Died, aged 82, 1835.

Nash, Richard, commonly called *Beau Nash*, the once celebrated leader of fashion at Bath, was born in 1674, at Swansea, in Glamorganshire. In 1704 he was appointed master of the ceremonies at Bath, an office which he filled for more than fifty years. While in the plenitude of his popularity, Nash lived in the most splendid style, supporting his expenses by a long run of success at the gaming table. His common title was the *king of Bath*; but as his health declined and his resources failed, his acquaintance forsook him, and he died, in comparative indigence, in 1761. His remains, however, were honoured with a splendid funeral, at the ex-

NASH

pense of the city; and an epitaph, written by Dr. Harrington, is placed over his tomb in the abbey church.

Nash, Treadway Russel, an English divine and antiquary, was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, where he took his degree of D.D. in 1758. He was a man of fortune, and died at his seat in Worcestershire, in 1811, aged 87. Dr. Nash published 'Collections for a History of Worcestershire,' 2 vols. folio; a splendid edition of Hudibras, 8 vols. 4to.; and some papers in the *Archæologia*.

Nasmith, David, a Scottish philanthropist, was born at Glasgow, in 1799. At the age of 22 he became secretary to the united benevolent societies of his native town, in which capacity he gained the knowledge and experience which were of so much value to him in his subsequent labours. His name will be remembered with honour as the originator of 'City Missions,' the first of which he succeeded in establishing at Glasgow, in 1826. After retiring from his secretaryship two years later he devoted himself exclusively to the propagation of his favourite views, and the establishment of town missions. Not only in his own country, but in Ireland, in the United States of North America, and in Canada, and at last in England, he carried on his chosen task with success. He founded the London City Mission in 1835. Died at Guildford, November 17, 1839, and was buried in Bunhill Fields, London.

Nasmyth, Alexander, a celebrated painter, not undeservedly called the father of the Scottish school of landscape painting. He was a pupil of his countryman, Allan Ramsay, and studied for some time in Italy. He painted portraits at first, and one of his most valued works is the portrait of Robert Burns, now in the National Portrait Gallery. His landscapes are numerous and pleasing. He sometimes gave his advice in landscape gardening, and to him the Scottish nobility and gentry owe some of the finest of their park scenery; and his native city, Edinburgh, not a few improvements in her streets and buildings. Born, 1757; died, 1840.

Nasmyth, Patrick, or Peter, an eminent landscape painter, son of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh, in 1786. At the age of 20 he removed to London, where his talents soon attracted notice, and procured him the appellation of the English Hobbema. His works are deservedly in high repute, and there are few collections of importance in England which do not contain some of them. Two of his small landscapes, forming part of the Vernon collection, are in the National Gallery. This artist used to paint with his left hand, his right having been injured in early life. Died, at Lambeth, August 17, 1831.

Nassau, Maurice of. [Maurice.]

Nathan, Isaac, or Mordecai, a learned Jewish rabbi, who, about the middle of the 15th century, published the first Hebrew concordance of the Old Testament. This work,

NAVARRETE

with considerable additions, has been several times reprinted; but little or nothing is known of the personal history of its original author.

Naudé, Gabriel, a French physician and man of letters, was born at Paris, in 1600; studied medicine at Padua; and, after a considerable stay in Italy, returned to Paris, and became librarian to Cardinal Mazarin; but when that minister was banished, Naudé went to Sweden as librarian to Queen Christina. He was the author of 'Bibliographia Politica,' 'An Apology for the Great Men who have been accused of Magic,' a work on the Rosicrucians, &c. Died, 1653.

Naudet, Thomas Charles, a French landscape painter, born at Paris in 1774; died, 1810. He left a collection of near three thousand drawings of beautiful landscapes, and of the finest monuments of ancient and modern times in Italy, Spain, and Germany.

Naunton, Sir Robert, an English statesman, was born in Suffolk, and educated at Cambridge. After having been employed on various diplomatic missions in Scotland and France, he returned to the university, and in 1601 was elected public orator. In this capacity he attracted the notice of James I., who made him master of requests, surveyor of the court of wards, and in 1618 secretary of state. His 'Fragmenta Regalia' contains many curious particulars of the court of Queen Elizabeth. Died, 1635.

Navarrette, Fernandez, a Spanish missionary, who went to China in 1659, and was expelled at the time when the persecution there took place. He was afterwards consecrated archbishop of St. Domingo, and died in 1689. He was author of an account of the political and religious condition of the Chinese.

Navarrete, Martin Fernandez de, a Spanish naval officer and learned historian, was born in 1765, and was admitted in his infancy into the order of St. John of Jerusalem. At the age of 15 he entered the navy, and served in it nine years, when ill health led to his retirement. He served again for a short time a few years later, but in 1797 finally retired, accepting an office under the government at Madrid. He was afterwards hydrographer to the Admiralty, and member of the Spanish Academy, and the Academies of History and the Fine Arts. In 1834 he was created a peer. The work on which his reputation chiefly rests is the voluminous 'Collection of Voyages and Maritime Discoveries made by the Spaniards since the close of the 15th Century.' Navarrete, early known as a scholar, received the royal commission to form such a collection in 1789, and the first portion was published in 1825. The collection fills seven vols. 4to., and is of immense value as materials for history. Navarrete wrote also a full 'Life of Cervantes,' and a 'Dissertation on the History of the Nautical and Mathematical Sciences in Spain,' and commenced the important 'Collection of Unpublished Documents for the History of Spain,' which was continued by his collaborateurs after

his death. This learned and hard-working investigator died at Madrid in 1844.

Weyler, James, a leader among the early Quakers, was born in 1616, at Ardesley, in Yorkshire. He served eight years in the parliamentary army, and on his return home, in 1651, became a convert to Quakerism by the preaching of George Fox; though at a future period, in consequence of his extravagant conduct, the Society were led to disown him. Misled by imaginary inspiration, he soon distinguished himself among those of kindred sentiments, both in London and other places, until, in 1656, he was committed to Exeter gaol for propagating his opinions. On his release from imprisonment he repaired to Bristol, where his followers formed a procession, and led him into that city in a manner which they intended to resemble the entrance of Christ into Jerusalem. He was declared by parliament guilty of blasphemy, and barbarously sentenced to a double whipping at different times, branding, boring of the tongue with a hot iron, and imprisonment and hard labour during pleasure. This atrocious sentence, though illegal, was fully inflicted upon the unhappy man, who, when the delirium of fanaticism was over, humbly acknowledged and lamented the decision under which he had laboured. Died in 1660.

Wood, Daniel, an eminent dissenting divine, was born in London, in 1678, and was educated at the university of Utrecht. On his return he began to officiate as a preacher, and, in 1706, succeeded Dr. Singleton as minister of a congregation in Aldersgate Street, in which office he continued for thirty-six years. Although assiduous as a minister, he found leisure for literary labours, and published, among other works, the well-known 'History of the Puritans,' 4 vols.; and a 'History of New England,' 2 vols. Died, at Bath, 1743.

Wunder, Johann August Wilhelm, one of the most distinguished ecclesiastical historians of modern times, was born at Göttingen, in 1789. His parents were Jews. They removed to Hamburg when their son was very young; and to the excellent institutions of that city he was indebted for great part of his education. In his 16th year he was converted to Christianity, and proceeded to study first at Halle and then at Göttingen, where he gained the reputation of great learning and piety, though struggling with an extremity of poverty which would have crushed a less ardent and brave soul. After a short sojourn in Hamburg, he removed to Heidelberg in 1811, and occupied himself in writing his first work. 'The Emperor Julius and his Age,' which led to his appointment to a chair of Theology, in that university, in 1812. A few months afterwards he was nominated to the same chair in the then infant university of Berlin, where he had Marheineke and Schlegelmacher for his colleagues; and there he laboured assiduously for thirty-eight years. The results appear in his works on many periods of church history, his pamphlets

and monographs on every variety of subject, his daily lectures on philosophy, doctrine, history, Biblical criticism, or the numerous pupils in Germany, England, and America, whom he inspired with a portion of his own noble enthusiasm. With Neander, theology was not as it is with too many, a mere professional thing. The purity of his daily life—his devotion to Christian labour—his self-denial—prove how sincerely he believed the truth expressed in his favourite motto, 'pactus est quod fecit theologum,'—it is the heart which makes the theologian. The first volume of Neander's great work, the 'History of the Christian Religion and Church,' appeared in 1825; and the remaining volumes at intervals during the following twenty years. Of his other works we may name the 'Life of Jesus,' and 'History of the Planting of the Church by the Apostles,' both of which, like the Church History, are well-known through translations, and are highly esteemed. Died, July 14, 1850.

Wunderman, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, who was employed in conducting his fleet from India by the ocean to the Persian Gulf. Fragments of a narrative by this early voyager are extant, and form a curious and valuable record.

Neckham (Wegmann's, Alexander), a learned monk, born at St. Alban's, in 1150. He was foster-brother to Richard Coeur de Lion, being born the same day, and his mother being nurse also to the young prince. After being educated at the Abbey School of his native town, he became master of Dunelm School, and, soon after, 1180, was professor at the university of Paris. He entered the Augustine order, and became abbot of Chesham. Neckham was well versed in the learning of his age, and was wise enough not to think too highly of it. He wrote a work, entitled 'De Naturis Rerum,' which, though of little use for the student of science, is interesting chiefly for its curious stories, and guesses at truth, and the many bits of information it contains on medieval life, manners, and opinions. Neckham also wrote a work in verse, entitled 'De Inventis Terrarum Septentrionalis,' which appears to be merely a paraphrase of the former. These works were reprinted, chiefly at the instigation of Mr. Thomas Wright, in 1863. Died, 1217.

Neckham, Jacobus, the astronomer. First astronomical member of Francis VI. Louis XV. was the son of Christian Frederick Necker, Professor of Civil Law at Geneva, and was born in 1732. At the age of 19 he was placed in a boarding-house at Paris, and afterwards accompanied with Thomas, at whose death he established a house of his own, in partnership with his brother and two other partners. Being first numbered in 1756 in the Académie des Sciences, and afterwards, in 1760, in the Académie des Sciences, and acquired great reputation as a financier, he was, in 1771, appointed controller, and soon after comptroller-general, of the treasury. Being refused admission into the Académie, because he was a Calvinist, he trans-

NECKER

ened to resign his official situation. He was in consequence removed, and ordered to retire to his country seat. After this he went to Switzerland, where he purchased the barony of Copet, and published his work, '*Administration des Finances de la France*,' 3 vols. 8vo., of which 80,000 copies were sold in a few days. He was recalled in 1788 as comptroller-general, when his convictions led him to support the convocation of the States-General, which was the wish of the nation. He was also in favour of the double representation of the third estate. When the government determined to take measures against the increasing troubles, Necker, who opposed the adoption of those measures, was dismissed, and ordered to leave the kingdom within twenty-four hours. No sooner was his removal known than all Paris was in a ferment. The storming of the Bastille followed, and the popular violence became so alarming, that the king found himself compelled to recall the banished minister. Necker's return to Paris resembled a triumphal procession; yet he soon became as much an object of antipathy to the people as he had been of their idolatry, and in 1790 he left France for ever. He died at Copet, in 1804. Madame de Staël was the daughter of Necker.

Necker, Susanne, wife of the preceding, and whose maiden name was Curchod, was the daughter of a clergyman in the canton of Berne, and in her youth was the object of the attachment of Gibbon the historian. She received an excellent education; nor was her heart less carefully cultivated than her mind. She married Necker in 1764, and, on his elevation, she made use of his influence and fortune only for purposes of benevolence. She erected an hospital in the neighbourhood of Paris at her own expense, and devoted to it her personal care. She wrote '*Reflections on Divorce*,' and other works. Died, 1796.

Needham, John Turberville, a Roman Catholic divine and natural philosopher, was born in London, in 1713, and educated at Douay, where he entered into orders. He became F.R.S., London, and associate of the French Academy of Sciences. He made himself known as an author by '*New Enquiries upon Microscopical Discoveries*, and the Generation of Organised Bodies,' '*Enquiries concerning Nature and Religion*,' &c. He also contributed some microscopical observations to Buffon's Natural History. He died rector of the Academy of Sciences at Brussels, in 1781.

Needham, Marchmont, an active partisan and political writer, was born at Burford, in Oxfordshire, in 1620, and educated at All Souls' College, Oxford. During the civil war he distinguished himself by his political writings first against the parliament and afterwards against the king, so that at the Restoration he obtained his pardon with difficulty. He conducted periodical journals, somewhat in the manner of newspapers, the titles of which were, *Mercurius Britannicus*, *Mercurius Pragmaticus*, and *Mercurius Politicus*. The last,

NELSON

after being continued for eleven years, was suppressed in 1660. When politics no longer afforded him employment, he practised as a physician. He published a singular book, entitled '*Medela Medicinæ*.' Died, 1678.

Neefs, Peter, the elder, a painter of architectural subjects, was born at Antwerp, in 1570, and died in 1651. He studied under Henry Steenwyck, and his favourite subjects were views of the interior of churches, convents, palaces, &c.—His son, known as Young Neefs, followed the same branch of art as his father, but was inferior to him.

Neefe, Henry, poet and miscellaneous writer, born in 1798, was the son of an engraver in the Strand, and was educated for the profession of an attorney, which he practised in London till his death. His intense application to study produced a fit of insanity, and he put an end to his existence, February 7, 1828. He was author of '*Poems*,' '*Dramatic Scenes*,' the '*Romance of History*,' 3 vols.; and '*Literary Remains*,' published after his decease.

Neer, Aart, or Arthur Vander, an eminent painter, was born about 1619. He excelled in painting coast scenery, fishermen's huts, and moonlight scenes. Died, after 1690. The National Gallery has a fine '*Canal Scene*' and two other works of this artist.—His son, **Nglon Mendrick**, was an historical and portrait painter. Born, 1643; died, 1703.

Neipperg, Count. [See *Maria Louisa*.]

Nelson, Horatio, Viscount, Duke of Bronte, &c., England's greatest naval hero, was the fourth son of Edmund Nelson, rector of Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk, and was born there, Sept. 29, 1758. He was sent to school first at Norwich, and next at North Walsham; but in his 12th year he became a midshipman under his uncle, Captain Suckling, of the *Raisonné*. Soon after this he sailed to the West Indies in a merchant ship, and on his return was admitted on board the *Carcass*, one of the vessels sent on an expedition to the North Pole, under the orders of Captain Phipps. He went next to the East Indies. In 1777 he obtained the rank of lieutenant, and in 1779 that of post-captain, when he was appointed to the command of the *Hinchinbroke*, sailed to the West Indies, and distinguished himself in an enterprise on the Spanish main. After the peace of 1783 he commanded the *Boreas* frigate, stationed for the protection of trade at the Leeward Islands, and while there he married Mrs. Nesbit, the widow of a physician. At the commencement of the war with France he was nominated to the *Agamemnon*, of 64 guns, on board of which he sailed to the Mediterranean, and was at the taking of Toulon. He was also present at the siege of Bastia, where he served at the batteries with a body of seamen, as he afterwards did at Calvi; and while employed before that place he is said to have lost an eye. But a remarkable narrative has appeared in the '*Gentleman's Magazine*,' quoted from a foreign journal, ac-

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1822-23. *See* *the life of the English admiral*, and allowed her to exercise a powerful influence over him; he lived with her *after* the death of her husband; and a separation took place between him and Lady Nelson on his return. A confederacy of the Northern Powers having alarmed the government, a fleet was fitted out in 1801, the command of which was given to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, with Lord Nelson as second in command. On their arrival off the Cattegat, being refused a passage, Lord Nelson offered his services for conducting the attack on the Danish force, which was stationed to oppose an entrance. This being accepted, he shifted his flag to the Elephant, and passed the Sound with little loss. On the 2nd of April the action commenced at ten o'clock, and after a sharp conflict seventeen sail of the Danes were sunk, burnt, or taken. A negotiation was then entered into between his lordship and the Crown Prince, in consequence of which the admiral went ashore, and an armistice was settled. He next obtained from the Swedish government an order for taking off the embargo on English ships in the Baltic. Having accomplished these great objects, he returned to England, and was created a Viscount. In August, 1801, he bombarded the enemy's flotilla of gun-boats at Boulogne, but without any material effect. A treaty being suddenly concluded, Nelson retired to his seat at Merton, in Surrey; but hostilities recommencing, he sailed for the Mediterranean, and in March, 1803, took the command of that station on board the Victory. Never standing all his vigilance, the French fleet escaped from Toulon, and was joined by that of Cadix; of which being apprized, he pursued them to the West Indies with a far inferior force. The combined squadrons, however, struck with terror, returned without effecting anything; and after a partial action with the Robert Calder, off Ferrol, re-entered Cadiz. Admiral Nelson returned to England, but soon set sail to join his fleet off Cadiz. The French under Admiral Villeneuve, and the Spaniards under Gravina, ventured out with a number of troops on board, Oct. 19, 1805, and on the 21st, about noon, the action began off Cape Trafalgar. Lord Nelson ordered his ship, the Victory, to be carried alongside his old antagonist, the Santissima Trinidad, where he was exposed to a severe fire of musketry; and not taking the precaution to cover his coat, which was decorated with his star and other badges of distinction, he became an object for the riflesmen stationed in the tops of the Bellerophon, which lay on his quarter. In the middle of the engagement a musket-ball struck him in the left shoulder, and passing through his spine, lodged in the muscles of his back. He lived just long enough to be acquainted with the number of ships that had been captured, and his last words were, 'I have done my duty. I praise God for it!' The signal which he hoisted on commencing this action was—'England expects that every man will do his duty.'

NELSON

His remains were brought to this country, and buried with unprecedented honours in St. Paul's cathedral, where a monument was erected to his memory. There is a popular 'Life of Nelson' by Southey. His portrait was painted by Lemuel Abbot in 1798, and is now in the Naval Gallery, Greenwich Hospital. A portrait, painted at Vienna in 1800, is in the National Collection. The 'Death of Nelson' is the subject of one of the magnificent wall-paintings by Mr. Maclise in the Royal Gallery, Westminster Palace.—His brother, **William Nelson, D.D., &c.**, succeeded to the titles and honours enjoyed by the Hero of Trafalgar. His death occurred on the 28th of Feb. 1835, in the 78th year of his age. The titles, &c., descended to Thomas Bolton, of Wells, Norfolk, who was the son of Thomas Bolton, and Susannah (eldest child of Edmund Nelson, father of the admiral); but he dying, in his 50th year, in the November following, they descended to his son Horatio, born in 1823, and grand-nephew in the female line to the naval hero.

Nelson, Robert, a Church of England divine, was born in London, in 1656; and received his education at St. Paul's School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was strongly attached to James II., and communicated with the nonjurors till the death of Bishop Lloyd, when he returned to the established church. He lived on terms of intimacy with Archbishop Tillotson, and was a zealous promoter of all works of charity. He was author of 'The Practice of True Devotion,' 'A Companion to the Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England,' 'The Whole Duty of a Christian,' 'The Great Duty of Frequenting the Christian Sacrifice,' &c. Died, 1714. An account of Nelson's Life and Times was recently published by the Rev. C. T. Secretan, M.A.

Nennius, reputed author of a work entitled 'Historia Britonum,' is stated to have been a monk of Bangor. The history extends from the days of Brute the Trojan to A.D. 680. But nothing is really known of the author nor of the date of composition of the work. It has been ascribed to Gildas and other writers. An English translation, by Gunn, is included in the 'Six Old English Chronicles,' in Bohn's Antiquarian Library.

Neoptolemus. [*See Pyrrhus.*]

Nepomuk, John. [*See Wenceslaus.*]

Nepos, Cornelius, a Roman historian who lived in the last years of the republic, and died in the reign of Augustus. He was the friend and correspondent of Cicero, and of other eminent men, and wrote several historical and biographical works which are now lost. It is not known whether Nepos was author of the 'Vitæ Excellentium Imperatorum,' which has usually passed under his name. It is now thought to be probably an abridgment by another hand of an original work by Nepos.

Neri, St. Philip de, founder of the Congregation of the Oratory in Italy, was born,

NESSELRODE

in 1515, of a noble family at Florence, and died at Rome in 1595. His order obtained its name from the place of its original establishment, which was an oratory of St. Jerome's church at Rome.

Nero, Lucius Domitianus, called after his adoption **Claudius Drusus**, Roman Emperor, was the son of Cneius Domitius Ahenobarbus, and of Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus. He was born A.D. 37; had the philosopher Seneca for his teacher; was adopted by Claudius A.D. 50, and four years after succeeded him on the throne. He had married, in 53, Octavia, daughter of Claudius and Messalina. At the commencement of his reign his conduct excited great hopes in the Romans; he appeared just, liberal, affable, and polished; but this was a mask which soon fell off. He caused his mother to be assassinated, and vindicated the unnatural act to the senate on the ground that Agrippina had plotted against him. She had stood in the way of his marrying the profligate Poppæa Sabina, then the wife of his general Otho, and also his own mistress. But after the murder of Agrippina, he divorced his wife, had her put to death, and married Poppæa. In 64 Rome was burnt, and popular suspicion pointed to Nero as the author of the conflagration. He charged the Christians with it, and commenced a dreadful persecution of them. His cruelties, extravagance, and debauchery at length roused the public resentment. Piso formed a conspiracy against the tyrant in 65, but it was discovered and defeated. The death of Poppæa took place about the same time, in consequence of a kick from her husband in a fit of rage. Nero then married Statilia Messalina. A new conspiracy headed by Galba proved successful; and Nero, abandoned by his flatterers, put an end to his existence, A.D. 68.

Nerva, Marcus Cocceius, Roman Emperor, succeeded Domitian, A.D. 96, at the age of 64; and died after a reign of two years, during which his virtues did honour to the throne.

Nesselrode, Carl Robert, Count von, a celebrated Russian statesman and diplomatist, born at Lisbon in 1770 or 1780. He early entered the diplomatic service, in which his father was also engaged, and after various subordinate employments was made councillor of the Russian embassy at Paris in 1807. He became a great favourite with Napoleon, succeeded in detaching Russia from the Austrian alliance, and was present at the important conferences between the Emperors Napoleon and Alexander at Erfurt in 1808. He gained immense influence over Alexander's mind, was made Chancellor of the Empire, and dictated his foreign policy; followed him to France in 1814, and signed the Quadruple Alliance; took part in the Congress of Vienna, and in the dismemberment of Poland. At that congress Nesselrode shared with Metternich and Talleyrand the chief direction of affairs; and while his master sat at the feet of the mystic Ma-

NESTORIUS

dame Krudener, he managed to make her his instrument. He was the chief contriver of the 'Holy Alliance,' which made Russia virtually supreme in Europe, and Nesselrode supreme in Russia. The Count took a leading part at the Congresses of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, and of Verona in 1822. Nesselrode's influence was considerably lessened under the Emperor Nicholas, and he long strove to avert the threatened war with the Western Powers, which broke out in 1853. After the accession of Alexander II. Count Nesselrode retired from his office of Chancellor of the Russian empire, and died at St. Petersburg, March 23, 1862.

Nestorius, the celebrated patriarch of Constantinople, from whom originated the sect of Nestorians, was born in Syria. He was brought up in a convent, became a presbyter of the church at Antioch, and was distinguished for his austere life and fervid oratory. Theodosius nominated him, in 428, to the see of Constantinople, in which station he displayed great zeal against the Arians and Novatians. He at length fell under censure himself for refusing to the Virgin Mary the title of Mother of God; for which he was attacked by Cyril of Alexandria, condemned, on Cyril's instigation, by Celestine, bishop of Rome, and finally condemned in the council of Ephesus, in 431, deprived of his see, and banished. He died before 451, but his followers continue to be numerous in the East, and are organized under a patriarch.

Netscher, Caspar, a celebrated painter, was born at Heidelberg, in 1639. Being left destitute by his father, he was taken under the protection of a physician at Arnheim, who, perceiving his genius, placed him with the painter Terburgh. His subjects are conversation pieces and portraits; the velvet and satin draperies are exquisitely managed, and the whole finished with neatness and brilliancy. He died in 1684.—His sons, **Theodore** and **Constantine**, were both good portrait painters. The former died in 1732, and the latter in 1722.

Netter, Thomas. [Walden.]

Neuhof, Theodore Stephen, Baron von, the son of a Westphalian noble, was born at Metz, about 1690. While a student at Cologne, he killed a young man of rank in a duel, and fled to the Hague. But through the mediation of the Spanish minister he received a lieutenancy in a Spanish regiment destined to serve against the Moors in Africa, and, on account of his good behaviour, was promoted to a captaincy. When the Corsicans, after several unsuccessful attempts to free themselves from Genoa, resolved, in 1736, to form a government of their own, Neuhof was crowned king, had silver and copper coins struck, and established an order of knighthood, under the name of the Order of Deliverance. He, however, could not maintain himself against the Genoese aided by the French and a Corsican opposition, and therefore fled to England. Here his Dutch creditors pursued him, and being arrested, he became a prisoner

NEVILLE

in the King's Bench for some years. His liberation was at length effected, through the influence of Horace Walpole; but he died soon after, in 1766.

Neumann, Caspar, an eminent German chemist of the 18th century. After pursuing his studies with ardour, and travelling for improvement through England, France, and Italy, he was nominated Professor of Chemistry at the royal college of Berlin. His works, which at the time were important, were translated into English. Died, 1737.

Nevers, Count of. [John 'Sans Peur.']

Nevers, Louis de Gonzaga, Duke of, a distinguished French military commander, was son of Frederick II., Duke of Mantua, and was born about 1539. Brought up at the court of France, he was captured by the Spaniards at the battle of St. Quentin, and in 1565 became Duke of Nevers by marriage with the heiress of that duchy. He took part in the civil war against the Protestants, distinguishing himself at the sieges of Mâcon and Rochelle, and in 1588 took several towns in Poitou. He espoused the cause of Henry IV., and joined him with a troop of gentlemen at the battle of Ivry. Henry sent him ambassador to Rome to negotiate his reconciliation with the holy see, but the Pope refused him an audience. He was then made governor of Champagne, and died at Nevers in 1595.

Neville, or Neville, Henry, a republican writer, was born in Berkshire, in 1620, and educated at Merton College, Oxford. In the civil war he took the side of the Parliament, and was elected a member of the Council of State; but on the establishment of the Protectorate of Cromwell he gave up his seat. He published Machiavelli's works, and a piece entitled 'Plato Redivivus, or a Dialogue concerning Government.' Died in 1694.

Neville, George, Archbishop of York, and Lord Chancellor of England, was one of the sons of Richard, Earl of Salisbury, and brother to the great Earl of Warwick. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, entered the church, was made Bishop of Exeter before he was of age to be consecrated, and Lord Chancellor in 1460, when he is said to have been only twenty-five years of age. The same year he pronounced judgment in favour of the claim of the Duke of York to the crown after the death of Henry VI. It does not appear whether he continued to hold the Great Seal during the months of conflict which preceded the final establishment of Edward IV. on the throne; but in March, 1461, he was sworn in as Chancellor under the new king. He was soon after made Archbishop of York; but in June, 1467, a rupture having taken place between Edward and the Neville family, he was deprived of the Great Seal. He subsequently entered into the projects of his brother, the Earl of Warwick, and when, on the renewal of the civil war, in 1470, Edward was surprised and captured, the archbishop had the custody of him in his castle of Middleham, in York-

NEVILLE

shire. The king was treated honourably, and succeeded in making his escape. After the battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury Archbishop Neville was sent to the Tower, but was in a short time liberated. He was again arrested in 1472, on a charge of high treason, and sent to Calais, where he was confined till 1476. He died the same year.

Neville, Richard. [Warwick, Earl of.]

Newark, Lord. [Leslie, David.]

Newbury (Newburgh), William of [Little, W.]

Newcastle, Duke of. [Cavendish, William.]

Newcastle, Thomas Holles Pelham, Duke of, Prime Minister of England, was eldest son of Sir Thomas Pelham, and was born in 1693. He inherited immense wealth both from his uncle, the Duke of Newcastle, and from his father, and became a great favourite with George I. He was educated at Cambridge, married the daughter of the Earl of Godolphin, and was made in 1717 a privy-councillor, and the next year Knight of the Garter. He signed the treaty of alliance between the King of England, the King of France, and the Emperor in 1718; and was one of the lords justices charged with the administration of the kingdom during the absence of the king. In 1724 he was named one of the secretaries of state, and on the death of his brother, Henry Pelham, in 1754, was named First Lord of the Treasury. His ambition was equalled by his vanity and his incompetence: instead of statesmanship there were miserable intrigues; Port-Mahon was lost to the French, and Admiral Byng failed to recover it; the admiral was sacrificed to the popular indignation, and Newcastle had to resign in November, 1756. In the following year he again took office, Pitt being Secretary of State with the chief power, and on the appointment of Lord Bute in 1762 he again resigned. He was afterwards for a short time Keeper of the Privy Seal, and died in November, 1768.

Newcastle, Henry Pelham Piennes Pelham Clinton, Duke of, the son of the third duke, by the fifth daughter of the second Earl of Harrington, was born January 30, 1785, and succeeded to the family honours as fourth duke on the death of his father in 1795. At an early age he was sent to Eton, where he remained for seven years. After having attained the distinctions of that celebrated school, he accompanied some members of his family to the continent, where, in consequence of the war, he, with his relatives, was detained a prisoner for some years. Although his name is associated with the great era of reform, as the boldest and most consistent opponent of that measure—and although he will be remembered as a prominent sufferer amongst those whose firm hostility to concession drew upon them the extremes of the popular wrath—his life, in the main, was one of domestic privacy and retirement. As Lord-Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire,

NEWCOMEN

he refused to insert the name of a gentleman in the commission of the peace on account of his not being a member of the established church. Lord Cottenham, then Lord Chancellor, remonstrated with the duke, who however replied by a stern refusal and a warm avowal of his reasons; and the result was his removal from the lord-lieutenancy, in which post he was succeeded by the Earl of Scarborough. Died, 1851.

Newcastle, Henry Pelham Piennes Pelham Clinton, fifth Duke of, was born in London in 1811. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, having among his university friends Sidney Herbert (Lord Herbert) and Mr. Gladstone. He entered parliament as member for South Nottinghamshire in 1832, joining the new Conservative party under Sir Robert Peel. In 1834 Lord Lincoln (the title by which he was then known) held for a short time the office of a Lord of the Treasury, and in 1841 was named by Sir Robert Peel First Commissioner of Woods and Forests. This post he held till January, 1846, when he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. In consequence of his altered political opinions, especially his adoption of the principle of free trade, he lost his seat for Nottinghamshire a month later, but was soon after elected by the Falkirk boroughs. He succeeded to the dukedom in 1851, and two years later was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the Aberdeen administration. On the breaking out of the Crimean war he was charged with the arduous duties of head of the war department, and notwithstanding his anxious and unceasing endeavours to secure a good working of the department, he was severely attacked and blamed for the serious failures and blunders that occurred. He resigned the office to Lord Panmure in 1855, and then visited the Crimea. The Duke of Newcastle was again appointed Colonial Secretary in 1859, and discharged the duties of that office till April, 1864, when failing health compelled him to retire. He accompanied the Prince of Wales on his tour through Canada and the United States in 1860, and during his last illness was visited by the Queen and the Prince of Wales. Died at Clumber Park, October 18, 1864. The duke married, in 1832, the only daughter of the Duke of Hamilton, by whom he had five children. But the marriage was unhappy, and ended in a divorce.

Newcome, William, Archbishop of Armagh, was born, in 1729, at Barton-le-Clay, in Bedfordshire. He completed his studies at Pembroke College, Oxford; was successively Bishop of Dromore, Ossory, and Waterford; was raised to the Archbishopric of Armagh in 1796, and died in 1800. His principal works are, 'A Harmony of the Gospels,' 'An Historical View of the English Biblical Translations,' and 'Attempts towards an improved Version of Ezekiel and the Minor Prophets.'

Newcomen, Thomas, a locksmith at Dartmouth, in Devonshire, who, towards the

NEWDIGATE

close of the 17th century, engaged in scientific researches, and to whom belongs the merit of the first great improvement in the steam-engine by forming a vacuum under the piston, after it is raised by the expansive force of the elastic vapour, and thus bringing into action the atmospheric pressure.

Newdigate, Sir Roger, Bart., a munificent patron of learning, was born at Arbury, in Warwickshire, in 1719. He was first placed in Westminster School, whence he removed to Oxford as a gentleman commoner of University College. He represented the university in parliament for many years, was a liberal benefactor to it, and bequeathed the sum of £1000 to furnish an annual prize for the best English poem on some subject connected with the Fine Arts, to be written by an under-graduate. Died, 1806.

Newport, George, comparative anatomist and entomologist, was born in 1803. After filling the post of keeper of the Canterbury Museum of Natural History, he studied medicine, but he devoted his time and attention subsequently to his favourite sciences, and did not practise as a surgeon. He was chosen F.R.S. and F.L.S., became a member of the councils of both of those learned bodies, and contributed many memoirs, containing the important fruits of his researches, to their 'Transactions.' He was also a member of the Entomological Society, and was twice chosen president. Among the subjects of his investigations are—the temperature and respiration of insects; the structure of their nervous system; the reproduction of limbs, and the development of ova in different species of animals. Died in 1864, having enjoyed for some years a government pension of £100.

Newski. [*Alexander Newsky.*]

Newton, Mrs. Charles Thomas (Ann Mary Severn), an accomplished English artist, was born in 1832. She was the daughter of the painter Joseph Severn, the friend of John Keats, and displaying remarkable taste and skill in drawing, at an early age was placed under the instruction of Mr. George Richmond. She distinguished herself especially in portrait and figure drawing, and by her copies in water-colour from the works of the old masters. In 1861 she married Mr. C. T. Newton, superintendent of Greek and Roman antiquities at the British Museum, and became the enthusiastic and devoted companion of his labours. She executed many admirable drawings from sculptures and vase-paintings in the Museum, and also from the sculptures discovered by Mr. Newton at Budram and Cnidos. Her figures of 'Elaine' and 'Sebasté'—a mystical Christ-child, from life—attracted great admiration. For her charming simplicity of character and grace of manner she was as warmly beloved as for her singular intelligence and artistic power she was admired and praised. Two of her latest sketches, a 'Levantine Lady,' and a 'Jewess of Smyrna,' were exhibited at the Dudley Gallery

NEWTON

in 1866. Died at London, 2nd January, 1866. Mrs. Newton's two brothers, Mr. Walter and Mr. Arthur Severn, are also well-known artists.

Newton, Gilbert Stuart, an eminent English painter, was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1794. Brought up to a commercial life, he abandoned it for art, visited Italy in 1817, and the same year settled in London. He enjoyed the friendship of Leslie and Washington Irving, and became a student at the Royal Academy in 1820. He was elected associate in 1828, and R.A. in 1832. His most successful pictures are 'Captain Macheath with Lucy and Polly,' 'The Importunate Author,' 'The Vicar of Wakefield reconciling his wife to Olivia,' 'Yorick and the Grisette,'—now in the National Gallery—'Shylock and Jessica,' and 'Portia and Bassanio.' Newton was very successful in depicting female beauty. He married in 1832; became insane not long after; and died at Chelsea, on the 6th August, 1835. He was buried at Wimbledon.

Newton, Sir Isaac, the most distinguished natural philosopher, mathematician, and astronomer of modern times, was born at Woolsthorpe, in Lincolnshire, on Christmas-day, 1642. Losing his father in his childhood, the care of him devolved on his mother, who gave him an excellent education. In 1664 he was sent to Grantham School, and at the age of 18 removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he had the learned Isaac Barrow for his tutor. After going through Euclid's Elements, he proceeded to the study of Descartes' Geometry, with Oughtred's Clavis and Kepler's Optics, in all of which he made marginal notes. It was in this early course that he invented the method of fluxions, which he afterwards brought to perfection, though his claim to the discovery was unjustly contested by Leibnitz. At the age of 22 Newton took his degree of bachelor of arts, and about the same time he applied himself to the grinding of object glasses for telescopes; and having procured a glass prism in order to investigate the phenomena of colours discovered by Grimaldi, the result of his observations was his new theory of light and colours. It was not long after that he made his grand discovery of the law of gravitation; but it was not till 1687 that the Newtonian system was first published in his great work, the 'Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica.' On his return to the university, in 1667, he was chosen fellow of his college, and took his degree as master of arts. Ten years afterwards he succeeded Dr. Barrow as the mathematical professorship, on which occasion he read a course of optical lectures in Latin. He had not finished them in 1671, when he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, in which learned body he communicated his theory of light and colours, with an account of a new telescope invented by him, and other interesting papers. When the privileges of the university of Cambridge were attacked by James II., Newton was appointed to appear as a

NEWTON

of the delegates in the High Commission Court. He was next chosen a member of the Convention Parliament, in which he sat till it was dissolved. In 1696 he was made Warden of the Mint, and afterwards Master; which place he held with the greatest honour till his death. On his last promotion he nominated Mr. Whiston to fill his chair at Cambridge, assigning to him the profits of the place, and resigned it entirely to him in 1703. During the same year he was chosen President of the Royal Society, which post he held for twenty-five years. He was also chosen in 1699 a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. In 1704 he published his treatise on 'Optics;' but the whole merit of this extraordinary work was not at first appreciated. In 1705 he received the honour of knighthood from Queen Anne; and he died, March 20, 1727. On the 28th his body lay in state in the Jerusalem chamber, whence it was conveyed to Westminster Abbey, the pall being borne by the Lord Chancellor, two Dukes, and three Earls. A monument was afterwards erected to his memory; and his statue, by Roubiliac, was placed in Trinity College, Cambridge. He enjoyed his faculties to the close of his long life. His temper, also, was remarkably even, and he had the humility which always accompanies real greatness. The common estimate, however, of his almost superhuman calmness and freedom from self-love, is contradicted by the stories of his dispute with Leibnitz, and his unjust treatment of Flamsteed. Newton spent much of his time in studying and elucidating the Scriptures. When his friends expressed their admiration of his discoveries, he said, 'To myself I seem to have been as a child playing on the sea-shore, while the immense ocean of truth lay unexplored before me.' The following is Pope's well-known epitaph on this prince of philosophers:—

'Isaacus Newton hic jacet,
Quem immortalem cœli, natura,
Tempus ostendunt,
Mortalem hoc marmor fatetur.

Nature and all her works lay hid in night;
God said, Let Newton be,—and all was light.'

The fullest account of Newton is to be found in Sir D. Brewster's 'Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton,' published in 1855.

Newton, John, a Church of England divine, was born in London in 1725. He did not enjoy a regular education, being bred to the sea under his father, who was master of a merchant vessel. Afterwards he sailed in the Guinea trade, and led a very irregular life for some years; but at last he grew serious and studious. By indefatigable diligence he attained a knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, and in 1764 was ordained to the curacy of Olney, in Buckinghamshire, where he became intimately acquainted with Cowper the poet, and conjointly with him produced the

NEY

'Olney Hymns.' In 1799 Newton obtained the rectory of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, which he held till his death in 1807. He was author of a 'Review of Ecclesiastical History,' 'Cardiphonia, or the Utterance of the Heart,' 'The Messiah, a Series of Discourses,' &c., forming 6 vols., 8vo.

Newton, Thomas, an English prelate, was born at Lichfield in 1704. After finishing his education at Westminster, he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and in 1744 he was presented to the rectory of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside. In 1749 he published an edition of Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' with Notes, and a Life of the Author; which was followed by the 'Paradise Regained,' in a similar form. But his reputation rests on his 'Dissertations on the Prophecies,' completed in 1758. He was made a prebendary of Westminster in 1757, and soon after precentor of York; both which preferments he resigned in 1761, on his promotion to the see of Bristol. In 1768 he was made dean of St. Paul's, and died in 1782.

Ney, Michael, Duke of Elchingen and Prince of the Moskwa, peer and marshal of France, and one of her greatest military heroes, was born at Sarre-Louis, in 1769. His early years were devoted to the study of the law, but disliking the confinement, he entered the army, as a private hussar, in 1787. His intrepid courage rendered him distinguished in the first years of the revolutionary war, when serving with the army of the Rhine, and in 1796 he rose to the rank of brigadier-general. On his marriage with Mlle. Anguî, the friend of Hortense de Beauharnais, Napoleon presented him with a magnificent Egyptian sabre, and named him his envoy and minister plenipotentiary to the Helvetic republic; but in 1803 he was recalled to take the command of the army intended to make a descent upon England. In the following year, when Napoleon took the title of Emperor, and resolved on restoring titles and decorations, Ney was created a marshal, and also received other distinctions, whilst he was with one accord denominated by the army 'the bravest of the brave.' After a succession of victories, during which Ney never relaxed in his exertions, he obtained the additional title of Prince of the Moskwa; and in June, 1814, he was invested with the dignity of a peer of France. He then retired to his seat in the country, from which he was recalled in March, 1815, by information that Napoleon had quitted Elba. Hitherto one motive alone, the love of country, impelled his every action; personal or family interest had never appeared to rule his conduct. He thought the return of Napoleon would prove injurious to France, and maintained that the mischief ought to be prevented. On taking leave of Louis XVIII. he therefore made many protestations of his zeal and fidelity to the king, and expressed his determination to stay the progress of the invader. Arrived at Besançon, the marshal found the whole country hastening to meet the returning

Emperor; at Lyons the Dukes of Artois and Orleans acknowledged the fruitlessness of resistance; the troops which he commanded shared the delirium, and Ney himself yielded his opinion, and went over with his army to his former friend and master. He again fought under his banner at the battle of Waterloo, where he had five horses killed under him, and his cloak was perforated with balls. After the conclusion of that eventful day, and the second abdication of Napoleon, Ney was advised to quit France, for which money and every facility of escape were afforded him. He refused them all, and retired to the residence of a near relative; but he was soon arrested, brought to trial, and his colleagues and companions in arms having declared themselves incompetent to form a court-martial to judge him, the affair was carried to the court of peers, by whom he was condemned, though the Duke of Wellington nobly affirmed that it was in defiance of the article of amnesty made at the capitulation of Paris. Every avenue to the royal presence was purposely closed against his unhappy wife, who anxiously sought his pardon; and Ney suffered with firmness, declaring with his last breath that he had never acted treacherously to his country. He was shot, Dec. 7, 1815.

Niccola de Pisa. [*Pisano, Niccolò.*]

Niccolini, Giovanni Battista, a distinguished Italian poet, was born of a noble family at San Giuliano, near Pisa, in 1785. His mother was a descendant of the brave poet Filicaia, and he became early the friend of Ugo Foscolo, but did not take any active part in political affairs. Throughout his life Niccolini was one of the most earnest and courageous of Italian patriots, inciting by his poems to all lofty thought and heroic action; and his name, as that of the staunchest opponent of Austrian influence and the deadliest foe of ecclesiastical tyranny, became a watchword of freedom in Italy. He held the office of Professor of History and Mythology at the Academy of Fine Arts of Florence, was afterwards librarian, and then perpetual secretary. His finest tragedy is 'Arnaldo da Brescia,' published in 1845, and prohibited by the censors. It has been translated into English. His other plays and poems are—'Foscarini'; 'Giovanni da Procida,' a powerful expression of the patriotic hatred of foreign dominion; 'Filippo Strozzi'; 'Nabucco,' in which, under Assyrian disguises, European sovereigns are represented, and which was printed at London, in 1819; 'Medea,' 'La Peste di Livorno,' &c. Niccolini died at Florence, 20th September, 1861, and was interred by torchlight in Santa Croce, the whole municipal body and the president, professors, and members of the Academy forming part of the immense procession. Niccolini wrote during his latter years a 'History of the House of Hapsburg,' but it has not yet appeared, we believe.

Nicephorus I., Emperor of the East, was a native of Seleucia, and attained to the dignities of Patrician and Grand Treasurer of the

Empire under Irene. In 802 he headed a conspiracy against the Empress, was secretly invested with the purple, and banished her to the island of Lesbos. In the following year the Patrician Bardanes was set up as a rival, but he almost immediately abdicated and retired to a monastery. Nicephorus nevertheless took cruel vengeance and had his eyes put out. The same year, 803, he made a treaty with Charlemagne respecting the limits of the two Empires. Having haughtily demanded of the Caliph, Haroun Al-Raschid, the return of the money which Irene had paid as the price of peace, the Caliph rapidly advanced into the Empire, and compelled him to agree to pay annual tribute and not to restore the fortresses which Haroun had demolished. The avarice of Nicephorus displayed itself in the imposition of an intolerable burden of taxation on his subjects and in the plunder of churches, hospitals, and merchants; and the revolts the excited were suppressed with merciless severity. In 811 he marched against the Bulgarians, who had ravaged Thrace for several years; and after some successful operations his camp was surprised by the enemy and he was among the slain.

Niceron, Jean Pierre, an eminent biographer, was born at Paris in 1685. He entered into the religious order of the Barnabites and became a celebrated preacher. He was also successively Professor of Rhetoric in Latin, and librarian to his society. His principal work is entitled 'Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Hommes Illustres de la République des Lettres,' &c., 44 vols. [1738].

Nicholas I., Pope, called **The Great**, was chosen to succeed Benedict III., and consecrated at Rome, in the presence of Emperor Louis II., in April, 858. He interfered, in 860, on behalf of Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople, who had been deposed by the Emperor Michael III., sending legates to examine into the matter; and after their return without having accomplished anything, he excommunicated the new patriarch Ignatius and commanded the bishops of the East to condemn his election. His authority was entirely disregarded, and the schism of the two churches was completed. [See **NICHOLAS III.**] In 866 the Pope received an embassy from Bogoris, King of the Bulgarians, who had just become a convert to the Christian faith. The Pope involved himself in a quarrel with the Emperor by his condemnation of the divorce and remarriage of Lothaire, King of Lorraine. The Emperor led troops to Rome to compel Nicholas to revoke his sentence, and a conflict actually took place in the city, when the Pope fell ill and Louis withdrew. The affair was not settled before the death of the Pope. Another great event of this pontificate was the conflict between the Pope and the greatest prelates of the West, John, Archbishop of Ravenna, the Archbishops of Cologne, Trèves, and Hincmar, Archbishop of Reims.

NICHOLAS

in which the papal supremacy was successfully asserted. Nicholas I. in this struggle assumed the authenticity of the False Decretals, and gave them a place in the jurisprudence of the Western Church. Died, November, 867.

Nicholas V., Antipope. [See **John XXII.**]

Nicholas V., Pope, **Tommase da Sarzana**, was a native of Tuscany, became Cardinal-archbishop of Bologna, and in 1447 was elected Pope on the death of Eugenius IV. He had the happiness of procuring the abdication of the antipope Felix in 1449, and thus putting an end to the long schism in the Western church. He proclaimed a jubilee for the following year; received an embassy from the Emperor of the East, imploring aid against the Turks, in response to which he urged the union of the two churches; crowned Frederick III. King of Lombardy and Emperor in 1452, and the same year discovered and defeated a conspiracy to assassinate him formed by Porcaro, a Roman noble. Nicholas V. was a zealous friend to letters, and offered an asylum at Rome to the Greek scholars driven from their country by the advance of Turkish conquest. He is reckoned the founder of the Library of the Vatican, which he enriched with a great number of precious manuscripts, Greek and Hebrew, and had many of these translated into Latin. Rome owed to him the erection or restoration of many noble buildings, both secular and ecclesiastical. The capture of Constantinople by the Moslems in 1453 affected him keenly, and probably hastened his death, which took place in 1455.

Nicholas I., Emperor of all the Russias, the third son of Paul I., who was murdered by his officers in 1801, was born in 1796. His early education was superintended by his mother, at whose desire he was especially instructed in modern languages, music, and the art of war. On the general peace in 1814, the Grand Duke Nicholas started on a foreign tour, visiting the courts of Berlin, Vienna, and St. James's, though he remained but a short time in England. Shortly after his return to Russia, in 1816, he married Princess Charlotte, sister of Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, and from this period his time was divided between his domestic duties and the life of the camp, in which he took great delight. On December 1st, 1825, his eldest brother, the Emperor Alexander, died at Taganrog. The Grand Duke Nicholas hastened to take the oath of fidelity to his elder brother Constantine, then governor of Poland, though he was well aware that the council of the Empire was in possession of a sealed packet, intrusted to them by the late Emperor, which contained the announcement that his brother Constantine having voluntarily renounced all pretensions to the Empire, the Grand Duke Nicholas was to be his successor. After an interregnum of three weeks, on the 24th of December, Nicholas was at last proclaimed Emperor. But he was scarcely seated on

NICHOLS

the throne when a conspiracy of long standing, which had darkened the last weeks of Alexander's life, burst over his head. Intelligence of it having reached him, he resolved to receive the oath of allegiance from the regiments separately rather than collectively, as usual, in the Champ de Mars. The household troops and many of the regiments of the guards took it, but when Nicholas passed on to the others he was met with cries of 'Constantine for ever!' After repairing to the Imperial chapel with the Empress, and invoking a blessing on his undertaking, Nicholas stationed himself in front of the palace, where those regiments who were faithful to him were drawn up *vis-à-vis* to the revolted. The governor of St. Petersburg, the veteran Milaradovitch, and the metropolitan archbishop, having in vain implored them to give way, the Czar ordered the regiments which were faithful to him to fire. Still, however, the rebels continued firm, till a shower of grape from the cannon with which the palace was defended fell upon them, and at the tenth round of this tremendous firing they gave way. Seven hundred were taken prisoners at first; of these seven suffered death, while numbers were sent to Siberia. Colonel Pestal was among the chiefs of the conspiracy. A solemn thanksgiving was offered up in the church of the Admiralty for deliverance from this conspiracy, and two months after the day of thanksgiving the Emperor and Empress were crowned with extraordinary pomp at Moscow. From the moment of the accession of Nicholas I. he resumed that policy for the advancement of the power of Russia which had been commenced by Peter the Great, and carried on by all his successors. But the various wars and negotiations into which he entered belong more to history than to biography; and we shall here only state that throughout his reign the undercurrent of Russian intervention in the affairs of Turkey may constantly be traced until in 1853 it occasioned the Crimean war and the fall of Sebastopol. The death of the Emperor took place March 2, 1855, during the progress of the siege, which did not end till the following September.

Nicholls, Frank, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent English physician, was born, in London, in 1699. He was educated at Westminster School and Christchurch, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and became reader of anatomy. On leaving the university he settled in London, and in 1743 he married a daughter of Dr. Mead. He succeeded Sir Hans Sloane as physician to George II., an account of whose death he published in the *Philosophical Transactions*. His works are, 'De Anima Medica,' 'De Mortu Cordis et Sanguinis,' &c.; and a tract against man-midwifery. Died, 1779.

Nichols, John, printer, antiquary, and miscellaneous writer, who for nearly half a century conducted the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' was born at Islington in 1745. Having re-

NICHOLS

ceived a liberal education, he became apprentice, at an early age, to Bowyer, the learned printer, and was subsequently admitted into partnership with his master, on whose death he succeeded to the management of one of the first typographical establishments in London. Among his numerous publications are, 'The History and Antiquities of Leicestershire,' 'Anecdotes of William Bowyer,' 'Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century,' 9 vols., and 'Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century,' 6 vols. His personal exertions as well as his pen were frequently used to promote charitable purposes. He held the office of registrar of the Literary Fund. Died, 1828.

Nichols, John Bowyer, an eminent printer and antiquary, son of the preceding, was born at London in 1779. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and joined his father in business in 1796. He assisted him in the editorship of the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' became proprietor of it in 1833, and transferred it to J. H. Parker, of Oxford, in 1856. Mr. Nichols was one of the printers of the votes and proceedings of the House of Commons, printer to the corporation of London, master of the Stationers' Company, and one of the registrars of the Royal Literary Fund. He was chosen F.L.S. in 1812, F.S.A. in 1818, and became printer to the Society of Antiquaries in 1824. Some of the most magnificent works of County History were printed at his press; among them, Ormerod's History of Cheshire, Hoare's History of South Wiltshire, and Surtees's History of Durham. Among his own literary works are, 'A brief Account of the Guildhall of the City of London,' 'Anecdotes of William Hogarth, with Essays and Criticisms, and a Catalogue of his Works,' 'Historical Notices of Fonthill Abbey,' &c. He also completed his father's 'Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century.' Died at Ealing, Middlesex, 19th October, 1863.

Nicholson, Margaret. [See **George III.**]

Nicholson, William, a writer on chemistry and natural philosophy, was born in London in 1758, and went to India at an early age in the maritime service. In 1776 he became agent, on the continent, for Mr. Wedgwood, and afterwards settled in the metropolis as a mathematical teacher. He published an 'Introduction to Natural Philosophy,' a 'Dictionary of Chemistry,' a 'Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Arts,' which was continued for several years, and various valuable compilations. He also took out patents for several inventions; but he was unfortunate in his speculations, and died poor in 1815.

Nicias, a distinguished Athenian general, who took a prominent part in the Peloponnesian war. He was a wealthy citizen and a successful general, caution being his leading characteristic. On the death of Cleon, whom he had steadily opposed, he negotiated the treaty called the Peace of Nicias (B.C. 421), by which the Athenians and Spartans agreed to a truce

NICOLAS

of 50 years. In 415, the peace being almost a dead letter, Nicias was joined with Alcibiades and Lamachus in command of the expedition to Sicily, of which, however, he wholly disapproved. After temporary success the tide was turned by the arrival of Spartan auxiliary forces at Syracuse, to meet which Athenian reinforcements were sent under Demosthenes and Eurymedon; but after more than two years' efforts the Athenians had to raise the siege and retire. An eclipse of the moon took place at the time fixed for their secret departure, and Nicias, a superstitious man, deferred the retreat; the Athenians were completely overthrown, and Nicias with his colleague put to death, 413.

Nicolai, Christoph Friedrich, a German author and bookseller of some note in the history of German literature, was born at Berlin, in 1733. After studying at the university of Frankfurt, to which city he was first sent in order to learn the book trade, he returned to Berlin, and wrote his 'Letters on the Present State of Belles Lettres,' in 1756. With the aid of other literati, he produced his 'Letters on Modern Literature,' and in 1761 established the 'General German Library' (Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek), a work which was continued forty years. Nicias ceased to edit it at the end of the 107th volume, in 1792. Among his other numerous works are, 'The Life and Opinions of Sebald Nothanker,' a 'Tour in Germany and Switzerland,' 'Characteristic Anecdotes of Frederick II.,' &c. His criticisms were often severe, and not always just; hence he was frequently involved in disputes with his literary brethren by some of whom he was treated very unceremoniously. Died, 1811.

Nicolas, Sir Nicholas Harris, an eminent antiquary, was born in Cornwall, 1799. At an early age he entered the navy, and received his commission as lieutenant in 1811 after an active and adventurous service on the coast of Calabria. But he appears to have grown tired of the sea, for he was called to the bar in 1825. Shortly afterwards he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and thenceforward devoted himself almost entirely to antiquarian literature, particularly in the departments of genealogy and history; and the works which he produced in rapid succession bore witness at once to his critical acumen and his almost unparalleled industry. Almost all his works have a substantial historical value, such, for instance, as his 'History of the Battle of Agincourt,' the memoirs in 'The Siege of Carlaverock,' and the 'Scrope and Groby Roll,' the 'Proceedings of the Privy Council,' his 'Life of Hatton,' and his 'Despatches of Lord Nelson;' but the most useful perhaps his well-known 'Chronology of History.' Besides producing these substantial works was a frequent correspondent of the 'German's Magazine;' in 1826 he became co-editor of the 'Retrospective Review;' and he subsequently contributed occasionally to the 'At-

NICOLE

næum,' 'Spectator,' and 'Quarterly Review.' In 1831 he received the honour of knighthood; a year later he was nominated Chancellor, and, in 1840, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Sir Harris prosecuted his favourite studies almost to his latest hour. The last works on which he was engaged were a 'History of the Navy,' and an edition of the papers of Sir Hudson Lowe. Died, near Boulogne, Aug. 3, 1848.

Nicole, Pierre, an eminent French divine and moralist, was born at Chartres, in 1825. He became a member of the Society of Port Royal, where he taught with great reputation, and assisted Arnauld in many of his works. In his latter years he espoused the cause of Bossuet against the Quietists, and was engaged in other controversies. His principal works are, 'Moral Essays,' 23 vols.; 'The Perpetuity of the Faith of the Catholic Church respecting the Eucharist'; and a 'Treatise on the Unity of the Church.' Died, 1895.

Nicoll, Robert, a young Scottish poet, born of poor parents, in Perthshire, in 1814. He had no education but that which he gave himself by reading and study, and had to follow very humble occupations for bread. He made himself known in 1835 by the publication of his 'Poems,' which excited surprise and admiration; in the following year he became editor of the 'Leeds Times,' which he conducted with great spirit and success; and, in December, 1837, he died. His poems have been several times republished.

Nicolo del Abbate. [**Abati, Nicolo.**]

Nicolo, properly **Nicolas Isouard**, one of the favourite musical composers of France, was born at Malta, in 1777. At Naples he completed his study of composition, under the famous Guglielmi. When the French evacuated Italy, General Vaubois took him to Paris as his private secretary. Here he formed himself on the compositions of Monsigny and Grétry, and produced the popular opera of 'Cendrillon,' in 1810. In light dramatical composition, he is distinguished for the ease and sweetness of his melodies, the fertility of his imagination, and the happy combination of the characteristics of the modern Italian school with those of the French. He died at Paris, in 1818.

Nicolson, William, a learned English prelate, was born at Orton, in Cumberland, in 1656; was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, became successively Bishop of Carlisle, Bishop of Derry, and Archbishop of Cashel; but died suddenly a few days after he was raised to the archiepiscopal dignity in 1727. He published 'The English, Scotch, and Irish Historical Library,' the 'Leges Marchiarum, or Border Laws,' and several other works. He also distinguished himself in the Bangorian controversy.

Nicot, Jean, a French statesman, who being sent by Francis II., in 1559, ambassador to Portugal, brought from thence the tobacco plant, which out of compliment to him received its Latin name of *Nicotiana*. He was author of the 'Trésor de la Langue Française,' the first

NIEBUHR

dictionary in the French language, &c. Born, 1530; died, 1604.

Niebuhr, Carsten, a celebrated traveller, was born at Ludingworth, in Hanover, in 1733. At the age of 22 he went to Hamburg for the purpose of studying geometry, after which he devoted several years to the study of mathematics at Göttingen. Count Bernstorff, the Danish minister, having determined to send a scientific expedition for the purpose of exploring Arabia, Niebuhr accompanied it as geographer, setting out in March, 1761, and, after touching at Constantinople, proceeded to Egypt. Here they remained a year, and reached Yemen, their point of destination, in 1762. In September, 1763, he sailed for Bombay, and in December, 1764, set out on his return overland, through Persia and Turkey. He arrived at Copenhagen in November, 1767, and laid the fruits of his researches before the world in his 'Description of Arabia,' and his 'Travels in Arabia,' which have been translated into various languages. He was the only one that returned from the mission, was liberally rewarded by the Danish monarch, and died in 1815. Carsten Niebuhr was father of the great historian. (See following memoir.)

Niebuhr, Barthold Georg, the great German historian and philologist, was son of the preceding, and was born at Copenhagen, in 1776. He was brought up at Meldorf, in Holstein, whither his father removed, and at the age of 18 was sent to the university of Kiel, where he studied two years. After holding situations in a government office at Copenhagen and in the Royal Library, he visited England, and studied a short time at Edinburgh. He accepted another official appointment in 1800, and the same year married Amalie, the sister of his friend, Madame Hensler. In 1805 he was invited to Berlin, and entered the service of the King of Prussia, whose confidence he long enjoyed, and who charged him with important diplomatic negotiations, and made him privy-councillor. On the establishment of the university of Berlin, Niebuhr was chosen lecturer on Roman history; and the lectures then delivered formed the basis of the great work by which his name is immortalized. He served in the campaigns of 1813-14, and was sent ambassador to the court of Rome in 1816, having married a second time shortly before. He succeeded in negotiating a concordat with the holy see in 1821. While at Rome he was the friend and associate of the learned Mai, librarian of the Vatican, and disputes subsequently arose between them as to certain literary discoveries. Niebuhr visited Verona, and there, after patient searching, discovered the fragments of the work of the great jurist Gaius. Quitting Rome in 1823, he was appointed adjunct-professor at the new university of Bonn. He occupied himself with the preparation of a new edition of his great work, and with a republication of the Byzantine historians; but his labours were interrupted and his health and spirits broken by

the French revolution of July, 1830. The 'Römische Geschichte,' which first appeared in 1811, and in an extended and greatly altered form in 1827, is one of the most original historical works of the present century. It was a masterly attempt to reconstruct a true and vivid picture of the history of early Rome out of the most confused and hopeless materials, and was hailed as a great success. The method and system of Niebuhr, however, have not been able to stand the test of recent criticism; and of all his critics the most formidable is Sir George Lewis. Niebuhr was a great linguist and philologist as well as historian, and published, besides his History—'Frontonis Reliquiæ;' 'Cicero pro Fonteio et Rabirio;' 'Corpus Scriptorum Historiæ Byzantinæ;' and 'Kleine historische und philologische Schriften.' The History of Rome was translated into English by Hare and Thirlwall; and some 'Lectures on Roman History,' and on 'Ancient Ethnography,' by Schmitz. The letters of B. G. Niebuhr were edited by Madame Hensler, and translated into English by Miss Winkworth, with additions by the Chevalier Bunsen. Died, January 2, 1831.

Nield, James, a distinguished philanthropist, was born at Knutsford, in Cheshire, in 1744; and, coming to London as an apprentice to a goldsmith, realized a fortune in that business. In 1773, by his exertions, a society was formed in the metropolis, having for its object the relief and discharge of persons confined for small debts. Of this benevolent institution Mr. Nield was treasurer, for life. It was his practice in his prison excursions, during thirty years, to visit the magistrates in cities and boroughs, and to represent what he saw amiss in their goals. He was the instrument of producing many substantial improvements, and died, universally lamented, in 1814.

Niemcewicz, Julian Ursin, a distinguished Polish statesman, poet, and miscellaneous writer, was born in Lithuania, in 1757. He served a short time in the army, and became acquainted with Kosciuszko; was a leading member of the constitutional Diet of 1788-1792; served the popular cause at the same time by several patriotic dramas; and was aide-de-camp to Kosciuszko in the fatal campaign of 1794. After two years' imprisonment at St. Petersburg, he was released by the Emperor Paul, and with his friend Kosciuszko went to America. There he married, and paid a long visit to Washington at Mount Vernon. He came back to Europe in 1802, but soon quitted it again for America; once more returning after the treaty of Tilsit and the establishment of the grand-duchy of Warsaw. He was then named secretary of the senate, and made a member of the Council of Public Instruction. He assisted, after the Congress of Vienna, in drawing up another constitution for Poland; was dismissed from the Council of Education in 1821, and lost his secretaryship after the failure of the insurrection of 1830-31, which he supported. He spent part of his exile in England, and then settled at Montmorency, near

Paris. The most popular of his poetical works are the 'Historical Ballads,' which, like the 'Irish Melodies' of Moore, were set to music. Among his other poems are a collection of Fables, several tragedies and comedies, and translations from popular English poems. Niemcewicz published also Memoirs of his own Times, a Series of Memoirs on Ancient Poland, an account of his visit to Washington, and several Novels. He left many manuscripts unpublished. Died, at Montmorency, 1841.

Niemeyer, August Hermann, German theologian and miscellaneous writer, was born at Halle, in 1764. He first lectured in the university of Halle in 1777, was appointed Professor of Theology in 1780, and in 1808 was made a member of the estates of the kingdom of Westphalia, Chancellor, and Rector of the university. In 1813 the university was abolished by Napoleon; but when the Prussian government restored it, he was reappointed. He produced a great number of works, particularly on education, theology, ethics, &c. Died, at Halle, 1823.

Nieuwentijt, Bernard, an eminent Dutch philosopher and mathematician, was born at Westgraafdyck, in North Holland, in 1654. He wrote a work on natural theology, entitled 'The True Use of the Contemplation of the Universe,' published in 1715, which was translated about three years later into English, and has been shown to have been very freely used by Paley in writing his 'Natural Theology.' Died in 1718.

Ninon de l'Enclos. [L'Enclos.]

Ninus. [See Semiramis.]

Nithisdale, William Marwell, fifth Earl, was son of Robert, fourth Earl, and succeeded his father in 1685. He married the Lady Winifred Herbert, youngest daughter of William, first Marquis of Powis; and having joined in the rebellion under the Earl of Mar in 1715, fell into the hands of the government at the surrender of Preston, and with other rebels was committed to the Tower. He was impeached, pleaded guilty, and was condemned to death; but owed his life to the heroic enterprise of his wife. The Countess of Nithisdale made a bold attempt to present a petition to George I. at a Drawing Room, but was roughly treated and failed. She then resolved to effect her husband's escape from the Tower; carefully formed the plan, and on the eve of his execution (Feb. 23, 1716) gained admission and succeeded in getting him away dressed in her own clothes. They took refuge in a poor woman's house for a few days, then at the Venetian ambassador's, and ultimately sailed to France. The Earl died at Rome in 1744, and the Countess survived till 1749. (See the letter of Lord Nithisdale to her sister, Appendix, vol. ii. Lord Mahon's History of England.)

Nivernais, Louis Jules Barbe de, **Marquis de Mazarini**, Duke of, was born at Paris in 1716. He was successively ambassador at Rome, Berlin, and London, in which latter he negotiated the peace of 1763. On his re-

turn to France he published some poetical imitations, or translations, of Virgil, Horace, Tibullus, Ovid, Ariosto, and Milton. He also wrote 'Dialogues of the Dead,' 'Reflections on the Genius of Horace, Boileau, and Rousseau,' 'Fables in Verse,' &c. He was a member of the French Academy and of the Academy of Inscriptions; was imprisoned by the republicans in 1793, and died in 1798.

Nizam Al Muluk, grand vizier of Persia, was born in Khorassan about 1017, and by successive steps rose from obscurity to be vizier to the Sultan Alp Arslan in 1064. He filled that office nearly thirty years, during which he showed himself an able statesman and general; but, above all, a zealous patron of learning. He founded and endowed the famous college of Baghdad, and numerous other seminaries, while his palace was always open to men of genius, many of whom he pensioned. He was also distinguished as the historian of his own times. In 1092 he met his death from the hand of an assassin, while reading a petition which his treacherous foe had just presented to him.

Nizami, or Nidhami, a celebrated Persian poet, author of some esteemed poems, among which is 'The Loves of Leila and Mejnoun.' Died, 1180.

Noailles, Louis Antoine de, Cardinal and Archbishop of Paris, was the son of the Duke of Noailles, and was born in 1651. He studied at the Sorbonne; and, in 1695, obtained the archbishopric of Paris; distinguished himself by his zeal against the Quietists and Jansenists, and in 1700 was created a cardinal. In 1715 he opposed the bull 'Unigenitus,' but afterwards made his submission to the Pope. Died, 1729.

Noailles, Adrien Maurice, Duke of, nephew of the preceding, was born in 1678. He entered the army, in which he long distinguished himself, and was president of the council during the minority of Louis XV., but was exiled through the influence of Cardinal Dubois, whose elevation he had opposed. On the death of that intriguing priest, however, he was reinstated in his former offices, obtained a marshal's staff, and displayed great skill as a commander during the Austrian war of succession. In 1743, by the unreasonable impetuosity of his nephew, the Count of Grammont, he lost the battle of Dettingen, and, by this means, the fruits of the wise measures by which he had brought the British army to the verge of ruin. When his age no longer permitted him to fight at the head of armies, he entered the ministry, and gave proof of his statesmanlike talents, though he was by no means free from the common faults of courtiers in that age. Died, 1766. His two sons were, in 1775, made marshals of France.

Noailles, Louis Marc Antoine, Viscount of, born in 1753, was one of the noblesse who, on the 4th of August, 1789, resolved to divest themselves of their exclusive privileges, and sit with the *tiers état*. After the dissolu-

tion of the Constituent Assembly, he went into the army, and was killed in 1804, while withdrawing from St. Domingo, in an action with an English frigate off Cuba.—His son, **Alexis**, Count of Noailles, figured both in the army and the cabinet. The princes of the house of Bourbon sent him on important missions to the continental courts, after which he repaired to the residence of Louis XVIII., at Hartwell, in England. He accompanied the allied army to France, was the plenipotentiary of Louis XVIII. at the Congress of Vienna, and afterwards held office as a minister. Died, 1835.

Noble, Mark, historian and biographer, was a clergyman of the Church of England, and was presented to the rectory of Barming, in Kent, in 1784. He was author of 'Memoirs of the Protectorate House of Cromwell,' 2 vols.; 'Memoirs of the Illustrious House of Medici, with Genealogical Tables,' 'The Lives of the English Regicides,' 2 vols.; a 'History of the College of Arms,' and a continuation of 'Granger's Biographical History of England,' 3 vols. He also wrote several papers in the *Archæologia*, and was F.S.A. London and Edinburgh. Died, at Barming, in 1827.

Nodier, Charles, French poet and litterateur, was born at Besançon in 1780. He went to Paris under the patronage of Pichégu in 1796, but returned to Besançon in 1798. When military power began to be predominant, and the conversion of the Consulate into the Empire was dreamed of, Nodier published his cry of indignation, his protest for freedom, in his poem entitled 'La Napoléonnette.' He confessed himself the author, and was arrested and imprisoned. Allowed to return to his native city, he was placed under the surveillance of the police; escaped, however, and lived in the Jura; was again arrested on suspicion of conspiracy, and was liberated by the peasantry; long led a restless life, following various occupations for bread, and employing himself in such studies as he could by the aid of monastic libraries, until in 1814 he returned to Paris and became joint editor of the 'Journal des Débats.' After distinguishing himself for many years as journalist and miscellaneous writer, he obtained, in 1824, the post of librarian to the Arsenal at Paris, which he held till his death. Nodier was a prolific writer on a great variety of subjects; and among his works we may name the 'Dictionnaire des Onomatopées,' the novels 'Jean Sbogar,' 'Thérèse Hubert,' and 'Franciscus Colonna,' and the 'Bibliothèque Entomologique.' He was a member of the French Academy and of the Legion of Honour, and a contributor to the 'Biographie Universelle.' Died, Sept. 27, 1844. A biographical notice, entitled 'Charles Nodier: Épisode et Souvenirs de sa Vie,' by his daughter, Madame Mennessier, appeared in 1867.

Noehden, Georg Heinrich, a learned German writer, who for many years resided in England, was born in 1770, at Göttingen, and there received his education. Being introduced to Sir William Milner in 1793, he at-

NOGARET

tended his son to Eton in the capacity of private tutor. Here he obtained the friendship of Jacob Bryant, William Herschel, &c., till, the education of his young pupil being completed, he accompanied a younger son of the same family to Göttingen. After visiting the courts of Brunswick and Berlin, they returned to Eton, and in 1800 Noehden published his 'German and English Grammar.' He was an excellent numismatist, and some years before his death became head of the department of coins in the British Museum. He died in 1826, leaving unfinished his 'Essay on the Northwick Coins,' an 'Introduction to Numismatology,' &c.

Nogaret, William of, Chancellor of Philip the Fair, King of France, was born in the diocese of Toulouse, of a race whose blood had been shed by the Inquisition. He had become a distinguished professor of civil law in the university of Montpellier, judge of Beauchaire, and a devoted servant of the king. He is remembered for the part he took in the famous quarrel between Philip and Pope Boniface VIII., which began in 1301 by the publication of the bull 'Ausculat, fili,' full of arrogance and unjustifiable assumptions, and which was burnt by the king. At the parliament of Paris, held in March, 1303, William of Nogaret presented a formal complaint and accusation against the Pope, which he offered to prove before a General Council. His charges were reiterated at a second parliament at Paris in June; and Boniface, who went soon after to Anagni, published several bulls, one in self-defence, others against the prelates and universities of France, and threatened to excommunicate the king and absolve his subjects from their allegiance. Boniface was on the point of publishing this excommunication, when William of Nogaret, who had been sent secretly from Paris, had been joined by Sciarra Colonna, and had hired troops, attacked the Pope's palace, and that of his nephew, the Marquis of Gaetani, arrested him 7th September, and kept him in close custody till the 9th, when the inhabitants of the town rose against the French and rescued him. The Pope went immediately to Rome, and died about a month later. His captor was the only person of those concerned who was excepted from the absolution granted by Benedict XI. in 1304. Three years later he was absolved by Clement V. on condition of submitting to a certain penance. He rendered further important services to the king in the seizure of the Jews, the confiscation of their property, and their expulsion from France; in the accusation of the Templars at the great meeting of Poitiers in 1307; and in the prosecution of the memory of Boniface at the Consistory of Avignon in 1310. At this court William of Nogaret was sentenced to serve for life in the next crusade (which never was undertaken), and meantime to make certain pilgrimages to holy shrines. He died at Paris, in 1314.

Nolan, Capt. Lewis Edward, a distin-

308

NOLLET

guished soldier, was born in 1817. His father, who was British vice-consul at Milan, having procured him a commission in the Austrian army, he served for some time in Hungary and Galicia. In 1839 he joined the British army, as ensign in the 4th Foot, whence he was transferred to the 16th Hussars, then stationed at Madras. His soldierlike qualities, joined to great personal accomplishments which endeared him to the army, soon attracted the notice of Sir H. Pottinger, who appointed him an extra aide-de-camp; and he availed himself of his stay in India to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the Eastern military systems. In 1852 he returned to Europe, and made a lengthened tour in Russia; and soon after England declared war against Russia, he was selected to proceed to Turkey, to make arrangements for the reception of the cavalry, and the purchase of horses. When the expedition to the Crimea was resolved on, he was placed on the staff of the quartermaster-general; and fell at Balaklava, Oct. 25, 1854, in the memorable cavalry charge, almost immediately after having delivered Lord Raglan's written order to Lord Lucan, of which he had been the bearer. Capt. Nolan was the author of a work on the 'Organization, Drill, and Manœuvres of Cavalry Corps,' which added materially to his well-merited military reputation.

Nollekens, Joseph Francis, was a native of Antwerp, who settled in London, where he obtained considerable reputation as a landscape painter, and died in 1748. His style resembled that of Watteau.

Nollekens, Joseph, son of the preceding, was a celebrated sculptor, born in London in 1737. He was placed under Scheemakers, the sculptor, on leaving whom he went to Italy and studied some time under Ciavetti. While at Rome he gained a gold medal from the Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture; and on his return to England, in 1770, he became a royal academician, executed many works of great beauty, and realised a fortune of £200,000. Nollekens was a great favourite with George III., and possessed many peculiarities of character, of which his inordinate love of money was not the least. Died, 1823. His portrait, by L. F. Abbot, is in the National Portrait Gallery, which also possesses his busts of Pitt, Fox, and Warren Hastings.

Nollet, Jean Antoine, a French natural philosopher, was born in 1700, at Pimpré, near Noyon. He applied himself especially to the science of electricity, and conducted many important experiments. In 1734 he was in England, and was chosen F.R.S. He was received at the Academy of Sciences in 1739. He repeated his lectures on experimental philosophy before the Duke of Savoy, and afterwards before the royal family of France. In 1736 he was appointed to a professorship of physics in the College of Navarre at Paris, and afterwards held a similar post in the School of Artillery. He wrote 'Leçons de Physique Expérimentale.'

NOODT

6 vols.; besides some works on electricity and other scientific subjects. Died, 1770.

Woodt, Gerard, a famous civilian, was born in 1647, at Nimeguen. He afterwards settled at Leyden as Professor of Law, became rector of the university, and died in 1726. He published, in 1713, a collection of his works on jurisprudence.

Norbury, Toler John, Earl of, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, was born in 1745, at Beechwood, in the county of Tipperary. He was called to the bar in 1770; appointed king's counsel in 1781, solicitor-general in 1789, attorney-general in 1798, during which year he was actively engaged in the prosecution of the Irish rebels; and was advanced to be Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1800, with the title of Lord Norbury. This high office he retained till 1827, when, on his retirement, he obtained a pension of £3046, and was raised to the rank of Viscount Glandine and Earl of Norbury. Lord Norbury was an able judge; but he was chiefly in reputation for his wit and drollery. The Dublin court of Common Pleas was often thronged with idlers attracted by the sallies of wit and repartee between judge, counsel, and witnesses. Died in 1831.

Wordborg, George, a Swedish historian, born in 1677. He accompanied the army under Charles XII. in its various campaigns from 1703-1709, first as almoner, and then as chaplain to the king, and was captured at the battle of Pultawa, and kept prisoner in Russia till 1715. During the rest of his life he was minister of one of the parishes of Stockholm. He is remembered as author of a 'Life of Charles XII,' esteemed for its authenticity and as the testimony on many matters of an eyewitness. Died, 1744.

Worden, Frederick Louis, an eminent Danish traveller, was born at Glückstadt, in Holstein, in 1708. He was a volunteer in the English fleet under Sir John Norris in the Mediterranean, having been previously sent by the King of Denmark to Egypt, to make drawings and observations of the ancient monuments of that country. These he executed with great fidelity, and his 'Travels in Egypt and Nubia,' with plates, were splendidly printed in 2 vols. folio. Being elected a member of the Royal Society of London, he presented to that learned body his drawings of ruins and colossal statues at Thebes, of which he also published a memoir. Died, 1742.

Worden, John, an old English writer, who is conjectured by Wood to have been a native of Wilts. He received his education at Oxford, and wrote some strange books in divinity, with very whimsical titles, as 'The Sinful Man's Solace,' 'Antithesis, or Contrariety between the Wicked and Godly set forth in a Pair of Gloves fit for every Man to wear,' &c. He was also author of the 'Surveyor's Dialogue,' 'Labyrinth of Man's Life,' a poem, 'England, or a Guide for Travellers,' and 'Topographical Descriptions of Middlesex, Hertfordshire, and

NORFOLK

Cornwall.' He was surveyor of the king's lands, and died about 1625.

Norfolk, Roger Bigod, Earl of, Marshal of England, was head of the memorable embassy of the king and the barons to the Council of Lyons in 1245, to make formal complaint of the unjustifiable claims and intolerable exactions of the pope, Innocent IV., in England. He also took part in the armed parliament of 1257-8, to compel Henry III. to confirm the Great Charter and redress the grievances of the nation, but he subsequently went over to the king's side. Died, without children, 1270. The marshalship was given to this Roger Bigod on failure of the male line of the Earls of Pembroke, 1245.

Norfolk, Roger Bigod, Earl of, Marshal of England, nephew of the preceding, inherited the marshalship in 1270. He distinguished himself in the wars with Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, and was for some time governor of Bristol and Nottingham castles. In 1297 he joined the Earl of Hereford in opposing the exactions of Edward I., refusing to discharge the duties of his office or to serve in the French war till Magna Charta was confirmed, which the king, in the following year, was compelled to do. He afterwards gave up to the king his estates and his office, receiving from him a pension. Died, 1307.

Norfolk, Thomas Mowbray, Duke of, was known as Earl of Nottingham till 1397. He was one of the most powerful supporters of the king, Richard II., in the proceedings taken in that year against the Duke of Gloucester, who had been head of the council of regency, and his associates, the Earls of Arundel and Warwick. He was immediately rewarded with the title of Duke of Norfolk. In the following year occurred his memorable quarrel with the Duke of Hereford (Bolingbroke), to settle which a trial by combat was arranged to take place at Hereford. The combat was, however, prevented by the king, and Norfolk was banished for life. Died, 1399.

Norfolk, Thomas Howard, Duke of, eldest son of John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who fell, fighting on the side of Richard III., at the battle of Bosworth, was created Earl of Surrey in 1483. Taken prisoner at Bosworth, two years later, he was imprisoned in the Tower, by Henry VII., till 1488, when his title and his freedom were restored to him. He was employed against the insurgents in the north, and against the Scots; was made Lord Treasurer in 1501; negotiated in 1502 the treaty with the King of Scotland for his marriage with Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., and the next year conducted the princess to her spouse. Surrey retained his office under Henry VIII., was made privy-councillor, and charged with important negotiations; but his influence declined as that of Wolsey rose. In 1513 he gained over the Scots the famous victory of Flodden, at which the king of Scotland, his son, and the flower of his nobility perished. He was soon after created Duke of

NORFOLK

Norfolk. In 1514 he concluded a peace with France, by which the marriage of Louis XII. with the Princess Mary, sister of Henry VIII., was agreed on, and he conducted the young bride to Abbeville the same year. The Duke of Norfolk presided at the trial of Buckingham, and, with deep emotion, had to pass sentence of death on him. Died at his seat at Framlingham, 1524, having resigned his office of Lord-Treasurer in 1522.

Norfolk, Thomas Howard, Duke of, son of the preceding, was born about 1473. He distinguished himself early as a soldier, was created K.G. in 1510, and lord-admiral in 1513. The same year he took part in the battle of Flodden, and was made Earl of Surrey, having been previously known as Lord Howard. In 1520 he was named Lord-Deputy of Ireland, and during the two years of his administration was almost constantly engaged in war. He next commanded an expedition to France, on his return from which he was appointed Lord-Treasurer (1522), led an army against the Scots, and captured Jedburgh. He succeeded on his father's death to the dukedom, and was named lieutenant of the borders. Norfolk was one of the few witnesses present at the marriage of Anne Boleyn, who was his niece, to Henry VIII. But he was a steady opponent of the Reformation, and was looked on as head of the Romish party. He presided at the trial of Anne Boleyn, and pronounced the sentence of death on her. On the breaking out of the insurrection in Yorkshire, known as the Pilgrimage of Greece, in 1536, Norfolk was charged with its suppression, and he succeeded by negotiation in dispersing the insurgents. It was renewed the following year, but was quickly suppressed. The merciless law called the Act of the Six Articles was promoted by the influence of the Duke of Norfolk, who also, through his niece, Catherine Howard, then queen, urged the king on in the path of persecution, and procured the arrest and execution of Thomas Cromwell. He was again employed in Scotland and in France, and then becoming an object of the king's suspicion, he was suddenly arrested with his son, the Earl of Surrey, and committed to the Tower, December, 1546. Surrey was condemned and executed, and the Duke was also sentenced to death; but the king died at the very time, and he was left in prison till the accession of Queen Mary, who restored him to his dignities and estates. Died, at Kenninghall, in Norfolk, July 18, 1554. His portrait, by Holbein, was lent by the Queen to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).

Norfolk, Thomas Howard, Duke of, grandson of the preceding, and son of the accomplished Earl of Surrey, executed just before the death of Henry VIII., was born about 1536. He had for his tutor, in the house of his aunt, Mary, Countess of Richmond, John Foxe the martyrologist, to whom in later life he showed great kindness, and granted a pension. He succeeded to the dukedom and the marshalship on the death of his grandfather,

NORMANBY

and was made K.G. by Queen Elizabeth in 1558. He was one of the commissioners sent to York, in 1567, to inquire into the guilt of Mary, Queen of Scots; but he had formed the project of marrying her himself, and engaged in correspondence with her, for which he was sent to the Tower in 1569. Released in the following year, he pledged himself to correspond no more with Mary, and was allowed to live at his seat in Norfolk. This pledge he soon violated, and in 1571 was again sent to the Tower, and being tried and found guilty of treason, in January, 1572, the queen, after long hesitation, signed the order for his execution, which took place on Tower Hill, June 2 of that year. It is remarkable that this nobleman remained a Protestant by profession throughout his life, notwithstanding his intrigues with the Queen of Scots and the Romish party.

Norgate, Edward, an English artist, was born at Cambridge, where his father was master of Bene't College. He was employed by the Earl of Arundel to purchase pictures in Italy; but not being supplied with remittance, he was compelled to return without executing his commissions; and was afterward made one of the clerks of the signet, at Windsor herald. He died in 1660, and was considered one of the finest illuminators of his age.

Noris, Henrico, Cardinal, a learned Italian critic and theologian, was born at Verona in 1631, and became an Augustine monk. He taught theology in several houses of his order, was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Pisa, was employed by Pope Innocent XII. in the Vatican Library, and in 1695 was created cardinal. Died at Rome, 1704. His works, in 5 vols. folio, were published after death.

Norman, Robert, discoverer of the dip of the magnetic needle, was an English manufacturer of mariners' compasses, who lived in the second half of the 16th century. About the year 1576 he observed that the needles, which he always balanced before touching them with the magnet, after being touched, inclined at the north end below the horizon, and he had to counterbalance this dip by adding a bit of wax or wax to the card of the compass. He published his discovery, and constructed the first rude 'dipping needle.' Norman made other improvements in the construction of the compass.

Normanby, Constantine Henry Phipps, Marquis of, British statesman and diplomatist, was eldest son of Henry, first Earl Mulgrave, and was born in 1797. He was educated at Harrow School and the university of Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1818. He soon after entered parliament as member for Scarborough, but resigned his seat in a short time, and went to Italy. He again sat in the House of Commons as a liberal from 1822 till 1832, when he succeeded his father, Earl Mulgrave, and was named governor of

NORRIS

Jamaica. Under the ministry of Lord Melbourne he was made Lord Privy Seal, and in 1835 Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Three years later he was created Marquis of Normanby, and early in 1839 was appointed colonial secretary of state, an office which he soon exchanged for that of home secretary. In September, 1841, he retired. He filled the post of ambassador at Paris from 1846 till 1852, and a similar post at Florence from 1854 till 1858. Lord Normanby disapproved the recognition by the government of Lord Palmerston of the French Republic of 1848, and after his return to England he remained a constant opponent of the policy of Lord Palmerston. He was a privy-councillor, knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, K.G.C.B., and K.G. Died at Kensington, July 28, 1863.

Norris, John, an English military commander of the 16th century, was son of Henry, first Lord Norris, and was sent to learn the art of war in France, under Admiral Coligny. He served in Ireland and in the Low Countries; took part under the Earl of Leicester in the expedition sent to succour Antwerp in 1585; was afterwards head of the council in the province of Munster; and in 1592 had the command of the auxiliary forces sent to Henry IV. of France. On his return he resumed his old post in Ireland, where he had to oppose the Earl of Tyrone, and died about 1598.

Norris, Sir John, British admiral, was descended from an Irish family. He entered the navy at an early age, and, in 1690, was made captain for his meritorious service at the battle off Beachy Head. He served successively under Sir G. Rooke, Admiral Russell, and Captain Killigrew; assisted in the defence of Newfoundland against a French attack in 1696; served under Sir Cloudesley Shovel in the Mediterranean, and in 1705 was joint-admiral with the Earl of Peterborough, in the expedition to Spain. Promoted to be rear-admiral in 1707, he again served under Sir C. Shovel in the Mediterranean; forced the passage of the Var; was made vice-admiral in 1708, and commanded an expedition to the Baltic. In 1710 he was admiral-in-chief in the Mediterranean. In 1715 he commanded the fleet sent to the Baltic to put a stop to the depredations of the Swedish privateers, in which service he co-operated with the Russians under Peter the Great, the Danes, and the Dutch. Sir John was employed in 1717 as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Czar, and on his return was named one of the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral. About the same time he again commanded an expedition to the Baltic, and in 1719 was sent to Spain. He was several times subsequently engaged in the North, on the side of the Swedes against the Russians: resigned his office of commissioner in 1730, was called into active service in 1735 and 1739, appointed admiral of the fleet in 1743, sent against a French fleet in the Channel in 1744, and died in 1749. The frequent acci-

NORTH

dents which befel the ships and squadrons under his command procured him the appellation of 'Foul-Weather Jack.'

Norris, John, divine and philosopher, was born in 1657, at Collingbourne Kingston, in Wiltshire; was educated at Winchester School, and at Exeter College, Oxford; and became rector of Bemerton, near Salisbury. He ranks as one of the most eminent of the English Platonists. Among his works are, 'The Theory and Regulation of Love,' 'Reflections upon the Conduct of Human Life,' 'Practical Discourses,' 4 vols., 'An Essay towards the Theory of the Ideal or Intelligible World,' and 'Philosophical Discourse concerning the Natural Immortality of the Soul.' Died in 1711.

'North, Christopher.' [**Wilson, John.**]

North, Sir Edward, an eminent lawyer in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Mary, by the latter of whom he was created Baron North of Catledge, in Cambridgeshire.

North, Dudley, Lord, great grandson of the preceding, was born in 1581, and succeeded to the title in 1600. In the civil war he espoused the cause of the parliament, and died in 1666.—His son, of the same name, wrote a 'History of the Life of Edward Lord North,' &c., and is classed by Walpole among 'Royal and Noble Authors.' He left four sons, all of whom attained political or literary eminence. (See below.)

North, Francis, Baron Guildford, Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal under Charles II. and James II., was the eldest son of the last-mentioned Lord Dudley North, and was born in 1637. After studying at Cambridge and the Middle Temple, and being regularly called to the bar, he became solicitor-general in 1671, when he received the honour of knighthood; in 1673 he was made attorney-general; the next year, Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas; and, in December, 1682, he was appointed Lord-Keeper, and raised to the peerage. He was author of 'A Philosophical Essay on Music.' Died in September, 1685, and was succeeded in his office by the notorious Jeffreys. A fine portrait of Lord-Keeper North, by John Riley, was lent to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).—Sir **Dudley North**, brother of the Lord-Keeper, engaged in commercial pursuits, and became an eminent Turkey merchant. He was afterwards one of the lords of the Treasury in the reign of Charles II.; wrote 'Observations on the Manners, Customs, and Jurisprudence of the Turks,' and died in 1691.—**Roger North**, a lawyer and miscellaneous writer, was the youngest son of Dudley, Lord North, and was born about 1650. He wrote the Lives of his three brothers; also the 'Examen, or Inquiry into the Credit and Veracity of a pretended Complete History,' &c.; the book referred to being Kennet's History of England. The 'Examen,' obviously written in defence of the Stuarts, abounds with curious information and anecdote. Died in 1733.

North, Frederick, Earl of Guildford, better known as **Lord North**, was of the same

NORTHAMPTON

family as the foregoing, and was born in 1732. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Oxford. After having held several less important offices, he was, in 1769, appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, in 1770, First Lord of the Treasury. His administration continued through the whole of the American war, a period of peculiar difficulty and danger, during which he was incessantly assailed by the opposition, and was often threatened with impeachment. On his resignation of office, however, in 1782, instead of instituting against him that impeachment which they had so long threatened, a coalition was formed between him and the Whigs; but this heterogeneous administration lasted only a few months, after which Lord North held no responsible position in the state. He was distinguished for urbanity of manners and a turn for repartee. For several years previous to his death he was afflicted with blindness. Died, 1792.

Northampton, Spencer Joshua Alwyne Compton, Marquis of, was born Jan. 2, 1790. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, he there acquired and cultivated the taste which distinguished him in after life. For a short period he sat in the House of Commons for his native county, but being defeated at one election, he was never induced again to enter on the field of politics. He rarely spoke in the House of Lords after he succeeded his father in the marquise in May, 1828, but he was invariably present at all important divisions, voting for Catholic emancipation, reform, the repeal of the corn laws, &c. In 1838 he was chosen to succeed the Duke of Sussex as President of the Royal Society. His attention at the general meetings, and his brilliant gatherings of distinguished men in science, literature, and art, at his mansion in Piccadilly, are well known; and when he retired in 1849, it was with the unanimous regret of not only the fellows of the Royal Society, but of a large circle of literary friends. Died, January 17, 1851.

Northbrook, Francis Thornhill Baring, first Lord, an English statesman, was born in 1796. He was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., M.P., and grandson of Francis Baring, the founder of the house of Baring Brothers. He was educated at Winchester and Christchurch, Oxford, graduated M.A., and was called to the bar in 1823. Entering parliament three years later as member for Portsmouth, he continued to represent the same borough to the close of 1865, steadily adhering to the Whig party. In Earl Grey's administration (1830) he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, and under Lord Melbourne he held the post of Joint Secretary of the Treasury. In 1839 he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, a post which he held till September, 1841; was named First Lord of the Admiralty in 1849; retired from official life in 1852; and was raised to the peerage as Baron Northbrook, of Stratton, in December, 1865. He was twice married: first, in 1825, to the youngest daughter

NORTHUMBERLAND

of Sir George Grey, Bart., and secondly, in 1841, to Lady Arabella Howard, daughter of the Earl of Effingham; and left a son and three daughters by his first wife, and one son by his second. Died suddenly, at Stratton Park, near Winchester, September 6, 1866.

Northcote, James, an eminent portrait and historical painter, was born, in 1746, at Plymouth, where his father was a watchmaker. Having a taste for the fine arts, he pursued the practice of drawing and painting with so much assiduity, that Dr. Mudge, a physician of Plymouth, recommended him as a scholar to Sir Joshua Reynolds, with whom he remained five years; and on leaving that great artist he commenced business on his own account, with great success, as a portrait painter. Aspiring, however, to the loftier, though less lucrative department of historical painting, he visited Italy in 1777, and remaining there three years, he returned to London with increased reputation. In 1787 he became a royal academician; and for a period of thirty years his productions formed a conspicuous part of the exhibitions at Somerset House. One of his best works was the 'Death of Wat Tyler,' now in the Guildhall, London. Northcote painted nine of the pictures for Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery. He studied deeply, was an acute observer of human nature, and possessed a sound judgment, a quick perception, and great conversational powers. He wrote 'The Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds' (1813), 'Fables,' 'Conversations,' and the 'Life of Titian' (1830), in which he was assisted by Mr. Hazlitt. He amassed a large fortune by his profession, and his habits were too penurious to dissipate it. He died, aged 85, in 1831. His portrait, painted by himself, is in the National Collection.

Northumberland, Henry Percy, Earl of, distinguished himself in the French war of Edward III., who made him marshal of England. He received the title of Earl of Northumberland from Richard II., during whose reign he took part in the Scottish war and took Berwick, and was also employed in diplomatic negotiations with France. He afterwards took part with Henry of Lancaster, and chiefly contributed to his elevation to the throne. In 1402, with his gallant son, Hotspur, he won the victory of Homildon over the Scots and took Douglas prisoner; but soon after he engaged in a rebellion against Henry IV., and was defeated at the battle of Shrewsbury. The king pardoned him, but he again rebelled, and fell at the battle of Bramham Moor, in 1408.

Northumberland, Algernon Percy, fourth Duke of Northumberland, was born December 15, 1792. He was educated at Eton and at the age of 13 entered the navy, in which he served till 1815. In the following year he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Prudhoe, of Prudhoe Castle, Northumberland, and by that title he was known till his brother's death in 1847, when he succeeded to the dukedom. He had previously spent many years in travel, especially in the East, collecting rare

historical relics, sculptures, coins, and manuscripts. He married in 1842 Lady Eleanor Grosvenor, daughter of the Marquis of Westminster, who survived him. Under Lord Derby's administration in 1852, the Duke of Northumberland was First Lord of the Admiralty, and laid the foundation of our steam navy. His long life and princely wealth were devoted to the noblest objects,—the promotion of religion and education by founding and endowing churches and schools; the patronage of art, science, literature, and archæology; and the support of charitable institutions. Foremost among the works which will illustrate his name is the restoration and decoration of Alnwick Castle, the ancestral seat of his family. He took deep interest in the welfare of our sailors, founded a 'Sailors' Home' at North Shields, and gave many lifeboats of improved construction to stations on the coast of Northumberland. In 1853 he was created a knight of the Garter. The list of the honorary offices he held is too long for repetition here; we can only say that he was F.R.S., F.S.A., D.C.L., Oxford, and more than once president of the Royal Institution. Died at Alnwick Castle, February 12, 1865; and after lying in state there, and at Northumberland House, London, was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Northumberland, Duke of. [**Dudley.**]

Norwood, Richard, an English geometer of the 17th century, was the first person who measured a degree of the meridian in England. This measurement was executed in 1635, the operations being carried on between London and York. Norwood wrote treatises on navigation, trigonometry, and fortification; but no particulars of his life are recorded.

Nostradamus, Michel, a celebrated astrologer and empiric of the 16th century, was born in 1503, at St. Remy, in Provence. After graduating in medicine at Montpellier, in 1529, he acquired the reputation of a skilful physician by successfully arresting the progress of a pestilential disease. But he aimed at the character of an astrologer and adept in the occult sciences, and published a volume of obscure metrical rhapsodies in 1555, under the title of 'Prophetical Centuries.' Though some persons regarded these with contempt, and the author as an impostor, there were not wanting persons of distinction who had faith in these prognostics. One of them bore so remarkable an allusion to the death of Henry II., that Nostradamus received many presents, and was appointed first physician to Charles IX., who came himself in person to Salon, where Nostradamus then resided, for the purpose of visiting him. Died, 1566.

Wott, John, M.D., poet and Oriental scholar, was born at Worcester, in 1751. After studying surgery at Birmingham, he visited Paris, and subsequently went to China, as surgeon in an East Indiaman. In 1788 he graduated in medicine, and soon after attended the Duchess of Devonshire to the continent, in the quality of family physician; in 1793 he returned to Eng-

land, and settled at Clifton, where he continued to reside till his death. Among his numerous writings are, 'Alonzo, a poetic Tale;' 'Poems from the Italian of Petrarch;' translations of the Odes of Hafiz; an edition of 'Catullus,' with the Latin text rendered into English verse; 'The Odes of Horace,' &c. He also published 'A Chemical Dissertation on the Springs of Pisa and Aasciano,' 'A Nosological Companion to the London Pharmacopœia,' &c. Died, 1826.

Wott, Major-General Sir William, one of the heroes of the Afghan war, was the son of an extensive mail-contractor, the proprietor of the Ivy-bush hotel at Carmarthen, where he was born in 1782. He went out to India as a cadet in 1800; but although his talents and gallantry were well known, he only arrived at a majority after a service of twenty-six years. His health at that time being seriously affected, he revisited his native place, and there purchased the seat called 'Job's Well,' where he resided a few years. The failure of the Calcutta bank, in which he had invested the greater part of his savings, rendered it necessary for him to resume his active duties, and at fifty years of age he returned to India. By his rare skill, judgment, and valour, he extricated our army from the difficulties by which they were surrounded in Afghanistan, and succeeded in conveying them, and the captives whom he released, across the frontier. The victories which he achieved in Candahar closed the Afghan war, and drew forth general gratitude and applause. The Duke of Wellington pronounced in a manner the most emphatic his unqualified admiration of General Wott, and the Crown conferred on him the highest military distinction—that of a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. The Afghan war concluded, Sir William hastened to return to England, for the restoration of his shattered health; but he had not long revisited his native town when the unfavourable symptoms increased, and he died on the 1st of January, 1845.

Wottingham, Earls of. [**Finch, Howard**, of Effingham, and **Norfolk**, Duke of.]

Noue, François de la, surnamed **Bras de Fer**, or 'Iron-arm,' a French soldier, and a zealous Calvinist, was born in Brittany, in 1531. He took Orleans in 1567, and distinguished himself at the battle of Jarnac in 1569. His left arm being amputated in consequence of a wound he received at the capture of Fontenoy, he had another constructed of iron, whence he derived his surname. In 1571 he surprised Valenciennes, and on his return the king gave him the command of the troops against Rochelle; but his indignation at the massacre of St. Bartholomew overcoming his fidelity, he used the forces for its defence. In 1578 he entered into the service of the States-General in the Low Countries, where he took the Count Egmont prisoner; but he was taken himself in 1580, and did not regain his liberty until five years after. In the wars of the

League he rendered signal service to Henry IV., and was killed by a musket-shot at the siege of Lamballe, in 1591.

Noureddin-Mahmoud, Malek-el-Adel, Sultan of Syria and Egypt, was son of Emadeddin, Sultan of Aleppo, and was born in 1118. He succeeded his father in 1145, and continued the war with the Christians; his successes in which, and especially his complete conquest of Edessa, gave occasion to the second crusade, preached by St. Bernard, and led by Louis VII. and the Emperor Conrad III. Noureddin compelled the Crusaders to raise the siege of Damascus; their own want of discipline was fatal to success, and in 1149 they retired. The Sultan immediately attacked and defeated Raymond, Prince of Antioch, who fell in the battle. The next year he unsuccessfully besieged Tell-basher, a dependency of Edessa held by Josceline de Courtenay; but he soon after captured Josceline, and made himself master of Edessa. In 1154 he added Damascus to his dominions, and made the city his capital. The war continued, and, in 1159, Noureddin was defeated by the Christians near the lake of Gennesareth, and was menaced by the Greek Emperor Manuel Comnenus. By giving up to Manuel all the Christian captives, 6000 in number, he induced him to relinquish his enterprise; and soon after, one of his generals defeated and made prisoner the famous Renaud de Chatillon, who was kept in captivity at Antioch for sixteen years. Nouredin, being called in to support one of the rival claimants to the caliphate of Egypt, effected the conquest of it, and made it his own. The great Saladin was governor, but was ambitious of being an independent sovereign, and refused to obey the orders of Noureddin. The latter was preparing to pass into Egypt when he was attacked with a quinsy and died, 1173. Friends and foes have agreed in the praises of this great ruler; among the Moslems he is revered as hero and saint.

Nourjehan. [See *Jehanghir*.]

Novallis. [Hardenberg, Friedrich von.]

Novatian, or **Novatianus**, a celebrated heresiarch of the 3rd century, founder of the sect named after him. He adopted the doctrine taught by the presbyter Novatus, that it was sinful to admit persons who had once lapsed to idolatry to communion; a practice then universal in the church. This produced a schism, in which Novatian had many partisans. In 251 Novatian got himself elected bishop of Rome, in opposition to Cornelius; but his election was soon annulled. His sect, after the council of Nice, fell into disrepute in the Western empire, though it continued to prevail for a much longer period in the East.

Novatus. [See *Novatian*.]

Novello da Polenta. [See *Dante*.]

Noy, William, a celebrated lawyer of the 17th century, who may be considered as one of the main authors of the civil war between Charles and his subjects, inasmuch as the fatal

project of attempting to raise supplies by what was called ship-money is said to have been advised by him. He had originally laboured to abridge the royal prerogative; but being made attorney-general, he suddenly veered about, and became its most strenuous supporter. Among his works are, 'A Treatise on the Grounds and Maxims of the Law of England,' 'The Perfect Conveyancer,' and 'The Complete Lawyer.' Died, 1634.

Nuck, Antoni, a Dutch anatomist, who was Professor of Anatomy, and President of the College of Surgeons, at Leyden. He was the discoverer of a new salivary duct, of the communication between the glands and the lymphatics, and of a mode of making preparations of the lungs by inflation. His principal works are, 'De Vasis aquosis Oculi,' 'De Ductu Salivari novo,' and 'Operationes et Experimenta Chirurgica.' He died in 1692.

Nugent, George Grenville, Lord, second son of the Marquis of Buckingham, and brother of the duke, was born in 1789. In his younger days he was known as Lord George Grenville, under which name he published a poem on those passages of the Peninsular war of which Portugal was the scene. In 1812 he succeeded to an Irish barony on the death of his mother, who had been created a baroness in 1800, with remainder to her second son. During several parliaments previous to the Reform Bill he sat in the House of Commons for Aylesbury, taking an active part in promoting parliamentary reform, and all the liberal measures of the day. On the accession of the Whigs to office in the year 1830 he was appointed a junior lord of the treasury, and in that capacity he introduced the only legislative measure with which his name was connected—a bill for the abolition of certain oaths connected with the revenue laws, and the substitution of simple declarations in their place. In 1832 he vacated his seat in parliament on being appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, which office he held until 1835. He was recalled during the short administration of Sir Robert Peel, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Aylesbury at the general elections of 1837 and 1839, but succeeded in getting returned in 1847. Lord Nugent was author of 'Memoirs of Hampden and his Times,' published in 1831, and favourably noticed in the 'Edinburgh Review' by Macaulay; and 'Lands, Classics and Sacred.' Died, 1850.

Nugent, Zavall, Count, field-marshal in the service of Austria, and lieutenant-general in the British army, was born of an illustrious family in Ireland, in 1777. He went to Austria at the age of twelve, and at seventeen entered the Austrian army. His ability as a soldier procured him rapid promotion and honours, and in 1809 he was made major-general. Soon after named second plenipotentiary at the congress which preceded the marriage of Napoleon with Maria Louisa, he refused to sign the conditions insisted on by Napoleon, and returned to England. He was

made major-general in the British army, and afterwards lieutenant-general. After being employed on several diplomatic missions, he resumed active service as a soldier in 1813, drove the French out of Illyria, with Admiral Fremantle took Trieste, and engaged the French in several actions, till peace was proclaimed in 1814. He contributed to the defeat of Murat in 1815; was afterwards captain-general of the Neapolitan army, and in 1820 re-entered the Austrian service, was made general in 1838, commanded in Italy and Hungary in 1848-9, and received the bâton of field-marshal. He took part in the war with Sardinia under Radetzky, and in the war with France and Sardinia in 1860. He was a Roman prince, Magnate of Hungary, Knight Grand Cross of the Golden Fleece, and Knight of many other orders. Died in Croatia, August, 1862.

Nugent, Thomas, miscellaneous writer, was a native of Ireland, but settled in London. He was an LL.D. and F.S.A.; and published 'A French and English Dictionary,' which has been often reprinted; 'Travels through Germany,' 2 vols.; translations of Condillac's Essay on the Origin of Human Knowledge, President Hénault's History of France, &c. Died, 1772.

Numa Pompilius, second mythical king of Rome, a Sabine by birth, and elected, according to the legends, after the death of Romulus. Wise, devout, and peace-loving, he is said to have reigned about forty years, and, inspired by the nymph Egeria, to have given the Romans all the institutions of their religion. The foundation of the gateway bearing the name of Janus was attributed to him, and the passage was closed throughout his reign. It is a common error to call this gateway the 'temple of Janus.' About B.C. 180 a pretended discovery was made of the sacred books of Numa.

Numerianus, Marcus Aurelius, Roman Emperor, who, with his elder brother Carinus, succeeded Carus, his father, A.D. 283; but was murdered by his father-in-law, after a reign of eight months, Sept. 284. He displayed considerable talent both as a writer and an orator. Carinus was defeated and killed by Diocletian in the following year.

Núñez Alvarez Pereira, a distinguished Portuguese commander of the 14th century, was born about 1360. In the troubles which followed the death of King Ferdinand in 1383, he took the side of Don John, elected regent of the kingdom, and was made one of his councillors of state. Núñez served him faithfully, and was engaged in the war with the King of Castile for about twenty-five years; his principal exploits being the brilliant victories of Ataléir in 1384, of Aljubarota in August, 1385, and of Valverde in October of the same year. The

king made him constable, and gave him the duchy of Braganza. His only daughter and heiress, in 1414, married Don Alfonso, and thus gave origin to the royal house of Braganza. Núñez took part with distinction in the expedition against Ceuta in 1415, retired to a monastery about 1422, and there spent the last nine years of his life in the exercises of devotion and charity.

Núñez, Fernan de Gusman, a knight and commander of the order of St. Jago, in the 16th century, was born at Valladolid, studied at Bologna, and on his return home was appointed Greek professor at the university of Alcalá, by its founder, Cardinal Ximenes, who also employed him on his celebrated Polyglott. He afterwards removed to Salamanca, where he was also appointed Greek professor; and died in 1553. His writings chiefly consist of annotations on the works of Seneca, Pliny, and other classic authors.

Núñez, Pedro. [See Vernier.]

Muvolone, Carlo Francesco, a celebrated painter, born in 1608, at Milan, where his father was an eminent artist, and directed his studies with great success. He adopted Guido's style, and his Madonnas were highly valued. Died, 1651.—His brother, **Giuseppe Muvolone**, also executed several fine pictures, particularly one of St. Dominic raising a dead man to life. He died, aged 84, in 1703.

Muzzi, Mario, commonly called Mario da Fiori, a celebrated flower-painter, was born in 1603, at Penna, in the kingdom of Naples. His pictures were highly esteemed, and he was chosen a member of the Academy of St. Luke. Died, 1673.

Nye, Philip, an eminent Nonconformist divine of the Commonwealth, was born of a good family in Sussex about 1596. He graduated M.A. at Oxford, entered the church, and after officiating three years in a London parish he had to flee into Holland, to escape persecution. Returning in 1640, he was presented by the Earl of Manchester to the living of Kimbolton, in Huntingdonshire. He actively promoted the taking of the Solemn League and Covenant, sat in the Assembly of Divines, and officiated in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on occasion of the taking of the Covenant by the two Houses of Parliament and the Assembly. For his services he was presented to the rectory of Acton, near London. Nye took part in various other political affairs, was named one of the 'tryers' for examining ministers, and was one of the leaders in the assembly of Congregational churches at the Savoy in 1658. Deprived of his living after the Restoration, he spent the rest of his life in retirement. He was author of numerous works, mostly of temporary interest. Died at London, 1672.

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Oates, Titus, the contriver of the *Popish Plot*, born about 1619, was the son of an Anabaptist preacher; received his education at Merchant Taylors' School, and at Cambridge; and afterwards entered into holy orders. In 1677 he pretended to be a convert to the Roman Catholic religion, and was admitted into the society of Jesuits; but subsequently declared himself a Protestant, and, in conjunction with Dr. Tongue, gave information of a pretended popish plot for the overthrow of the Protestant faith; falsely accused several Catholic lords, and other persons of quality, of being concerned in it; and having excited a popular ferment, brought Lord Stafford, among other innocent men, to the scaffold. Such was the credulity of the times, that he was rewarded with a pension of £1200 per annum, and lodged for safety at the palace of Whitehall. On the accession of James II., however, he was thrown into prison, and indicted for perjury; and, being convicted, was sentenced to stand in the pillory five times a year during his life, and to be whipped from Aldgate to Newgate, and thence to Tyburn. Though the whipping was very severely inflicted, he recovered from its effects; and, in the reign of William III., this execrable tool of faction obtained his liberty and a pension of £400 a year. He died in 1705.

Oberlin, Jeremias Jacob, a German antiquary and philologist, was born at Strasburg, in 1735. He began his career as teacher in the gymnasium of his native place, and after he had extended his knowledge and reputation by his travels, he was transferred to the university; in 1782 he obtained the chair of Logic and Metaphysics; to which, in 1787, was added the office of director of the gymnasium. The French Revolution interrupted his learned labours; and in 1793 he was imprisoned at Metz, and treated with great cruelty; but at the fall of Robespierre he was liberated, and resumed his literary occupations. He published valuable editions of Tacitus, Cæsar, Ovid, and Horace; and produced several works on archaeology, statistics, &c. Died, 1806.

Oberlin, Jean Frédéric, Protestant pastor of the Ban de la Roche, was a brother of the preceding, and was born at Strasburg, in 1740. He was educated at the university of his native city, and under the influence of deep religious impressions entered the church. After being engaged some years as private tutor he settled, in 1767, at Waldbach, one of the villages of the Ban de la Roche, as pastor of the Ban. He carried on with the utmost zeal, discretion, and perseverance the arduous task begun by his predecessor in that office, of civilizing, humanizing, and Christianizing the half-barbarous people of his district. Road-making, planting of timber and fruit trees,

agriculture, and various manufacturing employments were introduced by his influence and example. Opposition of ignorance and stupidity gave way before the mild force of his teaching and deeds, and the waste became fruitful, and the people industrious and instructed. He did all and got all done religiously; embodying in his life the truth that 'work is worship.' His services were rewarded with the affection and gratitude of his people; and also with honours of another kind—the cross of the Legion of Honour, and a gold medal of the Royal Agricultural Society of Paris. Oberlin married in the year after his settlement in the Ban, had a large family, and lost his wife in 1784; when Louisa Schepfer, his servant and one of his school-teachers, became his housekeeper. She, too, was distinguished for her piety and philanthropy. Oberlin died, June 1, 1826.

O'Brien, William Smith, one of the most noted leaders of the so-called National Party of Ireland, was of an illustrious family whose descent is traced back to Brian Boroihme, the King of Ireland, who fell at the battle of Clontarf, in 1014. He was born in 1803, received his education at Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1826 was elected member of parliament for Ennis. In 1835 he became member for Limerick, and sat for that town thirteen years. Although he started on his political career as a Tory, and distinguished himself as the opponent of Daniel O'Connell at the famous election for Clare, he passed gradually over to the 'extreme left,' and was the associate and zealous supporter of 'Young Ireland.' He was one of the deputation from the Irish Confederation to the Republican government of France in 1848. Vehemently opposed in the House of Commons to the passing of a Coercion Bill, and only escaped arrest by the Lord-Lieutenant, for his project of an insurrection, by suddenly quitting Dublin. In July, under his instigation, the insurrection began at Mullinahone; and on the 29th to place the ridiculous affair of the widow Corran's cabbage-garden; the insurgents attacking the cottage which was held by a party of police and O'Brien among the cabbages carrying a parley with the besieged. O'Brien and the rebels were dispersed, wounded, or killed as the insurrection was over. After hiding a short time among the mountains, O'Brien was arrested at Thurles railway-station, was imprisoned at Dublin, and in September was tried, with Meagher and Mac Manus, before a special commission. They were convicted of high treason, and the usual sentence was passed on them—to be hanged, drawn, and quartered—but it was commuted to transportation for life. In Van Diemen's Land Mr. O'Brien

played his truthful and honourable character in first refusing to promise that he would not try to escape, and afterwards, having made such a promise, in faithfully keeping it. A free pardon was granted him in 1866, and after travelling for a time, he returned to Ireland. He died at Bangor, on the 18th June, 1864, and his remains were removed to his native country.

Occam, or **Ockham**, **William of**, an English monk and scholastic philosopher of the 14th century, was a native of Ockham, in Surrey. He entered the Franciscan Order; was sent to study at Paris under the celebrated Duns Scotus; became a fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and a renowned teacher of the Scholastic philosophy. He was the greatest dialectician of his age, and obtained the name of 'the Invincible Doctor.' He asserted without reserve the rights of temporal sovereigns against the papal claims, and denied to the Pope any authority in secular affairs. He wrote against Pope John XXII., whom he treated as a heretic, and supported the anti-pope, Nicholas V., set up by the Emperor Louis of Bavaria. In the quarrel between the Pope and the Franciscans, William of Ockham was the assertor of absolute poverty. His famous 'Defence of Poverty' was condemned by the Pope, and he, with others, was arrested. But he escaped and took refuge at the Imperial Court. He was soon after excommunicated, and he died, at Munich, in 1347. As a philosopher Ockham opposed the doctrines of his master, Scotus, became the head of the so-called Nominalists, and struck fatal blows at the foundations of Scholasticism. Among his most celebrated works are the 'Disputatio super Potestate Ecclesiastica,' the 'Defence of Poverty,' and the 'Summa totius Logice.' It is said that Luther had the works of Ockham at his fingers' ends, and that he was the only schoolman in his library whom he esteemed.

Ochinus, or **Ochino**, **Bernardino**, an Italian monk, was born at Siena, in 1487. He became an eloquent preacher, and Pope Paul III. made him his confessor. Ochinus, however, embraced the doctrines of Luther, and went first to Geneva, and next to England, where he obtained a prebend in Canterbury Cathedral. On the accession of Queen Mary he retired to Strasburg, whence he removed to Zurich, and became minister of the Italian church; but he was banished in 1563, for writing his dialogues in defence of polygamy. He then went to Moravia, and there joined the Socinians, but died of the plague the year following. He wrote the 'Image of Antichrist,' and other controversial books.

Ochs, **Peter**, chancellor and grand tribune of the canton of Basel, was born in 1749; and having finished his academical studies, was soon distinguished for his legal and political knowledge. In 1795 he was chosen to assist in various important negotiations and in organizing a constitution for Basel, under the influence of France. He was a member of the Helvetic senate and directory, subsequently

went to Paris, and, after remaining there some time, was appointed by Buonaparte a member of the council of state, under the new Helvetic government, which subsisted till the return of the Bourbons in 1814. He was author of a 'Histoire de la Ville et du Pays du Bâle,' 5 vols.; 'Projet de Constitution Helvétique,' and some dramatic pieces. Died, 1821.

Ochterlony, **Sir David**, Bart., of the East India Company's service, was born at Boston, in New England, in 1758. At the age of 18 he went to India as a cadet, and rose, by regular gradation, to the rank of major-general in 1814. In the Nepaulesse war he distinguished himself by a series of skilful operations and brilliant successes, and was rewarded with the order of the Bath, the dignity of baronet, and a pension of £1000 per annum. Died, 1825.

Ochus. [**Artaxerxes III.**]

Ockham, **William**. [**Occam.**]

Ockley, **Simon**, a learned divine and eminent Orientalist, was born at Exeter, in 1678, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. In 1705 he was presented to the vicarage of Swavesey, in Cambridgeshire; and in 1711 he was chosen Professor of Arabic. His most important work is the well-known 'History of the Saracens,' which appeared in 2 vols., in 1708 and 1718. His other works are, 'Introductio ad Linguas Orientales,' 'The Improvement of Human Reason, or the Life of Hai Ebn Yok'dhan,' translated from the Arabic, &c. Died in indigence, in 1720.

O'Connell, **Daniel**, of Derrynane Abbey, the great Irish 'Agitator,' or 'Liberator,' was the son of a small landed proprietor in the county of Kerry, where he was born, Aug. 6, 1775. Educated at the Catholic College of St. Omer, and at the Irish seminary at Douay, he intended to enter the church, but after the repeal of the Act which prohibited Roman Catholics from practising at the bar, he became a student of Lincoln's Inn in 1794, was called to the bar in 1798, and soon acquired a large practice. In 1809 he became connected with the associations which had the emancipation of the Catholics for their object, and the eloquence and zeal which he displayed in this cause made him the idol of his Catholic, and the dread of his Protestant, countrymen. In 1815, having applied the epithet 'beggary' to the Dublin corporation, he was challenged by Alderman d'Esterre, who resented it as a personal insult. The challenge was accepted, and the alderman fell. The same year Mr. O'Connell received a hostile message from Mr. Peel, then Secretary for Ireland; but their meeting was prevented by the police; and Mr. O'Connell resolved that he would thenceforward neither send nor accept a challenge. Several years elapsed before his efforts for the enfranchisement of the Irish Catholics were followed by any adequate result. But in 1823, in conjunction with Mr. Sheil, he founded a new Catholic Association, which soon extended over the whole of Ireland, and from that po-

ried down to his decease his personal history is identified with that of Ireland. In 1828 O'Connell resolved, notwithstanding that existing disabilities precluded all hopes of legal success, to become a candidate for a seat in parliament; and he was nominated for the county of Clare, in opposition to Mr. (afterwards Lord) Fitzgerald, who had represented that county for many years. A most violent, perhaps unparalleled, contest ensued, and on July 5, 1828, he was returned by a large majority. He presented himself at the table of the House of Commons, and expressed his willingness to take the oath of allegiance; but, refusing the other oaths, he was ordered to withdraw. Discussions in the House and arguments at the bar ensued: the speedy close of the session, however, precluded any practical result. Agitation throughout every part of Ireland then assumed so formidable a character that ministers apprehended a civil war, and early in the next session the Roman Catholic Relief Bill was introduced and carried. O'Connell was, therefore, in the month of April, 1829, enabled to sit for Clare without taking the objectionable oaths; and under a new writ he was immediately re-elected. At the death of George IV., O'Connell withdrew from the representation of Clare, and was returned to the new parliament for the county of Waterford. In the House of Commons, elected in 1831, he sat for his native county (Kerry). Dublin, the city in which the greater part of his life was spent, enjoyed his services as its representative from 1832 till 1836, when he was unseated, after a long contest, before a committee of the House of Commons. He then for some time represented Kilkenny; but, at the general election in 1837, he was once more returned for the city of Dublin, and in 1841 for the county of Cork. O'Connell had thus a seat in the House of Commons for eighteen years, in seven parliaments, and for six different constituencies. In 1841 he was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin. The return of the Conservatives to power in the autumn of that year was the signal for renewed agitation in Ireland. In the following year a repeal of the Union was demanded by every parish and hamlet in Ireland; and in 1843 'monster meetings' were held on the royal hill of Tara, on the Curragh of Kildare, the rath of Mullaghmast, and other renowned localities. A meeting for Clontarf was fixed for October 8, when the government interfered, and prosecutions were commenced. O'Connell was sentenced to pay a fine of £2000 and to be imprisoned for a year. This judgment was reversed by the House of Lords; but the prosecution had answered its purpose, O'Connell's credit as a politician was impaired, and the costs of his defence had nearly exhausted the funds of the Repeal Association. The return of the Whigs to power in 1846, and O'Connell's avowed adherence to them, introduced dissension among his adherents. The opposition which aforesaid he could put down with a jest, or awe into

silence with a frown, now irritated and subdued him. He retired from the arena of strife, and commenced a pilgrimage in 1847, more for devotion than for health, to Rome; but he had proceeded no farther than Genoa, when, with comparatively little suffering, he expired, May 15, in his 72nd year. His heart was embalmed, and carried to Rome; and his body was brought to Ireland for interment. By his great abilities, marvellous activity and energy, and extraordinary eloquence, and by long service on behalf of his Roman Catholic countrymen, he obtained an almost superhuman power over the Irish people. But he was careless as to the means he used for accomplishing his ends. The last years of his life were frittered away in the pursuit of an impracticable object; and his last moments were embittered by the spectacle of his country torn by dissensions which he had mainly fostered, and groaning under pestilence and famine. A statue of O'Connell, by Foley, was erected in Dublin in 1865. Its inauguration, August 8, occasioned great irritation at Belfast, and very serious riots broke out between the Orangemen and the Catholics, which were suppressed by military force after lasting nearly a fortnight. A miniature of O'Connell, by Mulrenin, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

O'Connor, Charles, a learned Catholic clergyman, who for many years was librarian to the Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe. F was author of 'The Letters of Columba', 2 vols.; a 'Narrative of the most interesting Events in Modern Irish History,' and a collection of the ancient Irish Chronicles; his state having been chiefly directed to the elucidation of the history and antiquities of Ireland. F died in 1823, at Ballinagar, the seat of his brother, the O'Connor Don.

Octavia, sister of Augustus, renowned for her beauty, purity of character, and practical wisdom. She was first married to Marcus, a noble Roman of consular dignity, and after his death, B.C. 40, to Mark Antony. The marriage, it was hoped, would strengthen the new alliance between Octavius, her brother, and Antony, her husband; and her influence more than once prevented fresh civil war, as alleviated the sufferings of its victims. F. Antony had seen Cleopatra; his passion for her had only slumbered; and he treated his wife with a contempt and cruelty which Octavia could not forgive, and which became the occasion of renewed war. When Antony set off for the East again, Octavia was not allowed to accompany him. She mourned sincerely his miserable end, and brought up all his children as her own. To all her bitter trials was added, B.C. 23, that of the death of the young Marcellus, her son by her first husband, and destined successor of Augustus. She rose above this sorrow, nor would let the name of her son mentioned. S. 5 B.C. 11.

Octavianus and Octavius. [Augustus]
Octavius. [See Gracchus, Tit.]

Odenathus, Septimius, an Arabian prince, the husband of Queen Zenobia, and sovereign of Palmyra. He espoused the cause of the Romans in their contests with Persia; defeated Sapor, and was admitted by Gallienus to participate in the imperial authority. He was assassinated A.D. 267.

Odescalchi, Benedetto. [Innocent XI.]

Odescalchi, Marc Antonio, an Italian philanthropist of high rank. He was brother to Pope Innocent XI., who offered him many high dignities in the church. He converted his house into an hospital for the reception of poor strangers in Rome, without distinction. Here he fitted up 1000 beds, and employed a number of tailors constantly in making clothes for the objects of his bounty. At his death, in 1670, he left all his property to the support of the hospital.

Odescalchi, Tommaso, another member of the same family, who was almoner to Pope Innocent XI. Perceiving that in the hospital of St. Gall there were many children destitute of education, he erected an asylum for their reception; and, in 1686, founded a large hospital for the education and employment of poor children in weaving cloth. This pious prelate died in 1692, and left funds for the support of his institution, to which he gave the name of St. Michael de Ripegrande.

Odevaere, Josephus Dionisius, a distinguished Belgian painter, born at Bruges in 1778. He studied in the Academy of Bruges, became afterwards a pupil of David at Paris, won the grand prize in 1804, and was sent to Rome, where he spent eight years. He was afterwards named painter to William I., King of the Netherlands, and Knight of the Lion of the Netherlands. Among his most celebrated paintings are—the Death of Phocion, the Coronation of Charlemagne, Bramante introducing Raffaele to Julius II., Battle of Nieuport, Triumph of Cimabue, &c. Died, 1830.

Odington, Walter, called **Walter of Evesham**, was a monk of that monastery in Worcestershire, and lived in the reign of Henry III. He was an astronomer, mathematician, and musician. A work entitled 'De Motibus Planetarum et de Mutatione Aëris' is attributed to him; and Dr. Burney observes of his treatise entitled 'Of the Speculation of Music,' which is preserved in the library of Bene't College, Cambridge, 'that if all other musical tracts from the time of Boethius to Franco and John Cotton were lost, with this MS. our knowledge would not be much diminished.'

Odo, St., a celebrated abbot of Clugni, in France, was born at Tours, in 879, and died about 943. He introduced the most rigorous discipline into his order, obtained a high reputation for sanctity and wisdom, and wrote several books.

Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury in the 10th century, was the son of a Danish chieftain, who took part in the invasion of England in 870. Converted to Christianity and persecuted by

his father, he was adopted as son by Athelm, an Anglo-Saxon noble, who had him well educated, and induced him to enter the church. Odo's tastes were for a soldier's life. In 887 he accompanied Athelm on a visit to Rome, and eleven years later his patron died. Odo was made Bishop of Ramsbury in 926, fought at the famous battle of Brunanburgh in 937, and was selected by Dunstan, then minister to King Edmund, to be Archbishop of Canterbury in 942. He previously entered the Benedictine order. Odo made great improvements in the cathedral, and set himself to effect three measures of reform,—the separation of the clergy from their wives, the expulsion of the secular clergy from the cathedrals, and the introduction of the Benedictine rule into the monasteries. In carrying them out he showed himself the soldier and barbarian to the last, so that he got the name of Odo Severus, though his agent, Dunstan, called him the Good. The climax of his cruelty was reached when, in 955, shortly after the coronation of Edwy, he divorced the young king and Elgiva, and had the queen forcibly carried off and branded in the face with hot irons. Odo was employed on several diplomatic missions by Athelstan, Edmund, and Edred. Died, June, 958, and was buried at Canterbury.

Odo, Bishop of Bayeux and Earl of Kent, was born in Normandy about 1032. He was brother by the mother's side of William, Duke of Normandy (the Conqueror), and was named by him Bishop of Bayeux in 1049. He took a very active part in the preparations for the expedition to England in 1066, blessed the troops on the morning of the battle of Hastings, and took part in the battle. He was rewarded with a grant of the town of Dover, and on William's return to Normandy was charged with the government of England, William Fitz-Osborn being associated with him. They exercised their power with the most pitiless rigour, and quenched in blood the revolts provoked by their tyranny. Odo amassed immense riches, and had a large share of power during the greater part of William's reign. In 1080 he was sent to Durham to lay waste and slay with fire and sword for the frequent revolts of the wretched people. Not at all satisfied with his almost royal power and wealth, and irritated by the appointment of Lanfranc to the see of Canterbury, Odo cherished the hope of getting by craft, money, or power the papal chair. He had a palace built at Rome, sent his agents there with rich presents for bribes, and resolved to go himself, attended by Hugh, Earl of Chester, and other powerful barons. The king, however, heard of the project, and ordered the arrest of Odo, who had reached the Isle of Wight; and as none of the officers would lay hands on a bishop, the king seized him, not, he said, as bishop, but as Earl of Kent. Odo was deprived of his dignities and estates, and kept a prisoner at Rouen till William's death, in 1087. Restored to liberty and reinstated in his earldom of Kent, he joined in a conspiracy

to dethrone William Rufus, but was besieged in Rochester Castle, and compelled to surrender, obtaining leave to retire to Bayeux. He retained great influence over Robert, Duke of Normandy; advised the seizure of Prince Henry of England in 1091, and was charged with the custody of the prisoner. Odo assisted at several councils, and, in 1096, set out for the Holy Land, but died at Palermo early in the following year. The famous Bayeux Tapestry was given to the cathedral by Odo.

Odo of Kent was a Benedictine monk, who became abbot of Battle, and died in 1200. Odo was a friend of Thomas à Becket, and a panegyric of him was written by John of Salisbury.

Odoacer, first barbarian King of Italy, was son of one of Attila's officers. He entered into the Imperial guards, in which he rose to an honourable rank. In 476 he was chosen chief of a confederate army, and was saluted by them King of Italy. He defeated the patrician Orestes at Pavia, banished his son, Romulus Augustulus, last Roman emperor, and made Ravenna the seat of his kingdom. He obtained the title of Patrician from Zeno, Emperor of the East, and did not assume the imperial ensigns. By his wise and honourable administration he showed himself worthy of the dignity to which he was raised; but misery, desolation, and gradual depopulation were the prominent features of the condition of his kingdom. In 489 Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths, invaded Italy, and Odoacer was three times defeated by him: first near Aquileia, then near Verona, and lastly near Ravenna. He was then besieged three years in Ravenna, and at length, compelled by famine and the clamours of the people, he made a treaty with Theodoric, by which they were to rule jointly. But after a few days Odoacer was assassinated by his conqueror, March, 493.

O'Donnell. [See **Tyrone**, Earl of.]

O'Donnell, Henry. [See **Abisbal**, Count of.]

Oecolampadius, one of the most illustrious German reformers, was born in Franconia in 1482. His original name, **Johann Hanssheim**, was, according to the fashion of the time, turned into its Greek equivalent. He studied chiefly at the university of Heidelberg, became acquainted with Reuchlin, Capito, and Erasmus, assisted the latter in his edition of the Greek Testament, and after much cautious consideration adopted the views of Luther. About 1519 he retired to a monastery, where he spent two years; his opinions becoming more decided, he quitted it, and found an asylum, like other reformers, with the noble knight Franz von Sickingen. He soon after settled at Basel, as pastor and Professor of Theology. He took the same view of the eucharist as Zwingli; attended several theological conferences, and died, 1531. He was a man of considerable theological learning, published commentaries on the Bible, translations from the fathers, and other works.

Oeder, George Christian, an eminent physician and botanist, was born at Anspach in 1728. He studied at Göttingen, Halle, and Jena, by whose interest he became Professor of Botany at Copenhagen; but, on account of his intimacy with the unfortunate Struensee, he was obliged to retire to Oldenburg, where he died in 1791. His principal work is '*Flora Danica*,' 3 vols. fol.

Oehlenschlaeger, Adam, the most celebrated dramatic poet of Scandinavia, was born at Copenhagen, in 1777. When still a child he evinced great skill in writing verses; and even in his 9th year he wrote short comedies for private theatricals, in which the chief performers were himself, his sister, and a friend. These and similar attempts created the wish to go upon the stage; and when he was in his 17th year he put his design in execution. But he soon found that the stage was not in unison with his inclinations; and he abandoned it first for the study of law, and afterwards for general literature. In 1805 he left Copenhagen with a stipend from the Danish government, on a lengthened tour through Germany and Italy, and on his return, in 1810, he was appointed to the chair of Aesthetics in the university of Copenhagen, where he laboured assiduously till his death. His earliest works were composed in Danish, but he rewrote most of them in German, and Germany has given them a prominent place in her own literature. His most important works are, '*Hakon Jarl*,' '*Correggio*,' '*Palnatoke*,' '*Aladdin*,' '*Der Hirtenknabe*,' &c. His '*Autobiography*' is a beautiful narrative, fully displaying the qualities for which he was distinguished through life—strong feelings and earnestness of purpose—and which gained him universal respect while he lived, and more than new honours at his death. Died, Jan. 28, 1850.

Oersted, Hans Christian, the discoverer of electro-magnetism, was born in Denmark in 1777. When twelve years of age he became assistant to his father, who was an apothecary, but in 1794 he entered the university of Copenhagen, and soon distinguished himself. In 1801 he left Copenhagen on a lengthened tour through Germany, France, and Holland; and in 1806, he was appointed to the chair of Natural Philosophy at Copenhagen, where he laboured till his death. It would far exceed our limits to mention the numerous works which Oersted gave to the world during his long and brilliant career. In 1819 his labours were crowned by his grand discovery of electro-magnetism. Renown and honourable testimonials streamed in upon him from every side. Many learned societies elected him a member; the Royal Society of England gave him the Copley Medal, and the Institute of France, as an extraordinary acknowledgment, presented him with one of the mathematical class prizes, worth 3000 francs. In 1836 he visited England, and at the meeting of the British Association held at Southampton in that year, Sir John Herschel, in reference to

his grand discovery, used these words:—'The electric telegraph, and other wonders of modern science, were but mere efferecences from the surface of this deep recondite discovery, which Oersted had liberated, and which was yet to burst with all its mighty force upon the world.' On his return to Copenhagen, he continued to labour in his scientific pursuits, varying them with excursions into the regions of politics and literature, till his death, which took place in 1851. His 'Soul in Nature' has been translated into English.

Offa, King of Mercia, succeeded Ethelbald in 756. He made war on Kent in 771, five years later repulsed the Welsh, who sought to recover the border-land, and pitilessly ravaged their territory. In 777 he defeated Cynwulf, King of Wessex; and in 779 annexed to Mercia the Welsh March-land, and had the great dike made between his kingdom and Wales, reaching from the Dee to the Wye. In 792 he murdered Ethelbert, King of the East Angles, and took possession of his kingdom. Died, 794.

Offor, George, an eminent bibliographer, and editor of Bunyan's works, was born about 1787. He acquired a large fortune as a bookseller in London, and formed a valuable collection of early-printed Bibles, and of the various tracts and larger works of John Bunyan. He was author of a copious 'Life of Bunyan,' published by the Hanserd Knollys Society, edited his works, and assisted Lowndes in the Biblical portion of his 'Bibliographer's Manual.' Died, at South Hackney, August 7, 1864.

Oggione, or Uggione, Marco da, Italian painter, born about 1470. He is now chiefly remembered for his copy of the 'Last Supper' of Leonardo da Vinci, of whom he was one of the most distinguished pupils. In consequence of the decay of the original picture, this copy is of great value. It was executed for a convent at Pavia about 1610, while the painting was still perfect, and is now in the Royal Academy, London. Oggione worked both in fresco and in oil, and was esteemed one of the best of the Milanese painters. Died, 1630.

Ogilby, John, miscellaneous writer, was born at Edinburgh, in 1600. He became a teacher of dancing, went to Ireland with the Earl of Strafford, was made deputy master of the revels in that kingdom, and built a theatre at Dublin; but in the civil war he lost all his property. After suffering great vicissitudes, he returned to England, and settled at Cambridge, where he published a translation of Virgil. At the age of 54 he learnt Greek, and published in 1660 a translation of the Iliad, which was followed by the Odyssey in 1666. While at Cambridge, he edited a superb impression of the Bible, for which he was remunerated by the House of Lords; and, in 1661, he was appointed to conduct the poetical part of the coronation pageantry. He was also restored to his place of master of the revels in Ireland, where he again built a theatre. In

London, after the great fire, he erected a printing-office, and was appointed king's cosmographer; in which capacity he published several volumes of a large atlas, and an account of the great and cross-roads of the kingdom, from his own actual survey. Died, 1676.

Oglethorpe, James Edward, an English general, was the son of Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe, of Godalming, Surrey, and was born in London in 1688. He served under Prince Eugene, and, in 1733, distinguished himself by his exertions to found the colony of Georgia, for which he obtained the royal charter. In 1745 he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and was sent against the Scottish rebels, but did not overtake them, for which he was brought to a court-martial, but was honourably acquitted. He died in 1785, at the advanced age of 97, being the oldest general in the service. The private character of Oglethorpe was extremely amiable, and he was eulogized by Thomson, Pope, and Johnson.

Ohmacht, Landoltz, a celebrated German sculptor, born in Würtemberg in 1760. After making great progress in his art under Melchior at Frankenthal, he spent two years in Italy, studying the remains of ancient art, and afterwards lived and worked chiefly at Strasbourg. Among his works there are—monuments to Generals Desaix and Kléber, Koch, Professor of History, and Oberlin. He executed a colossal statue of Adolph of Nassau, at Speyer, and some good busts, among which are those of Lavater and Klopstock. He had several pupils who became eminent. Died at Strasbourg, 1834.

Ojeda, Alonzo de, a Spanish maritime discoverer, was one of the companions of Columbus on his second voyage to the New World in 1493. Having quarrelled with him, Ojeda returned to Spain in 1498, and was at once charged with the conduct of another expedition of discovery, in which he was accompanied by Juan de la Cosa and Amerigo Vespucci. They reached the coast of Brazil, and explored the north-east coast of the South American continent. In 1502 Ojeda and Vespucci made a second voyage together, but on reaching the Gulf of Uruba a mutiny broke out, and Ojeda was put in irons. He was left in Hispaniola, but in 1509 was again called into service by the King of Spain, Nicuesa being associated with him. They afterwards separated, and Ojeda founded the town of St. Sebastian. Want of provisions compelled him to embark for Hispaniola; and soon after, worn out with hardships and disappointment, he died there.

O'Keefe, John, a celebrated dramatist and actor, was born at Dublin, in 1748, and was originally intended for the profession of a painter; but he preferred the stage, and obtained an engagement at Dublin. He performed as a comedian in that city and in the provincial towns for twelve years. At the age of 16 he attempted a comedy in five acts. He left Ireland about 1780, with the view of obtaining an engagement in London; but, as he

OKEN

did not succeed, he applied himself to dramatic composition; and between 1781 and 1798 he produced nearly fifty comedies, comic operas, and farces. Many of these acquired popularity, and some still keep possession of the stage: among them are 'Wild Oats,' the 'Castle of Andalusia,' the 'Agreeable Surprise,' the 'Poor Soldier,' 'Peeping Tom,' the 'Young Quaker,' &c. In 1808 O'Keefe, who was then blind, and had been reduced by misfortunes to a state of great embarrassment, received a pension from the crown. He subsequently published his 'Recollections,' or Autobiography; and died, at Southampton, in his 86th year, in 1833. A portrait of O'Keefe, painted by Laursen, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Oken, Lorenz, a distinguished Swiss physiologist and naturalist, born in 1779, was educated at the university of Göttingen, and after teaching medicine a short time at Jena, was appointed Professor of Natural History at Zürich. In philosophy he was a transcendentalist of the school of Schelling, and he was guided by the principles of that philosophy in all his studies and observations of nature. The work on which his reputation mainly rests is the 'Elements of Physio-Philosophy,' as the English translation published by the Ray Society is entitled, or 'Lehrbuch der Natur-Philosophie,' according to the original title. To an observation and suggestion of Oken is owing the origination of the theory of 'Unity of Organic Composition,' which was worked out to such grand results by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire and Professor Owen. To Oken also belongs the merit of the first suggestion of the development of animal forms by cell-growth. Besides the work above-named he was author of a treatise on Generation, and editor of 'Isis,' a journal of natural history, for thirty years. Died at Zürich, August 11, 1851.

Olafsen, Eggert, a learned Icelandic, who studied at Copenhagen, after which he returned to his native island, and travelled over it repeatedly in company with his fellow-student Bjarne Paulsen. The result of their observations was printed at Copenhagen in 2 vols. 4to., 1772. Olafsen was then appointed a magistrate in Iceland, where he devoted much of his time to natural history and poetry; but, about four years before his death, he applied almost wholly to the study of the Scriptures. He was drowned with his wife in crossing the Breidafjord in 1778.

Olans, King of Denmark. [See Margaret, Queen of Denmark.]

Olavides, Paul Antonio José, Count de, was born in 1725, at Lima, in Peru, but was educated at Madrid. Charles III. created him a count, and appointed him intendant of the province of Andalusia. He undertook the great work of fertilising the Sierra Morena, or Black Mountain; and by his perseverance, and the colonies of Germans he brought thither, it was made the seat of agricultural and commercial industry. Notwithstanding the benefits which he thus rendered his country, he fell into dis-

OLDENBURG

grace, was charged with heresy, tried by the Inquisition, condemned to eight years' imprisonment in a monastery, and declared to be incapable of all public employment ever after. He escaped and took refuge first in France, and then at Geneva. After the death of Charles III. he was permitted to return to France. He resided there at the Revolution; and, under the Reign of Terror, he was imprisoned at Orleans, but was released after the fall of Robespierre. During this period he wrote 'The Triumph of the Gospel;' and the zealots who had persecuted the author, assuming the merit of having converted him, obtained his recall to Spain, and he retired to his estates in Andalusia, where he died in 1803.

Olbers, Heinrich Wilhelm Matthias, German astronomer, born near Bremen, in 1758. He was educated at Göttingen, and practised all his life as a physician at Bremen, at the same time occupying himself with important astronomical investigations. He owes his reputation chiefly to his discovery of the two asteroids named Pallas and Vesta, the first in March, 1802, and the second in March, 1807. He had a well-constructed observatory, and a good astronomical library; he devised a new method of calculating the orbits of comets, and discovered a new comet in 1815; and made some valuable observations on aerolites and shooting stars. Olbers was a member of many scientific societies, among others of the Royal Society of London, and the French Academy of Sciences. Died at Bremen, 1840.

Oldcastle, Sir John, usually styled **Lord Cobham**, the most conspicuous among the first victims of the Act *De Heretico comburendo*, was born in the reign of Edward III. He was an adherent of Wickliffe, whose doctrines he propagated with such zeal, that in the 4th year of Henry V., 1413, he was sent to the Tower, whence he made his escape into Scotland. A report was then circulated by the clergy, and sent to the king, that 20,000 Lollards were assembled in St. Giles's for his destruction, with Lord Cobham at their head; upon which a bill of attainder was passed against him, and in 1418 he was captured in Wales, brought to London, and burnt as an incorrigible heretic, in St. Giles's Fields. He was a man of high spirit, military reputation, and extensive acquirements, and was author of 'Twelve Conclusions, addressed to the Parliament of England.' It is necessary to add that a very different view is taken by some writers of the character of Sir John Oldcastle. It is stated by Mr. Froude (Hist. of England, vol. p. 24), that till the close of the 16th century he was the profligate buffoon of English comedy, and that Falstaff represented to the London public the Lollard hero.

Oldenburg, Henry, natural philosopher and first secretary to the Royal Society of London, was born at Bremen, about 1615. In early manhood he came to London, was engaged as tutor to several young nobles successively, attending them at Oxford, and

OLDHAM

becoming himself a student there. He was early the friend of Milton, and of the eminent men of science to whose exertions the Royal Society owed its foundation. In 1662 he was named secretary to the Society, and as such published its 'Transactions' for more than thirteen years, from March, 1664. He was author of various political and theological pamphlets; attempted an explication of the Apocalypse; translated into Latin, it is said, some of the works of Boyle; and carried on correspondence with scientific men in France and Germany. Died, at Charlton, near Woolwich, in 1678.

Oldham, John, an English poet, was born at Shipton, in Gloucestershire, in 1653. He was educated at Oxford, and was afterwards engaged as private tutor in several families. He next resided with the Earl of Kingston, at whose house he died, of the small pox, in 1683. His poems have been several times republished. There is much force and spirit in many of them, though they partake largely of the licentious sentiments which disgraced the age in which he lived.

Oldys, William, literary antiquary and miscellaneous writer, the natural son of Dr. Oldys, a civilian, was born in 1696; became librarian to Lord Oxford, and was employed in the selection of the 'Harleian Miscellany;' and was rescued from a six years' imprisonment in the Fleet for debt by the Duke of Norfolk, through whose influence he was soon after (1755) appointed Norroy king-at-arms. He was author of many works, of which the following are the principal: 'The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh;' 'The British Librarian,' a useful contribution to bibliography; 'The Universal Spectator;' besides several Lives in the Biographia Britannica, General Dictionary, &c. Oldys left a large collection of curious manuscripts. Died, 1761. (See an interesting paper on Oldys and his MSS. in Disraeli's 'Curiosities of Literature.')

Olearius, or Oelschlaeger, Adam, an eminent traveller, was born in 1599, at Aschersleben, in Anhalt. He received his education at Leipsic; after which he became secretary to an embassy sent to Russia and Persia by the Duke of Holstein. He was accompanied on this mission (1633-39) by the German poet, Paul Flemming. On his return the prince made him his librarian and keeper of his museum. He was an able mathematician; wrote an account of his 'Travels,' a 'Chronicle of Holstein,' and other works. Died, 1671.

Olivarez, Gaspar Guzman, Duke of, an eminent Spanish statesman, was born, about 1587, at Rome, whither his father had been sent on an embassy to Pope Sixtus V. When Philip IV. succeeded to the crown, the management of public affairs was intrusted wholly to Olivarez, and he enjoyed, during a period of twenty-two years, almost unbounded authority. The domestic affairs of the kingdom he conducted with much success; but in foreign affairs he was constantly thwarted by the bolder

OLIVER

genius of the French minister Richelieu, and had the mortification to witness the separation of Portugal from the crown of Spain, and the loss of Brazil and other foreign colonies, which fell into the hands of the Dutch. In consequence of these misfortunes the king was reluctantly forced to dismiss him in 1643, and he died soon after. A fine portrait of Olivarez, by Velazquez, was exhibited at the British Institution in 1864.

Oliver, George, D.D., a learned antiquary, born February 9, 1781, was educated at Sedgley Park and Stonyhurst College, and admitted into holy orders in the church of Rome in 1806. In the following year he was appointed to the Roman Catholic mission in the city of Exeter, where he continued to reside for fifty-five years. His 'Historical Collections relating to the Monasteries of Devon,' published in 1820, was followed by the 'History of Exeter,' and many other works. But the work by which he is most widely known is the 'Monasticon Diocesis Exoniensis,' published in 1847, and a supplement to which was printed in 1854. Latterly he was engaged in writing a more extended history of the cathedral and city of Exeter, and the first portion, comprising the 'Lives of the Bishops and History of the Cathedral of Exeter,' appeared shortly before his death; the 'Civil History of the City' remains to be published as a companion volume. He died March 23, 1861, aged 80.

Oliver, George, D.D., ecclesiastical antiquary and writer on Freemasonry, was the son of a clergyman, and was born at Papplewick in 1782. He received his school-education at Nottingham, was appointed, in 1803, second master of Caistor Grammar School, and in 1809 head master of King Edward's Grammar School at Great Grimsby. Ordained priest, he was collated to the living of Clee in 1815, and presented to the vicarage of Scopwick, Lincolnshire, in 1831. The latter, with the rectory of South Hykeham, conferred on him in 1846, he held till his death. Among his numerous works are—the History and Antiquities of the Collegiate Churches of Beverley and Wolverhampton, and of the Conventual Church of Grimsby, 'Monasteries on the Eastern side of the Witham,' 'Historical Landmarks of Masonry,' 'The History of Initiation,' 'Antiquities of Freemasonry,' 'Institutions of Masonic Jurisprudence,' &c. Many of his works have had a very wide circulation, and passed through several editions. Dr. Oliver married in 1805, published his first work in 1811, and his last in 1866. In 1854 he resigned active duty as a parish minister, and spent the rest of his life in retirement at Lincoln. Died there, March 3, 1867.

Oliver, Isaac, an English painter, was born in 1566. He was a pupil of Hilliard, and was employed to paint the portraits of many royal and noble persons of his time. His miniatures were painted in a style of exquisite beauty, and are very highly valued, and he also executed some good historical pictures. Among

OLIVETAN

these may probably be reckoned the remarkable picture known as 'Queen Elizabeth's visit to Hunsdon House,' and usually attributed to Mark Garrard. It was lent to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866). Died, 1617.—His son, **Peter Oliver**, who died about 1664, was also an admirable portrait painter, and, like his father, executed also some historical pieces. He was much employed by Charles I. His portrait, by Hanneman, is in the Royal Collection, Hampton Court.

Olivetani, Pierre Robert, a French reformer, who translated the Scriptures into French immediately, he professed, from the Hebrew and Greek. Some writers, however, allege that he made his version from that of St. Jerome; others say that he merely retouched the version of Lefèvre d'Estaples; while others assert that Calvin, who was related to Olivetan, polished and revised the whole work, which was printed at Neuchâtel in 1535, and is now exceedingly rare. It is called the Bible of the Sword, that emblem being adopted by the printer. Olivetan being banished from Geneva, went to Italy, where he died, as is supposed, of poison, in 1539.

Oliveyra, Francisco Xavier de, a Portuguese knight, and gentleman of the household to the king, was born at Lisbon, in 1702. On going to Vienna as secretary to the embassy, he became a convert to the Protestant faith; and came to England in 1746. He published 'Memoirs of his Travels,' 'Familiar Letters,' 'The Chevalier d'Oliveyra burnt in Effigy as an Heretic, why and wherefore?' &c.; and he left at his death, which took place at Hackney, in 1783, a great number of MSS., including 'Oliveyriana, or Memoirs, historical and literary,' 27 vols. 4to.

Olivier, Guillaume Antoine, an eminent French naturalist and traveller, was born in 1756, at Fréjus. He made botany and entomology his especial studies, went on a scientific mission to Persia in 1792, returned with a valuable collection after an absence of six years, and died in 1814. He published the results of his researches in the East, under the title of 'Voyages dans l'Empire Ottoman, l'Égypte, et la Perse,' 3 vols. 4to., with an atlas and plates; also, a 'Natural History of Coleopterous Insects,' &c.

Olschhausen, Hermann, German theologian, was born in Holstein, in 1796. He studied at the universities of Kiel and Berlin, became Professor Extraordinary of Theology at Königsberg in 1821, graduated D.D. in 1826, and the following year was made Ordinary Professor. In 1834 he accepted the same chair at Erlangen. Olschhausen applied himself chiefly to the Exegesis of the New Testament, and among his best works are his 'Commentaries on the Books of the New Testament,' which have passed through many editions. An English translation of this work, together with the author's Proof of the Genuineness of the Four Gospels, forms several volumes of Clark's Foreign Theological Library (Edinburgh).

O'MEARA

Olybrius. [See **Ricimer**.]

Olympias, wife of Philip, King of Macedonia, and mother of Alexander the Great, the daughter of Neoptolemus, King of Epirus. Her haughtiness, and, more probably, her infidelity, induced Philip to repudiate her; and as Philip's murder soon followed this disgrace some have attributed it to her intrigues. Antipater, the successor of Alexander on the Macedonian throne, left the administration of the country to Polysperchon, who, to confirm his power, recalled Olympias from Epirus, whither she had fled, and confided to her the guardianship of the young son of Alexander. She was cruelly put to death Arrhidæus, son of Philip with his wife Eurydice, and Nicanor, the brother of Cassander, with a hundred leading men of Macedonia, who were inimical to her interests. But such barbarities did not long remain unpunished. Cassander besieged her in Pythia, whither she had retired with her family; and being obliged to surrender, after an obstinate siege, she was put to death, *n.c.* 315.

Omar I., Caliph of the Saracens, was the successor of Abubeker, and father-in-law of Mohammed. He began his reign *A.D.* 634. He is conspicuous among the conquerors who chiefly contributed to the spread of Islamism. His generals, Khaled and Abu Obeidah, drove the Greeks out of Syria and Phœnicia, and the Caliph himself took possession of Jerusalem in 638, the city remaining in the hands of the infidels till it was reconquered by Godfrey Bouillon, at the end of the 11th century. Amrou, one of his generals, defeated the troops of Heraclius, near Antioch, in 641; Memphis and Alexandria surrendered; all Egypt and part of Libya were conquered from the Romans; and the famous library, which had been founded at Alexandria by Ptolemy Philadelphus, is said to have been burnt by the express order of Omar. Having fixed his residence at Medina, he was assassinated in the mosque by a Persian slave, in the 10th year of his reign, Nov. 3, 644. He refused to appoint a successor, and thus the caliphate became elective. The era of the Hegira was established in the time of this Caliph; who also introduced the system of standing armies, and a police force. Omar was highly distinguished for his impartial administration of justice.

O'Meara, Barry Edward, the confidential medical attendant of the Emperor Napoleon in his last days, and author of 'A Voice from St. Helena,' was a native of Ireland, and born about 1778. He was originally a surgeon in the British navy, and was serving on the *Eslerophon* in that capacity, on the 7th of August 1815, when Napoleon went on board. Napoleon having observed Dr. O'Meara's skill, and his knowledge of Italian, made overtures to him, on being transferred to the *Northampton*, to accompany him to St. Helena as a surgeon. Having obtained Admiral Kempt's permission, Dr. O'Meara assented, and remained with the ex-emperor till July, 1815, when he was recalled and deprived of his rank.

He was latterly an active partisan of O'Connell, at one of whose agitation meetings he is said to have caught the illness which terminated fatally, June 3, 1836.

O'Neale, or O'Neill [Tyrone, Earl of.] **Onomacles.** [See **Phrynichus**.]

Oort, Adam van, Dutch painter, remembered less for his own works than as the first master of Rubens. He was born at Antwerp, in 1557, and died there in 1641. He was an intemperate man, and by the excesses in which he indulged, estranged from him his friends and his pupils. From his studio Rubens passed to that of Otto van Veen.

Opie, Amelia, was a daughter of Dr. Alderson, an eminent physician of Norwich, where she was born in 1771. From her earliest years she was distinguished for her wit and her musical and poetical powers. She removed to London in 1798, on becoming the wife of the artist, John Opie. She commenced her literary career in 1801, with the publication of her pathetic tale, 'Father and Daughter.' Of her numerous writings the principal were, 'Simple Tales,' 'New Tales,' 'Temper, or Domestic Scenes,' 'Tales of Real Life,' and 'Tales of the Heart,' all portraits of domestic life. In 1807 she became a widow. A few years afterwards she joined the Society of Friends; and as the rules of that sect proscribed fiction, she turned her talents into a new channel, and produced two moral treatises, 'Detraction displayed,' and 'Illustrations of Lying.' Died, 1853. A volume of 'Memorials' of her life has since been published.

Opie, John, an eminent historical and portrait painter, was born in 1761, at St. Agnes, near Truro, in Cornwall. His father, who was a carpenter, saw his dwelling-house hung with likenesses and sketches of landscapes, with anger at what he thought a mere idle propensity. The son's talents attracted the notice of Dr. Wolcot, the satirist, who warmly encouraged him. He commenced as a portrait painter, and after fair success in the country he removed with Wolcot, in 1780, to London, and was introduced to Sir J. Reynolds. He was then 20 years of age; people of distinction crowded his door, and it became the fashion to sit to him; but as the novelty wore off, so did the fashion; and, by the time he was 40, though he gradually improved, he was comparatively deserted. He broke off his connection with Wolcot in 1781, married the next year, and was an exhibitor at the Royal Academy. In 1787, for his picture of the 'Death of Rizzio,' he was elected A.R.A., and R.A. in the following year. He co-operated in the preparation of Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery, for which he painted five pictures. The first specimen he gave of his literary ability was a memoir of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in Dr. Wolcot's edition of Pilkington's Dictionary. He then published 'An Enquiry into the requisite Cultivation of the Arts of Design in England;' and he delivered lectures at the Royal Institution. On Fuseli's death, he was appointed to

succeed him as Professor of Painting in the Royal Academy. He died in 1807, and was interred near Sir Joshua Reynolds, in St. Paul's Cathedral. His second wife, the popular tale-writer, is noticed above. The portrait of Opie, painted by himself, has been purchased for the National Collection.

Opitz, Martin, German poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Bunzlau, in Silesia, in 1597. He studied at several universities and led a very restless life, having a great passion for travelling. In Holland he made acquaintance with Vossius and Heinsius; and at Paris with Grotius. He spent the last years of his life at Dantzic, and was appointed historiographer to the King of Poland, Ladislaus IV. The great merit of Opitz was that he diligently cultivated and greatly refined the German language, as pioneer preparing the way for the great writers of the 18th century. His aim was early announced in his Latin dissertation entitled 'Aristarchus, sive de contemptu linguæ Teutonicæ.' His countrymen named him the 'father' and 'restorer' of their poetry. Besides his original poems, he was author of a metrical version of the Psalms and of a good translation of the 'Argenis' of Barclay. Died of the plague at Dantzic, 1639.

Oppas. [See **Roderic**.]

Orange, William of Nassau, Prince of, surnamed, for his singular discretion and reticence, 'the Silent,' founder of the Dutch Republic, was born at the château of Dillenburg, in Nassau, 1533. He succeeded his cousin René as Prince of Orange in 1544, and was brought up at the court of Charles V., who highly esteemed and placed great confidence in him. Philip II., however, distrusted and hated the prince; who after the death of Charles embraced the reformed faith, and took part with the Dutch in resisting the establishment of the Inquisition in the Netherlands, and the cruel tyranny of the Duke of Alva. He was named stadtholder of Holland and Zealand; carried on the revolt against Alva and his successors, Don John of Austria and the Duke of Parma; and though seldom victorious in battle, gradually became so in council; till at last, in 1576, he procured the famous treaty known as the Union of Utrecht, the foundation of the Dutch Republic. Philip soon set a price on his head, and he was assassinated by Balthazar Gerard, at Delft, 10th July, 1584. The most diverse estimates have been formed of his character by historians. Motley's view, which avoids extremes, is probably fair. A new German work, by Klose, on the Life and Times of this great man, was published in 1864.

Orange, Frederick Henry of Nassau, Prince of, Stadtholder of Holland, was second son of the preceding, and was born at Delft, in 1584. Brought up by his brother Maurice, whom he succeeded as stadtholder in 1625, he contributed by his wise administration and by his military successes to confirm the independence and advance the prosperity of his country. Died, 1647.

Orange, William V., Prince of, Stadtholder of Holland, was born in 1748. He succeeded his father in 1751, under the regency of his mother, Anne, daughter of George II. of England; and after her death the regency was shared between the States-General and the Prince of Brunswick. In 1766 William assumed the government, retaining the prince as minister; but the long-continued discontent of the people necessitated his dismissal in 1782. Three years later the States deprived the stadtholder of the command of the garrison of the Hague, and suspended him from his office of captain-general. He retired to Nimeguen; obtained the aid of Frederick II. of Prussia, whose niece he married in 1767; and in 1787 was restored by a Prussian army. In the following year treaties were concluded with Great Britain and Prussia, for the maintenance of the hereditary office of Stadtholder in the Nassau family. In 1793 began the French revolutionary war in Holland, and two years later the Prince of Orange was driven away by the French invaders and took refuge in England, where he was received with kindness; but nothing effectual was done for his restoration. Died at Brunswick, 1806. His son became, in 1814, King of the Netherlands, as William I. **Orange**, Prince of. [**William III.**, King of England.]

Orcagna, Andrea, one of the greatest of the early Italian painters, was one of the sons of Cione, a Florentine goldsmith. 'Orcagna' is a corruption of 'L'Arcagnolo,' the name by which he was known during his life. He was first taught by the great sculptor Andrea Pisano, disciple and friend of Giotto; but with the bold lessons of the Florentine school he learnt also the softer maxims of the Sienese, and combined in his works, as had never been done before, the severity and grandeur of Giotto with the softness and tenderness of Simone and the Lorenzetti. He was great also as a sculptor and architect. Few of his frescoes have escaped the ravages of time and the restorer, so that they have now little attraction except for art-students. His finest works were the frescoes in the choir of Santa Maria Novella, hopelessly damaged soon after their completion; frescoes of the Last Judgment, Paradise, and Hell in the Strozzi chapel; altar-piece in the same chapel executed in 1357; and as sculptor and architect, the Tabernacle of the church of Or San Michele, completed in 1359. Orcagna executed a mosaic for the cathedral of Orvieto in the following year. The great frescoes of 'The Triumph of Death,' 'The Last Judgment,' and 'Hell,' in the Campo Santo of Pisa, are attributed to him by Vasari, whose assertion is stoutly controverted on internal evidence by recent critics. Died at Florence, in or before 1376. In the National Gallery is a large altar-piece by Orcagna, and nine separate pictures once portions of it; but they have been much altered by restoration, and do not truly represent the master's style.

Ordericus, Vitalis, an early English

historian, was born near Shrewsbury, in 1075, and was early sent to Normandy, where he became a monk. He spent his whole life in his monastery, and died probably before 1150. His chronicle, entitled 'Historia Ecclesiastica,' is in three parts, and extends from the creation down to the year 1142. The last part of the work is of great interest, containing much authentic information on the history and manners of Western Europe in the 11th and 12th centuries. An English translation of this work is included in Bohn's Antiquarian Library.

O'Reilly, Alexander, a native of Ireland, who entered into the Spanish army, obtained the favour of Charles III., and was raised to the highest military rank for his eminent services. Born, 1735; died, 1794.

O'Reilly, Andrew, Count, a general of cavalry in the Austrian service, was a native of Ireland. He was a brave and skilful officer, and filled in succession all the military grades in the Austrian army, with the exception of that of field-marshal. At the battle of Amterlitz, so fatal to their cause, the remnant of the army was preserved from destruction by his courage and skill; and when, in 1809, he had the post of governor of Vienna, the difficult task of making an honourable capitulation to the French Emperor devolved on him. He died in the 91st year of his age.

Orellana, Francisco, born at Truxillo in Spain, early in the 16th century, accompanied Pizarro to Peru, in 1531. Ambitious of adventure, he set out to explore the continent of South America eastward from Peru; passed down a branch of the Amazons into that vast river, and thence to the sea; thus being the first European navigator of the Amazons. His accounts of the marvellous country he had crossed induced Charles V. to authorise him to settle colonies there, and he returned for that purpose in 1549, but died soon after his arrival.

Orfila, Mathieu Joseph Bonaventura, the most distinguished toxicologist of his age, was born at Mahon, in Minorca, in 1787, studied at Valencia and Barcelona, and in 1807 repaired to Paris, where he graduated in medicine; and after supporting himself for some years by public lectures, was appointed to the chair of Chemistry in 1823. During the reign of Louis Philippe, M. Orfila was made Dean of the Faculty of Medicine; but after the revolution of February, 1848, the provisional government revoked his functions. His scientific reputation chiefly rests on the 'Traité de Médecine Légale,' which appeared between 1835 and 1847; but there is scarcely a department of Medical Jurisprudence which he has not profoundly investigated, and the treatises which he published on these and analogous subjects, have given him a world-wide reputation. Died, 1853.

Orford, Earls of. [**Russell**, Edward and **Walpole**, Sir R. and **Horace**.]

Oribasius, an eminent Greek physician of the 4th century, was a pupil of Zenodorus of Cyprus, and became the physician and intimate friend of Julian, afterwards Roman Emperor.

ORIGEN

He accompanied Julian into Gaul, was afterwards quaestor of Constantinople, accompanied the Emperor into Persia, and was attending him when he died. Orbasius was banished by the succeeding Emperors, and took refuge among the 'barbarians,' but he was soon recalled, and lived in wealth and honour to a great age. He was author or compiler of numerous medical works, most of which are lost. The most important of those extant is the 'Collectanea Artis Medicae,' itself, however, only part of a very extensive work. Orbasius made several discoveries in anatomy.

Origen, a Father of the Church, and one of the most learned writers of his age, was born at Alexandria, A.D. 185, of Christian parents, who early instructed him in religious knowledge and in the sciences. At the age of 17 he lost his father, who was beheaded for his profession of Christianity. Origen had then recourse to the teaching of grammar for the support of himself, his mother, and brothers; but this occupation he relinquished, on being appointed catechist, or head of the Christian school of Alexandria. In this office he distinguished himself by the austerity of his life; and taking the Scripture in the most rigid sense, he went so far as to put in practice the passage of the gospel, 'There be some who have made themselves eunuchs for the kingdom of heaven.' He subsequently acknowledged the literal acceptance of this saying to be a mistake. From Alexandria he went to Rome, where he began his famous 'Hexapla,' an edition of the Hebrew Bible with five Greek versions of it. At the command of his bishop, Demetrius, he returned to Alexandria, and on his way through Palestine, in 228, was ordained presbyter at Caesarea. Soon after this he began his 'Commentaries on the Scriptures;' but Demetrius persecuted him, and in a synod assembled in 231, it was decreed that Origen should desist from preaching, and quit the city. On this he went to Caesarea, where he was well received by the bishop, and permitted to preach. He was consulted in several episcopal synods; and, particularly, was invited to attend the synod convened in 244 for the purpose of settling the question of doctrine raised by Beryllus, bishop of Bostra, and is said to have convinced him of his error; but in the persecution under Decius he was thrown into prison, and put to the torture. On his release he applied himself to his ministerial labours, and to writing. In his Commentaries he indulged too much the fancy for allegory; and in his other works he advanced notions more agreeable to the Platonic philosophy than to the Scriptures. To his contemporaries the most offensive of his doctrines were those of the pre-existence of souls, and the finite duration of future punishment. Died at Tyre, A.D. 253.

Orlay, Bernard van, or Bernard of Brussels, a celebrated Dutch painter, born about 1470. He went to Rome, became a pupil of Raphael, and directed in conjunction with Coxie the preparation of the tapestries from his master's cartoons. He was subsequently

ORLEANS

named painter to Margaret, Regent of the Netherlands, and to the Emperor Charles V. Among his works were a 'Last Judgment,' at Antwerp; several hunting-pieces, with portraits of Charles V. and his courtiers; a Virgin and Infant Christ, now in England, &c. In the National Gallery is his 'Magdalen Reading.' Died at Brussels, 1541.

Orleans, Charles, Duke of, was made prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415. He remained in England twenty-five years; and on his return to France he undertook the conquest of the duchy of Milan, to which he conceived himself entitled in right of his mother. He was not, however, successful in this enterprise; and died in 1465.

Orleans, Jean Baptiste Gaston, Duke of, third son of Henry IV. of France and his queen, Mary of Medici, was born in 1608. He married, and was created Duke of Orleans in 1626. Of a restless temper and unprincipled, he took part in the troubles of the reign of Louis XIII., with no result but dishonour to himself and injury to his associates. He shared his mother's hatred of Richelieu, and was continually engaging in intrigues and plots against him. When they were detected he made the meanest submission to authority, and unscrupulously betrayed his accomplices. He was four times banished, and four times returned in arms against the king. In 1643, on the accession of Louis XIV., he was named lieutenant-general of the kingdom; in the war of the Fronde opposed the court; was once more lieutenant-general; but in 1652 was exiled to Blois, where he died in 1660.

Orleans, Philippe, Duke of, Regent of France, son of the first Philip, Duke of Orleans, was born at St. Cloud in 1674. He had for his tutor the infamous Dubois, entered the army at 17, and distinguished himself in the campaigns in the Netherlands (1692-3), and in 1701 became Duke of Orleans by the death of his father. He had already become notorious by his licentious habits, and these went on growing worse and worse till he reached an almost unparalleled depth of foulness and shamelessness. In 1706 he commanded the army of Italy and was defeated; the next year he was sent into Spain, where he took several important places. Louis XIV. showed great distrust and suspicion of the Duke, and very grave suspicions arose among the people when the Dauphin, the Duke and Duchess of Burgundy, and their eldest son all died almost suddenly, and within a year. Philip's life was endangered, and the public excitement was unbounded. On the death of Louis XIV., in 1715, the Duke of Orleans had himself proclaimed regent with absolute power, and at once adopted a policy in most respects the reverse of that of Louis. He protected the Jansenists, abandoned the cause of the Stuarts, maintained peace, and reformed the finances, adopting the schemes of the Scotchman Law. Plots were formed against the regent in which Cardinal Alberoni took a leading part, but they

ORLEANS

were foiled; and in 1719 war was declared against Spain, which was soon closed by an advantageous peace. France, however, was distracted with domestic disquietudes and calamities, and the example of the regent hastened the decline of religion and the corruption of morals. The influence of Dubois as first minister was supreme, and the regent sacrificed everything to him. In 1723 the young king, Louis XV., came of age and assumed the government, making the Duke of Orleans his prime minister. But the duke died suddenly, exhausted by his debaucheries, December 25 of the same year.

Orleans, Louis, Duke of, was the son of Philip, the Regent of France, and was born at Versailles, in 1703. In study, devotion, and acts of charity he spent his life. In 1733 he saved numbers from perishing by famine in the Orléannois; as he again did throughout France in the dearth of 1740. He also extended his benevolence to distant countries; while in his own he founded schools, professorships, hospitals, and colleges. But his charitable occupations did not draw him aside from his studies, which he pursued with such diligence as to become master of the Oriental languages, and most of the sciences. He died in 1752, leaving many works in manuscript, the chief of which were 'Commentaries on the Scriptures.'

Orleans, Louis Joseph Philippe, Duke of (better known by his republican appellation of *Égalité*), was the cousin of Louis XVI., and father of Louis Philippe, King of the French. He was born at St. Cloud, in 1747; married the daughter of the Duke of Penthièvre, Grand Admiral of France, in 1769; was from his youth guilty of the most unbridled licentiousness, and, after the death of his father, in 1785, became possessed of the hereditary title and estates. He had entered the navy, and was entitled by his birth to the place of grand-admiral; but having been accused of cowardice while in command of a division of the fleet against Keppel in the action off Ushant, in 1778, instead of receiving promotion in the navy, the post of colonel-general of the hussars was created and bestowed on him. From this time may be dated his hatred of Louis XVI., and his zealous pursuit of popularity with a view to political power. In the disputes between the court and the parliament, he constantly opposed the royal authority. His object was to procure for himself the formidable office of lieutenant-general of the kingdom. He caused scandalous libels against the Queen, whom he pursued with the most bitter hatred, to be distributed; and his bust was carried in triumph through the streets by the populace. He was chosen a member of the National Convention, with Marat, Danton, and Robespierre, in September, 1792, at which time the commune of Paris authorized him to adopt for himself and his descendants the appellation of *Egalité*; and he not only voted for the death of the king, but was present at his execution. He was not qualified to profit by the commotions

ORLOFF

he had promoted; he was as weak as he was wicked, as indecisive as he was ambitious. The Jacobins had no longer any occasion for him; he was struck from their rolls, included in the general proscription of the Bourbons, and committed to prison at Marseilles, with other members of the family. Being before the criminal tribunal of the department, he was declared innocent of the charge of conspiracy that were preferred against him, but the Committee of Public Safety forbade his liberation; and, after six months' detention, was transferred to Paris, tried, and condemned to suffer by the guillotine; to which he submitted with firmness and courage, on the 21st day, Nov. 6, 1793. His widow returned to Paris after the Restoration, and died there in 1821.

Orleans, Ferdinand Philippe Louis, Duke of, Prince-Royal of France, was born at Palermo in 1810, and was the eldest child of Louis Philippe, then Duke of Orleans, afterwards King of the French, by Marie Amélie, daughter of Ferdinand, King of the Two Sicilies. The prince served with distinction with the French army at the battle of Antwerp and in the African war; and his horse was wounded at the time of the serious attempt upon the life of his royal father in 1835. Young, popular, a patron of the arts and literature, and devotedly attached to his profession, everything seemed to promise this prince a career glorious to himself and useful to his country, when he was unfortunately thrown from his carriage, and died at the spot, July 13, 1842, aged 32, leaving a widow and two sons.

Orleans, Marie, Princess of, daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French, was born at Palermo, 1813. From her earliest years she evinced a remarkable love of the Fine Arts, and especially of sculpture, which she cultivated, under P. J. David, with a regular assiduity that soon gave her a prominent place among the artists of her time. Her marvellous statue of Joan of Arc, in the museum at Versailles, was finished before she had reached her 20th year; and besides this she produced numerous bas-reliefs, busts, and statuettes, of rare beauty and excellence. In 1837 she married Alexander, Duke of Württemberg; died at Pisa, of consumption, in 1840. The gifted woman was the favourite pupil and attached friend of Ary Scheffer, the distinguished French painter.

Orloff, Gregory, a favourite of Catherine II. of Russia. He had a principal share in the revolution that, in 1762, placed his mistress on the throne of Russia; after which he was made grand-master of the artillery, and raised to the first dignities in the state. He was allowed to wear the picture of the Empress in his button-hole. His ambition prompted him to aim at sharing the throne with the Empress, who would have submitted to a premature marriage. This he imprudently refused to accept, and he was supplanted by a new favourite.

He was then ordered to travel, but was gratified with magnificent presents, and received the title of Prince of the German Empire, which Catherine procured for him. Died, 1783.

Orloff, Alexis, brother of the preceding, was remarkable for his gigantic stature and herculean strength. He was one of the chief instruments in effecting the revolution that ended in the murder of Peter III., and is said to have been the person who strangled him in prison. He rose to high dignities in the army; and, in 1768, was made admiral of the Russian fleet in the Archipelago, with unlimited power, against the Turks, whom he defeated off Tchesme; for which exploit he was called *Tschesmenskoï*. On the accession of Paul I. he was disgraced, and banished from Russia; but, after the death of that Emperor, he returned to Moscow, and died there in 1808.

Orme, Robert, historian, was born in 1728, at Anjengo, in the East Indies, where his father was a physician in the Company's service. He was educated at Harrow, obtained a civil appointment in India, became a member of the council at Fort St. George, and was a commissary and accountant-general. In 1758 he returned to England, and employed himself in writing 'The History of the Military Transactions of the British in Hindostan,' the first volume of which was published in 1763, and the second in 1778. He compiled also a work entitled 'Historical Fragments on the Mogul Empire, the Mahrattas,' &c. Died, 1801.

Ormond, James Butler, Duke of, an eminent statesman, was born in 1610, in London, and succeeded to the earldom of Ormond in 1632. During the war between Charles I. and the parliament he strenuously laboured, though with very inadequate force, to uphold the king's authority in Ireland; and on the ruin of the royal cause, he retired to the continent, and exerted himself to promote the re-establishment of monarchy in England. After the restoration of Charles II. he was created a duke, and was twice appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1670 he narrowly escaped with his life from a plot formed against him by the desperate Colonel Blood. Died, July 21, 1688.

Ormond, James Butler, second Duke of, was grandson of the preceding, and was born at Dublin, in 1665. He was brought up a Tory, but joined the Prince of Orange on his arrival in England, became his intimate friend, and served under him in Ireland and in Flanders. He was in favour with Queen Anne, and in 1702 took part with Sir George Rooke in the unsuccessful attack on Cadiz, and in the reduction of Vigo. The next year he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; was recalled after some years, and again appointed to the same office in 1709. After the disgrace of the Duke of Marlborough Ormond was named commander-in-chief, but with orders to venture neither siege nor battle. On the accession of George I. the command was restored to Marlborough, and Ormond was impeached

and attainted. He escaped to France with Lord Bolingbroke, and lived at Avignon, in close relations with the Pretender. Died, 1745, and was buried at Westminster. His portrait, by Dahl, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Orobio, Balthasar, a Spanish Jew, who became Professor of Metaphysics at Salamanca, and afterwards a physician at Seville, where his family were nominally Christians. Orobio at last fell under the suspicion of the Holy Office, and was tortured and imprisoned. At the expiration of three years he obtained release, and then went to Toulouse; afterwards removed to Amsterdam, where he made an open profession of Judaism, submitted to the rite of circumcision, took the name of Isaac, and practised as a physician. He wrote a book against Spinoza, entitled 'Certamen Philosophicum.' Limborch had a conference with him on the subject of the Christian religion, and published an account of it, entitled 'Amica Collatio cum erudito Judæo.' Died about 1687.

Oroetes. [See *Polyorates*.]

Orosius, Paulus, a Spanish presbyter and historian of the 5th century. He was a native of Tarragona, spent some time with Augustine at Hippo, and went thence into Palestine. He took a zealous part in opposing Pelagius, and again visited Augustine. He wrote a book entitled 'Historiarum adversus Paganos libri VII.,' for the purpose of defending the Christian religion against the charge of being the cause of the evils which oppressed the Roman empire. For the most part it is a compilation, but the later portion contains an interesting narrative of contemporary events, especially of the sack of Rome by Alaric. It has been translated into most European languages, and frequently republished. Alfred the Great translated it into English. Some fragments of Alfred's version were discovered in the Vatican, by Dr. Reifferscheid of Bonn, in March, 1866. This is the third MS. now known.

Orrery, Earl of. [See *Boyle*.]

Orsini, Cardinal. [See *Benedict XIII.*]

Ortell, or **Ortelius, Abraham**, a learned geographer, born at Antwerp, in 1527. After travelling on the continent and in Great Britain, he published an Atlas, which gained for him the appointment of geographer to Philip II. of Spain. His principal work, the great Atlas, is entitled 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum.' Died, 1598.

Ortiz, Francisco. [See *Hernandez, Francisco*.]

Orten, Job, an eminent dissenting minister, was born at Shrewsbury, in 1717. He was the author of a 'Life of Dr. Doddridge,' 'Sacramental Meditations,' 'Discourses on Christian Worship,' 'Discourses on Practical Subjects,' &c. After his death, which happened in 1783, was printed his 'Practical Exposition of the Old Testament,' 6 vols. 8vo.

Osborne, Sir Thomas. [See *Danby*, Earl of.]

Osrith. [See *Penda*.]

Osiander, Andreas, a celebrated German Protestant theologian, was born at Guntzenhausen, in Franconia, in 1498. He early adopted the opinions of Luther, and took an active part in preparing the Confession of Augsburg; became minister and professor at Königsberg, in Prussia; and died in 1552. He was author of 'Harmonia Evangelica.'—There were several other Protestant divines of this family, all similarly distinguished.

Osmond, St., Bishop of Salisbury in the 11th century, accompanied William the Conqueror to England, 1066, and was not less distinguished for military renown in the early part of his life than for his learning and piety at a subsequent period. He erected a cathedral at Old Sarum, in which he was interred, but his ashes were afterwards taken up and enshrined. He wrote a 'Missal,' or service book, which became the most popular manual of public devotion among the English clergy, and has principally contributed to hand down his name to posterity. Died, 1099; and was canonized in 1458.

Ossian, a mythical Gaelic hero and bard, is said to have lived in the 3rd century, and to have been the son of Fingal, a Caledonian hero, whom he accompanied in various military expeditions. His name has derived its modern celebrity from the publications of Macpherson, who, about 1760, gave to the world, as the 'Poems of Ossian,' a remarkable series of ballads, on the deliverance of Erin from the haughty Swaran, King of Lochlin, by Fingal. They have been translated into all the European languages, and please by their delineation of the scenery of the Highlands, picturesque expressions, bold, but lovely, images and comparisons, and tender, melancholy tone. These poems, says a recent critic, in the 'North British Review,' took the world by storm, and filled the hearts of their readers with their own sentiment. But the great poetic genius of their author was forgotten in the tumult of the controversy which arose respecting their genuineness. They no doubt contributed powerfully to the growth of the now wide-spread passion for Highland scenery. Fresh interest in the controversy respecting Ossian and his heroes has been excited by several recent publications, and especially by Mr. MacLauchlan's edition (1862) of 'The Dean of Lismore's Book,' an important collection of genuine Gaelic ballads, with English versions and notes. [See **Fingal** and **Macpherson, James**.]

Ossoli, Margaret Fuller, Marchioness of, a distinguished American authoress, was born at Cambridge Port, Massachusetts, in 1810. Her father, who was a lawyer, a politician, and a scholar, gave her the education of a boy, and at six years of age she began to read Latin works. The sudden death of her father, in 1835, reduced her to poverty; but she struggled against its trials with great spirit and energy. In 1837 she became the principal teacher in the Green Street School at Providence. In 1844, worn out with work and care, she resolved to

change her mode of life. After publishing her 'Summer on the Lakes,' she accepted a lucrative offer from the proprietors of the 'New York Tribune' to become a regular contributor. In 1846 she visited Europe, and in 1849 married a Roman noble, the young Marquis of Ossoli. On May 17th, 1850, she embarked on the Elizabeth, bound for New York; but the vessel was wrecked, July 16, on the sands of Long Island, and Margaret, her husband and her child perished together. Her 'Memoirs,' which are full of varied interest and romance, have been published since her death.

Ossuna, Duke of. [See **Bodmar**.]

Ostade, Adrian van, a painter of the Flemish school, was born at Lübeck, in 1610, and studied under Francis Hals. His pictures are exact imitations of nature, and usually consist of alehouse interiors, with Dutch peasants smoking, quarrelling, or drinking. His coloring is rich and clear, his touch spirited and free, and all his works are highly finished. Died, 1685.

Ostade, Isaac van, brother of the preceding, was born at Lübeck, in 1612. He was taught by Adrian, painted the same class subjects, and with no less ability. Some of his best pieces are in the Royal collection at Windsor, and in the Louvre. Died, 1671.

Ostervald, John Frederick, a Swiss Protestant divine, was born at Neuchâtel, in 1663; became pastor of the church in that place in 1699; and died in 1747. His works are, his French translation of the Bible adopted by the Protestants, and called by his name; 'A Catechism,' 'Treatise against cleanness,' 'Treatise on the Sources of Corruption among Christians,' &c.

Osterwick, Maria van, who is ranked among the most celebrated flower-painters, was born at Nootdorp, near Delft, in 1630. She was patronized by the Emperor Leopold, William III., and Louis XIV.; and her pictures were eagerly sought after, and admitted to the choicest collections. Died in 1693.

Oswald, King of Northumbria, was obliged, after the death of Ethelfrith, his father, to take refuge in Ireland, his uncle, Edwin, having usurped the throne. He became Christian in his retreat, and returning to his own country, after Edwin's death, defeated and slew the two usurpers of his kingdom. He reunited the two kingdoms of Deira and Bernicia; but was slain in a battle with Penda, King of Mercia, in 642.

Oswin. [See **Penda**.]

Othman, third of the Caliphs, was called Abu Sofian and one of the earliest disciples of Mohammed. He was one of those who was driven by persecution into Abyssinia, he was secretary to the Prophet at Medina, and married successively two of his daughters. On the death of Caliph Omar, in A.D. 644, Othman was elected to succeed him. The Mussulmans made great progress during his reign, but their success was chiefly due to his predecessor. Othman made himself odious by his

arrogance, and favouritism, and he was assassinated, after being a month besieged in his palace, June 28, 656.

Othman, or **Ottoman I.**, founder of the Turkish empire, was one of the Emirs who, on the destruction of the empire of the Seljuicides, became independent chiefs. Joined by other Emirs, he invaded the Eastern Empire in 1299, and made himself master of Nicæa, Iconium, and other towns. He took no other title than Emir, but ruled with absolute power, not without justice and moderation. Died at a great age, 1326.

Otho, Marcus Salvius, Roman Emperor, was born at Rome, A.D. 32. After Nero's death he attached himself to Galba; but that Emperor having adopted Piso as his heir, Otho excited an insurrection, murdered Galba and Piso, and ascended the throne in 69. He was opposed by Vitellius, who was supported by the German army, and, in a battle between the two rivals near Bedriacum, Otho was defeated, on which he slew himself, after reigning three months.

Otho. [Otto.]

O'Toole, St. Lawrence. [See **Pembroke, E. de Clare**, Earl of.]

Otranto, Duke of. [**Fouché.**]

Ottley, William Young, F.R.S., F.S.A., Keeper of the Prints in the British Museum. During the whole of his life Mr. Ottley devoted himself to the Fine Arts, and was known as an artist, a collector, and an author. When scarcely 20 years of age he proceeded to Italy, and remained there about ten years; and on his return to England he produced a series of facsimiles of the original drawings of the best masters, under the title of the 'Italian School of Design,' a magnificent work, consisting of 84 plates. His other principal works are, 'The Florentine School,' the 'Origin and Early History of Engraving,' 2 vols., 'The Stafford Gallery,' and 'The Descriptive Catalogue of the National Gallery.' Born, 1772; died, 1836.

Ottmer, Karl Theodor, German architect, was born at Brunswick in 1800. He studied at Berlin, and gained considerable reputation by the theatre and singing-school which he erected there. He afterwards studied in Italy. His principal work as an architect was the magnificent Royal Palace of Brunswick, completed in 1837. It was burnt down, February 23, 1865. Died, 1843.

Otto I., Emperor of the West, called the Great, was the eldest son of Henry the Fowler, and crowned King of Germany, in 936, at the age of 14. He carried on war with the Huns and drove them from the West; made Bohemia his tributary; deprived the Duke of Bavaria of his estates, and then had to encounter the resistance of the great chieftains of the Empire, aided by the King of France. He afterwards aided the same king against his revolted vassal, Hugh the Great, defeated the Danes, and again invaded Bohemia. He was then engaged for ten years in war with the Hungarians, and finally defeated them at Leck. Berenger having

usurped the title of Emperor in Italy, Otto entered Rome, where he was crowned Emperor by John XII. That pontiff afterwards leagued with Berenger, on which Otto caused him to be deposed, and put Leo VIII. in his place in 963. On the Emperor's return to Germany, the Romans revolted and imprisoned Leo; in consequence of which Otto again visited Rome, which he besieged, and restored Leo. He next turned his arms against Nicephorus, Emperor of the East, whose army he defeated. John Zimisce, the successor of Nicephorus, made peace with Otto, who died in 973.

Otto III., Emperor of the West, son of Otto II., was born in 980, and was chosen to succeed his father in 983. He was soon after carried off by the Duke of Bavaria to Magdeburg, but was restored to his mother, the Empress Theophania, to whom, with his grandmother, the regency was intrusted. Otto had for his tutors (St.) Bernard, then Bishop of Hildesheim, and the celebrated Gerbert. In 996 he was crowned King of Lombardy, and then went to Rome to receive the imperial crown from Pope Gregory V., his former chaplain, Bruno. On his return to Germany he recovered the margraviate of Brandenburg from the Slaves, who had seized it; in 998 restored Gregory, who had been driven from Rome by Crescentius, to the papal chair; and having got possession of Crescentius by promising him his life, put him to death. On the death of Gregory V., Otto had his noble friend Gerbert chosen Pope, who took the name of Sylvester II. Otto made a pilgrimage in the year 1000 to the tomb of the martyred Adalbert, apostle of Bohemia, his early friend, and founded the archbishopric of Gnesna, in Poland. He also visited the tomb of Charlemagne, took a cross of gold off the neck of his great predecessor, and part of his dress, and had the tomb closed again. Otto was full of a visionary ambition, hoping to restore Rome to her former greatness as the seat of Empire. He returned to Italy in 1001, and at Rome was fascinated by the beauty of Stephania, widow of Crescentius; who, to avenge her husband's murder, and her own abandonment to the lust of Otto's soldiers, drew the young Emperor to her as a mistress, and then gave him a subtle poison, of which, soon after leaving Rome, he died, at Paterno, in Campania, 1002.

Otto of Freisingen, a distinguished German chronicler of the 12th century, was the son of St. Leopold, margrave of Austria, and of Agnes, daughter of the Emperor Henry IV. His high birth, fine abilities, and careful education might have obtained for him the highest offices, but his ambition did not lead him that way. He studied at the university of Paris, became a Cistercian monk in 1126, and entered the abbey of Morimond, in Burgundy, was chosen abbot in 1131, and in 1137 was appointed bishop of Freisingen. He took an active part in the church affairs of his time, and died at Morimond, in September, 1158. His 'Chronicon' extends from the creation (as usual) down to the year 1146, and the books

which treat of contemporary events are highly esteemed. So also is his 'De Gestis Frederici I. Cæsaris Augusti.' Both works have been frequently reprinted. A good account of Otto, his Life and Works, by Wiedemann, appeared in 1849.

Otto, Louis Guillaume, Count de Mosloy, an eminent French diplomatist, was born in Baden, in 1754, and educated in the university of Strasburg. He was employed in 1779 as secretary of embassy and *chargé d'affaires* to the United States of America, where he remained till 1792. He was then employed by the Committee of Public Safety in the foreign department of the state; but on the fall of the Girondists, he was sent to the Luxembourg prison, where he remained till the revolution of the 9th Thermidor. In 1800 he was sent to England, and remained there, as minister plenipotentiary, till the peace of Amiens, when he was succeeded by General Androssy. In 1809 he was sent ambassador to Vienna, where he negotiated the marriage of Buonaparte with Maria Louisa, the archduchess; and remained there till 1813, when, on his return to Paris, he became Minister of State. At the Restoration, in 1814, he was unemployed; and in 1815, during the Hundred Days, was made secretary for foreign affairs. He was, after the battle of Waterloo, employed by Napoleon to negotiate for his personal security with the English government; but the object failed, through his not receiving passports. Died, 1817.

Ottocar II., the Victorious, King of Bohemia, was eldest son of Wenceslaus III. In 1248 he excited a revolt against his father, was defeated and imprisoned, and at last pardoned. He was at that time Marquis of Moravia. In the confusion which followed the death of Frederick II. Duke of Austria (1246), Ottocar usurped the duchy, and gained a legal title to it as well as to the duchy of Styria by his marriage, in 1252, with Margaret, sister of Frederick. He succeeded his father in 1253, and became one of the most powerful princes of his time. He carried on war with the Prussians, with Bela IV., King of Hungary, and with Henry, Duke of Lower Bavaria. In 1261 he repudiated Margaret, keeping, however, the dowry she brought him; and soon after married Cunegonda, niece of Bela. In 1270 war again broke out with the King of Hungary, Stephen, son of Bela, and Ottocar invaded the country, took Presburg, and penetrated as far as Raab. The imperial crown was offered to him in the following year, but he rejected it with disdain. His dominions at that time extended from the Baltic to the Adriatic. Rudolph of Hapsburg, who had been in the service of Ottocar as marshal, was then elected King of the Romans. Ottocar refused to do homage to him, and having been summoned in vain in 1275, Rudolph declared war. Victory was on the side of the latter, and a peace was concluded in 1277, by which a double marriage was arranged between the children of the two sove-

roigns. Ottocar had to stoop before his enemy to receive investiture of Bohemia and Moravia, and renounced at the same time Austria, Styria and Carniola. In the following year, instigated by his wife, he renewed the war, and was defeated by Rudolph, and killed, near Vienna August 26, 1278. He left a son, Wenceslaus who succeeded him, and two daughters.

Ottovenius. [Venius.]

Otway, Thomas, an English dramatic poet, was born in 1651, at Trotten, in Sussex, was educated at Winchester, and Christchurch College, Oxford; and after having made several attempts as an actor, he became a writer for the stage. In 1675 he produced his first tragedy, 'Alcibiades,' and the following year appeared his 'Don Carlos,' which proved extremely successful. His reputation procured him the patronage of the Earl of Plymouth, natural son of Charles II., who gave him a cornetcy in a regiment of cavalry, destined for Flanders; but he served only a short time and then returned, pursued by habitual poverty. As a tragic writer Otway stands high, as no one has touched scenes of domestic distress with more force and feeling. His tragedy of 'Venice Preserved,' founded on the story of Bedmar's Conspiracy, and produced in 1682, is his best work. Among the others are 'The Orphan,' 'Caius Marius,' &c. He died, during 1685, in his 34th year, at a public-house in Tower Hill, where he had secreted himself from his creditors, in a state of great destitution. Portraits of Otway, painted by John Kneller and Mary Beale, were lent to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).

Oudinot, Charles Nicolas, Duke of Reggio, Marshal of France, was the son of a merchant, and was born in 1767. He entered the army early, and in 1791 was captain of the 3rd battalion of volunteers who served in the department of the Meuse. Distinguishing himself by his courage and military skill, he attained the rank of general of division, and was placed on the staff of Masséna, whom he accompanied into Italy in 1799, and by his courageous conduct during the siege of Genoa, in going twice through the English fleet to communicate with General Suchet, saved the French troops from famine. In 1800 he joined General Brune's army in Italy, where he forced the Austrians to repass the Adige; and in 1805 distinguished himself at Austerlitz. In 1806 he was sent to take possession of Neuchâtel, where he conducted himself with so much disinterestedness as to gain the esteem of the inhabitants, and receive the freedom of the city. He assisted at the siege of Danzig, and after the battle of Wagram, Napoleon appointed him Marshal of the Empire, and created him Duke of Reggio. In 1810 he went to Holland to take possession of the country, which Louis Buonaparte had quitted in disgust. He afterwards shared in the disastrous invasion of Russia, and was there seriously wounded. In 1814 he was again called into action, and at the capitulation of Paris, March 31, he signed

to the determination of the provisional government, and did not see Napoleon after that day. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, Marshal Oudinot placed himself at the head of the grenadiers; but finding it impossible to secure their fidelity to the cause of Louis XVIII., he retired to his seat at Montmorenci. He subsequently received the command of the National Guard at Paris; was made a peer of France and a minister of state; and during the war with Spain, in 1823, he entered Madrid, of which he was governor a few months, and then returned to Paris. In 1830 he adhered to the new dynasty; and in 1842 succeeded Marshal Moncey as governor of the 'Invalides.' Died, 1847.

Oughtred, William, an English divine and mathematician, was born in 1574, at Eton; was educated there, and at King's College, Cambridge; obtained the living of Shalford, in Surrey, which he exchanged for that of Aldbury; and died in 1660, of joy, it is said, at hearing of the restoration of Charles II. He wrote treatises on trigonometry, arithmetic, conic sections, &c.

Outram, Sir James, a distinguished British general, one of the noblest of the heroes of our Indian empire, was born in Derbyshire, in 1803. Left fatherless in infancy, he was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, where he attained marked distinction, and went to Bombay as a cadet in 1819. He served for seven years in Candahar, became aide-de-camp to Lord Keane in 1838, and took part in the capture of Ghuznee. He displayed great ability and vigour as political agent at Guzerat, commissary in the Upper Scinde, and resident at Hyderabad, Sattara, and Lucknow. His employment as commissioner to negotiate with the Ameer of Scinde in 1842 led to a serious quarrel with Sir Charles Napier, whose conduct he severely criticised. He visited England in the following year, had soon after a command in the Mahratta country, and in 1847 was appointed resident at Baroda, and also at Bombay, in which capacity he contributed, by courageous exposure of official venality, to purify the administration. In 1856 he was named chief commissioner of Oude, took part the next year in the war with Persia, and was created lieutenant-general and C.B. He succeeded Sir Henry Lawrence as resident at Lucknow, and played an important and most noble part in the suppression of the great mutiny. He lay for weeks at Alumbagh, with 4000 men entrenched, immovable by all the fierce attacks of the rebel forces. And he crowned all his courage and wisdom and gentleness with an act of the most touching and sublime unselfishness; the surrender of the lead to which his seniority entitled him to General Havelock when marching to the relief of Lucknow. He was afterwards made a baronet and G.C.B.; returned to England with broken health in 1860, and died at Pau, 11th March, 1863. The quality which above all others distinguished Sir James Outram was his spotless integrity. No

more glorious testimony can be given by his friends than that given by his bitter enemy, Sir Charles Napier, who pronounced him 'the Bayard of India, *sans peur et sans reproche*.' A monument, by Noble, has been erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey (1866).

Ouvrard, Julien, was born at Nantes, in 1772, and was a grocer at the era of the Revolution. He was a contractor under the republican, the imperial, and the restored Bourbon régime; and had the provisioning of the foreign armies during the occupation of France by the allied troops in 1816, and of the French army in Spain during the war in 1823. In 1810 he was sent on a secret mission by Fouché to England, while Napoleon also sent a mission to negotiate a peace. The two ambassadors counteracted each other—the British government evaded what it considered as a trap—they were dismissed, and, on their return, Fouché was disgraced, and Ouvrard imprisoned by Napoleon. He subsequently resided in England, where he died, 1847.

Ovando. [See *Anacoana*.]

Overbeek, Bonaventura van, Dutch painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1660. He studied at Rome, and on his return to Holland lived for some time with Lairese, who had been his master. But he led a restless and dissipated life, alternately yielding to and fleeing from the seductions of sense; now at Rome, now at Amsterdam, then at Schevening. Died, 1706. After his death appeared the work by which his name is remembered, 'Reliquiæ Antiquæ Urbis Romæ,' with 150 plates, engraved by himself.

Overbury, Sir Thomas, was born at Ilmington, in Warwickshire, in 1581, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, after which he became a student of the Middle Temple. The intimacy which he formed with Robert Carr, the worthless favourite brought from Scotland by James I., and who was afterwards Earl of Somerset, proved his ruin. In 1608 he was knighted, and his father was made one of the judges for Wales; but at length Overbury, by venturing to dissuade his friend from marrying the divorced Countess of Essex, provoked the anger of both, and through their contrivance he was sent to the Tower, where he was poisoned, Sept. 15, 1613. This iniquitous deed was not discovered until two years afterwards, when all the guilty parties were convicted, and Sir Gervase Elways, lieutenant of the Tower, and some others, were executed; but the principals, to the eternal disgrace of the king, were pardoned and released in 1622. Sir Thomas Overbury wrote a poem, entitled 'The Wife,' which, with his piece called 'Characters,' went through many editions. A fine portrait of Overbury, by Zucchero, was lent to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).—His nephew, Sir **Thomas Overbury**, published 'An Account of the Trial of Joan Perry and her two Sons for the Murder of William Harrison;' a most remarkable case, the parties who were executed having confessed themselves guilty of the

murder, although innocent; 'Queries on Persecution in Religion,' &c.

Ovid (Ovidius), Publius Naso, a celebrated Roman poet of the Augustan age, was of the equestrian order, and was born at Sulmo, B.C. 43. He studied the law, and is said to have pleaded with eloquence in the court of the centumviri; he was also constituted one of the triumviri, whose authority extended to the trial of capital causes; but his predilection for literature led him to neglect severer studies, and on succeeding to the paternal estate, he quitted the bar for poetry and pleasure. Horace and Propertius were his friends, and Augustus was a liberal patron to him; but he at length fell under the displeasure of the Emperor, who, for some cause never explained, banished him from Rome, and sent him to live among the Getæ, or Goths, on the Euxine. It is probable that the political intrigues of the Empress Livia and her son Tiberius contributed to the exile of the poet; while the licentiousness of his writings, and the irregularities of his life, afforded plausible pretexts for the infliction of this punishment. His chief works are, the 'Amores,' 'De Arte Amandi,' the 'Fasti,' and 'Metamorphoses.' He in vain solicited his recall to Rome, and died at Tomi, A.D. 18. There are many English translations of Ovid; the most recent of which are the metrical versions of the 'Metamorphoses' and the 'Fasti,' by J. B. Rose.

Oviedo y Valdez, Gonzalo Hernandez de, a Spanish historian, was born at Madrid about 1478. He was brought up among the pages at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella; served for a time in the army, and was present in the campaigns which completed the conquest of Granada; and receiving a government appointment in the newly discovered island of Hispaniola, went there about 1514, and with few intervals spent the rest of his life in the island. Named by Charles V. historiographer of the Indies, he wrote the 'Historia General y Natural de las Indias Occidentales,' the first twenty books of which were printed in 1555, and several times republished and translated into French. The complete work, in fifty books, did not appear till 1783. Oviedo wrote also a series of dialogues entitled 'Quinquagenas,' which remain unpublished. He was living at the close of 1566.

Owen, Edward Pryce, an admirable artist, painter, and etcher, whose name was almost unknown till the time of his death, was son of Hugh Owen, Archdeacon of Salop, and was born about 1787. He was educated at Shrewsbury Grammar School and Cambridge University, where he graduated M.A. in 1828. He entered the church, and after being a preacher in London for several years, became vicar of Wellington, and rector of Eyton, Salop, in 1823. He resigned this living in 1840. He was an ardent lover of nature and student of art from his youth, and he made, during several tours on the continent, an immense number of drawings and sketches, of a

great variety of subjects, all treated with singular ease, vigour, and fidelity. At fifty years of age he applied himself to oil-painting, and before his death had executed above four hundred pictures. He was also an admirable etcher, and two books of his etchings, folio, were printed, not published, in 1842 and 1851. An interesting account of the works of this remarkable man, with some charming illustrations, is given in the Art Journal, No. 25. March, 1865. Mr. Owen died at Cheltenham 15th July, 1863.

Owen, Henry, a learned divine of the Church of England, was born in Monmouthshire, in 1716. He was educated first at Ruthin School, and next at Jesus College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.D.; he afterwards entering into orders, obtained the rectory of St. Olave, Hart Street, and in 1771 the vicarage of Edmonton, in Middlesex. His chief works are, 'Observations on the Four Gospels,' 'An Inquiry into the Present State of the Septuagint Version,' 'Sermons on the Miracles, preached at Boyle's Lecture, 2 vols. and 'Critica Sacra, or an Introduction to Hebrew Criticism.' He died in 1795, aged 81.

Owen, John, D.D., a learned Independent divine, was born at Stadham, in Oxfordshire, in 1616, and educated at Queen's College. In the civil war he was a zealous advocate for the popular cause, and the day after the execution of Charles I. he preached a sermon before the parliament, in which he showed himself to be of such a fine and tolerant spirit, that Cromwell made him his chaplain, and the parliament soon after gave him the deanery of Christchurch Oxford, where he also filled the office of Vice-Chancellor in 1652. At the Restoration he was deprived of his deanery; on which he returned to his estate in Essex. Dr. Owen was a very voluminous writer. His principal works are 'An Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews,' 4 vols.; a 'Discourse concerning the Holy Spirit,' a 'Treatise on Indwelling Sin,' 'Vindiciæ Evangelicæ,' 'Tracts and Sermons,' &c. There is a portrait of Dr. Owen in the National Collection. He died in 1683.

Owen, Robert, the philanthropist and socialist, was born at Newton, in Montgomeryshire, in 1771. His parents being poor, his education was scanty, and after assisting in an elementary school in his native town, and in a draper's shop at Stamford, where he remained four years, he went to London. He was offered a partnership, with the promise of the whole concern and adequate capital after a time; but he declined, and at eighteen became a partner in a cotton-spinning factory. Advancing in prosperity, he commenced at Chorlton Mills, near Manchester, and afterwards took with his partners the New Lanark Mills, in Scotland, including its farm of 100 acres, and upwards of 2000 inhabitants. The Lanark had been commenced in 1784 by E. Dale, whose daughter Mr. Owen married; when he took possession of it, it had become a scene of great disorder and immorality. He

the zeal of the new administrator soon worked wonders, and during the time that he conducted the mills, more than a quarter of a century, he was visited by many distinguished persons, desirous of witnessing the results of his system. In furtherance of his object, 'to revolutionize peaceably the minds and practice of the human race,' he published his 'New Views of Society,' the 'New Moral World,' and many pamphlets, founded several journals, and delivered lectures in all parts of the country. In 1823 he visited the United States, and founded the colony of New Harmony, which proved unsuccessful. Meanwhile the various schemes which he devised, and the speculations into which he entered, ruined his fortune. But he persevered in his exertions, and to the last hour of his existence he maintained that his opinions, if fully carried out, would be the regenerators of the human race. In 1853, when his faculties had lost much of their vigour, Mr. Owen, a disbeliever in divine revelation, became a convert to the belief in spirit-rapping. He professed that any doubts which he might have entertained of a future life, and the existence of God, were removed by the ridiculous phenomena of so-called spiritualism. Died, 1858.

Owen, William, an English painter, was a native of Shropshire. After studying under Charles Catton, and receiving valuable assistance from Sir Joshua Reynolds, he made great progress in the art, became R.A. in 1806, and in 1813 was appointed principal portrait painter to the Prince Regent, who offered to knight him, but he modestly declined the honour. He executed portraits of distinguished statesmen, &c., and also employed himself occasionally on historical subjects. Born, 1769; died, Feb. 11, 1825.

Owen Glendower. [Glendower.]

Oxenstierna, Axel, Count, an eminent Swedish statesman, distinguished for profound sagacity, patriotism, and political honesty, was born in 1583. He was the favourite of Gustavus Adolphus, after whose death he con-

ducted the affairs of the kingdom, during the minority of the queen, Christina, with equal ability and integrity. Died, 1654.—His sons, **John** and **Eric**, both distinguished themselves as diplomatists.

Oxford, Earl of. [Harley, Robert, and Vere, Edward.]

Oxyartes. [See Alexander the Great.]

Ozanam, Jacques, an eminent French mathematician, was born at Boulogneux, in 1640. He was educated for the church; but on the death of his father he relinquished theology, and applying to the study of the sciences, was for many years in high repute as a mathematical teacher. He wrote a great number of useful works, the principal of which are, 'Dictionnaire des Mathématiques,' 'Cours des Mathématiques,' 5 vols.; 'Récréations Mathématiques et Physiques,' 4 vols.; 'La Perspective Théorique et Pratique,' &c. Died, 1717.

Ozell, John, a miscellaneous writer, was born in England, of a French family, and was intended for the church, but declining the sacred office he was appointed auditor-general of the city and bridge accounts, of the accounts of St. Paul's Cathedral, and of St. Thomas's Hospital. His principal works are translations from the French, Italian, and Spanish, and among them are Don Quixote, and the works of Rabelais and Molière. Satirized by Pope, in the Dunciad, as a man of consummate vanity, he took his revenge in an extraordinary advertisement in 'The Weekly Medley,' wherein he drew a comparison between Pope and himself, of course very unfavourable to the former. Died, 1743.

Ozeroff, Vladislav Alexandrovich, a celebrated Russian tragic poet, was born in 1770; entered the army, in which he attained the rank of major-general, and afterwards obtained a civil appointment. He wrote the tragedies of 'Fingal,' 'Demetrii Donskoi,' 'Edipus,' and 'Polyxena,' which exhibit beauties of a high order; he also wrote some lyric poems. Died, 1816.

P

Paaw, Pieter, an eminent Dutch physician and botanist, born at Amsterdam, in 1564. He was appointed Professor of Medicine at Leyden, where he founded the botanical garden, and published several works on anatomical and botanical subjects. Died, 1617.

Pacca, Cardinal, was born at Benevento, 1756. After rising through the usual ecclesiastical degrees, and discharging the office of nuncio at various courts, he received from Pope Pius VII. the cardinal's hat in 1801, drew up the famous bull which excommunicated Napoleon in 1809, and was in consequence imprisoned at Fenestrella. In 1813 he

rejoined Pius VII. at Fontainebleau, where he induced him to withdraw the concessions a short time previously made to Napoleon by a concordat, returned to Rome with the Pope in 1814, and finally retired from office in 1816, after having re-established the order of the Jesuits. Died, 1844. His interesting 'Memoirs' have been translated into English by Sir G. Head.

Pacchiarotti, Jacopo, an Italian painter, born at Siena in 1474. His principal works were executed in his native city, and one of the best attributed to him is the fresco in the church of St. Catherine of the Visit of St.

Catherine to the body of St. Agnes of Montepulciano, portions of which are by some critics thought worthy of Raphael. Pacchiarotti has been supposed to be a pupil or imitator of Perugino; but very little is really known of his works. He played a prominent part in the popular tumults and petty wars of Siena; and in 1535, being implicated in a conspiracy, fled to France, returning, however, soon after. Four years later he was exiled and outlawed, but soon obtained pardon. He died in 1540. Two beautiful easel pictures attributed to Pacchiarotti are in the Munich Gallery; and a Madonna and Child in the National Gallery.

Pace, Richard, a learned divine and diplomatist, was born in Hampshire, in 1482, studied at Padua, and on his return became a member of Queen's College, Oxford, but he soon afterwards accompanied Cardinal Bainbridge to Rome. After the cardinal's death he returned, was appointed by Henry VIII. secretary of state, and was employed in various embassies. He also took holy orders, and in 1514 was made a prebendary of York and archdeacon of Dorset. In 1515 he was sent to the court of Vienna, and to Switzerland; attended the Diet of the Empire in 1519; was made Dean of St. Paul's the same year; and soon after Dean of Exeter. Pace was twice sent to Rome to negotiate for the election of Cardinal Wolsey to the Papal chair, and was afterwards sent ambassador to Venice. But incurring the displeasure of Wolsey, he was left two years without instructions or money, and lost his reason. He returned home, was severely treated by Wolsey, and was imprisoned for two years in the Tower. On his release he resigned his preferments, and retired to Stepney, where he died in 1532. He wrote a book on the unlawfulness of the king's marriage with Catherine of Aragon, 'De Fructu Scientiarum,' &c.; and he enjoyed the friendship of Erasmus, Sir Thomas More, and Cardinal Pole.

Pacheco, Francisco, Spanish painter and writer on art, was born at Seville, in 1571. He worked at first as a decorative painter, but was commissioned with Alonzo Vasquez, in 1600, to paint a series of six large pictures of scenes from the Life of St. Raymond. After becoming acquainted with the great works of earlier masters at Madrid and the Escorial, he opened at Seville a school of painting, and among his pupils was Velazquez, who also became his son-in-law. Pacheco was afterwards appointed censor of paintings sold at Seville, with strict charge to prohibit nude figures. His best and almost all his works are at Seville; among them are particularly esteemed a 'Last Judgment' and 'St. Michael expelling Satan from Paradise.' Pacheco was sometimes employed to colour statues. He was author of an elementary work entitled 'Arte de Pintura,' published 1649. Died at Seville, 1654.

Paches, an Athenian general, who, B.C. 428, after the revolt of Mitylene and its admis-

sion into alliance with Sparta, was sent to recover the island. He invested it by land and sea, received the surrender of the city in the following year, permitted an embassy to be sent to Athens, and detained a large body of the rebels prisoners in Tenedos. A Spartan fleet, under Alcidas, having been sent out, Paches gave chase to it, but did not overtake it. He then intervened between the rival parties at Notium, the port town of Colophon, and perfidiously got possession of the citadel and of the person of Hippias, commander of the Arcadians, and put him to death. After completing the reduction of Mitylene he sent home most of his troops and above a thousand prisoners. The fate of these was the subject of a great debate in the Athenian assembly, and through the influence of Cleon they were all put to death without even the form of a trial. A decree was also passed that all adult citizens of Mitylene should be put to death, and the women and children made slaves. Paches was on the point of executing it when a countermand, procured by the influence of Diodotus, reached him. On his return to Athens he was tried on some charge, of which the particulars are not known, and he killed himself in the presence of the court, A.C. 427.

Pactaudi, Paolo Maria, an Italian ecclesiastic, antiquary, and historian, was born at Turin, in 1710. He studied at Bologna, became Professor of Philosophy at Genoa, but abandoned his chair, and devoted himself ten years to preaching in the principal cities of Italy. Compelled by ill health to relinquish this task, he settled at Rome, and became a 1761 librarian to the Grand-Duke of Parma, who also appointed him his antiquary and director of some public works; besides which he was historiographer of the order of Malta. His principal works are, 'A Series of Medals representing the most remarkable Events of the Government of Malta;' 'Monumenta Preponnesiaca,' 2 vols. 4to.; and 'Memoirs of the Grand Masters of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem,' 3 vols. 4to. He died in 1785.

Pacifico. [See Palmerston, Lord.]

Pacuvius, Marcus, a Roman tragic poet, was a native of Brundisium, and flourished at Rome about 154 B.C. He obtained great reputation by his tragedies, and was much esteemed by Lælius and Cicero, but we have nothing of his writings left, except a few fragments printed in the 'Corpus Poetarum.' He died, aged 84 at Tarentum.

Padilla, Don Juan de, a noble Spaniard who espoused the cause of the people during their arduous struggle for liberty, from 1520 to 1522. Being defeated and taken prisoner at the battle of Villalar, he was put to death the following day, and met his fate with the heroism of a true patriot.—**Doña Isabella**, his heroic wife, participated in all his labours, and after his death gained several advances at the head of her troops, and defended Toledo for several months. She was at length drowned

by the citizens, and retired to Portugal, where she died.

Paer, Ferdinando, a celebrated Italian musical composer, born at Parma in 1774. He studied at Venice, was called to the court of Vienna in 1795, became chapel-master to the Elector of Saxony six years later, and after the battle of Jena entered the service of Napoleon. He spent the rest of his life at Paris, and from 1818 till 1825 held the office of Director of the Italian Opera. He was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts. His most successful productions were the operas of 'Griselda,' 'Agnese,' 'Camilla,' and 'Achille.' Died, 1839.

Pactus, Caccina. [See Arria.]

Pagan, Blaise François, Count de, an eminent French military engineer, was born at Avignon, in 1604. He entered the army at an early age, and lost an eye, in 1621, at the siege of Montauban. After this he distinguished himself on several occasions, particularly at the passage of the Alps and the barricade of Suza, where he was the first to lead the way over a dangerous height. In 1642 he lost his sight entirely; notwithstanding which he pursued his military studies, and in 1645 published an excellent work, entitled 'Traité de Fortification.' Died, 1665.

Paganini, Niccolò, the inimitable violinist, was born at Genoa, 1784. His father, who was a commission-broker by trade, but a great musical amateur, initiated him in the principles of music in his earliest years; and his progress was further aided by instructions from Costa, Rolla, and Paer. His first public engagement was at Lucca. Here he found a patroness in the Princess Baciocchi, sister of Napoleon; but in 1813 he left Lucca for Milan, and three years later the 'Leipsc Musical Gazette' pronounced him the first violinist in the world. From this epoch dates his wondrous performance on a single string, which at a later period called forth such bursts of applause from innumerable audiences in Germany, France, and England. In 1828 he visited Vienna, where he met with an enthusiastic reception. Thence he visited the chief cities of Germany; and in 1831 he made a musical tour through France and England, realizing enormous sums, which, however, the gambling table swallowed up. His last years were spent at his villa Gajona, near Parma. The most absurd stories were circulated regarding Paganini during his lifetime; nor did they cease even with his death. Crimes of the deepest dye were imputed to him without a vestige of evidence; though it must be admitted that the singular cast of his countenance, his reserved character, his sudden bursts of passion, and the mysterious veil which he was fond of throwing around all his proceedings, were well fitted to awaken public curiosity, with its usual adjunct, excessive credulity. Died at Nice, 1840.

Pages, Pierre Marie François, Viscount de, a celebrated French navigator, was born at Toulouse, in 1748. He sailed from

Cape François, in St. Domingo, in 1767, with a view to explore the Indian Seas, and travel through China and Tartary to the Northern Ocean; but on arriving at the Philippine Islands in October, 1768, and finding it impossible to penetrate China, he went by sea to Bassorah, and travelling through the desert to Syria, he reached France in December, 1771. He afterwards sailed in Kerguelen's expedition to the south pole, and on his return proceeded as far as 81° 30' north latitude. He served in the American war, after which he retired to his estate in St. Domingo, and was there murdered during a revolt of the negroes in 1793.

Paget, Henry William. [Anglesey, Marquis of.]

Pagi, Antoine, a learned French chronologist, born in 1624, became a Cordelier, and died in 1690. The great work on which he spent the labour of his life is a Critique on the Ecclesiastical Annals of Cardinal Baronius, whose chronological errors he undertook to correct. The work appeared in 4 vols., folio, between 1689-1705.—His nephew, **François Pagi**, also a Cordelier, assisted his uncle in his great work on Baronius, and was author of a history of the Popes, General Councils, and some ecclesiastical rites and antiquities, under the title of 'Breviarium Historico-chronologico-criticum,' &c., 4 vols. Died, 1721.

Pagnino, Sante, a Dominican friar, born at Lucca, in 1466. He was an able classical and Oriental scholar, and was employed twenty-five years in translating the Scriptures, Leo X. furnishing him with all necessary assistance. He was also author of a 'Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar.' Died at Lyons, 1536.

Pahlen, Peter, Count, descended from a noble Livonian family, was born in 1760. He was appointed military governor of St. Petersburg by the Emperor Paul; but fearing to fall a victim to the capricious disposition of that despot, he formed a conspiracy against him, caused him to be strangled in 1801, and proclaimed his son Alexander Emperor. Soon afterwards he withdrew from public life. Died, 1826.

Paine, Thomas (usually called **Tom Paine**), political and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1737, at Thetford, in Norfolk, where his father, who was a Quaker, carried on the business of a staymaker, and brought up his son to it. He, however, subsequently became an exciseman, and was living at Lewes, in Sussex, when he lost his situation in consequence of keeping a tobacco-shop, which was considered incompatible with his duties. His literary abilities having appeared in a pamphlet on the salaries of excisemen, he was introduced to Dr. Franklin, who urged him to go to America, and use his pen in behalf of the colonies. He accordingly went there, and reached Philadelphia in 1774. At first he conducted the 'Pennsylvania Gazette,' which by the boldness of its arguments attracted considerable notice. He then published his cele-

brated pamphlet entitled 'Common Sense,' in which he made a furious attack on the English constitution, and dissuaded the Americans from reconciliation. Written with great vigour, and addressed to a highly-excited population, it had a prodigious sale, and undoubtedly accelerated the famous Declaration of Independence. For this production the legislature of Pennsylvania voted him £500. He was afterwards also rewarded with a grant of 500 acres of well-cultivated land by the State of New York, and made clerk to the committee for foreign affairs. While in this office he published a series of political pamphlets on what he termed the 'Crisis.' In 1787 he embarked for France, and, after visiting Paris, came to England, with a view to the prosecution of a project for the construction of an iron bridge, of his own invention, at Rotherham, in Yorkshire. This scheme involved him in considerable difficulties; but his writings, in which he foretold, or rather recommended, the change that was approaching in France, brought him a supply of money. On the appearance of Burke's *Reflections on the French Revolution*, he wrote the first part of his celebrated 'Rights of Man,' in answer to that work. The second part was published early in 1792; and, May the 21st, in that year, a proclamation was issued against wicked and seditious publications, evidently alluding to, though it did not name, the 'Rights of Man.' On the same day the attorney-general commenced a prosecution against Paine, as the author of that work. While the trial was pending, he was chosen member of the National Convention for the department of Calais; and, making his escape, he set off for France, and arrived there in September, 1792. The garrison at Calais were under arms to receive this 'friend of liberty,' the tri-coloured cockade was presented to him by the mayor, and the handsomest woman in the town was selected to place it in his hat. Meantime Paine having been declared in Paris worthy of the honours of citizenship, proceeded thither, and was received with demonstrations of extravagant joy. On the trial of Louis XVI. he voted against the sentence of death, proposing his imprisonment during the war, and his banishment afterwards. This offended the Jacobins, and towards the close of 1793 he was excluded from the Convention, on the ground of his being a foreigner (though naturalized); and immediately after he was arrested, and committed to the Luxembourg. Just before his confinement he had finished the first part of his work entitled the 'Age of Reason;' and, having confided it to the care of his friend Joel Barlow, it was published. On the fall of Robespierre he was released. In 1795 he published the second part of his 'Age of Reason;' and, in May, 1796, he addressed to the Council of Five Hundred a work entitled the 'Decline and Fall of the System of Finance in England,' and also published his pamphlet entitled 'Agrarian Justice.' Fearful of being captured by English cruisers, he re-

mained in France till August, 1802, when he embarked for America, and reached Baltimore the following October. His subsequent life was by no means happy; for, although occupied in various mechanical and literary pursuits and possessed of decent competence, his attacks upon religion had narrowed his circle of acquaintance; and his habitual intemperance injured his health. He died in 1809. The Quakers refused to admit his remains among their dead, and he was buried on his own farm. Cobbett boasted of having disinterred him in 1817, and brought his body to England; many, however, asserted that Cobbett brought over the remains of a criminal who had been executed. Tom Paine published a third part of the 'Age of Reason' in 1807. The first part of this remarkable book is a coarse attack on the popular scheme of Christian theology; the second and third parts consist of a savage and ignorant tirade against the Bible; yet nevertheless starting questions which are still under controversy, though of a very different kind. Bishop Watson's famous 'Apology for the Bible' was written as a reply to the 'Age of Reason.'

Paisiello, Giovanni, a celebrated singer and composer, was the son of a veterinary surgeon of Tarento, in Italy, and was born in 1741. He was put under the care of the celebrated Durante, and, in 1763, produced his first opera, 'La Papilla,' with great applause at the Marsigli Theatre, in Bologna. In 1774 he entered the service of Catherine II. of Russia, who settled upon him a pension of 4000 roubles. He next lived for ten years at Naples; and, in 1801, he went to Paris at the request of Buonaparte; but, after having been there three years, he returned to Naples, where he died in 1816. His operas, serious and comic, exceed 70, and he wrote besides a great number of ballets, cantatas, &c. Simplicity, elegance, and correctness are the characteristics of his style.

Pajol, Claude Pierre, a distinguished French soldier, was born at Besançon, in 1772. Entering the army in 1791, he served in all the campaigns of the Republic and the Empire, and gradually rose to the highest military honours. Nominated general of division in 1812, he commanded the vanguard of the army of Davoust in the Russian campaign, when he took Minsk and some other towns; was left for dead at the battle of Leipsic in 1813, recaptured Montereau from the allies in 1814, and had gained possession of Namur, at the moment when the battle of Waterloo decided the fate of France. He then retired from the army, but re-entered it in 1830, when the Revolution of July broke out, and directed the attack of the Parisians upon Ransboulet, which led to the flight of Charles X. For these services he was made a peer of France. Died at Paris, March 20, 1844.

Pajou, Augustin, an eminent French sculptor, was born at Paris, in 1730; gained the prize at the Academy when 18 years of age.

studied at Rome, where he remained for twelve years; and obtained on his return a first-rate reputation among his countrymen, who called him the restorer of the art. Died, 1809.

Palaologus, John I., Emperor of the East, born in 1332, was son of the Emperor Andronicus III. and of Anne of Savoy. He succeeded his father at nine years of age, under the regency of his mother and the 'grand domestic,' John Cantacuzene. The latter had himself proclaimed Emperor, and ruled with much wisdom for five years as colleague of the young prince. In 1347 he made war on him, allied himself with the Turks by giving his daughter Theodora to the Sultan Orchan, and took Constantinople. A reconciliation took place, and John Palaologus married Helena, daughter of Cantacuzene, and settled at Thessalonica. He soon after made war on Cantacuzene, and in 1355 re-entered Constantinople, when his rival abdicated and became a monk. This was soon followed by the defeat and abdication of Matthew, son of Cantacuzene, and John became sole Emperor. The continual advance of the Turks induced him, in 1369, to go to Rome to seek aid against them from the Pope, but he got nothing better than promises. At Venice he was detained by his creditors, till his son Manuel paid his debts for him. A conspiracy against him was formed by his son Andronicus, who on its discovery was imprisoned. Two years later Andronicus was liberated by the Genoese, made himself master of Constantinople, and imprisoned his father; who in his turn escaped, took refuge with Bajazet, and by his aid recovered the capital. He then restored the fortifications, but at the bidding of Bajazet had them razed. John Palaologus, worn out with sensual indulgences, with disappointment and humiliation, despised by his subjects, and despicable, died in 1391.

Palafox, Don Joseph, immortalized by his heroic defence of Saragossa in 1808-9, was descended from an old Aragonese family, and was born in 1780. Having entered the military service of Spain at an early age, he accompanied Ferdinand VII. to Bayonne in 1808; but, on the resignation of that monarch, he returned to Aragon, and lived in retirement at a short distance from Saragossa. Proclaimed, in May, governor of Saragossa by the people, who saw themselves menaced on all sides by the armies of France, he took instant measures to sustain a siege; and such was the effect of his intelligence and determination, that with a handful of men the city resisted an overwhelming force, and at length compelled the French general to retreat, after a siege of sixty-one days and the loss of thousands of his men. But the reduction of Saragossa was of too great importance to the French for them not to strain every nerve to accomplish it; and Marshals Mortier and Moncey marched in November of the same year, at the head of a large army, to recommence the siege. After suffering two defeats before Saragossa, Palafox once more retired

within its walls, and commenced the same vigorous course of action which had been already crowned with success; but on this occasion all his efforts were in vain; the besiegers were backed by a force more terrible than themselves; an epidemic fever was raging in the garrison, and Palafox, who was attacked by it, was obliged to resign the command on the 20th February, 1809, to General St. Marc, who signed the capitulation on the following day. Palafox was then sent to France, and remained a close prisoner at Vincennes till the restoration of Ferdinand, by whom he was sent on a secret mission to Madrid. In June, 1814, he was appointed captain-general of Aragon; but, for nearly thirty years before his death, he took no part in public affairs. Died at Madrid, 1847.

Palestrina, Giovanni Pier-Luigi da, one of the most illustrious Italian musical composers, was born at Palestrina in 1524. He became chapel-master to Pope Julius III. in 1551, was dismissed four years later, and after holding various other appointments, was restored to that post in 1571. One of his most famous works is that known as the Mass of Pope Marcellus, which was composed in consequence of the discussions on church-music in the Council of Trent. Most of his compositions are sacred, and are distinguished by their profoundly scientific harmonies. He wrote also many madrigals. This *Musica Princeps*, as he was styled, died at Rome in 1594, and was buried in St. Peter's.

Paley, William, D.D., an eminent divine of the English church, was born at Peterborough, in 1743; and was educated as a sizar at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1766. For ten subsequent years he resided at the university; but in 1776 he obtained the vicarages of Dalston in Cumberland, and Appleby in Westmoreland. In 1780 he was collated to a prebend in the cathedral of Carlisle, of which diocese he became archdeacon in 1782, and in 1785 he was appointed chancellor. In that year he published his great work, 'The Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy,' in 1 vol. 4to. His next publication was the 'Horæ Paulinæ.' In 1793 he vacated Dalston, on being presented to the vicarage of Stanwix, near Carlisle; and the year following appeared his 'View of the Evidences of Christianity,' 2 vols. 8vo. The same year he was instituted to the prebend of St. Pancras in the diocese of London, and soon afterwards was promoted to the subdeanery of Lincoln. In 1796 he took his doctor's degree on being presented to the living of Bishop Wearmouth, where he wrote his last work, entitled 'Natural Theology, or Evidences of the Existence and Attributes of the Deity.' It has been shown that in the composition of this celebrated work Paley made rather unscrupulous use of a work of the Dutch mathematician Nieuwentyt, which was translated into English under the title of 'The Religious Philosopher.' Besides the above, Dr. Paley published some smaller

works; and a volume of sermons appeared after his death, which took place in 1805. His portrait, painted by Sir William Beechey, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Palgrave, Sir Francis, K.H., was born in London, July, 1788, of Jewish parents. His father, Mr. Meyer Cohen, was long known as a wealthy member of the Stock Exchange. But on the breaking out of the war with France, in 1803, his father sustained heavy losses, which entailed on his son the necessity of working for a living. Having acted as managing clerk to Messrs. Loggin and Smith, solicitors, in Basinghall Street, he took chambers in the Temple in 1822, and was employed under the Record Commission. In 1823 he married a daughter of Mr. Dawson Turner, of Great Yarmouth, and obtained permission to change his name from Cohen to Palgrave, that being the maiden name of his wife's mother. He was called to the bar in 1827, and was employed for several years as a barrister, chiefly in pedigree cases before the House of Lords. In 1832 he published his 'Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth, and Observations on the Principles, &c., of New Municipal Corporations.' In the same year he was knighted in acknowledgment of his contributions to constitutional and parliamentary history. In 1838 he was appointed to the post of Deputy Keeper of Her Majesty's Records, an office which he retained till his death. Among his numerous works, 'The Merchant and the Friar,' an imaginary history of Marco Polo and Friar Bacon, is well known, as also are his 'Handbook for Travellers in Northern Italy,' and his 'History of England and Normandy.' This last work is only a fragment. The first volume appeared in 1851, the second in 1857; the fourth volume was printed before his death, although the third was incomplete; but the work will be brought down to the death of Henry I. at least, from materials left by the author. He contributed, also, a long series of important articles to the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews. With Mr. Hallam (with whom he had an intimate friendship) he shares the merit of having founded the modern school of historical criticism of the Middle Ages; while his services in the Record Office have had the effect of attracting attention to our ancient records, and insuring a real knowledge of our own history. He died, at Hampstead, July 6, 1861, aged 72.—Mr. F. T. Palgrave, the accomplished art-critic, and Mr. W. G. Palgrave, author of the remarkable book of 'Travels in Central and Eastern Arabia,' are the sons of Sir F. Palgrave.

Palissot de Beauvois, Ambroise Marie François Joseph, an eminent naturalist, was born at Arras, in the French Netherlands, in 1752. After studying at the Collège Harcourt, at Paris, he was, in 1772, admitted advocate to the parliament of that city; and subsequently became receiver-general of territorial imposts, till the suppression of that office in 1777. He then devoted himself to the

study of natural history, and undertook a voyage to the coast of Guinea, sailed for St. Domingo in 1788, and there occupied some official situations. Having opposed the revolutionary attempts of the negroes, he effected his escape to America, purposing to return to France, when he learnt that he had been proscribed as an emigrant. When his name had been erased from the proscribed list he returned to his native country, taking with him the rich collection of natural curiosities which he had formed. He died in 1820. Among his works are, 'Flora d'Oware et de Benin,' 'Insectes recueillis en Afrique et en Amérique,' &c.

Palissot de Montenois, Charles, a French dramatist, born at Nancy, in 1734. Having given great offence to the philosophical party of the French literati by ridiculing Rousseau, he was involved in a series of controversies, and in 1764 he published his 'Dunciade,' in imitation of the satire of Pope. He wrote 'Le Cercle,' 'Les Philosophes,' and some other comedies; besides 'Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de la Littérature Française,' &c., and died in 1814.

Palissy, Bernard, the brave French potter and naturalist, was born at Agen about 1508. From his boyhood he showed an ardent desire for knowledge, an enthusiastic love of nature, and a courageous adhesion to truth. With the most limited education, and some skill in drawing and painting on glass, he set out in his twentieth year on a long course of travels, visiting all parts of France, the Netherlands, and Germany. He made large increase of his knowledge of the facts and varieties of nature, and of the arts of life, practised painting on glass, portrait-painting, surveying, and map-making, and examined the monuments of antiquity. In 1538 he was settled and married at the town of Saintes, when the future course of his life was decided by the intense admiration excited in him by a beautiful enamelled cup of Italian manufacture. Knowing nothing of the art of pottery, nothing of clays, he resolved to find out the secret, and make enamelled vases. By the most heroic struggle, continued for sixteen years, he conquered the secret of the white enamel, and his ware became the necessary ornament of the mansions of nobles, and the palaces of princes. He called himself 'Ouvrier de terre et inventeur des rustiques figulines,' reproducing on his ware the forms and colours of plants and animals which he so warmly loved, and with the most minute truth to nature. Bernard Palissy was a man of deep religious feeling, a reverent student of the Bible, and a leader among the Huguenots. He was foremost of the small band who established the reformed worship at Saintes, and was imprisoned at Bordeaux to await execution. But his art saved him. He was liberated by the highest authority, and attached to the court by royal warrant, and there he lived, worked, and taught for nearly thirty years. He was known as 'Master Bernard of the Taileries.' He formed a

PALLADIO

museum of Natural History, gave lectures, and held discussions, published several books, and continued to avow his Protestant opinions to the last. In his seventy-sixth year the heroic old man was sent to the Bastille, and after four years' imprisonment, died there, 1589. The writings of Bernard Palissy are of great interest both for the facts and truths and far-sighted suggestions on many matters contained in them, and also for the charming simplicity and unaffected grace of their style, remarkable for the period in which they appeared. The best account of Palissy and his works is the very full and most fascinating *Life of him by Mr. Morley*, published in 1852. During some excavations in the Place du Carrousel, in August, 1865, some interesting relics of Palissy were discovered, consisting of a potter's oven and numerous large moulds and fragments of enamelled ware, believed to have been used by him in making the grotto in the garden of the Tuileries for Catherine de' Medici about 1570, two years before the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Palladio, Andrea, a very celebrated Italian architect, born at Vicenza in 1518. In his early studies he was aided by the learning and friendly offices of his countryman Trissino, with whom he visited Rome and studied the works of ancient art. He owed his first reputation to his successful reconstruction of the Palazzo della Ragione in his native town, and from that time he was fully employed in building mansions, palaces, and occasionally churches in various parts of Italy. Among his most celebrated works are the churches of St. George and the Redeemer at Venice, both examples of the Corinthian order of architecture. He left a Theatre at Vicenza unfinished at his death. The name of Palladio became almost a symbol for his art, and his works have served as models of domestic architecture in all European countries. His '*Treatise on Architecture*' appeared in 1670, and has been frequently republished. Died at Vicenza, 1580.

Pallas, Peter Simon, a celebrated German traveller and naturalist, was born at Berlin in 1741. He studied at Halle, Göttingen, and Leyden, and after making a long visit to England, everywhere applying himself to his favourite science, zoology, he settled at the Hague. Having gained a great reputation by several scientific works, he was called in 1767 to St. Petersburg by Catherine II., and named Professor of Natural History in the Academy. In the following year he set out with the expedition sent to Siberia to observe the transit of Venus, penetrated to the borders of China, and after great hardships and fatigues, and the loss of most of his companions, he returned to St. Petersburg in 1774. There he lived for nearly twenty years, loaded with honours, made tutor to the Grand-Dukes Alexander and Constantine, and very busily engaged in literary labour. By his own desire he afterwards settled in the Crimea, the Empress giving him a fine house and a good income. But in 1810

PALMA

he returned to Berlin, and died there the following year. The principal works of this laborious observer are—'*Elenchus Zoophytorum*;' '*Spicilegia Zoologica*;' '*Observations on the Formation of Mountains*;' '*History of the Mongolian Nations*;' '*Travels through the various parts of the Russian empire*;' and '*Zoographia Rossio-Asiatica*.' These works are of great value as storehouses of facts, and facts of very diversified kinds. Cuvier assigned to Pallas very high rank as a zoologist, and asserted that by his observation of the order of succession of the granite, slate, and chalk series of rocks he originated modern geology. Pallas was a member of the French Institute, the Royal Society of London, and many other scientific bodies.

Pallavicino, Sforza, a learned and pious cardinal, was born at Rome, in 1607. He was employed by Pope Innocent X. in various important affairs, and obtained a cardinal's hat in 1657. He wrote a '*History of the Council of Trent*,' intended as a reply to the great work of Father Paul on the same Council; and died, 1667.

Palliser, Sir Hugh, an English admiral, was born in 1721. He entered the navy early in life, and distinguished himself on many occasions, particularly at the taking of Quebec. In 1773 he was made a baronet; but being second in command to Admiral Keppel, in the memorable battle off Ushant, July 27, 1778, some misunderstanding took place, and these two officers preferred charges against each other. Keppel was acquitted, and Palliser censured. This sentence, however, was considered as more the effect of party spirit than of justice; and he was made governor of Greenwich Hospital, where he died in 1796.

Palm, Johann Philipp, a citizen and bookseller of Nürnberg, who, in 1806, was accused of having distributed a pamphlet against Buonaparte, entitled '*Germany in her deepest Humiliation*,' was arbitrarily arrested by virtue of an order sent from Paris, and conducted to Braunau, where he was arraigned before a military commission, pronounced guilty, and shot. This act of tyranny was everywhere regarded with horror. Palm was considered throughout Germany as a martyr, and public subscriptions were entered into for his widow and children.

Palma, Jacopo, the elder, Italian painter, born near Bergamo, about 1480. He went to Venice, and was perhaps a pupil of Titian, whose works, with those of Giorgione, he appears to have imitated. His best works are praised for their sweetness, refinement of expression, beautiful colouring, and exquisite finish. His pictures are numerous, and many are found in the principal collections of Europe. One of his most celebrated is the '*St. Barbara*' in one of the churches of Venice. Died, after 1520.

Palma, Jacopo, the younger, Italian painter, was great nephew of the preceding, and was born at Venice, in 1544. He studied

at Rome under the patronage of the Duke of Urbino, and formed his style on the eclectic principle. When he became a popular painter, his works deteriorated from the haste and carelessness of his execution. But in his careful and best productions he showed himself the worthy rival of Tintoretto and Paolo Veronese. To his influence is traced the first corruption of the art in the Venetian school. Died, 1628.

Palmblad, Vilhelm Fredrik, Swedish litterateur, born in 1788. He studied at the university of Upsal, and contributed greatly to a reform in the literature of his country; opposing the French school and making known in Sweden the works of the great German authors. He is now chiefly remembered as the projector and one of the principal contributors to the voluminous 'Biographical Dictionary of eminent Swedes.' Palmblad was author of a 'Handbook of Physical and Political Geography,' in 5 vols.; of several novels, and some translations from Greek poets. He was also editor of several literary journals, and a professor at the university of Upsal. Died, 1852.

Palmella, Duke of, a distinguished Portuguese statesman, was born in 1781. He took an active part in all the political affairs of his country during thirty or forty years; and it was to his aid and counsels that the Queen Donna Maria was indebted, in a great measure, for her establishment on the throne of her ancestors in 1833. A considerable part of his life was dedicated to the diplomatic service of his country, which he represented at the Congress of Vienna and in London. In 1820 he made a fruitless voyage to Brazil, to pacify the revolution which had burst forth. He was also selected to attend at the coronation of Queen Victoria. He was several times called on to offer advice to his sovereign, but only held office for a limited period. Died, 1850.

Palmer, John, an eminent English actor, was born in London, about 1742, and made his first appearance in the metropolis at the Haymarket Theatre. He was afterwards engaged by Garrick at Drury Lane, and gradually rose to eminence in his profession, both in comedy and tragedy. He unfortunately involved himself in great pecuniary difficulties by building a new theatre near Wellclose Square, for which a license could not be obtained; and his career was closed by a tragic catastrophe. While performing the principal character in 'The Stranger,' at Liverpool, Aug. 2, 1798, he fell on the stage in a state of exhaustion, and almost immediately expired, having just exclaimed, in the words of the drama, 'There is another and a better world!'

Palmer, John, the projector of mail-coaches, was a native of Bath. He was brought up as a brewer, but subsequently obtained a patent for a theatre in his native city, which proved eminently successful under his management. Being in the habit of travelling from place to place for the purpose of securing

rising performers, the idea occurred to him that a speedier and safer mode of conveying the mails was most desirable, and he, in 1783, matured the plan of transmitting letters by coaches with armed guards. He succeeded in his object, though not without great opposition from Post-office officials. It was the influence of Mr. Pitt which induced the Lords of the Treasury to give the plan a trial. Its complete success soon became manifest, and Palmer, on the day of its introduction (August 8, 1784), was made Controller-general of the Post Office, with a salary of £1600 a-year. Some disputes, however, occurring, he lost his situation in 1792; and though after protests and struggles of twenty years he obtained a grant of £50,000 from parliament, the compensation was inadequate to the per centage he was to have received. Died, 1818.

Palmer, Samuel, an English printer of considerable eminence; author of a 'General History of Printing' and a 'Printer's Grammar.' Died, 1732.

Palmerston, Lord. Henry John Temple, third Viscount Palmerston, Prime Minister of England, was born at Westminster, October 20, 1784. The Temple family trace their descent as far back as the period of the Norman Conquest. One of its most distinguished members was Sir William Temple, friend of William III., and eminent as a diplomatist and man of letters. It was from Sir William's brother, Sir John Temple, that Lord Palmerston was descended. He was educated at Harrow School at the same time as Lords Aberdeen and Ripon, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Byron; then at the university of Edinburgh under Dugald Stewart, and completed his studies at St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1802, the year before he went to Cambridge, he succeeded to the title by the death of his father. Like so many of his family before him, he chose a political career, and having graduated M.A. in 1806, he offered himself as a candidate for the representation of Cambridge University, but he was defeated, his opponent being Lord Henry Petty, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne. He renewed this attempt in 1807, and again in 1811, and on the last occasion was elected, and for the next twenty years sat in parliament for the university. He had, however, been returned for the pocket-borough of Bletchingley in 1806, and afterwards for Newport, in the Isle of Wight. It was not long before he entered upon official life, being named a lord of the admiralty in 1807, under the Tory administration of the odolent and incapable Duke of Portland. In 1809, under the ministry of Perceval, he was appointed secretary at war, a post which did not give him a seat in the Cabinet. For about twenty years, through all sorts of changes, under the governments of Lord Liverpool, Canning, Lord Goderich, and the Duke of Wellington, Palmerston kept his place at the war office. He began political life as a follower of Pitt, but for many years he showed little ambition to be or do much beyond the narrow limits of his

PALMERSTON

official position, and he seldom spoke in the House except on the business of his office, and on that only when compelled to do so. The first few years of his appointment were those of the last great wars with Napoleon; and after the peace in 1816, Palmerston, as the 'alpha and omega of the war office,' had to oppose the policy of retrenchment, so ably and perseveringly advocated by Joseph Hume. In April, 1818, he was shot at by an officer at the Horse Guards, but was only slightly hurt. The officer was found to be insane, and spent the rest of his life in Bedlam. Lord Palmerston was one of the contributors to the satire on the Liberal party, entitled 'The New Whig Guide,' the other writers being Sir Robert Peel and Wilson Croker. In the latter years of the Liverpool government Palmerston sided with the more liberal section, at the head of which was Canning, and, like him, was the advocate of Catholic Emancipation and the opponent of parliamentary reform, except within very narrow limits. After Canning's death he was recognised as the ablest of his disciples, and the greatest master of foreign affairs. In May, 1828, he felt it necessary, on principle, to follow the example of Huskisson in retiring from the Wellington administration, and the Duke vainly attempted to win him back. While he remained out of office he made two important speeches, one on our foreign relations in general—June 1, 1829, and the other on our relations with Portugal—March 10, 1830. In November following a Whig ministry was formed, and Palmerston became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a post which he filled with the greatest ability till September, 1841, with the exception of the few months of the existence of the Peel ministry, Dec., 1834, to April, 1835. It was during this period that he won his world-wide fame, and became to foreign nations the most conspicuous and formidable type and representative of the power, knowledge, freedom, and noble instincts of the English nation. The principles of his foreign policy were the subject of frequent and vehement debates, his greatest rival being Lord Aberdeen. The results of his policy were of high importance. Among the principal were the establishment of the kingdom of Belgium, the Quadruple Alliance for the defence of the then existing monarchies of Spain and Portugal, and the brilliant exploit by which he completely defeated the aggressive attempt of Mehemet Ali in Syria; the siege and capture of the fortress of St. Jean d'Acre, in 1840. Under the Peel ministry (1841-46) Palmerston was in opposition; became Foreign Secretary again on the formation of the Whig ministry under Lord John Russell; and held that office till 1851. During this period he had to cope with many hard and perplexing foreign questions: the Swiss difficulty respecting the expulsion of the Jesuits; the affair of the Spanish marriages, in which Louis Philippe had an apparent but brief triumph; and then the continental revolutions of 1848, with the wars in Hungary and Italy, throughout which

Lord Palmerston faithfully represented both the sympathies of Englishmen with the nations who sought and fought for freedom, and also their determination not to take up arms to aid them. The affair of Pacifico, a Greek Jew, whose claim on the Greek government for damages was supported by a British fleet sent to Athens, caused great irritation both in England and abroad. In the debates which arose in parliament on this affair, Palmerston made one of his most effective speeches; of which Sir Robert Peel said that it made us proud of the man who made it. In 1845 he declared himself in favour of the Repeal of the Corn Laws. In December, 1851, Lord Palmerston hastily, and without consulting his colleagues in the Cabinet, pronounced in favour of Louis Napoleon and the *coup d'état* by which he made himself absolute master of France, and he had to resign. In twelve months the Whig ministry was broken up, the Derby ministry took its place, but was almost immediately succeeded by the Coalition ministry of Lord Aberdeen, in which Lord Palmerston accepted the post of Home Secretary. He applied himself zealously to his novel duties, but the Crimean war broke out, and the disasters arising from the misconduct of the operations occasioned great popular dissatisfaction, and dissensions in the Cabinet. In February, 1855, the Coalition was dissolved, and Palmerston was called to the highest office in the state. As Prime Minister he successfully carried out the policy of alliance with France and the war with Russia, which ended with the fall of Sebastopol, in September, 1855. Feebly supported, however, by his colleagues, he lost strength in the House, and in the important debate on the war with China the government was in the minority. Although on an appeal to the country he received enthusiastic support, and at first had a majority, from various causes he lost it once more, and being defeated on the question of the Conspiracy Bill, he resigned (1858). The second Derby administration succeeded, but a year later Palmerston was again called to be Prime Minister. With surprising energy and vivacity, industry and tact, almost unabated by age, he directed our policy through the Italian war, the American war, and the Polish insurrection. He was Prime Minister for a greater number of years than any man in this century except Lord Liverpool, and retained his marvellous popularity to the last. Beyond and above all differences of mere opinion rose the general consciousness of his pure patriotism; and Englishmen were proud to be represented to other nations by one in so many ways like themselves, both in their strength and weaknesses. Through the summer of 1865 the state of his health excited many fears, which proved well-grounded; and on October 18 he died, at his seat, Brockett Hall, Hertfordshire. On the 27th his remains were interred with public honours in Westminster Abbey, where they rest near those of Pitt and Fox, Grattan, Castlereagh, and the two Cannings. Lord Palmerston married, in 1839, the sister of Lord

PALMEZZANO

Melbourne, widow of the fifth Earl Cowper, who survives him; but as he left no children, his titles are extinct. Addresses of condolence were sent to Lady Palmerston from the principal municipal corporations in the kingdom, and from many scientific and other societies. A monument to the memory of Lord Palmerston, to be erected in Westminster Abbey at the national expense, was voted by parliament, Feb. 22, 1866.

Palmezzano, Marco di Antonio, Italian painter of the 15th and 16th centuries. He was the most eminent scholar of Melozzo da Forlì, to whom many of his works have been erroneously attributed. He painted some frescoes in the church of San Girolamo, Forlì, and in the Duomo of Loreto. His finest work is a Madonna and Child, at Faenza, painted between 1497-1500. A large number of his works in oil are scattered through the galleries of Europe. He was living in 1536. The National Gallery has a 'Deposition' by this artist, formerly part of an altar-piece in the cathedral of Forlì.

Palomino de Castro y Velasco, Aciselo Antonio, an eminent Spanish painter, was born near Cordova, in 1653, and was a pupil of Valdes. He was appointed painter to the king, with a pension; and he distinguished himself as an author by a work on the theory and practice of painting, with Lives of the most celebrated artists, entitled 'El Museo Pictórico,' &c. Died, 1726.

Pamela. [Fitzgerald, Lady E.]

Panciroli, Guido, an eminent Italian civilian, was born at Reggio, in 1523. He became Professor of the Institutes at Padua; after filling that chair seven years, was appointed to that of Roman Law, but resigned it in 1571, to go to Turin, where he obtained the professorship of Civil Law. In 1582 he returned to Padua, gave to the world several excellent works on jurisprudence, besides a curious treatise on ancient inventions which are lost; and died in 1599.

Panchoucke, Charles Joseph, an eminent French bookseller and man of letters, was born, in 1736, at Lille, where his father carried on business, and likewise distinguished himself as an author. He settled at Paris, became connected with the most able writers, and published many magnificent works. He established the *Monteur*, projected the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, and was himself the author of 'De l'Homme et de la Reproduction des Différents Individus,' and other works. Died, 1798.

Pandulf, Cardinal, was sent to England in 1211, in consequence of the quarrel between King John and the Pope, Innocent III., and for the purpose of making peace between them. Not succeeding, the Pope soon after absolved the subjects of the king from their allegiance. In May, 1213, Pandulf received the homage of John to the Pope at Dover, and submission being thus made, the country was relieved of the interdict and the king of his excommunica-

tion. In the Great Charter, granted in 1215, among the names of those by whose advice the king professed to grant it is that of 'Master Pandulf, our Lord the Pope's subdeacon and familiar.' Three years later Pandulf succeeded Gualo as one of the guardians of Henry III.; was appointed bishop of Norwich about the same time, and died there in 1226.

Panicoale, Maselino da. [Maselino.]

Panormita. [Beccadelli, Antonio.]

Pansa, C. Vibius. [See Nirtius, Augustus.]

Pantous. [See Cleomenes III.]

Paoli, Pasquale de, a Corsican patriot and general, son of Giacinto de Paoli, was born in 1726, at Stretta, in Corsica; followed his father into exile; and was educated at the Jesuits' College at Naples. In 1755, his countrymen having elected him their generalissimo, he returned to Corsica, where he acted with vigour against the Genoese, confined their dominion within the narrow limits of the fortified seaports, and exerted himself to promote the independence of the republic. The Genoese, however, having made a transfer of the island to France, an overwhelming force was sent against the patriots, and Paoli was again in exile; and, embarking on board an English vessel, he came to England, where he obtained from the government a pension of £1300 a year. In 1789 the island was recognised by a decree of the National Assembly as a department of France; and Paoli, being invited to resume his station at the head of affairs, resigned his pension, took his departure from England, and, in 1790, attended by deputies from Corsica, presented himself at the bar of the National Assembly at Paris, where he was received with enthusiasm, and took the oath of fidelity to the French government. The progress of the Revolution disappointed the hopes which he had conceived; but he continued the connection with France till after the execution of Louis XVI., when he abandoned his allegiance, and was invested with his original dignities of president of the national council, and commander-in-chief of the island. He was encouraged to adopt these measures by the promise of assistance from Great Britain; and in February, 1794, an English army landed in Corsica. On the 16th of June following a meeting took place of deputies from the different parts of the island when, through the influence of Paoli, a decree was made declaring the separation of Corsica from France, and its union to the British empire. Shortly after, Paoli revisited London: and, being in embarrassed circumstances, owing to a commercial failure at Leghorn, the English government restored his pension. He continued to reside in London till his death, in 1807. A monument was erected to him in Westminster Abbey.

Paolo Sarpi. [Sarpi.]

Paolo Veronese. [Cagliari.]

Papias, Bishop of Hierapolis, flourished about A.D. 100. He was the disciple either of

PAPIN

St. John the Apostle, or of the Presbyter John, and was author of a work entitled 'Explanation of the Lord's Discourses,' of which some fragments only have been preserved. His testimony respecting the first two Gospels is the earliest we have, and has given rise to much controversy.

Papin, Denys, an eminent natural philosopher and physician, was born at Blois, in France. After taking the degree of M.D. he visited England; and, in 1680, became a fellow of the Royal Society. While here he made many attempts to bring the steam engine to perfection, and published an account of an invention which still bears his name. His work is entitled 'The New Digestor, or Engine for the Softening of Bones,' 4to. Papin assisted Mr. Boyle in his pneumatic experiments; and, on leaving England, he went to Marburg, where he was made mathematical professor in 1687, and died in 1710.

Papinianus, Emilius, a celebrated Roman lawyer, who became advocate of the treasury, and afterwards prætorian præfect under the Emperor Severus, who recommended his sons, Caracalla and Geta, to his care. When the former murdered his brother, it is said that he ordered Papinianus to justify the deed, which he not only refused, but nobly observed that it was easier to commit a parricide than to excuse it, and that slander of innocence was a second parricide. He was soon after put to death, A.D. 212.

Pappenheim, Gottfried Heinrich, Count von, an illustrious German general, born in 1594. Educated at the universities of Altdorf and Tübingen, he travelled in the principal countries of Europe, was named aulic councillor of the Empire, and then chose the military career. He took a prominent part in the Thirty Years' War; was severely wounded at the battle of Prague, in 1620; led the assault at the capture of Magdeburg, 1631; and the same year, after the defeat at Leipsic, saved the remnants of the Imperial army. Arriving late to take part in the battle of Lützen, he was there mortally wounded, and died the next day, November 7, 1632.

Paracelsus, theosophist, physician, and chemist, was born at Einsiedeln, near Zurich, in 1493. His real name was **Philipp Theophrastus Bombast von Hohenheim**, but he assumed the high-sounding-name of **Aureolus Theophrastus Paracelsus**. He learnt the rudiments of alchemy, astrology, and medicine from his father, and then became a wandering scholar; visiting almost all parts of Europe, and gathering information from physicians, barbers, old women, conjurors, &c. He made some fortunate cures, and announced that he had discovered an elixir which would

capture the soul of the departed. He distinguished himself, in the Amazon, in the war with France, and gained the friendship of Nelson by his spirited chase of a French frigate into Toulon harbour. He captured a French and a Spanish privateer,

PARINI

language, and habits of drunkenness and debauchery soon destroyed his fame and influence, and he lost his professorship, and left Basel at the end of 1527. The rest of his life was spent in roving from place to place, practising medicine, indulging in low habits, and writing his books, which were published in 10 vols. 4to. Notwithstanding all his faults, errors, and absurdities, Paracelsus gave a new direction to medical science, by his doctrine that the true use of chemistry is not to make gold, but to prepare medicines; and from his day the study of chemistry became a necessary part of a medical education. He opposed the theories of Galen and Avicenna, and publicly burnt their works at Basel; and thus their long reign came to an end. This was a few years after the burning of the Pope's bulls by Luther, at Wittenberg. Paracelsus made great use of the Cabalistic writers; adopted the grossest pantheism; boasted of his own divine inspiration; and employed many new and barbarous words, and used old ones in new senses, thus obscuring his opinions. Died at Salzburg, 1541.

Paralus. [See **Pericles**.]

Paré, Ambroise, called the Father of French surgery, was born at Laval, early in the 16th century. He was a bold and successful operator, particularly in the practice of tying divided arteries and in the treatment of gunshot wounds. He was successively surgeon to Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III.; and died in 1590. His works have been translated into the principal European languages and frequently republished.

Parades, Diego Garcia de, a distinguished Spanish general, the friend of the great captain Gonzalo de Cordova, was born at Truxillo, in 1466. He served in the campaigns against the Moors which ended with the conquest of Granada; then entered the service of the Pope; and in 1499 joined Gonzalo in Greece. He afterwards took part with distinction in the war carried on in Italy between France and Spain; was at the battle of Cerignola, at the sieges of Verona and Vienza, and at the battle of Pavia. Died, 1530.

Paraja, Juan de, painter, was born at Seville in 1606, and became the slave of Diego Velazquez. Paraja amused himself in secretly drawing and copying his master's works. Philip IV. coming one day to visit Velazquez, Paraja contrived to place one of his own pictures in his way, and his Majesty was extremely pleased with it. The slave fell on his knees, and besought the king to ask his master to forgive him. Philip not only did this, but obtained him his liberty; but the faithful Paraja would not quit Velazquez till his death. His portraits are very good. He died in 1670. A portrait of Paraja, by Velazquez, is in Lord Radnor's Gallery, at Longford Castle, Wilts.

Parini, Giuseppe, an eminent Italian poet, was born in 1729, at Bosizio, in the Milanese. He first exerted his poetical abilities to procure the means of support for himself

PARIS

and his widowed mother; and struggled through nearly twenty years of obscurity and indigence ere he emerged into reputation and competence. He became Professor of Belles Lettres, Eloquence, and the Fine Arts, at Milan; and died in 1799. His principal poem is entitled 'Il Giorno.' His works form 6 vols. 8vo.

Paris, Matthew. [Matthew Paris.]

Parisot, or Norbert, Pierre, a Capuchin friar, was born at Bar-le-Duc, in 1697. In 1736 he went as a missionary to the East Indies; but having quarrelled with the Jesuits, they had him removed to America. He returned to Europe in 1740; and soon after published a work, entitled 'Historical Memoirs relative to the Missions in the Indies,' which giving offence to his own order, as well as the Jesuits, he withdrew to England, where he established two manufactories of tapestry. After visiting Germany and the Peninsula, he returned to his native country, became reconciled to his order, and again abjured it. Died, 1770.

Park, Sir James Allan, an eminent English lawyer, was born at Newington, Surrey, and was educated at the free grammar school at Northampton. He was called to the bar in 1784, and speedily brought himself into notice by the profound knowledge he displayed in mercantile law and marine insurance. A work which he published on the latter subject rapidly became the text book of the profession, and long continued so. At the bar he was an admirable speaker; and when raised to the bench in 1816, as one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas, he proved himself a no less admirable judge. Died, 1839.

Park, Mungo, the celebrated African traveller, was born in 1771, at Fowlshiels, near Selkirk, Scotland, and brought up to the medical profession. After having made a voyage to the East Indies as a ship's surgeon, he was engaged, in 1795, by the African Society, to penetrate into the interior of Africa, and explore the course of the Niger. He arrived on the coasts of Senegal in June, 1795, and in December proceeded from Pisanis, on the Gambia, on his adventurous journey. On the 20th of July following he came in sight of the long-sought river; but after tracing it for a considerable distance, he was under the necessity of desisting from his enterprise, owing to the state of destitution to which he was reduced. He accordingly returned to England at the end of the year 1797. Of his discoveries he published an account in his 'Travels in the Interior of Africa.' He then returned to Scotland, married, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Peebles; but was induced by Government to take the command of a second expedition. He took with him forty-four Europeans, of whom thirty-five were soldiers, and the rest mechanics; and he was liberally provided with presents and merchandise. Some time having elapsed without any intelligence being received of him, Isacco, his interpreter (who had been sent back with communications from

PARKER

the Niger), was despatched to procure information. He succeeded in finding the person who had taken his place as interpreter, and from him received a journal, containing an account of the voyage, from which it appeared that the party was attacked by the natives at Boma, and all killed with the exception of one slave. This account was subsequently confirmed by Clapperton and the Landers. The journal of Park's second expedition was published in 1815.

Parker, Matthew, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Norwich in 1504, was educated at Cambridge, and entered the church. He adopted the views of the reformers; became chaplain to Anne Boleyn, and dean of the college of Stoke Clare; after the death of Queen Anne was named chaplain to the king and returning to Cambridge, was appointed Master of Corpus Christi College, in 1544. As a married clergyman he was deprived by Queen Mary, and lived during her reign in studious retirement. Queen Elizabeth, the year after her accession, appointed him archbishop of Canterbury. He filled this office with much dignity, and by his wisdom and moderation contributed to the orderly establishment of the reformed church. The 'Bishops' Bible' was prepared under his direction, and he published editions of several early English historians. He was the principal author of the treatise 'De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ.' Died, May 17, 1575, and was buried at Lambeth. His remains, disinterred during the civil war of the 17th century, were re-interred by Archbishop Sheldon.

Parker, Samuel, Bishop of Oxford in the reign of James II., was born at Northampton in 1640. He was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, whence he removed to Trinity College. In 1666 he became a fellow of the Royal Society, and published a work in Latin, entitled 'Tentamina Physico-Theologica & Deo;' for which Archbishop Sheldon made him one of his chaplains, and gave him the archdeaconry of Canterbury. He also obtained a prebend in that church, and other preferments; in return for which he displayed zeal by writing against the Nonconformists, as a 'Discourse of Ecclesiastical Polity.' At the commencement of the next reign he was made bishop of Oxford, and constituted by madamus President of Magdalen College, Oxford. He wrote many works, among others a 'Demonstration of the Divine Authority of the Law of Nature and the Christian Religion' but though he was a prelate of considerable learning, he was contemptible for his versatility and time-serving disposition. Died, 1687.

A monument was erected to him in Westminster Abbey.

Paolo Sarpi. [Sarpi.]

Paolo Veronese. [Cagliari.]

Papias, Bishop of Hierapolis, flourished about A.D. 100. He was the disciple either of

PARKER

the Hecla, in an attempt to reach the North Pole. The ship was left at Spitzbergen, and Parry with his boats succeeded in reaching the highest latitude till then attained, viz. $82^{\circ} 45'$, but the southerly drift of the ice rendered further advance impossible. He was knighted in 1829, and from 1830 to 1835 lived at Port Stephens, in New South Wales, as commissioner of the Australian Agricultural Company. The neglected state of the colony rendered Sir Edward's task no easy one, but his judgment and firmness triumphed over all obstacles. Aided by his wife, he succeeded in establishing schools, and building a church, having previously conducted divine worship himself in a carpenter's shop. On his return to England he held successively the post of assistant-commissioner of poor law in Norfolk, comptroller of steam machinery at the Admiralty, captain-superintendent of Haslar Hospital, and lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital. He published a small volume entitled 'The Parental Character of God,' and a lecture, delivered at Southampton, on the Character and Responsibilities of Seamen. Died at Ems, in Germany, in 1855; and was buried in the mausoleum at Greenwich. 'Memoirs of Sir Edward Parry' have been published by his son.

Parsons, James, an eminent English physician and medical writer, was born at Barnstaple, in Devonshire, in 1705. Physic, anatomy, natural history, antiquities, &c., are indebted to him for many important discoveries. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries. His most remarkable production is his 'Remains of Japhet,' being historical inquiries into the affinities and origin of the European languages. Died, 1770.

Parsons, Robert. [See *Campion*.]

Paruta, Paolo, an Italian historian and diplomatist, was a native of Venice, and was born in 1540. He held various public offices in the republic, and in 1592 was sent on an embassy to Rome. As historiographer to the republic he wrote his 'Istoria Veneziana,' in continuation of the work of Contarini. He was also author of a history of the war in Cyprus in 1750-71; of 'Discorsi Politici,' and a treatise 'Della Perfezione della Vita Politica.'

Parker, Sir Thomas. [See *Macclesfield*, Earl of.]

Parker, Sir William, Bart., G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, was born at Alington Hall, Staffordshire, in 1781. At twelve years of age he entered the navy, and was present as a midshipman at the great victory of Howe over the French, June 1, 1794. He served under Sir Hyde Parker on the Jamaica station in 1798, attained the rank of commander in the following year, and that of post-captain in 1801. He distinguished himself, in the *Amazon*, in the war with France, and gained the friendship of Nelson by his spirited chase of a French frigate into Toulon harbour. He captured a French and a Spanish privateer,

PARKINSON

pursued with Nelson the combined squadrons to the West Indies, and in 1806, after a long running fight, captured two French vessels, the *Marengo* and *Belle Poule*. In 1811 he captured the privateer *Le Cupidon*, and in the following year quitted the *Amazon*. In the *Warspite*, to which he was appointed in 1827, he served in the Mediterranean, and maintained the blockade of the coast of Greece. As rear-admiral (1830) he held the chief command on the Lisbon station from May, 1831, till July, 1834, and was then created K.C.B. and made a lord of the admiralty. In May, 1841, he was appointed naval commander-in-chief in the East Indies, and directed the operations of the Chinese war. For his services he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, was created G.C.B., and in 1844 a baronet. As vice-admiral (1841) he held the chief command on the Mediterranean station (1845-52); was appointed first and principal aide-de-camp to the Queen in 1846, and commander-in-chief at Plymouth in 1854; and became Admiral of the Fleet in 1863. Sir W. Parker died at Shenstone Lodge, Staffordshire, Nov. 13, 1866. He married in 1810, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son.

Parkes, Samuel, chemist, was born in 1759, at Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, and was educated at Market Harborough, under Dr. Addington. He was eminent as an experimental chemist, was a member of several literary and philosophical institutions, and author of some useful works, viz., a 'Chemical Catechism,' 'Rudiments of Chemistry,' an 'Essay on the Utility of Chemistry in the Arts and Manufactures,' and 'Chemical Essays.' He died in 1825.

Parkhurst, John, a learned divine, was born at Catesby, in Northamptonshire, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge. He published a 'Greek and English Lexicon,' and a 'Hebrew and English Lexicon,' once in high repute, but long superseded, and a tract in defence of the Divinity of Jesus Christ. Though he was in holy orders, he held no preferment; and being possessed of an independent fortune, he devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits. He died at Epsom, in Surrey, in 1727.

Parkinson, John, an English botanist, born in London in 1667. He became apothecary to King James I., and botanist to Charles I., and was author of a book entitled 'Paradisi in Sole, Paradisus Terrestris: a choice Garden of all sorts of rarest Flowers,' which appeared in 1629, and was dedicated to the queen of Charles I. In 1640 he published his principal work—the 'Theatrum Botanicum,' a folio of 1746 pages, with innumerable woodcuts. It was in honour of this botanist that Plumier named the species 'Parkinsonia.' The 'Theatrum Botanicum' of Parkinson and the 'Herbal' of Gerard were long the chief botanical authorities in England. The time of Parkinson's death is not known.

Parkinson, Thomas, an eminent mathe-

matician, was born at Kirkham, in Lancashire, in 1745, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. He became rector of Kegworth, archdeacon of Leicester, chancellor of Chester, and a prebendary of St. Paul's, London. In 1789 he published 'A System of Mechanics and Hydrostatics;' and, while at college, he was employed by the Board of Longitude in the laborious calculation of tables of the series of parallax and refraction. Died, 1830.

Parma, Duke of. [**Farnese, Alessandro.**]

Parmenides, a Greek philosopher of the Eleatic school, in the 5th century B.C. He was the teacher and friend of Zeno, wrote a poem on Nature, of which some fragments remain, and was highly esteemed, not merely as a speculative philosopher, but as the wise law-giver of Elea.

Parmenion, a distinguished Macedonian general of the 4th century B.C. He was long in the service of Philip II., and of his son, Alexander the Great, and accompanied the latter in his expedition into Asia. He held high command, and greatly contributed to the victories of the Granicus, Issus, and Gaugamela (Arbela), and remained in Media when Alexander went in pursuit of Darius. He was there shamefully murdered by order of his master and friend, Alexander, on the groundless suspicion of being implicated in an alleged conspiracy, B.C. 330. His son Philotas was previously stoned to death on the same charge.

Parmigiano. [**Mazzuoli, Francesco.**]

Parnell, Thomas, poet and divine, was born in Dublin, in 1679; educated at Trinity College, and, in 1705, presented to the archdeaconry of Clogher. He was connected with Addison, Congreve, Steele, and other Whigs in power; but later in life he was the friend of Swift and Pope, the latter of whom gave the works of Parnell to the press. His poems are pleasing, sprightly, and harmonious; while in sentiment they are elegant, and pure in morals. He obtained a prebend in Dublin Cathedral and the vicarage of Finglass. Died, 1717.

Parodi, Domenico, Italian painter, was the son of a sculptor of Genoa, and was born there in 1688. He studied at Venice, and copied some of the works of the great masters, imitating also their various styles. He decorated the great hall of the Negroni palace at Genoa, and his work there excited the astonishment of the engraver Raphael Mengs. His painting of St. Francis de Sales was greatly admired. Parodi was also a sculptor. Died, 1740.

Parr, Catherine. [**Catherine.**]

Parr, Samuel, a learned divine and classical scholar, was born in 1746, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, and was educated at the grammar school of that place, and at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He accepted the situation of usher at Harrow, under Dr. Sumner; at whose death he offered himself as a candidate for the mastership, but without success. He

succeeded in finding the person who had taken his place as interpreter, and from him received a journal, containing an account of the voyage, from which it appeared that the party was attacked by the natives at Bosa, and all killed with the exception of one slave. His account was subsequently confirmed by Lapperton and the Landers. The journal of the second expedition was published in 1815.

Parker, Matthew, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Norwich in 1504, was educated at Cambridge, and entered the church. He adopted the views of the reformers; became chaplain to Anne Boleyn, and dean of the college of Stoke Clare; after the death of Queen Anne was named chaplain to the king, and returning to Cambridge, was appointed master of Corpus Christi College, in 1544. As a married clergyman he was deprived by Queen Mary, and lived during her reign in studious retirement. Queen Elizabeth, the year after her accession, appointed him Archbishop of Canterbury. He filled this office with much dignity, and by his wisdom and moderation contributed to the orderly establishment of the reformed church. The 'Bishops' Bible' was prepared under his direction, and he published editions of several early English historians. He was also principal author of the treatise 'De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ.' Died, May 17, 1575, and was buried at Lambeth. His remains re-interred during the civil war of the 17th century, were re-interred by Archbishop Sheldon.

Parker, Samuel, Bishop of Oxford in the reign of James II., was born at Northampton in 1640. He was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, whence he removed to Trinity College. In 1665 he became a fellow of the Royal Society, and published a work in Latin, entitled 'Tentamina Physico-Theologica de Deo;' for which Archbishop Sheldon made him one of his chaplains, and gave him the archdeaconry of Canterbury. He also obtained a prebend in that church, and other preferments; in return for which he displayed zeal by writing against the Nonconformists in a 'Discourse of Ecclesiastical Polity.' At the son of Dr. Caleb Hillier Parry, of Bath, whom he was born in 1790. He entered the navy in 1803, and in 1818 accompanied Sir John Ross, as second in command, to Baffin's Bay in an expedition for the discovery of the Northwest Passage. This expedition returned to England unsuccessful. But the year following Lieut. Parry was appointed to the command of the Hecla and Griper for a similar object; and this voyage resulted in the discovery of a considerable portion of the Northwest Passage, the ships wintering at Melville Island. Capt. Parry afterwards commanded two other expeditions of a similar kind, but the state of the ice on both occasions obliged the ships to return. In 1827 he again commanded

PARSONS

the Hecla, in an attempt to reach the North Pole. The ship was left at Spitzbergen, and Parry with his boats succeeded in reaching the highest latitude till then attained, viz. $82^{\circ} 45'$, but the southerly drift of the ice rendered further advance impossible. He was knighted in 1829, and from 1830 to 1835 lived at Port Stephens, in New South Wales, as commissioner of the Australian Agricultural Company. The neglected state of the colony rendered Sir Edward's task no easy one, but his judgment and firmness triumphed over all obstacles. Aided by his wife, he succeeded in establishing schools, and building a church, having previously conducted divine worship himself in a carpenter's shop. On his return to England he held successively the post of assistant-commissioner of poor law in Norfolk, comptroller of steam machinery at the Admiralty, captain-superintendent of Haslar Hospital, and lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital. He published a small volume entitled 'The Parental Character of God,' and a lecture, delivered at Southampton, on the Character and Responsibilities of Seamen. Died at Ems, in Germany, in 1855; and was buried in the mausoleum at Greenwich. 'Memoirs of Sir Edward Parry' have been published by his son.

Parsons, James, an eminent English physician and medical writer, was born at Barnstaple, in Devonshire, in 1705. Physic, anatomy, natural history, antiquities, &c., are indebted to him for many important discoveries. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries. His most remarkable production is his 'Remains of Japhet,' being historical inquiries into the affinities and origin of the European languages. Died, 1770.

Parsons, Robert. [See *Campion*.]

Paruta, Paolo, an Italian historian and diplomatist, was a native of Venice, and was born in 1540. He held various public offices in the republic, and in 1592 was sent on an embassy to Rome. As historiographer to the republic he wrote his 'Istoria Veneziana,' in continuation of the work of Contarini. He was also author of a history of the war in Cyprus in 1760-71; of 'Discorsi Politici,' and a treatise 'Della Perfezione della Vita Politica.' His histories and political discourses are esteemed for their impartiality, truthfulness, and dignity of style. Died at Venice, December, 1598, having been shortly before made a knight and proctor of St. Mark.

Parysatis. [See *Cyrus the Younger*.]

Pascal, Blaise, one of the most profound thinkers and accomplished writers of France, was born at Clermont, in Auvergne, June 19th, 1623. His family was one of considerable distinction, his grandfather having been a treasurer of France at Riom, and his father president of the Court of Aids, in Auvergne. From his earliest childhood he exhibited proofs of precocious genius, especially in mathematics. Having been purposely kept in ignorance of geometry, lest his passion for it should inter-

PASCHAL

fere with the prosecution of other studies, his genius discovered for itself the elementary truths of the forbidden science. At 12 years of age he was surprised by his father in the act of demonstrating, on the pavement of an old hall where he used to play, and by means of a rude diagram traced with a piece of coal, a proposition which corresponded to the 32nd of the first book of Euclid. At the age of 16 he composed a little tractate on conic sections, which excited the mingled incredulity and admiration of Descartes. At 19 he invented his celebrated arithmetical machine, and at the age of 26 he had composed the greater part of his mathematical works, and made those brilliant experiments in hydrostatics and pneumatics which have associated his name with those of Torricelli and Boyle, and ranked him amongst the first natural philosophers of his age. But a strong religious impulse having been imparted to his mind at this period, deepened no doubt by the attacks of disease, which he had suffered uninterruptedly from his 18th year, he suddenly renounced the career to which his genius so unequivocally invited him, and thenceforward devoted himself to theology and polemics, and to the promotion of the spiritual and temporal welfare of his fellow-men. After a short interval spent at Paris, he retired to Port Royal in 1654, where he spent the remainder of his days. The two works by which he is best known in England are, his 'Provincial Letters,' a caustic satire upon the Jesuits, published in 1656, under the name of Louis de Montalte, and his posthumous 'Pensées,' which have always been regarded as among the richest repositories of eloquent thought and profound theology. Died, 1662. An excellent translation of nearly the whole of Pascal's works (exclusive of those strictly scientific) was published by Mr. Pearce from the edition of Faugère in 1849 and 1850.

Paschal II., Pope, **Hainieri**, was a native of Bleda, in Tuscany, and became a monk of Cluni. Sent to Rome, he was created a cardinal by Gregory VII., about 1076, and on the death of Urban II., in 1099, was elected against his will to succeed him. His pontificate of eighteen years was occupied chiefly with the continued angry disputes respecting investitures. Several antipopes were chosen in succession, but they were imprisoned or driven away. In 1106 he visited France, and was received with great honours by King Philip and his son. In 1111 Henry V., King of Germany, who had deposed his father, visited Rome to get the imperial crown, when the quarrel about investitures again broke out, and Henry imprisoned the Pope. After two months he was released, conceded the right of investiture, and crowned Henry Emperor. He revoked the concession in a council of the following year, and allowed councils and legates to excommunicate the Emperor. In 1116 Henry was again in Italy to dispute with the Pope the inheritance of the Countess Matilda, and in the next year marched on Rome. The Pope fled, and the Emperor

PASKIEVICH

had himself again crowned in the church of the Vatican. Scandalous scenes took place about the same time on occasion of the election of a chief magistrate of Rome. The Pope returned to Rome in 1117, and died there in January, 1118.

Paskievich, Ivan, Prince, a distinguished Russian general and statesman, was born at Pultawa in 1780. At an early age he entered the corps of Pages, and after having distinguished himself by a brilliant course of study, was appointed a lieutenant in the guard, and aide-de-camp to the Emperor Paul. In 1805 he made his first campaign as captain in an auxiliary corps, which was sent to the assistance of the Emperor of Austria against the French. In 1806 he served against Turkey, and through the whole time occupied by that expedition—1807 to 1812—he exhibited great military talents. The prince was several times employed in missions to Constantinople. When hostilities with Turkey ceased in 1812, and war broke out between France and Russia, the grand army of Napoleon advanced into the heart of the Czar's dominions. General Paskievich was appointed to the command of the 26th division of infantry, which formed part of the corps of Prince Bagration, and was present at the battles of Dachkofka, Soutanofka, Smolensko, and the Moskowa. In 1813 he was at the battle of Dresden, where he commanded the advanced guard, and then at Leipsic, where his conduct procured his promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general. He was subsequently employed successively in the blockades of Magdeburg and Hamburg; in 1814 he was intrusted with the command of the 2nd division of grenadiers, then in France, and at the battle of Arcis-sur-Aube he had a horse killed under him. In 1817 he accompanied the Grand Duke Michael on his tour through Germany, Holland, and Italy, and on reaching home, in 1820, he was appointed chief of a division of the imperial guard. When, in 1826, war broke out between Russia and Persia, Paskievich was nominated second in command of the army of the Caucasus, at the special request of General Yermoloff, the general-in-chief. Here he rendered such important services, particularly at Elisavetpol, that he was presented by the Emperor Nicholas with a sword mounted in diamonds, and bearing the inscription—'To the Conqueror of the Persians at Elisavetpol.' In the next year General Paskievich succeeded Yermoloff in the chief command, which he retained till peace was concluded with the Shah on the 10th of February, 1828. In the war with Turkey which followed, Paskievich captured Kars and Erzeroum, and was marching upon Trebizond when hostilities were put an end to by the signature of a treaty. The Polish insurrection was the next great occasion on which Marshal Paskievich distinguished himself. Having succeeded to the command on the death of General Diebitsch, he signally defeated the Poles and captured Warsaw—services for which he was raised to the dignity

850

PASQUIER

of Prince of Warsaw. In 1849 he was sent into Hungary, to suppress the insurrection there. In 1854 he was placed in command of the army of the Danube, sent against Turkey. He was wounded at the siege of Silistria, and died in 1856.

Pasley, General Sir Charles William, K.C.B., was born about 1781, and was educated for the Royal Artillery. He served at the siege of Copenhagen, and afterwards at Corunna. In 1812 he was appointed director of the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham, and while there, he undertook the task of blowing up the wreck of the Royal George at Spithead. His success in this tedious task, which extended over three years, made him an authority on all points connected with the employment of the galvanic battery for explosive purposes; and under his superintendence the Round Down was removed at Dover to make room for the South-Eastern Railway. He invented some improvements in pontoon bridges, and was author of a treatise on 'Military Instruction,' and an 'Essay on the Military Policy and Institutions of the British Empire.' Died April 19, 1861, aged 80.

Pasquier, Etienne, an eminent French civilian, born at Paris in 1529, who first rose into reputation, as an advocate, by pleading against the Jesuits before the parliament. In his writings also he proved himself a formidable adversary of that encroaching order. Pasquier held the office of advocate-general to the Chambre des Comptes eighteen years, resigning it in 1603. His principal work is the '*Recherches sur la France*.' Died, 1615.

Pasquier, Etienne Denis, Duke, a French statesman, who took a more or less prominent part in public affairs for more than half a century, was born at Paris in 1767. His father, a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, was guillotined in 1794, and the son narrowly escaped death for his exertions to save him. He had previously become counsellor of the parliament, was appointed master of requests in 1804, received the title of Baron of the Empire and the cross of the Legion of Honour in 1809, and in the following year was appointed by Napoleon prefect of police. It was during his tenure of this office that the Mallet plot was formed, and Pasquier was seized by the conspirators and imprisoned, but on the defeat of the plot was continued in his office. On the advance of the allies to Paris, in 1814, Pasquier was sent to treat with Nesselrode, whose instructions in favour of the royalists he carried out. He gave his adhesion to the restored Bourbons, and was named director of the Ponts et Chaussées. After the second restoration he was a member of nearly every cabinet till 1822, and, for a short time, on the resignation of Decazes, was virtual head of the government. He uniformly opposed the viceregal measures of Charles X., and after the Revolution of July, 1830, adhered to the Orleans cause and was appointed President of the Chamber of Peers, a post which he filled for

PASSAVANT

eighteen years with great dignity, equity, firmness, and imperturbable tact. In 1837 the dignity of Chancellor of France was revived for him by Louis Philippe, a measure which was severely ridiculed by Prince Louis Napoleon in a newspaper article of the time. Pasquier had presided at the trial of Louis Napoleon for the celebrated Boulogne attempt. In 1844 he was created duke by his own express desire. The public career of Duke Pasquier, a most skilful and successful time-server, ended with the Revolution of February, 1848; but his *salon* was still the resort of the most eminent persons in politics and in letters. He had been a member of the French Academy since 1842. Died, at Paris, aged 95, July 5, 1862.

Passavant, Johann David, a German painter and distinguished art-critic and historian, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in 1787. His taste for art, and the delight excited in him by the masterpieces with which he became familiar at Paris between 1810-13, led him to abandon trade, for which he was destined, and to make painting his profession. He studied at Paris under David and Baron Gros, and then at Rome, where he became the associate of Cornelius, Overbeck, and other rising artists of the German romantic school. He published, in 1820, a defence of their principles, in a work entitled 'Ansichten über die bildenden Künste.' As artist he gained reputation by his 'Designs for Tombs,' and a portrait of the Emperor Henry II. at Frankfort. His most important works as art-critic are, 'Kunstreise durch England und Belgien,' and 'Rafael von Urbino und sein Vater Giovanni Santi.' He wrote also 'Die christliche Kunst in Spanien,' and contributed many valuable papers on the early German, Flemish, and Italian painters to the 'Kunstblatt.' Passavant long held the office of director of the Städel Institute at Frankfort, where he died, August 12, 1861.

Passeri, Giovanni Battista, an Italian painter and poet, was the friend of Domenichino. He wrote 'Lives of the Painters, Sculptors, and Architects' of his time. Died, 1679.

Passionei, Domenico, Cardinal and Librarian of the Vatican, was born at Fossombrone, in the duchy of Urbino, in 1682; and studied in the Clementine College at Rome. In 1706 he went with Gualterio, the nuncio, to Paris; and in 1708 he became a secret agent for the Pope in Holland. He was also employed on several other missions, particularly in Switzerland, of which he published an account, entitled 'Acta Legationis Helveticæ,' folio. Innocent XIII. made him archbishop of Ephesus, Clement XII. raised him to the purple, and Benedict XIV. appointed him librarian of the Vatican; in which office he promoted Dr. Kennicott's great undertaking by causing the Hebrew manuscripts to be collated for his use. Died, 1761.

Passawan Oglou, Osman, a celebrated Turkish rebel, was born in 1758, at Widdin, in

PATERSON

Bulgaria. His father having been put to death by the Porte, Passawan took refuge in the mountains, and gathered round him a considerable body of partisans; and having seized upon Widdin, he held the fortress for several years, in spite of all the efforts which were made to dispossess him, so that the Sultan at length felt it necessary to confirm him in the government. Died, 1807.

Pasta, Judith, a celebrated singer, was born in Italy, in 1799. She was a Jewess by birth, and became a pupil at the Conservatory of Milan in 1814. She appeared on the Paris stage in 1821, and succeeded in winning a first-rate reputation. She first distinguished herself in the operas of Rossini, 'Tancredi,' 'La Donna del Lago,' &c., and later in Bellini's 'Norma' and 'Sonnambula,' Pacini's 'Niobe' (the last three being composed for her), and 'Anna Bolena.' She retired to her Como villa about 1835, and died there, April 1, 1865. 'The extent of her voice was remarkable. In her prime she is said to have had the full range of two and a half octaves.'

Paterculus, Cains Velleius, a Roman historian, was born in the year B.C. 19; served long in the army, and especially under Tiberius in Germany, as commander of the cavalry; and, in the first year of that Emperor's reign, was nominated prætor. He died probably in his 50th year, leaving an abridgment of Roman history in two books, of which part is lost.

Paterson, Samuel, bibliographer, was born in London, in 1728. He was first a bookseller in London, then an auctioneer. In 1757 he sold the manuscript collection of Sir Julius Caesar, which circumstance brought him into notice, and he was employed in the preparation of catalogues and the sale of libraries. His principal performance in this line is the 'Bibliotheca Universalis Selecta.' Died, 1802.

Paterson, William, originator of the Bank of England, and projector of the Darien expedition, was born in Scotland, probably about 1660. He travelled extensively, and was represented by some as a missionary, by others as a pirate. He communicated his scheme for a great bank to the merchants of London, and it became the basis of the constitution of the Bank of England, which was established in 1694. The same year he circulated his proposal for a settlement in Darien, which he anticipated might be made the great emporium of the world. His countrymen entered enthusiastically into the scheme, immense funds were raised, and a company was incorporated in 1695, by act of the Scottish parliament, for carrying it out. Jealously watched and opposed by English and Dutch merchants, and also by the English government, the plan grievously failed; quarrels, fever, and famine ruined the colonists, and the few survivors of the several expeditions were forcibly expelled by the Spaniards in 1700. Paterson was one of those who got back to Scotland, and in 1713 some compensation was proposed to be granted him by the government for his immense losses and

PATKUL

sufferings. The bill, however, was not passed, and Paterson died in obscurity some years later.

Patkul, John Reinhold, Count, a Livonian who endeavoured to shake off the Swedish yoke; but, being unsuccessful, went to Saxony, where he was made privy-councillor, and employed on a mission to the court of Russia. He entered the service of Peter the Great, first as diplomatist, and afterwards as lieutenant-general in the war with Sweden. On being delivered up to Charles XII., he was executed on the charge of treason, in 1707.

Patrick, St., the apostle or patron saint of Ireland, is supposed by some to have been a native of Cornwall, whose zeal prompted him to cross the channel for the conversion of the pagan Irish. By others he is said to have been a native of Kirkpatrick, on the Clyde; and that his name was Saccuthus, until changed by Pope Celestine. Others again assert that he was born in Brittany, and carried by some freebooters to Ireland, where he was at first employed in keeping sheep. His arrival in Ireland took place probably between 440-460. His endeavours were crowned with great success, and he established there a number of schools and monasteries. Nennius states that his missions continued forty years, and various miracles are attributed to him, particularly the expulsion of all venomous creatures from Ireland. He died at an advanced age. The works ascribed to him were published, with remarks, by Sir James Ware, in 1658. There is a learned and valuable work on 'The Life and Mission of St. Patrick,' by J. H. Todd, D.D.

Patrick, Simon, an English prelate, born in 1626, at Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow; became vicar of Battersea in 1658; obtained the living of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, in 1662; and endeared himself to his parishioners by remaining at his post during the plague. In 1666 he took his degree of D.D. at Oxford, and was about the same time made chaplain to the king. He was afterwards, successively, a prebendary of Westminster, dean of Peterborough, bishop of Chichester, 1689, and, lastly, in 1691, bishop of Ely. During the reign of James II. he was one of the ablest defenders of the Protestant religion; opposed the reading of the king's declaration of liberty of conscience; supported Archbishop Sancroft's project of a comprehension; and after the Revolution actively assisted in church affairs. Dr. Patrick was one of the two Protestant divines called to take part in the conference with two Romish divines, held for the purpose of effecting the conversion to popery of Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester. Among his works are 'Christian Sacrifice,' 'The Devout Christian,' 'Jesus and the Resurrection Justified,' &c. Died at Ely, May 31, 1707.

Patrin, Eugène Louis Melchior, a celebrated French mineralogist, was born at Lyons, in 1742. After ten years' travelling through

PAUL

the north of Europe, for the purpose of forming a collection of mineral specimens, he revisited France, and was chosen a member of the National Convention for his native city. Having voted for the banishment of Louis XVI., he was proscribed, and obliged to conceal himself during the Reign of Terror. On the creation of the School of Mines, he presented his museum of minerals to that institution, of which he was made librarian. His principal work, 'Histoire Naturelle des Minéraux,' in 5 vols. forms a sequel to the works of Buffon. Died 1815.

Patryngton, Stephen. [See **Walden Thomas.**]

Paul I., Emperor of Russia, was born in 1754. He was only son of Peter III. and his wife, the infamous Catherine (II.). He lost his father when 8 years old, and was brought up by his mother with great harshness, and in entire seclusion from all public affairs. He married the Princess Mary of Württemberg in 1776, but did not escape from his solitude and rigorous treatment till on the death of Catherine, in 1796, he was proclaimed Emperor. The hopes excited by some liberal measures in the first days of his reign were soon extinguished and with arbitrary edicts he made a complete revolution in the administration, interfering even with minute matters of dress and ceremony. He joined the second coalition against France, and Russian armies appeared in Italy, under Suwarroff, in Switzerland, and in Holland; but he afterwards withdrew and entered into friendly relations with Napoleon. He got himself chosen grand master of the knights of Malta, and then claimed possession of the island from England. His rule and his conduct grew more and more intolerable;—in fact, that of a madman; and at length a conspiracy was formed against him with Count Pahlen at its head, and he was murdered in his bedroom, March 24, 1801.

Paul III., Pope, **Alessandro Farnese**, born in 1466, held seven bishoprics in succession, was created cardinal by Alexander VI. became dean of the Sacred College, and was chosen Pope after the death of Clement VII. in 1534. He had several children by a marriage contracted before he entered the church and he made one of his sons Duke of Parma and his grandson Duke of Camerino. Reformation and the general desire for a Council were the most pressing subjects of the time and Paul III. had an interview with the Emperor Charles V. respecting them in 1544. After much delay a Council was fixed to be held at Mantua, then at Vicenza, and finally was convoked at Trent, and met there, in December, 1545. In June of that year a league had been formed between the Pope and the Emperor, the objects of which were the subjugation of the Protestants in Germany. Charles, aided by papal troops and subverted a reformation of the church by the Pope, and the advancement of the Farnese family. This league resulted only in quarrels about a

PAUL

the matters in question. Paul had previously, 1538, published a bull, excommunicating and deposing Henry VIII. of England, thus completing the separation of the Anglican church. In 1547, in the eighth session of the great Council, the Pope decreed its removal to Bologna, and it was soon after suspended. It was Paul III. who approved the order of Jesuits; published the arrogant bull named 'In Cœna Domini;' made the celebrated Sadoletto cardinal, and offered the same dignity to Erasmus; and established the Inquisition at Naples. Paul firmly refused to give his sanction to the famous *Interim* promulgated by Charles V. in 1548. Died, Nov. 10, 1549.

Paul IV., Pope, Gian-Pietro Carafa, was of a noble Neapolitan family, and was born in 1476. He entered a Dominican monastery, but was induced to withdraw from it; and by his brilliant attainments and business habits he obtained the favour of successive Popes and rose rapidly. Julius II. made him a bishop; Leo X. sent him to England to receive the Peter's-pence, and he remained here three years. He next passed into Spain, enjoyed the confidence of Ferdinand the Catholic, and became his chaplain. Adrian VI. named him head of a congregation for the reformation of manners, and it was by his counsel that Paul III. increased the powers of the Inquisition at Rome. Created cardinal by Paul III. in 1536, he became Dean of the Sacred College, advised the seizure of Naples by Paul III. in 1547, and in May, 1555, was elected to succeed Marcellus II. in the papal chair. His known pride, ambition, harshness, and inflexibility excited reasonable fears of a rigorous rule; but by a politic show of liberality and moderation he made himself for a short time popular, and the Romans even erected a statue of him in the Capitol. His real character was not long veiled. The enemy of Spain, and the Emperor Charles V., he persecuted the families of the Colonna, Sforza, and other nobles as imperialists, and divided the possessions of the Colonna among his nephews; and made a league with Henry II. of France for the conquest of Naples. This scheme was thwarted by Cardinal Pole, then minister of Queen Mary of England, and a truce between France and Spain was concluded. Pole was in consequence deprived of his office of legate in England. The Pope remaining inflexible in his purpose, the Duke of Alva invaded the States of the Church, and French help failing, peace was necessarily concluded. In 1558 Paul IV. refused to confirm the election of the Emperor Ferdinand; the only result of which was, the confirmation was never again asked for. In 1559 he refused to acknowledge the title of Queen Elizabeth to the throne of England, and denounced her as a bastard, and incapable of succeeding without his sanction; which contributed to widen the schism already existing, and to strengthen by uniting the Protestant party. Unsuccessful in his foreign policy, and hateful to his own subjects for his rigour and his nepotism, he adopted

at last a new course; depriving his nephews for their scandalous life, of their dignities and offices and banishing them from Rome; promoting moral and social reforms, and erecting new bishoprics. It was the last year of his life. Died at Rome, August, 1559. A tumult arose immediately after his death; the people demolished his statue, broke open the prison of the Inquisition and set the prisoners free; and order was not restored for several days. Paul IV. is regarded as the founder of the Congregation of the *Index*.

Paul V., Pope, Camillo Borghese, was a native of Rome, was brought up at the papal court, and imbibed the highest notions of the supremacy of the Holy See. He was named legate in Spain by Clement VIII., created cardinal in 1596, was afterwards governor of Rome, and in May, 1605, was elected to succeed Leo XI. Early in 1606 began his famous dispute with the republic of Venice, in which Father Paul and Cardinals Baronius and Bellarmine took part. The Pope, who had risen from the condition of an advocate, and had derived from his studies in Canon law the most extravagant notions of papal power, demanded the repeal of two decrees prejudicial to his authority and the surrender of two ecclesiastics who had been arrested; the republic boldly resisted; and the Pope excommunicated the Doge, Senate, and Government, and shortly after laid Venice under an interdict. After much discussion, and serious dissensions, a compromise was effected, in April, 1607, by the mediation of Henry IV. of France, and the tact of Cardinal de Joyeuse. A quarrel was afterwards excited between the Pope and the French king respecting a book of the Jesuit Suarez. [*See Suarez.*] Paul V. canonized St. Charles Borromeo, and approved the religious orders of the Visitation, instituted by St. Francis de Sales, and the Congregation of the Oratory. He was a liberal patron of art, had St. Peter's completed by Bernini, enriched the Vatican with many fine works of painting and sculpture, and embellished Rome with various noble edifices. Died at Rome, January 16, 1621.

Paul, Father. [*Sarpi.*]

Paul the Deacon (Paul Warnefrid), a Lombard historian, was the son of a Lombard noble, and was brought up at the court of Pavia. He received a superior education under Flavianus, and was some time in the service of the king, Desiderius. After the fall of the Lombard kingdom, A.D. 774, he retired to Benevento, and afterwards to the monastery of Monte-Cassino. In 781 he was called to the court of Charles the Great, and was one of the principal instruments of the intellectual reforms effected by that sovereign in the countries of Western Europe. Paul Warnefrid drew up a book of Homilies from the Fathers, which was in general use through the Middle Ages. He returned to Monte-Cassino in 787, and spent the rest of his life in religious and literary labours. His principal work is entitled 'De Gestis Longobardorum Libri VI.' It is written in a lucid

PAUL

and elegant style, and is prized for its truthfulness. Died, probably about 801.

Paul of Samosata, so named from the place of his birth, flourished in the third century. In 260 he was chosen Bishop of Antioch; but having preached against the divinity of Christ, he was deposed in 270. The Queen Zenobia took his part, but the Emperor Aurelian expelled him from Antioch in 273, and what became of him afterwards is unknown. His followers were called Paulinists for a long time after his death.

Paul, St. Vincent de. [**Vincent de Paul, St.**]

Paulot, Sir W. [**Winchester, Marquis of.**]

Paulin de St. Barthélemy, or Johann Philipp Werdin, was a monk of the Carmelite order, born in Austria, in 1748. He studied the Oriental languages and went as a missionary to the East Indies, where he passed fourteen years, and was honoured with the title of apostolic visitor. He was then recalled to Rome, to give an account of the Eastern missions, and to correct the catechisms, &c., then printing for the use of the missionaries. When the French invaded Italy, in 1798, he removed to Vienna; but he returned to Rome in 1800; was patronized by Pius VII.; wrote an account of his travels, and the state of Christianity in India, published a grammar of the Sanskrit language, and died in 1806.

Paulinus, patriarch of Aquileia in the 8th century, was born near Friuli, in 726. He was a zealous defender of the doctrine of the Trinity, and died in 804.—Another **Paulinus**, born at Bordeaux, in 353, having married a Spanish lady, who converted him, settled at Nola, of which he became bishop, and died in 439. He was a learned and liberal man, much esteemed by his contemporaries.

Paulinus, Bishop. [**See Edwin.**]

Paulinus Suetonius. [**Suetonius.**]

Paulmy, Marc Antoine René de Voyer, Marquis of, minister of state, and a member of the French Academy, was born at Valenciennes, in 1722. He collected one of the most magnificent libraries in Europe, which was sold to the Count of Artois, brother to Louis XVI. M. de Paulmy published 'Mélanges d'une grande Bibliothèque,' 69 vols. 8vo., and a work entitled 'Essays in the Style of those of Montaigne,' 9 vols. 8vo. Died, 1787.

Paulus Egineta. [**Egineta.**]

Paulus, Emilius. [**Emilius.**]

Paulus, Julius, a celebrated Roman lawyer, of the 3rd century, who, being made an imperial councillor under Severus and Caracalla, distinguished himself by the boldness with which he delivered his opinions. Under Elagabalus he was banished; but the Emperor Alexander Severus recalled him, raised him to the consular dignity, and appointed him pretorian prefect, after the death of Ulpian.

Paulus, Pieter, a celebrated Dutch statesman, was born in 1754. As minister of the

PAYNE

marine department he displayed great activity and intelligence; but he was displaced in 1787, and retired into France, whence he afterwards returned, and was chosen president of the first National Convention, March, 1796. He wrote a 'Commentary on the Treaty of Utrecht,' 3 vols., and a 'Memoir on the Equality of Mankind.' Died, 1796.

Pausanias, the son of Cleombrotus, King of Sparta, governed the kingdom for his cousin Pleistarchus, son of Leonidas, during his minority, and commanded the allied Greeks at the battle of Platrea a.c. 479. In the following year he commanded the expedition of the allied Greeks against Asia, liberated the Greek cities in Cyprus from the yoke of Persia, and besieged and took Byzantium. His ambition and insolence became offensive to his countrymen, and discontent drove him to treason. He entered into a secret treaty with the King of Persia; but this being discovered by the Ephors, he was recalled and superseded. He continued his treasonable intrigues, and these being detected by the revelation of a slave, his arrest was determined on; but to avoid the punishment due to his treason, he fled into the temple of Athens, at Sparta, and the Lacedæmonians blocked up the door with stones, the first of which was placed by Pausanias's mother. He was there starved to death, about a.c. 467.

Pausanias, a Greek traveller and topographical writer, who flourished during the reigns of Hadrian and the Antonines. He taught at Athens, and afterwards at Rome, where he died. His valuable Itinerary, in which he describes everything remarkable in Greece, is still extant.

Pausias, a painter of Sicily, and the disciple of Pamphilus, flourished about 400 a.c. He was the first who applied colour to wood and ivory by fire, a process now called encaustic painting.

Pauw, Cornelius de, a Dutch miscellaneous writer, was born at Amsterdam, in 1739. He was an ecclesiastic, and held a canonry in Cleves, where he died in 1796. He was uncle to the famous Anacharsis Clovis, and his opinions were in some respects singular. His principal work is entitled 'Recherches Philosophiques, sur les Grecs, les Américains, les Égyptiens, et les Chinois,' 7 vols. 8vo.

Payne, John Howard, an American actor and dramatist, was born at New York in 1794. From childhood he was a prodigy. In the 13th year he was a writer for the press, and editor of the 'Theatrical Mirror.' At 16 he appeared as Norval in 'Douglas,' at the Fort Theatre, New York. At Boston he appeared among other characters, in those of *Hamlet*, *Rolla*, *Edgar*, and *Hamlet*. In 1812 he came to England, and made his debut at Drury Lane, in his 21st year. In 1836 he edited a London dramatic paper called 'The Theatre-Glass.' A great number of dramas were prepared by him when on the London stage, and

adaptations from the French, and in some of them Charles Kemble appeared. The air of 'Home, sweet Home,' first appeared in Howard Payne's 'Clari, the Maid of Milan.' In his latter years he occupied the post of Consul of the United States at Tunis, where he died, 1852.

Paxton, Sir Joseph, an eminent landscape gardener, and designer of the 'Crystal Palace' of 1851, was born of a humble family near Woburn, in Bedfordshire, in 1803. While still young he entered into the service of the Royal Horticultural Society, and having attracted the attention of the Duke of Devonshire, was employed by him at Chatsworth, and became at length director of the magnificent grounds, which he entirely recast. One of the most striking features introduced by him was the great conservatory, a then novel structure of iron and glass. He prevented the failure of the scheme of the first Great Exhibition by his happy design, offered at the last hour, for a building of iron and glass. This was his chef-d'œuvre, and procured him the honour of knighthood. On the removal of the Palace to Sydenham he was employed to remodel it for its new situation, and was appointed director of the grounds. Sir Joseph was elected member of parliament for Coventry in 1854, and retained his seat till his death. During the Crimean war he did good service by organizing the Army Works Corps. He was author of several botanical works, and editor of several periodicals or serial publications. Died at Sydenham, 8th June, 1865.

Pazzi, The, an ancient and illustrious Florentine family, chiefly remembered as the jealous rivals of the Medici. Early in the 15th century they had by commerce become wealthy and powerful, and the gradual rise and ultimate supremacy of the Medici appear to have occasioned the ill-will which had such tragic results. The leading members of this family readily took part, in 1478, in the atrocious conspiracy formed against Lorenzo de' Medici by Pope Sixtus IV. and his nephew, Cardinal Riario. The attack was made on Lorenzo and his brother Giuliano, in the church of the Reparata during divine service, 26th April; the latter was assassinated by Francesco de' Pazzi, but Lorenzo escaped with a slight wound. At the same time Jacopo de' Pazzi was endeavouring to rouse the citizens to revolt. But the friends of the Medici were the strongest, and the conspirators were seized and hung. Guglielmo de' Pazzi, who had married Bianca de' Medici, was however saved.

Peacock, Thomas Love, novelist and miscellaneous writer, was born at Weymouth in 1785. He was educated in a school at Englefield Green, made his first appearance as a poet in 1810, became the friend of Shelley, and in 1818 obtained an appointment in the India House. After publishing several poems he turned to prose fiction and gave to the world successively 'Headlong Hall' (1816), 'Melincourt,' 'Nightmare Abbey,' 'The Mis-

fortunes of Elphin,' 'Maid Marian,' 'Crotchet Castle,' and 'Gryll Grange.' Peacock enjoyed the friendship of Bentham, Mill, and Grote, and was literary executor of Shelley; in which capacity he published a defence of Shelley's first wife, Helen Westbrook. In 1866 he retired from his office of Examiner of Indian Correspondence, which he had filled for twenty years, and died at Lower Halliford, Jan. 23, 1866. 'Rated as a satirist,' says the 'Athenæum' (Feb. 10, 1866), 'who shot Folly as it flew, and could exhibit the philosophies and paradoxes of the time with an epigrammatic keenness, and withal a genial recognition of all that is best, highest, and most liberal, he demands no common praise.'—His only son, **Edward Gryffydd Peacock**, formerly of the India Office, died in London, Jan. 1867.

Pearce, Zachary, Bishop of Rochester, was born in London, in 1690; was educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge; became, successively, vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Dean of Winchester, Bishop of Bangor, and Bishop of Rochester. His principal works are, editions of Longinus and Cicero 'de Oratore,' a 'Review of Paradise Lost,' a 'Commentary on the Four Evangelists,' &c., 2 vols.; and 'Sermons,' 4 vols. He left, among other charitable bequests, £5000 to the college for clergymen's widows at Bromley.

Pearson, George, M.D., F.R.S., was a native of Rotherham, in Yorkshire. He studied medicine in London, Edinburgh, and Leyden; was one of the physicians of St. George's Hospital; and rendered essential service to the lovers of chemistry by his experimental knowledge of the science. The component parts of Dr. James's febrifuge powders having been kept a profound secret, Dr. Pearson analyzed the composition, and proved them to be composed solely of antimony and phosphate of lime. He founded the original Vaccine Institution in 1799. Died, 1828.

Pearson, John, an eminent English prelate, was born at Snoring, in Norfolk, in 1613. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, became in 1660 Master of Jesus College, and two years later Master of Trinity. He attended the Conference at the Savoy, was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1667, and was made Bishop of Chester in 1673. He is principally known by his 'Exposition of the Creed.' He also wrote 'Vindiciæ Ignatii, or a Defence of the Epistles of St. Ignatius,' and other learned works. Died, July 16, 1686.

Pearson, Margaret Hglington, distinguished for her skill in the art of enamelling, or painting on glass, was the daughter of Samuel Paterson, the bibliographer, and married an artist named Pearson, with whom she established a manufactory of stained glass at Hampstead. Some of her productions have scarcely ever been equalled, particularly her copies of Raphael's cartoons. Died, 1823.

Peck, Francis, a learned antiquary, was born at Stamford, in 1692. He took his several degrees in arts at Trinity College, Cambridge;

PECOCK

became rector of Goadby, in Leicestershire; obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln, and died in 1743. His principal publications are, 'The Antiquarian Annals of Stamford,' 'Desiderata Curiosa,' 'Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell,' and 'Memoirs of John Milton.'

Pecock, Reginald, Bishop of St. Asaph and of Chichester in the reign of Henry VI., was born in Wales about the end of the 14th century. He studied at Oxford, became fellow of Oriel in 1417, and was ordained priest in 1421. Having distinguished himself by his unwearied studies and great attainments in theological learning, he was called to the court, and in 1431 was promoted, probably by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, then Protector of the kingdom, to the mastership of Whittington College, London, to which the rectory of St. Michael in Riola was attached. After filling that post for thirteen years, during which he diligently studied the controversy between the church and the Lollards, and probably wrote several books in English against the latter, he was made Bishop of St. Asaph in 1444, and at the same time D.D. Three years later he caused extraordinary excitement by a sermon he preached at Paul's Cross, in which he defended on grounds of reason the non-preaching of bishops, their non-residence, and the papal bulls of provision. In 1450 he was translated to the see of Chichester, but he soon after lost his patrons, the Duke of Suffolk and the Bishop of Norwich, and fell into disgrace at court. In the council held at Westminster in 1457 the wrath of his enemies burst forth, and he was expelled and cited to appear before the Archbishop of Canterbury. His examinations took place at Lambeth in November of the same year, and being condemned, and compelled either to abjure his opinions or to die for them, he made a coward's choice; signed an abjuration, and afterwards read it, kneeling, at Paul's Cross in the presence of twenty thousand persons. He then handed his numerous books to the executioner, who threw them into the fire. His books were soon after publicly burnt at Oxford. He was kept a prisoner, but made his case known to the Pope, who interfered in his favour, but unsuccessfully. His see was given to another, and he was sent to Thorney Abbey, in Cambridgeshire, to be confined to one closed chamber, with no society, no books except a Bible and service books, and no writing materials. Nothing further is known of his fate. Most of his writings have perished. Among those extant are, 'The Donet' (or 'Grammar'), 'The Follower to the Donet,' 'The Book of Faith,' and 'The Repressor.' The last is the most important, and was first printed in 1860, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and edited by Churchill Babington, B.D. Its full title is 'The Repressor of overmuch blaming of the Clergy,' and its object is the defence of the Church of England as it then was against the attacks of the Lollards. It has great historical value, and is distinguished by 'fulness of language,

PEEL

pliancy of expression, argumentative sagacity, extensive learning, and critical skill.' Pecock maintained the supremacy of reason as well as the infallibility of the Pope; advocated religious toleration; and had the singular fate to be persecuted by the party which he defended, and also to be claimed as a friend by the party against which his whole energies were directed. His influence doubtless contributed materially to the Reformation, which took place in the following century.

Pecquet, Jean, a celebrated anatomist and physician, was born at Dieppe, and died at Paris in 1674. He discovered the thoracic duct and the receptacle of the chyle, and traced the progress of the chyle into the left subclavian vein. He wrote 'Experimenta Nova Anatomica,' and other works.

Pedro I., Antonio José d'Alcantara, Don, Emperor of Brazil (IV. as King of Portugal), was the eldest son of John VI. King of Portugal, elder brother of Dom Miguel, and nephew of Ferdinand VII., King of Spain. He was born in 1798, and was taken in 1808, with the rest of the royal family, to Brazil. In 1817 he married Maria Leopoldina, archduchess of Austria, daughter of the Emperor Francis I., by whom he had five children, among whom was the Queen, Doña Maria da Gloria. Leopoldina died in 1826; and in 1829 he married Amelia, princess of Leuchtenberg, the daughter of Eugene Beauharnais. Don Pedro was left Regent of Brazil by his father in 1831, and assumed the title of Emperor in the following year. On account of the events which led to Pedro's abdication of the crown of Brazil, in favour of his son, Pedro II., he embarked on board an English ship of war for Europe in the spring of 1831, and arrived in London in July as a private gentleman, bearing the title of the Duke of Braganza. Operations immediately commenced for dispossessing his brother, Dom Miguel, from the throne of Portugal, and many severe conflicts took place. At length, in July, 1832, the fleet of Pedro, under the command of Admiral Napier, successfully defeated that of Miguel; which event, with other successes of the Pedro party, led to his brother's abandonment of the throne, and the accession of Doña Maria. Don Pedro died in 1834. [See Miguel, Dom.]

Peel, Sir Robert, Bart., third son of Mr. Peel, of Peel Cross, Lancashire, and father of the Prime Minister of England, was born in 1750. He evinced at a very early age the quickness of perception and spirit of enterprise which distinguished him through life. He devoted much time to the improvement of machinery, embarked in the cotton trade in 1773, and carried on a manufactory at Bury with great success. In politics he adopted the sentiments of Pitt, and was a strenuous supporter of every measure which had for its object the commercial prosperity, or the internal peace, of the country. He was created a baronet in 1801. In the following year he brought a bill into parliament for amending

PEEL

the condition of apprentices employed in the cotton and woollen trades. Sir Robert filled the office of vice-president of the Literary Fund, and was a governor of Christ's Hospital. He died at his seat, Drayton Manor, Staffordshire, in 1830.

Peel, Sir Robert, Bart., Prime Minister of England, the eldest son of the preceding, and the most distinguished English statesman of his age, was born Feb. 5, 1788. Destined by his father for a political life, he was educated first at Harrow, and afterwards at Oxford, at both of which places he distinguished himself by his patient diligence, his correct taste, and his scholarly achievements. At Oxford he took a first-class degree both in classics and mathematics. No sooner was this accomplished than his father, in 1809, had him brought into parliament as member for Cashel; and the House of Commons became thenceforward the arena of his life. He had not sat long in it before he proved himself an able speaker, and a laborious and sagacious worker. This led to his speedily finding his way to office. In 1811 he was appointed under-secretary of state for the colonies, under the Perceval administration. In 1812 he was made Chief Secretary for Ireland—an office which he held with much advantage to the country till 1818. In 1817 he was elected one of the members for the university of Oxford. After remaining out of office for nearly four years, which, however, were signalized by his carrying through his famous Currency measure, and many other useful Acts, he in 1822 became Secretary of State for the Home Department. Among many other useful measures identified with his name, during this period of his career, may be mentioned his admirable plan for the reform of the criminal code, which he brought forward and carried in 1826. On the accession of Canning to the premiership in 1827, he refused to take office under that distinguished statesman; but he returned in 1828 to the office of Home Secretary under the Duke of Wellington, and held that post during the difficult times which preceded the dissolution of the Tory government in 1830. Hitherto his political career had borne the aspect of devoted adherence to Toryism; but, on accepting office under the Duke of Wellington, he entered upon a course in which the influence of a different set of principles became apparent; for he but feebly opposed the bill of Lord John Russell for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and himself introduced, and carried through in 1829, the bill for the removal of Catholic disabilities, to which he had previously been opposed. The change in his opinions upon Catholic emancipation having excited great dissatisfaction among his constituents, he resolved to give them an opportunity of recording their sentiments by resigning his seat; he was opposed and beaten by Sir Robert H. Inglis, but found his way back to parliament for the small borough of Westbury. On May 3, 1830, he succeeded his

father in the baronetcy, and also as member for Tamworth, which he continued to represent till his death. The accession of William IV., who was known to be attached to liberal opinions, together with the almost simultaneous outbreak of the French revolution, having given an irresistible impulse to the cause of reform in England, the Wellington administration resigned in November, 1830, after its defeat on the civil list; and Sir Robert Peel offered to the Reform Bill of the Grey administration a persevering and able, though not factious, opposition. On the passing of that bill, however, he immediately accepted it as irrevocable, and set himself to reconstruct his party on the basis of the altered constitution of the House of Commons. The death of Earl Spencer, in 1834, having afforded the king a pretext for dismissing his Whig ministers, Sir Robert Peel was summoned from Rome, whither he had gone with his family in the course of a continental tour, and requested to form an administration. But his position in the House was not sufficiently strong to enable him to retain his place as Prime Minister, and the government being beaten on more than one question, on April 8, 1835, they resigned, and the Whigs once more returned to office. In 1839 he was again Prime Minister for a still shorter period, the famous 'Bedchamber plot,' as it was called, having compelled him to relinquish the reins almost as soon as he had grasped them. In the meantime, however, circumstances were gradually ripening to render his accession to power inevitable. Justly or unjustly, a general impression had gone abroad unfavourable to the Whig administration; it was accused of administrative incapacity; and, in the summer of 1841, Sir Robert Peel led on an attack which ended in the resignation of Lord Melbourne, and placed him once more at the head of affairs. Meanwhile, too, the Conservative party had been busy in the Registration courts; and on the dissolution of parliament in the autumn of that year, a new election returned to the House a large majority prepared to support the Peel administration. Sir Robert's power was now as real as his position was dignified. In 1842 he proposed one of the most extensive alterations in the tariff of the country that had ever been effected. Hundreds of imposts—many of them insignificant, but all of them vexatious—were swept away. The confidence of the Protectionist party in their leader was grievously shaken, and their complaints of being duped by him were loud and clamorous. But in losing their confidence, he gained that of the opposite party, who began to look upon him as the man destined to realize all their hopes. In the autumn of 1845, the famine which then threatened to sweep over the country roused a universal agitation, free from all party strife; and meetings were held in all the large towns, praying for the immediate opening of the ports, to relieve the people from their sufferings. The Peel cabinet split upon this question—Lord

Stanley leading the opposition—and resigned in December. Lord John Russell attempted to form a government, but was prevented by personal disputes, and after some vain efforts he abandoned the task, and Sir Robert Peel was reinstated. Shortly after the opening of the session of 1846, he formally announced, to the surprise of all, the hope of thousands, and the rage and dismay of his party, his intention, not of modifying, but of entirely repealing, the Corn Laws. Instantly he became the object of the most unsparing invective, unceasing attack, and bitter reproach from those who accused him of having deceived them. All this he bore with firmness and equanimity. He was convinced that no other plan would meet the wants of the country, and he persevered against an opposition strong, bitter, and powerful, but ultimately unavailing, his policy triumphing in both houses of parliament. The Corn Laws were abolished in June, 1846, and free trade proclaimed as the commercial policy of the country. Simultaneously with the passing of this measure, Sir Robert Peel resigned office, a coalition of Whigs and Protectionists having defeated him on the Irish Coercion Bill. From that period he gave a general support to the Whigs, declaring that he had no wish to resume office. But though destitute of office, he was not destitute of power; for never, perhaps, was his influence over the destinies of this country more felt than during the four years which followed his retirement. The last time he spoke in the house was on Friday, June 28, 1850, on the discussion of the foreign policy of the government. On the afternoon of the following day, while riding up Constitution Hill, his horse started and threw him over his head, falling heavily upon him. He was conveyed home, and his medical attendants were instantly with him, but he grew gradually worse, and expired July 2, to the great regret of all classes of the community, who mourned his loss as that of a statesman of a high order, a great financier, an excellent administrator, and an upright and truth-loving man. A national monument was voted to his memory. Her Majesty hastened to evince her sympathy in the loss which the nation had sustained, by offering to confer on his family the honours of the peerage; and the popular esteem for him was still further increased when it became known that the great statesman had interdicted his family from accepting any honours for services which he might have rendered to his country. We believe that in avowing the conviction that this country owes to him as deep a debt of gratitude as to any statesman that has ever presided over her destinies, we are only giving utterance to an opinion which posterity, a tribunal to which Sir Robert Peel was fond of appealing, will amply confirm. The reformer of the criminal code, the introducer of an effective system of police, the founder of a system of currency which has been lauded by the most eminent financiers, the restorer of civil equality to

Christians of all denominations, and his last and greatest achievement—the introduction of British policy of the principles of free trade—might well be entitled to the highest honours that could be rendered to his memory. Besides his devotion to politics, Sir Robert Peel found leisure for the pursuits of literature, and the promotion of science and art. His own literary attainments were extensive, and his taste in the fine arts was attested by the magnificent gallery which he had formed. He munificently encouraged the exertions of all those engaged in the pursuits of literature and art; as the dispenser of the public bounty, he caused it to flow liberally in their direction; and not a few families of men of genius were rescued from poverty by his prompt and judicious aid. In private life his character was 'without a flaw;' and the reserve which perhaps not unaturally marked his intercourse with strangers, is said to have had no existence within the domestic and social circle. Memoirs of Sir Robert Peel have been published, edited by Earl Stanhope. There have also appeared his 'Political Biography' by T. Doubleday, and separate Lives by Guizot and Sir Lawrence Peel.

Peels, George, a dramatist and poet of the Elizabethan age, was a native of Devonshire, and was educated at Oxford, where he completed his degrees in arts in 1579. On coming to London he formed an acquaintance with Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and other dramatic writers, and wrote for the stage. He wrote five or six plays, which were well received, and some pastoral and other poems. An edition of the works of this poet, together with those of Robert Greene, was published by Mr. Dyce in 1828. There is a scarce book still extant, entitled 'The Merry conceited Jests of George Peels,' &c. He died about 1598.

Pegge, Samuel, LL.D., an eminent divine and antiquary, was born at Chesterfield, in 1704, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. Besides other church preferments, he obtained two prebends, one in Lichfield Cathedral, and the other in Lincoln. His principal works are, 'Dissertations on Anglo-Saxon Remains;' 'The Life of Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln;' 'Anonymiana; or The Centuries of Observations.' He also contributed numerous papers to the 'Archæologia' and the 'Gentleman's Magazine.' Died, 1794.

Petresco, Nicolas Claude Fabri de, a learned Frenchman, was born at Beaugrenier, in 1680, and displayed extraordinary abilities while at the Jesuits' college at Avignon. He afterwards lived at Padua, and made himself master of the mathematics, and of the Hebrew, Samaritan, Syriac, and Arabic languages. He also distinguished himself by the study of antiquities. In 1605 he visited England, was presented at court, and became acquainted with Camden and other English literati. In 1607 he was admitted a senator at Aix, and in 1618 he obtained the abbey of Guintra, in Guienne, where he employed himself in literary and scientific pursuits till his death, in 1637.

PELAGIUS

Peiresc left no important work, but he rendered valuable service to some of the greatest scholars of his time, and was named by Bayle 'Procureur Général de la Littérature.' His Life was written by his friend Gassendi.

Pelagius, an eminent church teacher of the 5th century, author of the system of doctrines called Pelagianism, was probably a native of Britain. He became a monk and went to Rome, where, about 409, Celestius, who had been an advocate, attached himself to him. Pelagius appears to have become acquainted with St. Augustine, who expressed the highest esteem and affection for him. He began to publish his doctrines about 413, having previously visited Carthage with Celestius. In 415 he went to Palestine, where Jerome, still living at Bethlehem, wrote against him, and the young Orosius attacked him, but unsuccessfully, at the synod of Jerusalem. Another synod was held at Diospolis, by which Pelagius was recognized as a member of the Catholic church. His doctrine was soon after condemned by two North African synods, by Innocent I., Bishop of Rome, and his successor Zosimus; the latter having once declared it orthodox. In 418 it was again condemned by a council of Carthage, and through the influence of Augustine several imperial edicts were afterwards published against Pelagius and his adherents. Many bishops of the West were deprived for refusing to subscribe the condemnation. Pelagius was a man of cold temperament, with a sober, clear understanding, with no capacity for such profound spiritual conflicts and experiences as those of his great adversary, with limited speculative power, but of genuine piety and spotless character. His system of doctrine is a protest against the extreme views of Augustine, and includes denial of the hereditary depravity of man, of absolute predestination to salvation, and of irresistible grace. Led by a strong practical interest, he sought to guard against what he considered errors dangerous to morality. He gave prominence to the freedom of the will, and the natural power of men to follow the divine commands; appealing to the examples of goodness among the heathen. The controversy to which his views gave rise was long continued, and numerous councils pronounced his condemnation. Mere fragments of his writings are now extant. It is not known when or where Pelagius died.

Pelham, Sir Henry, Prime Minister of England, was born in 1696. After serving a short time in the army, during which he took part in the battle of Preston, he entered parliament in 1718, and was appointed Secretary of State for War in 1724. Six years later he was made paymaster-general of the forces. In conjunction with his brother, the Duke of Newcastle, and the party of the opposition, he succeeded in overthrowing the administration of Walpole, and in 1743 became First Lord of the Treasury. The same year he was also named Chancellor of the Exchequer. He re-

PELL

signed in 1744, but was recalled to office in a few days, and remained Prime Minister till his death. His ministry was named the 'Broad-Bottom Administration.' Sir Henry Pelham was an able financier, and by his measures contributed to the growth of English commerce and manufactures. Died, 1754. His portrait, by Hoare, has been presented to the National Portrait Gallery.

Pelham, Thomas, Earl of Chichester, English statesman, was born in 1756. He was nephew of the preceding, was educated at Cambridge, and entered parliament as member for Sussex in 1780. He accompanied the Earl of Northampton to Ireland in 1783, as principal secretary; and filled the same office again under Marquis Camden during the rebellion of 1798. Three years later he was raised to the peerage as Baron Pelham, and in the Addington administration held the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department. On resigning this office he was made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He became Earl of Chichester on the death of his father in 1805; was subsequently named postmaster-general in conjunction with the Earl of Sandwich; and died in 1826.

Pelham, Thomas Rolles. [Newcastle, Duke of.]

Pellissier, Aimable Jean Jacques, Duke of Malakhoff, marshal of France, was born near Rouen in 1794. He entered the army at the age of 19, served in Spain and in Greece, and in 1830 took part in the expedition to Algiers. He was again sent to Africa in 1840, and in 1845 he disgraced himself by the massacre of one of the Kabyle tribes, by kindling fires at the entrances to the caves in which they had taken refuge. He was created lieutenant-general in 1848, and was called in 1855 to take a command in the Crimea under General Canrobert; whom he soon superseded as commander-in-chief. He distinguished himself in the successful attack on Kerch, in the battle of the Tchernaya, and above all in the storming of the Malakhoff Tower at Sebastopol, September 8, 1855. He was soon after created marshal and Duke of Malakhoff. In 1858 he was ambassador to London; was subsequently appointed governor-general of Algeria, and died there in May, 1864.

Pell, John, a distinguished mathematician, born in Sussex, 1610, and educated at Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1630. He was chosen Professor of Mathematics at Amsterdam, whence he removed to Breda in the same capacity. He was afterwards for six years agent for the English government to the Protestant cantons of Switzerland. After his return to England, in 1658, he entered the church, held several livings, was made chaplain to the primate, but from neglect of his affairs got into debt, and died in great want, 1685. Pell was a friend of Sir Isaac Newton; wrote several mathematical works, and left an immense number of manuscripts, now in the British Museum.

Pellegrino da Bologna. [Tibaldi.]

Pellerin, Joseph, a French antiquary, commissary-general and clerk of the marine at Paris, where he died at the age of 99, in 1782. He applied himself to the study of numismatics, and formed a cabinet of medals, which was one of the richest in Europe, and was purchased by the king of France. He published 'Recueil de Médailles des Rois, Peuples et Villes,' in 10 vols. 4to.

Pelletier, Bertrand, an ingenious French chemist, was born at Bayonne, in 1761, and died of a consumption, brought on by inhaling oxymuriatic acid gas, in 1797. He made various discoveries, the particulars of which were communicated to the public in the Journal of Natural History, of which he was the principal conductor. His 'Mémoires et Observations de Chimie' were published after his death.

Pelletier, Claude Le, a French financier, was born at Paris in 1630. He succeeded Colbert as comptroller of the finances in 1683. Six years afterwards he resigned his place, and in 1697 he retired from court to lead a life of study and devotion. The quay at Paris which bears his name was built by him. Died, 1711.

Pellew, Edward. [Exmouth, Viscount.]

Pellico, Silvio, the celebrated Italian patriot, and victim of Austrian tyranny, author of 'Mie Prigioni,' was born at Saluzzo, in Piedmont, in 1789. In early life he gained considerable distinction as a writer for the stage; and his tragedy, 'Francesca da Rimini,' may still be read with interest. In 1819 he became connected with the press, at the same time that he was tutor in the family of Count Porro; and in 1820 he was seized as a Carbonaro by the Austrians at Milan, and confined in the fortress of Spielberg for ten years. The volume on which his fame rests, tells the story of his imprisonment. His treatment was not distinguished by the most terrible hardships or tortures which other more illustrious persons have undergone, but it tells a tale of solitude, of patient endurance, and of pleasing sentiments continually keeping alive the strength of hope and affection, which has endeared the volume and the writer to a host of readers. Released by the amnesty of 1830, he found shelter at Turin, and was employed as librarian in the house of the Marchesa Baroli until he died. His imprisonment had ruined his health, and he took no further part in politics. But he was not forgotten. Gioberti dedicated one of his books to him, as 'the first of Italian patriots;' and Charles Albert bestowed on him the decoration of St. Maurice. Died, 1854.

Pellissou-Fontanier, Paul, an eminent French historian, was born at Beziers, in 1624. He was bred to the law, and, at the age of 21, published 'A Commentary on the Institutes of Justinian.' In 1652 he became secretary to the king, and in the same year he published the 'History of the French Academy,' which procured him the extraordinary honour of being

admitted a member of that learned body, though at the time there was no vacancy. The minister, Fouquet, appointed him master of the accounts at Montpellier; but when that statesman was disgraced, Pellissou was sent to the Bastille, where he remained four years. On recovering his liberty, he attended the king as historiographer in his expedition against Holland. After this he abjured the Protestant religion, entered into orders, and obtained several benefices. He was author of a 'Histoire de Louis XIV.,' 'Histoire de la Conquête de la Franche-Comté,' 'Réflexions sur les Différends en Matière de Religion,' and other works. Died, at Versailles, Feb. 7, 1693.

Pelopidas, a valiant and patriotic Theban general, was of a noble and wealthy family, and was throughout his life the friend of Epaminondas and the associate of his victories. When the Spartans conquered Thebes, Pelopidas went to Athens, whence, with his exiled countrymen, he returned to Thebes and expelled the invaders in B.C. 379. Afterwards he defeated the Lacedæmonians at Tegyra, and shared with Epaminondas the victory of Leuctra. In 368 Pelopidas was sent into Thessaly to aid the subjects of Alexander, tyrant of Phææ, and being sent again as ambassador, he was thrown into prison; but on the appearance of Epaminondas, in the following year, he obtained his release. He went next to the court of Persia, and, after his return, again commanded the forces sent to the relief of Thessaly, A.C. 364, and was killed at the battle of Cyncephale.

Pelusium, Count of. [Monge, G.]

Pemberton, Sir Francis, Lord Chief Justice of England, was born in 1625. He was the son of a London merchant, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and in 1645 entered the Inner Temple. He led in London a very profligate life, wasted his fortune, and was committed to the Fleet prison for a debt to a Jew. There he resolved on amendment of life, applied himself to earnest study, worked for lawyers, gave advice and assistance to his fellow-prisoners, and at length, by arrangement with his creditors, obtained his release, and in 1654 was called to the bar. He rose rapidly in his profession, and within seven years had discharged all his debts. In 1675 he was raised to the degree of Serjeant-at-Law; and soon after a singular contest arose between the two Houses of Parliament for the possession of his person, each House having voted him guilty of a breach of its own privileges, and ordered its officer to arrest him. The quarrel was ended by a prorogation. In 1679 he was appointed a judge of the King's Bench, and was knighted; but having offended the government in the matter of the Popish Plot, he was dismissed in the following year and again practised at the bar. Appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and made a privy councillor in 1681, he tried and condemned Fitzharris and the Roman Catholic Archbishop Plunket for high treason, and dis-

PEMBERTON

graced himself by his attempt, in subservience to the wish of Charles II., to get an indictment found by a grand jury against Lord Shaftesbury. When the *quo warranto* suit was instituted to deprive London of its charters, Pemberton was removed from his office of Chief Justice to make way for a more unscrupulous instrument of the royal will. Saunders was put in his place, and Pemberton was named Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. In 1683, as head of the commission for the trial of the Rye-House conspirators, he tried and condemned Lord William Russell, but for the moderation which he displayed towards the prisoner he was once more dismissed; and in order to make sure of the condemnation of the next prisoner, Algernon Sydney, Jeffreys was appointed to succeed. Resuming his practice at the bar, Sir Francis Pemberton greatly distinguished himself, in 1688, as counsel for the Seven Bishops. Convicted by the House of Commons of a breach of privilege while he was Chief Justice, he was in the following year imprisoned in Newgate. His last appearance at the bar was in 1696, as one of the counsel for Sir John Fenwick. Died at his seat near Highgate, June 10, 1699.

Pemberton, Henry, a learned physician and mathematician, was born in London, in 1694; studied under Boerhaave, at Leyden; became intimately acquainted with Sir Isaac Newton and other eminent men, and was himself much distinguished for his scientific acquirements. He became Professor of Medicine in Gresham College, and an active member of the Royal Society. His principal works are, 'A View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy,' 'Lectures on Physiology,' besides memoirs presented to the Royal Society. Died, 1771.

Pembroke, Richard de Clare, Earl of, better known as '**Strongbow**' and **Richard of Strigul** (Chepstow), was son of Gilbert de Clare, who conquered part of West Wales, and was created Earl of Pembroke, succeeded his father about 1149. When Dermot Mac Murrough, the deposed King of Leinster, came (1168) to England to seek aid, the earl accepted his proposals, and for the hand of his daughter Eva, and the succession to the throne of Leinster, engaged to effect his restoration. In the following year he embarked at Milford Haven, in defiance of a prohibition from Henry II., and landed near Waterford. Without waiting for Dermot and the Anglo-Norman forces which had passed over to Ireland before him, the earl attacked and took Waterford, and slaughtered the citizens. His marriage with Eva was then hastily celebrated, and the confederate forces marched rapidly to Dublin, whose governor had revolted. An unsuccessful attempt was made by the archbishop, St. Lawrence O'Toole, to negotiate a peace; the city was assaulted and taken; and Strongbow marched to Meath, which was wasted with fire and sword. An edict of Henry II., which prohibited to his subjects all intercourse with Ireland, embarrassed Strongbow in his career of con-

PEMBROKE

quest; and a letter of submission which he sent to the king was unnoticed. On the death of Dermot (1170) Strongbow succeeded him as King of Leinster; but the most energetic efforts were made by the patriotic archbishop to unite the Irish princes in one movement against the invaders. Strongbow was besieged in Dublin by Roderic O'Connor, King of Connaught; by a daring sally routed his army; marched to Wexford, which the Irish then burnt; retired to Waterford; and thence hastened to England. He obtained an interview with the king in Gloucestershire, and surrendered to him Dublin and other seaport towns, agreeing to hold his other possessions under fealty to the crown. He accompanied the king on his expedition to Ireland (1171), and on the king's departure the next year, took up his residence at Ferns. He obeyed the royal mandate which soon after called him to join Henry in France, but a revolt being threatened by the Irish, he was allowed to return. Strongbow died at Dublin, about the end of May, 1176, and his remains were interred in the cathedral; the archbishop, St. Lawrence, presiding at the ceremony. Strongbow's only child, by Eva, was a daughter, Isabella, who afterwards gave her hand, with the Earldom of Pembroke and its vast estates, to William Marshall.

Pembroke, William Marshall, Earl of, Regent of England after the death of King John, was second son of John, marshal of the court under Henry II., and succeeded him in that office. He enjoyed the confidence of Henry II., Richard I., and John; was named one of the council appointed during Richard's absence in the Holy Land; and married Isabella de Clare, daughter of 'Strongbow,' thus acquiring the title of Earl of Pembroke and the vast estates of the deceased earl. During the reign of John, Pembroke energetically supported him, and was one of the king's sureties (1214) to the barons for the fulfilment of his promises. He was present at Runnymede at the signing of Magna Charta. The young Prince Henry was placed in his care, and on his accession to the throne as Henry III., Pembroke was appointed Regent of the kingdom. He showed himself equal to the crisis; acted ably and rapidly against the French auxiliaries of the revolted Barons; defeated Prince Louis at Lincoln, destroyed the fleet sent to his aid, and compelled him to make peace and quit the country (Sept. 1217). Pembroke confirmed the Great Charter, and earnestly applied himself to the task of government and improvement. But he did not long survive. He died at his manor of Caversham near Reading, March 1219, and was buried in the Temple Church, London. He was the founder of several monasteries, and a munificent benefactor to other religious houses. He left five sons, who successively held the earldom, and five daughters.

Pembroke, William Herbert, Earl of, a distinguished soldier and statesman of the

PEMBROKE

16th century, was the eldest son of Sir Richard Herbert of Ewyas, and the first of a new line of earls of Pembroke. He was early in the service of Henry VIII.; married Anne, the sister of Queen Catherine Parr; and received from the king many valuable offices and large grants of lands. In 1544 he was named captain of the castle and town of Aberystwith and keeper of Caermarthen Castle, and was about the same time knighted. He was a privy-councillor, and was appointed one of Henry's executors. Under Edward VI. he zealously supported the Protestant cause, and in acknowledgment of his services was made K.G., president of the Council in the Marches of Wales, and, in 1551, Baron Herbert and Earl of Pembroke. He supported Northumberland in the plot for the elevation of Lady Jane Grey to the throne, and engaged his eldest son to marry her sister; which, however, was not carried out. After the death of Edward VI., Pembroke wavered, tried to steal from the court, and at last actively supported Mary and secured her favour and his own estates. After some hesitation he opposed the insurrection of Wyatt; and he took part as captain-general at the siege of St. Quentin in 1557. He was long one of the trusted councillors of Queen Elizabeth, but was induced by irritated pride to join, first, in a plot against her great minister, Cecil Lord Burghley, and then in a conspiracy with Norfolk and Arundel for the restoration of Mary, Queen of Scots, to her throne. The conspiracy was discovered, and Pembroke was banished from the court and confined to his own house. Died at Hampton Court, in 1570.

Pembroke, Thomas Herbert, eighth Earl of, and fifth Earl of Montgomery, was third son of Philip, fifth Earl of Pembroke, and was born about 1666. He studied at Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1686, with the trainbands of Wiltshire, opposed the Duke of Monmouth and suppressed a rising in his favour at Frome. Disapproving some of the measures of James II., he acquiesced in the Revolution, and in 1689 was sent ambassador extraordinary to the States General, and made a privy councillor. He became afterwards First Commissioner of the Admiralty, and in 1691 Lord Privy Seal; was first plenipotentiary at the treaty of Ryswick; and was installed in May, 1700, President of the Council. In the last year of William's reign Pembroke was appointed Lord High Admiral of England, and refused a pension on his resignation of that office. In 1702 he was again President of the Council, and in 1707 one of the commissioners to treat of the union with Scotland. He had been seven times one of the Lords Justices during the absence of William III., and was again appointed one on the accession of George I. This earl was a K.G. and F.R.S., and the friend and protector of Locke, who dedicated to him the 'Essay on the Human Understanding.' He formed a large collection of ancient sculptures, coins, &c.

PENN

He was thrice married, and had a large family. Died, January 22, 1733.

Pembroke, Countess of. [Sidney, Mary.] **Penda**, King of Mercia, surnamed the **Strenuous**, was the son of Pybba (or Wybba), and at the age of fifty succeeded Ceol, A.D. 626 according to the Saxon chronicles, but 633 according to Bede. His descent was traced to Woden, and he is distinguished as the last powerful supporter of paganism among the Anglo-Saxons. He displayed the greatest energy and extreme cruelty throughout his long reign in numerous successful enterprises against the other Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. Penda met his equal in Cynegils of Wessex, at the battle of Cirencester, which was bloody and indecisive, and was followed by a peace; an alliance with the great British prince Cadwalla, he made war on Edwin of Northumbria and defeated and slew him, with his son Osfrith, at the battle of Heathfield, in 633. He defeated and slew Oswald of Northumbria at Maserfeld in 642, ravaged the kingdom, and burnt Bamborough; about 645 drove Ceawalh of Wessex from his kingdom; and then made war on Anna, king of East Angles, who had given shelter to Ceawalh. Anna was killed, and Penda compelled his brother and successor, Aethelhere, to join him in a campaign against the Bretwalda Oswin. The decisive battle was fought (655) at Winwidfield, where Penda and Aethelhere, with most of their allied chiefs, were slain. The victor Oswin fulfilled the vows which he had made, and founded twelve monasteries; and the Christian faith was established in Mercia.

Penn, Sir William, an English admiral, was born at Bristol, in 1631. He commanded the fleet, and Venables the land forces, at the taking of Jamaica in 1655. After the Restoration he served under the Duke of York in the successful battle with the Dutch fleet in 1664 for which he was knighted. He died at Winstead, in Essex, in 1670.

Penn, William, the founder and legislator of Pennsylvania, was the son of the preceding, and born in London, in 1644. He was educated at Christchurch College, Oxford, and there imbibed the principles of Quakerism, which he afterwards publicly professed. He was considered by Sir William as a heretic offence; who finding his son inflexibly adhered to that sect, on two occasions drove him from his home; and though, after awhile becoming convinced of his integrity, he permitted him to return, he never openly countenanced him, nor would he use his interest to get him released when imprisoned for his attendance at religious meetings. In the 39th year of his age Penn first appeared as a minister and an author; and it was on account of his second essay, entitled the 'Sandy Foundation Shaken,' that he was imprisoned in the Tower for seven months. During that time he wrote his most celebrated work, 'No Cross, No Crown,' and finally obtained his release from confinement by an exculpatory vindication, under

PENNANT

the title of 'Innocency with her open Face.' In 1670 Sir William died, fully reconciled to his son, and leaving him a plentiful estate. Penn now devoted himself to the propagation of his opinions; and from that time published a great variety of tracts, and travelled in Holland and Germany to support the cause of Quakerism. In 1681 Charles II., in consideration of the services of his father, and sundry debts due to him from the crown at the time of his decease, granted Mr. Penn and his heirs, by letters patent, the province lying on the west side of the river Delaware, in North America, and made them absolute proprietors and governors of that country. The name, too, was changed in honour of Penn, from the New Netherlands to Pennsylvania. Upon this he published 'A Brief Account of the Province of Pennsylvania,' proposing an easy purchase of lands and good terms of settlement to such as were inclined to remove thither. In 1682 he embarked for his new colony; in the following year he founded Philadelphia; and revisited England in 1684. The court favour which Penn enjoyed during the reign of James II. naturally exposed him to popular dislike and suspicion. Charges of a very grave sort are brought against him by Lord Macaulay, which have been zealously controverted by other writers. The case is not so clear that we can come to any positive conclusion respecting Penn's guilt or innocence. He was deprived of his government of Pennsylvania by William III., but had it restored to him, and in 1699 he went there again. He returned to England two years later. His last years were full of care and trouble; he was burdened with debt, and he fell into a melancholy 'second childishness,' and died in 1718. There is an interesting 'Life of William Penn' by Mr. Hepworth Dixon.

Pennant, Thomas, naturalist and antiquary, was born at Downing, the family seat in Flintshire, in 1726. He early showed the passion for natural history which ruled him through life, and after completing his studies at Oxford he travelled in Cornwall and other parts of England, pursuing his favourite researches. He subsequently travelled on the continent, and became acquainted with Buffon, Haller, and Pallas; and twice visited Scotland. His principal works are the 'British Zoology,' commenced in 1761; 'History (Synopsis) of Quadrupeds,' published in 1771; and 'Arctic Zoology,' 1784-1787. He was also author of a 'View of Hindostan,' 'Tour in Wales,' 'History of London,' &c. Pennant was the friend and correspondent of White of Selborne, who addressed to him a large proportion of the letters which compose the 'Natural History of Selborne.' He also assisted Lightfoot in his 'Flora Scotica.' Pennant was an eccentric man of genius, who had great reputation and influence in his day. His big quartos were served up in small portions in the magazines, which were then chiefly made up of extracts, and the account of his tours in Scot-

PEPE

land contributed to the rise of the passion for Highland scenery. Many odd stories are told illustrating Pennant's hatred of the fashion of wigs. On the recommendation of Linnaeus, Pennant was chosen a member of the Royal Society of Upsal. Died at Downing, in 1798.

Penni, Gian Francesco, surnamed **Il Fattore**, Italian painter, was born at Florence in 1488. He entered into the service of Raphael as 'fattore' (factor, or house-steward), but showing great skill in painting, he became his scholar and assistant. He executed portions of the famous Cartoons, and of the frescoes in the Vatican, and Raphael named him his coheir with Giulio Romano. After his great master's death, Penni settled at Naples, and died there, 1528.

Perry, John, or **Ap-Henry**, the Brownist, known also by his assumed name of **Martin Mar-Prelate**, was born in Brecknockshire about 1559. He studied both at Cambridge and at Oxford, graduated M.A. at the latter university, and entered the church. After preaching before the universities and in Wales, he published a pamphlet on the necessity of religious reformation in the principality, and an address to the governors and people of Wales on the same subject. In 1590 appeared his famous tract entitled 'Martin Mar-Prelate,' and a special warrant was issued for his seizure; to avoid which he retired into Scotland, and remained there three years. Having prepared notes of a petition or address to the queen on church abuses and affairs, he came to London to present it if possible. But he was seized, tried, and condemned, not for his printed work, but for mere notes found on him, and hastily hung in May, 1593. His sentence was both unjust and illegal, and he is not without reason counted among the martyrs of Puritanism.

Pepe, Guglielmo, a distinguished Italian patriot and general, was born in Calabria in 1783. In 1799 he sided with the French party in the Neapolitan kingdom against the infamous Cardinal Ruffo, for which he was condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted to exile, on account of his youth. He served two years under Napoleon, and in 1802 organized a conspiracy against Ferdinand IV., for which he was sentenced to imprisonment for life. Rescued by Joseph Buonaparte, he served under him, and afterwards under Murat, and continued in the Neapolitan service after the restoration of the Bourbons. In 1820 and 1821 he was the leader of the revolutionary party which extorted a constitution from Ferdinand; and as captain-general of the constitutional forces, entered Naples July 6, 1820, and received the oath of the king to the constitution. The Congress of Laybach followed, Pepe was defeated by the Austrians, and was again exiled, and resided in France and England until 1848, during which period he became acquainted with many of the most eminent men in both those countries. On the outbreak of the Italian revolutions, in 1848,

PEPIN

he returned to Naples, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the army sent to Central Italy against the Austrians by the constitutional government of Ferdinand II. At Bologna he received orders to return, which he refused to obey, but resigned the command of the army, and repaired to Venice, where Daniel Manin, then president of the Republic, gave him the command-in-chief of the land forces. This post he held, with high distinction, during the long siege of the city by the Austrians, heroically holding out till August, 1849, when bread and powder failing, capitulation was inevitable. The defence of Venice was Pepe's crowning achievement, and there ended his long and chequered military career. From Venice he went to Paris, and continued to reside there until the *coup d'état* of Dec., 1851, when he finally removed and settled in Piedmont. Died, 1855. In December, 1863, the remains of this faithful patriot were transferred, according to his own express desire, to Naples, and interred in the Campo Santo, with the highest honours his liberated country could bestow.

Pepin le Gros, or Pepin de Héristal, sovereign of France, but without the title of king, was grandson of Pepin the Old, and made himself master of Austrasia in 680. He carried on war with Thierry, King of Neustria and Burgundy, and in 687 defeated and made him prisoner; thus virtually putting an end to the Merovingian dynasty, and becoming sole ruler of France. Pepin was master of Austrasia for thirty-four years, and of all France for twenty-seven years, under four nominal kings. He was a successful soldier, a wise governor, and a promoter of religion. He sent Willibrord to preach Christianity in Friesland, and founded for him the see of Utrecht. Pepin died in 714, leaving his son Charles Martel successor to his power.

Pepin the Short, King of France, first of the Carolingian race, was second son of Charles Martel, and was born in 714. On the death of his father, in 741, he became mayor of the palace (sovereign, under a nominal king) of Neustria and Burgundy; and on the retirement of his brother Carloman, in 747, of all France. In 752, with the sanction of Pope Zachary, to whom an embassy was sent on the subject both by Pepin and by Childéric, he had Childéric III. deposed, and himself proclaimed and consecrated king at Soissons by St. Boniface. Two years later he was crowned a second time by Pope Stephen II., who declared him and his successors patricians of Rome. Pepin then marched into Italy to assist the Pope against Astolphus, King of the Lombards; defeated him, acquired the exarchate of Ravenna and the district called the Pentapolis, and made a donation of this territory to the Holy See. This was the commencement of the temporal power of the Popes. Pepin carried on wars with the Saxons, the Saracens, and the Duke of Aquitania. Died at St. Denis, 768.

Pepusoh, John Christopher, musical composer and writer on the art, was born at

PERCEVAL

Berlin, in 1667, and gave early proofs of his genius for music. After obtaining considerable reputation in his native place, he came to England about 1698, and was very successful as a composer for the stage. He took part in founding the Academy of Ancient Music, became Mus. D. Oxford, F.R.S., and organist of the Charter House. Though he acquired a handsome competency by marrying Signora de l'Épine, an opera singer, he continued to follow music as a profession till his death, in 1752. He was author of a valuable treatise 'On Harmony.'

Pepys, Samuel, Secretary to the Admiralty in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., was born at Bampton, in Huntingdonshire, in 1633; received his education at St. Paul's School, and at Magdalen College, Cambridge; and being patronized by Montagu, afterwards Earl of Sandwich, accompanied him as secretary, in the fleet that was sent to bring back Charles II. He was in high favour with the king, and introduced many important improvements into the navy. On the accession of William and Mary he resigned, and published his 'Memoirs' relating to the navy. But, independent of his great skill and experience in naval affairs, he was well informed in history, painting, sculpture, architecture, &c.; such indeed was his reputation, that in 1684 he was elected president of the Royal Society. But that which has most contributed to give an interest to the name of Pepys of late years is the publication of his 'Diary,' which, besides exhibiting his own prudent and wary character, his vanity and sensuality, with extreme fidelity and naïveté, affords a most curious and instructive picture of the court and times of Charles II. He died in 1703. A portrait of Pepys, by John Hals, has been purchased for the National Portrait Gallery. Another, by Kneller, was lent to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).

Perceval, the Right Hon. Spencer, Prime Minister of England, second son of John, Earl of Egmont, Lord Lovel and Holland, was born in 1762, was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, practised as a Chancery barrister, and attached himself at the outset of his political life to Pitt, who, in 1796, brought him into parliament for Northampton. Mr. Perceval's knowledge of finance opened to him a field for promotion; he was appointed one of the counsellors for the crown, and soon became solicitor-general, and, in 1802, attorney-general. He advocated the union of Ireland with England, but was opposed to concession to the Catholics; in short, he was a firm supporter of the measures of ministers during the life of Pitt, and of the Opposition during the administration of Fox, at whose decease, in 1805, he obtained a place in the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and also that of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He was supposed to have the lead in the Cabinet, although he did not then hold the office of First Lord of the Treasury, but to this he succeeded at the death of the Duke of Portland in 1809. It was gene-

PERCIER

rally considered that he held the office *pro tempore*, until the Marquis Wellesley should return from his embassy to Spain; but when the latter did return, Mr. Perceval still managed to retain his place. When the Prince Regent took the reins of government into his own hands, he confirmed Mr. Perceval in his office, and the Marquis Wellesley resigned that of Secretary for Foreign Affairs, telling the prince he would willingly act *with* Perceval, but not *under* him. Mr. Perceval kept his high office only a short period, for on May 11, 1812, he was shot on entering the lobby of the House of Commons, by a man named Bellingham, who avowed that his purpose was to kill Lord Leveson Gower, late ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg. The assassin was found guilty, and executed on the 18th of the same month. The portrait of Perceval in the National Portrait Gallery was painted from a mask taken after death by Nollekens.

Percier, Charles, French architect, born at Paris, in 1764. He was the friend and professional associate of the architect Fontaine, with whom he first became acquainted while studying at Rome about 1787. They were patronized and much employed by Napoleon on public monuments for the decoration of Paris; and among their joint works were the Arc du Carrousel and the grand staircase of the Museum. They executed also extensive restorations and improvements in the Louvre and the Tuileries. Percier was named by Napoleon chevalier of the Empire and member of the Legion of Honour. He was joint author with Fontaine and Bernier of—'Palais, Maisons et autres Edifices modernes, dessinés à Rome;' and with Fontaine, of—'Recueil de Décorations Intérieures pour tout ce qui concerne l'Ameublement,' &c. Died, 1838.

Perceival, James Gates, American poet and geologist, born in Connecticut in 1795. He was educated at Yale College, and from an early age displayed a strong propensity to verse-making; but he applied himself to the study of medicine, graduated M.D. in 1820, and settled at Charleston. Four years later he became Professor of Chemistry at West Point, but did not long remain there. His next appointment was at Boston. He continued to write much and study laboriously, especially geology and other physical sciences; and in 1835 he was appointed, with Professor Shepard, to make a survey of the mineralogy and geology of Connecticut. His elaborate 'Report' on that subject appeared in 1842. As State Geologist of Wisconsin, to which post he was appointed in 1854, he entered upon a similar survey of that state. Perceival's poems have been very popular in America, and have been highly praised by some of the most eminent of his countrymen. His first volume appeared in 1820; 'Clio,' a miscellany of prose and verse, in 1822-27; and his translation of Malte-Brun's Geography in 1843. Perceival assisted Webster in the preparation of his great dictionary, for which task his extensive linguistic acquisitions well fitted him.

PERDICCAS

Simple, retiring, and somewhat eccentric in his habits, he did not court popularity, but was content with nature, science, and song. Died, 1856. His 'Life and Letters,' by Julius H. Ward, appeared in 1866.

Percy, Henry. [Northumberland, Earl of.]

Percy, Henry, surnamed for his dashing courage *Hotspur*, was son of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, with whom he served on the borders. He afterwards served in France; defeated the Scots, and killed Douglas at the battle of Otterburn (Chevy Chase) in 1388; and in the following year was in France again. With his father he joined Henry of Lancaster in 1399, and was made warden of the East Marches. The king also gave him the Isle of Man. But after the battle of Homildon Hill, at which he distinguished himself, he joined in rebellion against Henry IV., and was killed at the battle of Shrewsbury, in 1403.

Percy, Thomas, Bishop of Dromore, was born in 1728, at Bridgenorth, in Shropshire; was educated at Christchurch College, Oxford; and held for twenty-five years the vicarage of Easton Maudit, in Northamptonshire. He married in 1759; became chaplain in ordinary to the king; was promoted in 1778 to the deanery of Carlisle; and, in 1782, advanced to the bishopric of Dromore, in Ireland. His principal works are, 'The Hermit of Warkworth,' a poem; 'The Reliques of Ancient English Poetry,' his best known work and frequently reprinted; a translation of Mallet's 'Edda,' under the title of 'Northern Antiquities,' &c. Percy's 'Reliques' soon became one of the most popular books in English literature, and exerted a powerful influence not only on the multitude of admiring readers, but on a few minds which in turn influenced still wider circles. Among these were Burns, Sir Walter Scott, Coleridge, and Southey. Unfortunately, Percy did not publish the ballads as he found them, but made alterations and additions according to his taste. The original manuscript from which he extracted his 'Reliques' has remained in the possession of his family, and is about to be printed by the Early English Text Society (1867). Died, at Dromore, Sept. 30, 1811. Percy's church at Easton Maudit has been restored by the Marquis of Northampton.

Perdiccas, Regent of Macedonia, was one of the generals of Alexander the Great, and served in the Asiatic campaigns, and in the Indian expedition. To him Alexander presented his ring when dying, and he was made regent B.C. 323, jointly with Meleager; whom, however, he soon put to death, with 300 of his partisans. He aimed at the crown, and to compass it scrupled at no means, intrigue, treachery, open or secret murder. He suppressed the insurrection of the Greek colonists in Asia, and after a battle in which they were betrayed, he had them trampled to death by elephants. At length he found himself opposed by a league of the other generals, especially Antigonus and Ptolemy, and the former having

PEREIRA

fled to Egypt, Perdiccas invaded that country. In attempting to cross the Nile many of his soldiers perished, a mutiny broke out, and he was murdered in his tent, B.C. 321.

Pereira, Jonathan, M.D., F.R.S., &c., the distinguished writer on 'Materia Medica,' was born in Shoreditch, in 1804. When fifteen years of age he was articled to an apothecary. In 1821 he attended the lectures of Clutterbuck, Birkbeck, and Lambe, at the General Dispensary in Aldersgate-street, and in 1823 he was appointed apothecary to the same Dispensary. In 1825 he became a member of the College of Surgeons; succeeded Dr. Clutterbuck as a lecturer on Chemistry; in 1832 was elected to the chair of Chemistry in the London Hospital, which he held till 1846; and, in 1851, he became a full physician at the London Hospital. Among his works are the translation of the 'Pharmacopœia' for 1824, 'A General Table of Atomic Numbers, &c.,' 'A Treatise on Food and Diet,' contributions to the Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions, and above all his 'Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics,' to which Dr. Pereira gave the best years of his life. Died, 1853, in the 49th year of his age.

Pereira, Jacob Rodriguez, a native of Estremadura, in Spain, was the first who practised in France the art of teaching the deaf and dumb. His method of instruction was different from that of the Abbé l'Epée; but it was considered so good, that Louis XV. bestowed on him a pension of 500 francs. He wrote several treatises on the subject, and died in 1780.

Peretti, F. [Sixtus V.]

Perez, Antonio, Spanish minister of state, was son of Gonzalo Perez, Secretary of State to Charles V. and Philip II., and succeeded his father in that office. He enjoyed the confidence of the king, and was employed by him in 1578 to procure the murder of Escovedo, secretary to Don John of Austria, and the zealous promoter of the ambitious intrigues of the latter. Soon after, Perez was arrested as a traitor for communicating state secrets to the Princess of Eboli, of whom the king was enamoured, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He escaped, and went to Saragossa, where he was illegally seized and imprisoned, but was rescued by the indignant citizens. He was again arrested on the charge of heresy, and confined in the dungeons of the Inquisition. Again the citizens succeeded in liberating him. At the close of 1591 he escaped to France, and joined Henry IV. in the war with the League; visited England, and was warmly received by Queen Elizabeth and the English ministers of state; returned to France, narrowly escaping several attempts to assassinate him, and died at Paris, 1616. He published his 'Relaciones,' an account of his misfortunes, in 1598, but left much obscurity over the origin of them. An account of his life and political career has been written by Mignet; and a French translation of his treatise entitled 'El Conocimiento de las Naciones,' written during his imprisonment, was published by M. Guardia, in 1867.

PERICLES

Pergolesi, Giovanni Battista, a distinguished musical composer, was born in the kingdom of Naples, early in the 18th century, and died in 1737. He is called the *Domenichino* of music, and, according to the opinion of his countrymen, no one ever excelled him in musical expression. Among his most celebrated works are, the 'Stabat Mater,' 'Olimpiade,' an opera, 'Orfeo e Euridice,' and 'Salve Regina.'

Periander, tyrant of Corinth, counted by some among the Seven Sages of Greece, succeeded his father, Cypselus, B.C. 625, and reigned forty years. He was the friend of Thrasylbus, tyrant of Miletus, through whose counsel he is said to have made his government more despotic and oppressive. He made himself master of Epidaurus and Coryra; patronized philosophers and literary men; and after suffering much unhappiness in his family relations, partly the consequence of his own madness and cruelty, he died, aged 80, B.C. 584.

Pericles, the great Athenian statesman, was born of a noble and wealthy family, and received a careful education from the most eminent teachers. He applied himself to the study of philosophy under the guidance of Anaxagoras, who had a most powerful influence on him, and remained one of his most intimate friends. To his other acquirements he added that of extraordinary eloquence, and thus prepared, he began to take part in public affairs about B.C. 469. The popular party soon recognised him as their chief, and he got various measures passed for their gratification. He effected a great change in the constitution of the Areopagus, the stronghold of the aristocratic party, by which its authority was much limited, and Cimon, the head of that party, was immediately ostracized. Pericles was great as a general, and he displayed extraordinary valour at the battle of Tanagra; he commanded the expedition against Sicily and Acarnania, recovered Delphi from the Spartans, and quelled the revolt of Eubœa. In B.C. 444 he became sole ruler of Athens, and the aim of his policy was to extend and strengthen her empire, and to make the people worthy of their position. Under his administration the navy was increased, commerce extended, general prosperity advanced, and Athens adorned with noble buildings. Phidias was the friend of Pericles, and under his direction the Parthenon, the Propylæa, the Odeon, and other temples and monuments, the admiration of all time, were erected. In B.C. 440 Pericles established a democratic constitution in Samos, and a counter-revolution taking place, he besieged the town, and after nine months reduced it—a success which procured him extraordinary honours on his return. His personal enemies, however, succeeded in any direct attack on him, aimed at blows at his friends; Phidias was imprisoned, Anaxagoras banished, and Aspasia was saved by the most earnest intercession of her husband. Pericles directed Athens during the first two years of the Peloponnesian War, in the second year of which the plague broke out at

PERIER

Athens, and the popular discontent vented itself in the prosecution of the great ruler. He was fined, but soon regained his influence. The plague carried off many of his friends and relatives, and, last of all, his favourite son Paralus. This loss broke his heart, and after a lingering illness he died, B.C. 429. He left a son by Aspasia, who took his father's name, and was legitimated by the people. [See *Aspasia*.]

Perier, Casimir, a celebrated French banker and statesman, was born at Grenoble in 1777. He at first entered the army, and served with reputation in the campaigns of Italy (1799 and 1800), but on the death of his father, a respectable merchant, abandoned the profession of arms for commercial business. In 1802 he established a banking-house in conjunction with his brother, Scipio Perier, in the management of which he became intimately acquainted with the most difficult and important questions of public credit and finance. At the Revolution of 1830 he took a decided part in favour of the national liberties, was subsequently chosen President of the Chamber of Deputies, and finally formed one of the first cabinet of the new king, Louis Philippe, without holding the portfolio of any department. In March, 1831, he succeeded Laffitte as President of the Council, and died, of cholera, in May, 1832.

Pérignon, Dominique Catherine de, Peer and Marshal of France, was born at Grenade, near Toulouse, in 1754. He succeeded Dugommier as commander of the army of the Eastern Pyrenees; and, on the conclusion of the peace with Spain, he was nominated ambassador at Madrid, where he signed an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance between France and Spain in 1796. He subsequently distinguished himself in the army of Italy, and in 1808 he replaced Jourdan as commander of the French at Naples. After the second restoration of Louis XVIII. he was appointed to the first military division, and was made a peer of France. Died, at Paris, Dec. 25, 1818.

Perillus. [See *Phalaris*.]

Péron, François, a French traveller and naturalist, was born in 1775, at Cerilly; entered the army in 1792, but having lost an eye in the service, quitted it in 1795; studied natural history after his discharge; was appointed, in 1800, zoologist to the expedition sent to the Australian ocean; and died at Cerilly, in 1810. He was author of 'Observations sur l'Anthropologie' and 'Voyage de Découvertes aux Terres Australes.'

Pérouse, Jean François Galaup de la, a French circumnavigator, was born in 1741, at Albi, in Languedoc, and entered at an early age into the naval service of his country. In 1782 he commanded an expedition against the British settlements in Hudson's Bay, and destroyed the trading establishments there. The French government having resolved on the prosecution of a voyage of discovery, fitted out two vessels for that purpose, and, in 1785, M. de la Pérouse

PERRY

proceeded with them to the South Sea; and in March, 1788, he sent home an account of his progress. From that period, however, nothing more was heard of him, though every pains was taken to gain some clue to the course he had taken, and, if possible, what catastrophe had befallen the ships and their crews. Till 1828 the whole was a perfect mystery; but it then became known that both vessels were lost on different islands of the New Hebrides, and that every soul on board perished.

Perrault, Claude, a celebrated French architect, was born at Paris in 1613. He forsook medicine for the fine arts, particularly architecture, in which he rose to eminence, and constructed many noble works, the principal of which is the façade of the Louvre. He published a translation of Vitruvius, with notes; a work 'On the Five Orders of Architecture,' 'Medical Essays,' and 'Memoirs of the Natural History of Animals.' Died, 1688.

Perrault, Charles, brother of the preceding, was born in 1628. He first practised as a barrister, then became comptroller-general of the royal buildings, and contributed to the foundation of the Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1671; and soon after had a controversy with Boileau respecting the comparative merits of the ancients and moderns, Perrault maintaining the superiority of the latter, and Boileau that of the former. The work by which Perrault is best known is entitled 'Éloges des Hommes Illustres du 17e Siècle.' Died, 1703.

Perrers, Alice, was one of the ladies of the bedchamber to Philippa, queen of Edward III., and became the mistress of the king. Her influence over him appears to have begun about 1368, and through his last years he was the slave of her beauty and her wit. He granted her several manors, and after the death of the queen (1369) gave her the jewels of her mistress. By the parliament of 1376 she was forbidden the court on pain of banishment. She was the only confidential attendant of the king during the last months of his life, which he spent at Eltham or at Shene; and she is said to have abandoned him on the morning of his death (1377), having first stolen the royal ring from his finger. By the first parliament of Richard II. Alice Perrers was sentenced to banishment and the forfeiture of all her possessions.

Ferrier, François, a French painter and engraver, celebrated for his engravings of antique statues and bas-reliefs. Born, about 1590; died, 1656.

Perry, James, editor and proprietor of the 'Morning Chronicle,' was born at Aberdeen, in 1756, and educated at the high-school and university of that city. He came to London in 1777, and was engaged as a writer in the 'General Advertiser' and 'London Evening Post.' In 1782 he projected, and for a time edited, the 'European Magazine;' but this he quitted for the 'Gazetteer,' with an express

PERSEUS

stipulation for the free exercise of his own judgment and political opinions in conducting it. He subsequently became sole editor and proprietor of the 'Morning Chronicle,' which he conducted so ably that Mr. Pitt and Lord Shelburne, in order to make use of his influence, offered him a seat in parliament. This, however, he refused; and continued to edit his paper (which was regarded as a sort of official organ of the Whig opposition) till the illness which preceded his death, in 1821.

Perseus, or **Perses**, last King of Macedonia, was son of Philip V. From jealousy of his younger brother, Demetrius, he accused him falsely to his father, and induced him to put him to death. He came to the throne on the death of Philip, B.C. 178. The great event of his reign was the war with the Romans, which, long expected, began in 171. Perseus was at first supported by Eumenes, but he lost his alliance, and attempted to assassinate him. In 168 the war was ended by the total defeat of Perseus at Pydna by L. Æmilius Paulus. Perseus escaped with his children and treasures to Samothrace, but soon gave himself up, and after being led in triumph at Rome, was cast into prison. He was, however, allowed to spend his last years at Alba. Perseus was the last king of Macedonia, which was then made a Roman province.

Persius, Flaccus Aulus, a Roman satirical poet, was born A.D. 34, at Volterra, in Etruria, and died in 62, aged 28. His six 'Satires,' which present a picture of prevailing corruption, are distinguished for vigour, conciseness, and austerity of tone. They have been frequently translated into English.

Perthes, Christoph Friedrich, a distinguished German bookseller and publisher, was born at Rudolfsstadt in 1772. Having early lost his father, he was brought up by an uncle, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a bookseller at Leipsic, in whose service he suffered many hardships. He read much and took a warm interest in public affairs; fell in love with his master's daughter, but had a rival in his fellow-apprentice, Nessig; and became acquainted with Goethe, Schiller, and other men of letters. In 1794 he became assistant to a publisher at Hamburg, where three years later he began business on his own account, in partnership with Nessig, who soon retired. He had afterwards Besser for his partner. The business was seriously injured by the French occupation of Hamburg, and Perthes, a fearless and zealous patriot, made himself obnoxious to the French, and, in 1813, had to fly from the town. His noble and devoted wife, Caroline, daughter of the pious Claudius of Wandbeck, had previously been sent with their children to her father's house. They returned in 1814. Perthes settled in 1822 at Gotha, where his uncle had carried on the business of a bookseller, and was there the publisher of many important historical and theological works. He married a second time in 1825, having lost his first wife four years before; and died near

PESNE

Gotha, 1843. An English translation of the Memoirs of this noble man appeared in 1856.

Perugino, Il, a celebrated Italian painter born at Città della Pieve about 1446. His name was **Pietro Vannucci**, but becoming a citizen of Perugia, he acquired the name by which he is best known. He studied under Piero della Francesca, was the fellow-student of Leonardo da Vinci under Verrocchio, and soon attained great distinction as a painter in oil by his rich colouring. He was employed for ten years in the Sistine Chapel and the Stanze of the Vatican, visited Orvieto and Rome, lived some years at Florence, and on his return to Perugia in 1499 opened a school, and had Raphael among his pupils. Perugino was a sordid and eccentric man; adhered obstinately to the stiff, conventional forms of the fifteenth century, and in his latter years produced many works unworthy of him for gain. His chief d'œuvre is the Pietà in the Pitti Palace, painted in 1495. Among his best works are 'Ascension,' at Lyons, the 'Infant Christ adored by the Virgin,' at Rome, 'Mabius Enthroned,' at Bologna, and the frescoes of the 'Baptism' and 'Delivery of the Keys to Peter' in the Sistine Chapel. Two of his pictures are in the National Gallery; one of which, 'Virgin adoring the Infant Christ,' is believed to be partly the work of Raphael. Died at Castello di Fontignano, 1524.

Peruzzi, Baldassare, Italian painter, more celebrated as an architect, was born at Siena, in 1481. He first painted at Volterra and afterwards at Rome; where he executed several important works in the churches of S. Onofrio and Santa Croce, and probably in the Vatican; and afterwards, under the patronage of Agostino Chigi, applied himself to architecture. He built and decorated the Farnese and the Palace Massimi, executed some fine frescoes in the Ponzetti chapel in Santa Maria della Pace, succeeded Raphael as architect of St. Peter's, and was afterwards architect to the city of Siena. He excelled as a painter in arabesques and architectural decorations. Peruzzi was captured and lost all he possessed at the sack of Rome, in 1527. Died at Rome, by poison, it is said, in 1537. There is a drawing of his in the National Gallery.

Pesarese, Il [Cantarini, Simone].
Pescara, Marquis of. [Avalos.]

Pescennius Niger, Calpurnius. He was appointed governor of Syria, and commanded the legions in Asia, by Commodus; and on the death of Pertinax, in 193, the troops of Pescennius appointed him Emperor. He was defeated at Issus, in 195, and was killed by his soldiers, while on his flight to the Parthian dominions.

Pesne (Pène or Paine), Jean, a celebrated French engraver, born at Rouen, 1683. Almost nothing is known of his life. He executed a large number of prints after Nicolas Poussin, others after Titian, Raphael, and

bale Caracci, and Paul Brill, and a few after his own designs. Died at Paris, 1700.

Pesne, Antoine, French painter, was nephew of the preceding, and son of Thomas Pesne, a portrait painter, and was born at Paris in 1683. He studied under his father, his uncle Jean, and his maternal uncle Charles Delafosse; visited Rome, Naples, and Venice in 1707; studied at Venice the works of Titian and Giorgione; and having distinguished himself as a portrait painter, was called to the court of Berlin. There he became the fashionable painter, was made first painter to Frederick II., and director of the Academy, and formed a large number of pupils. His portraits of royal and noble persons are very numerous. He painted a few historical subjects, and decorated some of the apartments at Sans Souci. Several of Pesne's portraits of Frederick II. are engraved in Carlyle's History of Frederick. Pesne was admitted to the Royal Academy of Painting, Paris, in 1720, and died at Berlin, August 5, 1757.

Pestal. [*See Nicholas I., Czar.*]

Pestalozzi, Johann Heinrich, celebrated as the author of a new method of education, was born at Zurich, in Switzerland, in 1746. After having studied theology and jurisprudence, he relinquished his views with respect to the church and the bar, and adopted the employment of a teacher. Having become acquainted with the moral wretchedness of the lowest classes, he began a career of instruction by the admission of the children of paupers into his house; and, in 1798, the Directory of Switzerland invited him to establish a house of education at Stanz, where he became the kind and attentive instructor of eighty poor children. War destroyed this establishment, and Pestalozzi then took charge of a school at Burgdorf, where he also received pupils, who paid for their instruction, so that he could employ able assistants. This institution flourished, and, in 1804, he removed it to Yverdon, where he occupied the castle given to him by government. Pestalozzi's method is based on the principle of communicating all instruction by immediate address to the senses and the understanding, and effecting the complete education and development of the child by gradually calling all his powers into exercise. He composed several works illustrative of his plans, and closed a long life of labours for the benefit of society in 1827.

Petau, Denis, in Latin *Petavius*, a learned French chronologist, born at Orleans in 1583. He entered the order of Jesuits in 1600, and sixteen years later was appointed Professor of Theology in the college of Clermont at Paris, where he spent the rest of his studious life. His great work is entitled 'De Doctrina Temporum,' and first appeared in 2 vols. folio, in 1627. He afterwards published an abridgment of it under the title of 'Rationarium Temporum,' which has been very frequently reprinted. He wrote and edited several other works, and died at Paris in 1652.

Peter, or Pedro, III., King of Aragon, was son of James I. He was born in 1239, married Constance, daughter of Manfred, King of Sicily, and succeeded his father in 1276. He aspired to the crown of Sicily, and promoted, it is said, the massacre known as the 'Sicilian Vespers.' He landed in the island and was crowned king, defeating the fleet of Charles of Anjou at Messina. But the Pope, Martin IV., excommunicated Pedro, and laid an interdict on the kingdom of Aragon. It was agreed to decide the dispute by a single combat of the two kings at Bordeaux, but Pedro did not appear. His admiral, Roger di Loria, defeated the fleet of Charles near Naples; the Pope proclaimed a crusade against Pedro, and the French invaded Aragon; but their fleet was destroyed by di Loria, and the army withdrew. Pedro died, 1285.

Peter, or Pedro, the Cruel, King of Castile, was born in 1334. He was son of Alfonso XI., and succeeded his father in 1350, under the regency of his mother and Albuquerque, his tutor. He earned his title of the Cruel by a long series of atrocious cruelties, beginning with the assassination of Eleonora de Guzman, his father's favourite mistress. He married Blanche of Bourbon, abandoned her in three days, and afterwards had her secretly murdered. Wives, mistresses, brothers, cousins, swell the list of his victims, besides a great number of nobles killed by his orders. At last, in 1366, a revolt broke out, headed by Henry of Trastamare, his natural brother, and supported by French troops under Bertrand du Guesclin. Pedro was defeated and expelled; but by the aid of the Black Prince, who won the victory of Najara, and took Bertrand prisoner in 1367, he was re-established on the throne. On the withdrawal of the Prince of Wales, who was ungraciously treated, Pedro indulged his revenge, and a fresh revolt took place. Pedro was defeated by Henry at Montiel, and was killed by him in the tent of Du Guesclin, March, 1368.

Peter Alexievich, usually styled **Peter the Great**, Czar of Russia, was born in 1672. He obtained the sole authority in 1689, on the retirement of his brother Ivan, with whom he had been associated in the government of the empire. After having suppressed a conspiracy of the Strelitzes against his life, in which he displayed much personal courage, he travelled in foreign countries, not in the character of Czar, but as member of an embassy. At Amsterdam he worked, *incognito*, in a shipyard; and went to the village of Saardam, where he caused himself to be enrolled among the workmen, under the name of Peter Michaeloff. Here he lived in a little hut for seven weeks, made his own bed, and prepared his own food, corresponded with his ministers at home, and laboured at the same time in ship-building. Induced, by his love for the sea, to accept the invitation of William III. to visit London, he spent some weeks there, keenly observing and learning all that he could of trade, manufac-

PETER

tures, and the arts. Having proceeded to Vienna, he there received intelligence of a new rebellion of the Strelitzes, on which he returned home, crushed the insurrection, and visited the rebels with fearful severity. In 1700 he entered upon a war with Sweden, which lasted till 1721. He was defeated by his great rival Charles XII. at the battle of Narva, and the war went on with various results till 1709, when he completely defeated Charles at Pultawa. In the following year the Sultan declared war on him, and he narrowly escaped capture by the Turks in the campaign of 1711. This war ended in 1713. Not satisfied with his immense power as Czar, Peter had suppressed the patriarchate, and made himself head of the church as well as of the state. In 1703 he founded St. Petersburg, and began the fortifications of Cronstadt. Three years later he privately married Catherine, a girl of low origin and immoral character; married her publicly in 1710, and had her crowned in 1722. Peter extended the limits of the empire both in Europe and Asia; changed the face of Russia by his zealous promotion of trade, navigation, manufactures, and education; effected an immense change in the manners and customs of the Russians; and after the conclusion of peace with Sweden, received the title of Emperor of all the Russias and Father of his country. Reforming others he failed to reform himself, but remained to the last an ignorant, coarse, brutal savage, indulging in the lowest vices, and gloating over scenes of cruel suffering. He would sometimes put his victims to the torture, play judge and executioner too, and drunk with wine, strike off twenty heads in succession, proud of his horrid dexterity. His state policy has been adhered to by his successors. Peter I. died at St. Petersburg, after very severe suffering, January 28, 1725.

Peter Ashpalter. [See **Henry VII.**, Emperor.]

Peter of Blois, so named from the place of his birth, was a learned ecclesiastic of the 12th century, who, settling in England in the reign of Henry II., obtained the archdeaconry of Bath, and afterwards that of London. His works, in one vol. folio, consist of letters, sermons, and treatises. Died, 1200.

Peter of Bruys. [Bruys.]

Peter of Calabria. [Pomponius Laetus.]

Peter of Castelnau. [See **Arnold d'Amaury.**]

Peter of Clugny, sometimes styled **Peter the Venerable**, was a French monk, who in 1123 became Abbot of Clugny. In 1140 he afforded shelter to the unfortunate Abelard when taken ill on his journey to Rome, effected a formal reconciliation between him and St. Bernard, and after securing him peace for the last two years of his life, communicated the tidings of his death to Heloise and obtained for him an absolution which was deposited in his tomb. Peter of Clugny was author of a work against the doctrines of Peter of Bruys,

PETERS

which is now the chief authority on the subject. Died, 1156.

Peter of Colechurch. [See **Isambert.**]

Peter of Corbières. [See **John XXII.**]

Peter of Courtenay. [Courtenay.]

Peter des Roches. [See **Hubert de Burgh.**]

Peter de Vineis, or **de Vincis**, chief minister of the great Emperor Frederick II., was born at Capua, probably of an obscure family, about 1190. He became a student of the civil law, attained distinction as a scholar, and after holding various offices rose to be the trusted adviser and chief minister of Frederick. As such he took part in the grand transactions of his reign; but about 1248 he began to lose the favour of his master, and in the following year was suddenly arrested, had his eyes put out, and was to be delivered to his bitter enemies, the Pisans. The greatest obscurity rests upon the cause of his disgrace, but the commonly stated charge is treason. To avoid falling into the hands of the Pisans he dashed his brains out against a pillar on the road. An important work on his life and the history of the 13th century, by M. Huillard-Bréholles, appeared at Paris in 1865.

Peter the Hermit, the preacher and leader of the first crusade, was a French military officer, of Amiens, who, quitting the military profession, made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land about 1093. Instigated by the difficulties and dangers he had undergone in his progress, and profoundly affected by the sad condition of the few Christians residing in that country, he went to Rome, obtained the sanction of Pope Urban II. for his project, and then travelled over the principal countries of Europe, and with earnest and ceaseless eloquence preached a crusade for the recovery of Palestine from the infidels. Peter himself led one part of the first irregular band of crusaders, amounting to about 100,000 men; another division being led by his lieutenant, Walter the Pennyless, a man of some ability, who attempted to introduce order among the unmanageable host. After crossing Germany, and encountering severe resistance in Hungary, Peter reached Constantinople, where he was welcomed by the Emperor Alexia. He stayed there while the host of crusaders passed on to fresh conflicts and sufferings. He was at the siege of Antioch in 1097, but, despairing of success, fled from the camp, and was brought back by force. He accompanied the crusaders to the Holy City, and made a discourse to them on the Mount of Olives. Subsequently, it is not known how or when, he returned to his native country, where he founded the abbey of Noir-moutier, and died in 1114.

Peter Lombard. [Lombard.]

Peter Martyr. [Martyr.]

Peterborough, Earl of. [See **Mercant Charles.**]

Peters, Hugh, was born at Fowey, in Cornwall, in 1599, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained the de-

PÉTHION

gree of M.A., but was expelled for irregular behaviour. He afterwards went on the stage, where he acquired that buffoonery which subsequently distinguished him in the pulpit. He was for some time lecturer of St. Sepulchre's, London; but afterwards joined the Independents, and went to America. At the beginning of the civil war he returned to London, where he became a zealous preacher in the cause of the parliament, and an active promoter of the king's death. Hugh Peters preached the sermon in Ely Cathedral on occasion of the celebration of the completion of Vermuyden's works for the drainage of the Bedford Level, in 1653. He was tried and executed, with the regicides, in 1660. Some of his Discourses, and his 'Last Legacy to his Daughter,' have been printed.

Péthion de Villeneuve, Jérôme, a French revolutionary statesman, originally an advocate at Chartres, was chosen deputy, by the *tiers état* of that city, to the States-general, and was elected, December, 1790, President of the National Assembly. In June following he became president of the criminal tribunal of Paris, and was made mayor, November, 1791. He became first President of the National Convention, but excited the jealousy of Robespierre, and was included in the proscription of the Girondists, May, 1793. He escaped to the department of Calvados, but, some time after, his body was found in a field, half devoured by wolves, and it was supposed that he had perished from hunger.

Pétion, Alexandre, President of the southern part of the island of Hayti, was a mulatto, and received his education in the military school of Paris. Being a man of cultivated understanding and attractive manners, and, moreover, well instructed in the art of war, he served in the French, and afterwards in the Haytian, armies, with success and reputation. He was a skilful engineer, in which capacity he rendered essential services to Toussaint and Dessalines; and, assisted by the English, they at length, in 1804, expelled the French from the island. After a struggle for superiority between him and Christophe, the lieutenant and successor of Dessalines, Pétion was elected president in 1807, and retained his office, in spite of all opposition, till his death in 1818, when he was succeeded by General Boyer.

Pétis de la Croix, François, a French Orientalist, was born about 1654. He became secretary, and interpreter of the Oriental languages, to the King of France, in which offices he succeeded his father. He also undertook several voyages into the East, and in 1692 was made Arabic professor in the Collège Royal. His 'Persian Tales' were first published in 1712, in 6 vols. His other works are, 'The History of Timur Bec,' 'The State of the Ottoman Empire,' &c. He died in 1713.

Petit, Jean. [See John 'Sans Peur.']

Petit, Jean Louis, a distinguished French surgeon, born at Paris, in 1674, was a pupil of

PETÖFI

Littre, and having made rapid progress in his studies, became, in 1692, surgeon in the army. He settled at Paris after eight years' service, and opened a school of anatomy and surgery, from which went forth many eminent men. Petit acquired a very high reputation, and by his teachings and writings contributed to the advance of his science. He was the inventor of several surgical instruments. Besides many valuable memoirs, contributed to the Academy of Sciences, of which he was a member, he published 'L'Art de guérir les Maladies des Os,' and 'Traité des Maladies Chirurgicales,' the latter an outline of a great work which he did not live to complete. Petit was chosen Director of the Royal Academy of Surgery of Paris in 1731. He was also F.R.S., London. Died at Paris, 1750.

Petit, Pierre, an eminent French mathematician, was born at Montluçon, in 1598, and died in 1677. He was appointed Intendant of the Fortifications of France, and wrote treatises 'On the Compass of Proportion,' 'On Sight,' 'On Comets,' &c.

Petit-Thouars, Aubert du, a distinguished French botanist, born in 1756. He spent ten years in the Isle of France, visited Madagascar, and after his return to France was for more than twenty years director of the royal nursery of Roule, member of the Institute, &c. He was author of several works on the botany of the regions he had explored, 'Mélanges de Botanique,' &c. Died, 1831.

Petitot, Jean, an unrivalled painter in enamel, was born at Geneva, in 1607. He visited England, was patronized by Charles I., after whose death he went to France, and was employed by Louis XIV. Besides painting the portraits of many royal persons, he made copies in enamel of works of Vandyck, Lebrun, and other artists. Petitot worked always in association with his brother-in-law, Bordier, who added drapery and backgrounds to his pictures. Petitot was an earnest Protestant, and Bossuet in vain attempted to shake his faith and draw him to the Romish church. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he was imprisoned, but fell ill and was released. He then escaped to London, and thence returned to Geneva. Died at Vevay, 1691.

Petiver, James, an English botanist, apothecary to the Charter House. He was fellow of the Royal Society, and made so great a collection of rare and curious plants, animals, and insects, that Sir Hans Sloane, who afterwards purchased it, offered him in his lifetime £4000 for his collection. He was author of several botanical works. Died in 1718.

Petőfi, Alexander (Petőfi Sándor), the Hungarian poet, was born in the county of Pesth, January 1, 1823. He was the son of a pork-butcher, and through his youth and early manhood led a wild and wandering life; alternately player, student, soldier, and again student and player. He was very early known by his associates as 'the poet,' but his first published songs did not appear till 1843. In

PETRARCA

the following year appeared his first separate volume of poems, which became immediately popular. 'He stormed,' says Sir J. Bowring, 'the national enthusiasm. He filled up the void which had been left longing for the Bard of the Fatherland.' Petróff was, of course, a passionate lover of freedom, and entered with intense earnestness into the patriotic struggle of 1848-9. His songs were the most effective battle-cries. He joined the army under General Bem, and became his aide-de-camp; served in the last desperate struggle against the combined forces of Russia and Austria, and in the battle of Schässburg, July 31, 1849, in the full strength of his youth, disappeared. His body was never found, nor has he since been heard of; but the Magyars still say that their hero-poet is not dead. Petróff was a very prolific writer, and published ten volumes of poems between 1844 and 1849, besides writing an immense number of minor pieces. He was well acquainted with English literature, and translated some of the works of Shakespeare, Moore, Shelley, and others. Specimens of his poems were given by Sir J. Bowring, in an article in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' of Feb., 1866; and a volume of Translations by the same hand was published soon after. Petróff was one of the patriots doomed to death in 1849 by Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria; who, in 1867, as King of Hungary, became a subscriber for a monument in honour of Petróff.

Petrarca, Francesco (Petrarch), one of the most illustrious poets and scholars of Italy, was born at Arezzo, in 1304. His father, a friend of Dante, and, like him, an exile from Florence, settled afterwards at Avignon, and brought him up to the law, for which he had no relish. He studied at Montpellier and Bologna, and early made acquaintance with many eminent and noble persons. He entered into the gaieties of the papal court at Avignon, but at the same time continued his literary studies. His passion for the beautiful Laura, which gave shape and colour to the rest of his life, was first kindled in 1327, as on the 6th April of that year she worshipped beside him in the church of St. Clair. She was then 19, and had been married two years to Hugues de Sade. Petrarch's love for her was true and permanent, but was not returned by Laura; whose conduct throughout was marked by purity, kindness, and good sense. To escape or weaken the force of his hopeless passion he travelled frequently, and lived for some time in the secluded valley of Vaucluse. He took part in the political affairs of his time, was the friend of Popes and princes, and was employed in many important negotiations. He rendered very great services to literature and learning by his diligent researches for and collections of ancient manuscripts and other remains; and by the gift of his books to the church of St. Mark, Venice, he became the founder of its famous library. He was the friend of Boccaccio, who shares with him the honour of reviving classical literature; and the friend of Rienzi, with whose

PETROF

enterprise, as Tribune of Rome, he warmly sympathised. In 1341 Petrarch received the highest testimony of the renown which he had acquired as poet and scholar, by being crowned as laureate in the Capitol of Rome. The death of Laura took place on the 6th April, 1348, the anniversary of the day on which Petrarch first saw her. The tidings reached him in Italy and he made a touching note of it in his *Vita*. Petrarch was at Rome during the Jubilee of 1350; lived afterwards at Vaucluse, Milan, Padua, Venice, and in 1370 removed to Arqua in the Euganean Hills, where, after long-continued ill-health, he died, sitting among his books, July 18, 1374. Petrarch's works are partly in Italian and partly in Latin. The latter were those on which his reputation as his own day rested; but the former are those by which he is now most known. His *Latin Sonnets*, *Canzoni*, and *'Triumphs'* are all sweet, exquisite, glowing variations on one theme, Laura; those written after her death have added purity and loftiness of sentiment. His Latin poems consist of an epic on the second Punic war, entitled *'Africa,'* *Epistles*, and *Eclogues*; and among his prose works are *'De Remediis utriusque Fortunae,'* *'De Vita Solitaria,'* *'De Vera Sapientia,'* *'Epistole Familiare,'* &c. The letters, addressed to a large number of the most eminent persons and potentates of the time, and treating of the exciting events amidst which he lived, are of high interest and great value.

Petro, Edward. [See *Sunderland*, vol. I. Earl of.]

Petrie, George, LL.D., the Irish antiquary was born at Dublin, in 1790. Brought up to his father's profession, that of a painter, he gave himself up almost wholly to antiquarian pursuits, and obtained several prizes for his various essays on the antiquities of Ireland. He took a prominent part in the discussion of the vexed question of the 'Round Towers' the origin of which he zealously maintained to be Christian. He was author of *'The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland anterior to the Anglo-Norman Invasion,'* a prize essay on the 'Round Towers of Ireland,' another on its military antiquities, &c. Dr. Petrie became a member and President of the Royal Hibernian Academy, Vice-President of the Royal Irish Academy, and director of the historical and antiquarian sections of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland. His collection of Irish antiquities was of considerable value. He was the enjoyment of a pension of £300 per annum. Died at Dublin, Jan. 18, 1866.

Petrov, Basil Petrovich, a Russian poet and philologist, was born, in 1736, at Moscow became reader to the Empress Catherine. He held a place under government; but he resigned his offices in 1780, and devoted the remainder of his life to literary pursuits. His works were published in 3 vols. in 1811. But he wrote also a translation of the *Æneid*, which was not included in that collection. Died, 1799.

PETRONIUS

Petronius, Titus, surnamed **Arbiter**, a Roman author, notorious for his licentiousness and obscenity, was born at Marseilles, and lived at the court of Nero. He was, for a time, the favourite of the Emperor, who made him master of his voluptuous banquets and revelries. When he finally fell a victim to the suspicions of the tyrant, and was condemned to death, he avoided the ignominy of a public execution by opening his veins, A.D. 66. It is uncertain whether the book entitled 'Satyricon' is the work of this or some other Petronius.

Pettigrew, Thomas Joseph, the distinguished surgeon and archaeologist, was born in London, October 28, 1791. His father was a surgeon, and as he early showed an extraordinary fondness for anatomical pursuits, he was placed with Mr. Taunton, in whose medical school he soon began to teach. Admitted to the Medical Society of London in 1808, he became successively their secretary and registrar. Among his early friends were Dr. Lettsom, Dr. Cogan, Coleridge, and the Chevalier Aldini of the university of Wilna. He founded the Philosophical Society of London, and took an active part in its transactions. In 1813 he was named secretary to the Royal Humane Society, a post which he held for seven years, and through which he obtained the friendship and patronage of the Duke of Kent. The duke appointed him his surgeon in ordinary, and introduced him to the Duke of Sussex, who appointed him his surgeon and librarian. The latter office necessitated his active engagement in literary pursuits, and especially led to the preparation of the splendid work entitled 'Bibliotheca Sussexiana; a Descriptive Catalogue, accompanied by Historical and Biographical Notices,' of the ducal collection, which was published in 1827 and 1839. Meanwhile he was busy also in his profession, took part in founding Charing Cross Hospital, of which he was for a time senior surgeon, contributed papers to Medical Journals, and published several pamphlets. During the last thirty years of his life he devoted much attention to antiquarian subjects, and through his friendship with Belzoni, B. Mangles, Dr. Lee, Sir G. Wilkinson, and Dr. Young, he was especially attracted to the study of the antiquities of Egypt. He was one of the founders of the British Archaeological Association, and was long their treasurer, vice-president, and editor of their Journal. Mr. Pettigrew was also a fellow of the Royal Society, of the Society of Antiquaries, and the Royal College of Surgeons. Among his medical works are, — 'Views of the Basis of the Brain and Cranium,' published on his 18th birthday; 'General Views of the Application of Galvanism to Medical Purposes,' written in conjunction with Aldini; 'Observations on Cholera;' and 'On Superstitions connected with Medicine and Surgery,' published in 1843. Among his other writings are, — 'Memoirs of Dr. Lettsom,' 'History of Egyptian Mummies,' 'The Medical Portrait Gallery,' in 4 vols.; 'Memoirs of Lord Nelson,'

PEYRÈRE

2 vols.; the 'Chronicles of the Tombs;' besides very numerous papers contributed to the Journal of the Archaeological Association. Died at South Kensington, November 23, 1865. His wife had died eleven years earlier. Of a large family he left three sons and three daughters surviving him.

Petty, Sir William, the founder of the Lansdowne family, was born in 1623, at Romsey, in Hampshire, where, and at Caen, in Normandy, he was educated. Having studied medicine and anatomy at Leyden and Paris, he took his degree, and was subsequently made Professor of Anatomy, and Gresham Professor of Music. In 1652 he was appointed physician to the army in Ireland, and secretary to Henry Cromwell, by whom he was employed in surveying the forfeited lands, with respect to which charges were brought against him in the House of Commons, and he was dismissed from his places. At the Restoration he was knighted, and made surveyor-general of Ireland. He was one of the first fellows of the Royal Society, to which he presented the model of a double-bottomed ship, to sail against wind and tide. He suffered much by the fire of London; but by marriage, and various speculations, he recovered his loss, and died very rich, in 1687. Of his works, the 'Political Arithmetic,' and the 'Political Anatomy of Ireland,' are the most important.

Petty, William Fitzmaurice, first Marquis of **Lansdowne**, was a descendant of the preceding, and born in 1737. He succeeded his father as Earl of Shelburne in 1761, and in 1763 was placed at the head of the Board of Trade. This post he soon quitted to join Lord Chatham, with whom he came into power, in 1766; but on the change of ministry, in 1768, he became a zealous oppositionist, and so continued till 1782, when he was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. When the Marquis of Rockingham died, his lordship became the head of the ministry, but was forced to yield to the coalition of Lord North and Mr. Fox, after which he was created Marquis of Lansdowne. He died in 1805.

Petty, Henry Fitzmaurice. [**Lansdowne**.]

Peyre, Antoine François, a French painter and architect, born in 1739. He became a pensionary student at Rome in 1763, and executed some beautiful designs. After his return he was made comptroller of the royal buildings at Fontainebleau, and then at St. Germain. During the Reign of Terror he was imprisoned; but being liberated on the death of Robespierre, he was admitted a member of the Institute, of the Council of Civil Architecture, &c. Died, 1823.

Peyrère, Isaac de la, was born in 1592, at Bordeaux; was for many years in the service of the Prince of Condé, and obtained considerable notoriety by a work entitled 'Præadamitæ,' which he wrote to support a favourite theory respecting the existence of a race of men before Adam. Died, 1676.

PEYRON

Peyron, Jean François Pierre, a French historical painter, was born at Aix, in 1744. He was a member of the Royal Academy, and director of the royal manufacture of the Gobelins, of which situation he was deprived by the Revolution. Died, 1820.

Peyssonnel, Charles de, an ingenious antiquary, was born in 1700, at Marseilles. He was secretary to the French embassy at Constantinople, and afterwards consul at Smyrna. He travelled over the greater part of Asia Minor, collecting rare coins and medals, and published the result of his observations on the topography and antiquities of the countries he visited. Died, 1757.—His son, born at Marseilles in 1727, succeeded him as consul; was known as an antiquary and miscellaneous writer, and published, among other works, 'Observations on the Ancient Inhabitants of the Banks of the Danube and the Euxine,' 'On the Commerce of the Black Sea,' &c. Died, 1790.

Pfeiffer, August, a learned German Orientalist, was born at Lauenburg in 1640. He became Professor of the Oriental languages at Leipzig, and superintendent of the churches at Lübeck, where he died in 1698. Among his works are, 'Pansophia Mosaica,' 'Critica Sacra,' 'Sciagraphia Systematica Antiquitatum Hebræorum,' &c.

Pfeiffer, Ida, one of the most enterprising travellers of modern times, was born in Vienna in 1795. Her maiden name was Reyer. She was married in 1820, and the greatest part of her life was spent in Vienna, where she devoted herself to her domestic duties and the education of her children. On the death of her husband, in 1840, she was seized with an irresistible desire to visit foreign countries, and soon afterwards commenced that career of travel which ended only with her life. After visiting all the countries of Europe and great part of Asia, she made her first voyage round the globe, in 1846-48; and again in 1851 she sailed from London, penetrated Borneo, visited Java and Sumatra, and found her way back to England by California, South America, and the United States, in 1854. Her last expedition was directed towards Madagascar, in 1856. With the exception of her last adventurous trip, she published an account of all her travels; and her two 'Voyages Round the Globe' were translated into English, and met with great success. Died, 1858.

Phædon, a Greek philosopher of Elis, who flourished about 400 B.C., was originally a slave, but obtained his freedom through the interest of Socrates, whose disciple he became, and remained with him till his death. After this he settled at his native place, where he founded a school of philosophy.

Phædrus, an elegant Latin poet, was a native of Thrace, and appears to have been the freed-man of Augustus. Under Tiberius he was persecuted by Sejanus. His fables, most of them translated or imitated from those of Æsop, are written with great purity of style.

PHARNACES

Phalaris, the tyrant of Agrigentum, in Sicily. His life is involved in great obscurity, and little can be positively asserted respecting him. Born at Crete, or at Agrigentum, he is said to have made himself master of the latter city about B.C. 570, and to have ruled it for sixteen years. His name is chiefly remembered in connection with the tradition of his savage cruelty, and of the brazen bull constructed for him by Perillus, in which he burnt his victims. A warm controversy took place in the last century respecting the Epistles attributed to Phalaris, Boyle maintaining their genuineness, and Bentley successfully disproving it. Phalaris perished by a just retribution at the hands of his subjects.

Pharnabazus, hereditary satrap of the Persian provinces near the Hellespont, under Darius II. He sent envoys to Sparta at the same time with Tissaphernes, B.C. 412, to negotiate a Persian alliance, and the sending of a Greek squadron to the Hellespont; but his rival, who wished the fleet to be sent to Chios, was supported by Alcibiades, and thus prevailed. The Peloponnesian fleet was however soon transferred to his satrapy, and in the following year he actively co-operated with the Spartans in the war with the Athenians. After the battle of Cyzicus (410), he displayed the greatest generosity to his allies, and permitted them to build new vessels equal in number to those which they had lost, supplying them with timber, arms, and money. In 408 he concluded a convention with the Athenians for the capitulation of Chalcedon, and exchanged a special oath of friendship and hospitality with Alcibiades. After the battle of Ægospotami (405), he received Alcibiades, then an exile, and gave him a home and a revenue in Phrygia; but on the demand of the Lacedæmonians, backed probably by that of Cyrus, he gave the order for the assassination of the great Athenian. When Agesilaus was sent to carry on the war with Persia, Pharnabazus had an interview with him, which resulted in establishing friendship, and securing his satrapy from further invasion. He subsequently acted as joint-admiral with Conon, who had entered the Persian service, against the Spartans. In 393 he made descents with Conon on the coast of Laconia, and furnished money for the rebuilding of the long walls of Athens, and the fortifications of Piræus. In 377 he took part with Iphicrates in the unsuccessful invasion of Egypt. After the triumph of Alexander the Great, at Issus (333), Pharnabazus, dreading a revolt in Chios, sailed thither with a large force, and in the following year was there captured with his ships and troops by the Macedonian admirals. Pharnabazus was so remarkable for truthfulness and honour as Tissaphernes was for treachery.

Pharnaces II., King of Pontus, was son of the great Mithridates. In B.C. 63 he revolted, and after the death of his father he sent the body to Pompey, to whom he at once made submission, and from whom he accepted

PHASÆLUS

the kingdom of the Bosphorus, with the title of friend and ally of the Roman people. When the war broke out between Cæsar and Pompey, he attempted to recover his lost dominions. After some successes, he was defeated by Cæsar near Zela, B.C. 47. This victory was the subject of the famous despatch to the Roman senate, *Veni, vidi, vici*. Pharnaces was soon after killed by Asander, one of his generals.

Phasælus. [See **Herod the Great.**]

Philippeaux, A. Le Picard de, a French officer of artillery, the fellow-pupil and rival of Buonaparte, was born in 1768. Having quitted France in 1791, he made a campaign the following year with the corps of emigrants under the French princes. In 1795 he re-entered France to organize a royalist insurrection in the central provinces, when he took Sancerre, and for some time maintained his position in Berri. He afterwards went to Paris, where he effected the liberation of Sir Sidney Smith from the prison of the Temple, and, accompanying him to England, obtained the rank of colonel in the English service. He assisted Sir Sidney in the defence of Acre against Buonaparte; but died of fatigue shortly after the raising of the siege, in May, 1799.

Pherecrates, a Greek comic poet, the contemporary of Plato and Aristophanes, some fragments of whose plays only have been preserved.

Phidias, the great Greek sculptor, was born at Athens, probably between 490–480 B.C. Little is certainly ascertained about the circumstances of his life. He began to distinguish himself about 464, and was employed in public works at Athens under the administration of Cimon. He was one of the most intimate friends of Pericles, under whose rule he was appointed director of all the great temples and monuments which were to be erected in the city. Of these the most important were the *Parthenon*, or temple of Athene, on the Acropolis, and the *Propylææ*. He executed a colossal statue of the goddess for the interior of the temple with his own hand. The well-known 'Elgin Marbles' of the British Museum were the sculptured decorations of that unrivalled temple. Phidias spent some years at Olympia, and there he executed the most magnificent of all his works—the statue of the Olympian Zeus. Like the Athene, it was of ivory and gold, was nearly 60 feet in height, although a seated figure, and was deemed the greatest production of Greek art. It was destroyed by fire at Constantinople, whither it had been carried by the Emperor Theodosius. Phidias was charged with peculation, and when the charge broke down, he was accused of impiety on the ground of having introduced portraits of himself and Pericles on the shield of Athene. According to the generally received account he was thrown into prison, and died there, B.C. 432. This attack was made on him as the friend of Pericles, whom his enemies sought to wound indirectly.

Phildor, whose real name was **François**

PHILIP

André Danican, a musician of some reputation, and celebrated as the best chess-player of his age, was born at Dreux, in France, in 1726; became a page in the king's band, and, before his 12th year, made much proficiency in music. As he grew up his fondness for the game of chess increased into a passion, in order to indulge which he travelled over great part of Europe, engaging every where with the best players. He continued in England some time, during which he printed his 'Analysis of Chess.' He was a member of the Chess Club thirty years; and of his skill a stronger proof could not be given than the fact of his defeating blindfold two of the best players a short time before his death, in 1795.

Philip II., King of Macedonia, father of Alexander the Great, was son of Amyntas II., and was born B.C. 382. He was brought up at Thebes, was educated by Epaminondas, and began to reign after the death of his brother Perdiccas III. in 359. With great ability, energy, and success he first secured the internal peace and order of his kingdom, improved the discipline of the army, and created the famous *phalanx*, which contributed to so many Macedonian victories. He cherished vast schemes of conquest; aspired first to make himself master of all the states of Greece, and then to invade and conquer Persia. The siege and capture of Amphipolis, Pydna, and Potidæa took place between 358–356. Four years later, after taking Methone, and subduing Lyncæon, tyrant of Phæræ, he advanced towards Greece, but his course was stayed at Thermopylæ by the Athenians. The same year Demosthenes delivered the first of his famous orations (*Philippics*) against the Macedonian conqueror. Philip took Olynthus in 347, after a war of three years; soon after made peace with the Athenians, conquered Phocis and closed the Sacred War, and was admitted into the Amphietyonic Council. In 340 he besieged Perinthus and Byzantium, but the Athenians, roused by the successive appeals of their great orator, and alarmed by facts, sent an expedition under Phocion, and Philip had to raise the sieges in the following year. But the crisis of Greek independence was at hand; the victory of Charonea, over the allied Athenians and Thebans, 338, made Philip master of Greece. He soon after assembled a congress at Corinth, and was named general of the confederate Greeks in the war to be undertaken against Persia. But in 336 he was assassinated at *Ægæ*, and that war was reserved for his greater son. [See **Olympias.**]

Philip V., King of Macedonia, son of Demetrius II., and grandson of Antigonus Gonatas, was born B.C. 237, and came to the throne on the death of his uncle, Antigonus Doson, B.C. 220. He distinguished himself as an able commander in the Social War, in which he aided the Achæans against the *Ætolians*, profiting by the counsels of Aratus; whom, however, he afterwards caused to be poisoned. Philip allied himself with Hannibal against the Ro-

PHILIP

mans; and although he made peace with them in 206, the Romans declared war on him five years later, and Philip was finally defeated by the consul Flamininus, at Cynocephalæ, in 197. Towards the close of his life he put to death his son Demetrius, on a false charge of conspiracy made against him by his other son Perseus, which was the occasion of bitter suffering to him. Died, *a.c.* 179.

Philip, Marcus Julius, called the *Arab*, Roman Emperor, was born of an obscure family, and became a common soldier in the Roman army; but by his merit he rose to the rank of prætorian prefect. In 244 he assassinated the Emperor Gordian the younger, and seized upon the throne. He gained great popularity at Rome by his generosity, and by making a canal for supplying the city with water. He celebrated the secular games with great pomp, and gave toleration to the Christians. Philip was slain by his soldiers, near Verona, in 249, after having been defeated by Decius. His son Philip, aged 12 years, was assassinated in the arms of his mother.

Philip I., King of France, was born in 1053, and succeeded his father, Henry I., in 1060, under the regency, first, of his mother, and then of Baldwin, Count of Flanders; on whose death, in 1067, he assumed the government. He engaged in war with Robert the Frisian, Count of Holland, and was defeated by him near Montcassel in 1071. Four years later he defeated William I. of England, and compelled him to raise the siege of Dôle. He afterwards took part with Robert, Duke of Normandy, against William Rufus, but was bribed to abandon him. Philip was twice excommunicated by Pope Urban II. for putting away his wife, and marrying Bertrade, wife of the Count of Anjou. He was restored to the communion of the church by Paschal II. on a promise which he did not keep. Philip was naturally indolent, indulged in all sensual excesses, and had little influence on the affairs of his time. Died at Melun, 1108.

Philip II., usually called **Philip Augustus**, son of Louis VII., was born in 1165, and succeeded his father in 1180, under a regency, having been crowned in his father's lifetime. He suppressed a general revolt of his principal vassals, persecuted and expelled the Jews from France, and engaged in war with Henry II. of England. In 1190 he set out with Richard Cœur de Lion on the crusade, but after the siege of Acre he returned to France. He invaded Normandy while Richard was a prisoner in Germany, and carried on the war with him till 1195; supported for a short time the claim of Prince Arthur to the English throne; conquered Normandy, and most of the English dominions in France; at the instigation of Cardinal Pandulf prepared to invade England, but was forbidden to do so on John's submission to the Pope; and in 1214 gained a great victory over the Emperor Otto IV. and the Flemings. Philip sent his son Louis in 1216 to England, to assist the barons in revolt against

King John, but after John's death Louis was compelled to return. Philip died at Montevaut in 1223, the forty-third year of his reign. He married for a second wife the Princess Ingeburga of Denmark, and having put her away married Agnes of Méranie. [*See Ingeburga, and Agnes of Méranie.*]

Philip III., the Bold, King of France, eldest son of St. Louis, was born in 1245, and was proclaimed king in the camp before Tunis on the death of his father there in 1270. He was crowned at Rheims on his return the following year, and made Pierre de la Brosse, his barber, grand chamberlain of France, who however lost his influence and his life in consequence of bringing an accusation against the queen. In 1279 Philip acquired the whole of Normandy by cession from Edward I. of England. In 1285 he made war on Peter III. of Aragon, who had just instigated the Sicilian Vespers; but his fleet was defeated by Roger di Loria, and after a few months he repassed the Pyrenees, and died at Perpignan the same year. His first wife was Isabella of Aragon, who died at Cosenza on the return from Tama. His second, Mary of Brabant, survived him.

Philip IV., the Fair, King of France, son of Philip III. and Isabella, was born at Fontainebleau in 1268. He married, in 1284, Joanna, Queen of Navarre, and succeeded his father the next year. In consequence of hostilities breaking out between the English and French seamen, Philip cited Edward I. to Paris to answer for his subjects; Edward sent his brother Edmund; but Philip seized all the English dominions in France, and again cited Edward; on whose non-appearance Philip declared him contumacious, and deprived him of all his fiefs. Edward declared war, and was supported by the Emperor Adolphus and Guy, Count of Flanders. The war was continued till 1298, when a truce was concluded for a short time. Philip soon after overran Flanders, but the Flemings revolted, and in 1302 totally defeated the French at Courtrai. Meanwhile the famous quarrel between Philip and Pope Boniface VIII. had begun; a violent bull had been published by the Pope, and burnt by the King, who demanded a council, and was a second time excommunicated; and the Pope was in 1303 arrested by order of Philip at Anagni. [*See Boniface VIII.; Nogaret, William of.*] In 1307 Philip commenced proceedings against the Knights Templars, which resulted in the suppression of the order, the execution of the grand master and the principal knights, and the seizure of their possessions by the king. [*Molai, Jacques de.*] It was in this reign that the 'tiers état' first sent deputies to the National Assembly, now called States-general. Philip was greedy of money, prodigal in expenditure, and unscrupulous as to the means of satisfying his wants. He depreciated the coinage, and several times persecuted the Jews and the Lombard merchants with great cruelty. Died at Fontainebleau, 1314. His daughter Isabella be-

PHILIP

came queen of Edward II. of England in 1308.

Philip V., the Tall, King of France, second son of Philip IV., was born in 1294, and on the death of his brother, Louis X., in 1316, after being regent for a few months, succeeded to the throne, to the exclusion of Jeanne, daughter of Louis. The Salic law was on this occasion recognized, and became part of the constitutional law of France. During this reign the persecution of the Albigenses was carried on; shameful cruelties were also perpetrated on the Jews and on lepers. Died, near Paris, 1322.

Philip VI., or Philip de Valois, the first King of France of the collateral branch of Valois, was the son of Charles, Count of Valois, brother of Philip the Fair. On the death of Charles the Fair he was named regent, and on failure of male issue of Charles, became king, 1328, to the exclusion of Edward III. of England, who claimed the throne through his mother, daughter of Philip IV. Philip the same year invaded Flanders, and defeated the Flemings at Montcassel. In 1329 Edward did homage for the duchy of Guienne, but not long after he assumed the title of King of France. This produced a disastrous war, which lasted, with a few intervals, for many years. In 1346 Edward gained the great battle of Crecy, in which the French lost near 30,000 men, and the flower of the nobility. This was followed by the loss of Calais and other important places. Edward sent a challenge to Philip to decide their pretensions by single combat, which the latter refused. Philip died in 1350.

Philip of Orleans. [*Orleans.*]

Philip II., King of Spain, son of the Emperor Charles V. and Elizabeth of Portugal, was born at Valladolid in 1527. Of a cold and gloomy nature, he was educated by ecclesiastics, who did their best to make him both a bigot and a despot, and his reign an inexorable crusade against political and religious freedom. He married in 1543 his cousin Mary, of Portugal, who became the mother of Don Carlos, and died in 1545. [*See Carlos, Don.*] In 1554 he received from his father the kingdom of Naples, and the same year, after troublesome negotiations, married Mary, Queen of England. He was disliked in England, and soon quitted it. His father gave up to him the Netherlands in October, 1555, and the kingdom of Spain early in the following year. He declared war on France, and induced Queen Mary to join him; won, by his troops under the Duke of Savoy, the memorable victory of St. Quentin over the French in 1557, and was present in person at the capture of the town, which followed. He vowed never to witness another battle, and he never did; he vowed also to show his gratitude for his success by building a monastery, which he more than fulfilled in the magnificent 'Escorial.' A second victory over the French at Gravelines, in 1558, was followed by the peace of Cateau-Cambresis. Immediately on his return to Spain he began

a terrible persecution of 'heretics,' and achieved the fatal success of crushing the Reformation in Spain in the bud. He was the pitiless spectator at an auto-da-fé, at which forty persons perished at the stake. The most momentous event of his reign was the revolt of the Netherlands, first excited by his edict against heretics, and his attempt to establish the Inquisition there in 1565; and resulting, after long years of war and desolation, in the establishment of the Dutch Republic. During this conflict the successive governors of the Netherlands under Philip were his sister Margaret, Duchess of Parma, the Duke of Alva, Don Luis de Requesens, Don Juan of Austria, and Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma. [*See Alva, Requesens, and Farnese, Alexander.*] In 1565 Philip persecuted the Christian Moors of Granada, and provoked a revolt, which began in 1569, and after the greatest atrocities on both sides, ended by the flight or submission of the Moors in 1571. On the death of Henry, King of Portugal, in 1580, Philip conquered that country, and annexed it to Spain. He made immense preparations for an invasion of England, and in 1588, the year after Drake's attack on Cadiz, his great fleet, which he named with blundering arrogance 'the Invincible Armada,' sailed from Lisbon; but a great storm and contrary winds damaged and threw it into disorder, and though it arrived in the Channel, its consecrated banner and the blessing of the Pope could not save it from the English fire-ships and defeat. Philip carried on intrigues in France against Henry III. and Henry IV., but his aim was defeated by the conversion of the latter to the Romish faith. He is believed also to have employed agents to attempt the assassination of Queen Elizabeth. Philip died at the Escorial after severe and protracted sufferings, the fruit of his debaucheries, September 13, 1598. He had lived to see the failure of his designs on the Netherlands, on France, and on England. It was Philip II. who removed the seat of government from Toledo, and made Madrid the capital of Spain. A history of his reign was one of the latest works of Mr. Prescott. A remarkable work, entitled 'Philip II. of Spain,' by C. Gayarré, appeared at New York in 1866. It is not so much a narrative as a study of character.

Philip III., King of Spain, son of Philip II. and his fourth wife, Anne Mary of Austria, was born in 1578. He succeeded his father in 1598, and the following year married the Princess Margaret of Austria, by whom he had seven children. He continued the war in the Netherlands, and his general, Spinola, took Ostend in 1604, after a siege of three years. But these successes were too costly, and Philip was compelled to recognize the independence of the United Provinces, and to make a truce with them in 1609. The king was indolent, and took little part in the government; and his favourite and prime minister, the Duke of Lerma, had little capacity for his task. One of the most memorable, and for Spain most

PHILIP

disastrous, of his measures was the expulsion of the Moors; industrious farmers and traders most of them. Whole provinces were depopulated. Died, 1621. Cervantes flourished during the reign of Philip III.

Philip IV., King of Spain, son of Philip III. and Margaret, was born at Valladolid in 1605, married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry IV. of France, and succeeded his father in 1621. He chose for his first minister the Count of Olivarez, whose ambitious policy and despotic administration brought so many calamities on the kingdom. War was renewed with the Dutch, and only ended at the peace of Westphalia; war with France began in 1635 and lasted till 1659, when the peace of the Pyrenees was concluded, and the Infanta Maria Theresa was married to Louis XIV.; and a formidable revolt broke out in Catalonia, which was finally reduced by Don Juan in 1652. It was in the third year of this reign that the strange visit of Prince Charles of England with the Duke of Buckingham to Madrid took place, for the purpose of wooing the Infanta. Portugal threw off the yoke of Spain in 1640, and war followed, which was terminated by the victory of the Portuguese at Villaviciosa in June, 1665. This last of the long series of losses and calamities broke Philip's heart, and he died in September of the same year. His queen, Elizabeth, died in 1644, and five years after he married the Princess Mary Anne, daughter of the Emperor Ferdinand III., who long survived him. It is said that Philip was only seen to smile three times in his whole life. The great painter Velazquez was court-painter to Philip IV.

Philip V., Duke of Anjou, the second son of Louis, Dauphin of France, and of Mary Anne of Bavaria, assumed the title of King of Spain in 1700, by virtue of the will of Charles II. His claim, however, was contested by the house of Austria, in favour of the Archduke Charles. This produced the great war of the Spanish Succession, in which Austria was supported against France and Spain by England, Holland, Savoy, Portugal, and Prussia. The beginning of this war was very disastrous to Philip, who lost Aragon, Gibraltar, and the islands of Minorca and Majorca, also Sardinia and the kingdom of Naples. The victories of the Duke of Vendôme, and those of Marshal Villars in Flanders, confirmed Philip on the throne, and restored peace to Europe by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. Died, 1746.

Philip the Magnanimous, Landgrave of Hesse, born in 1504, succeeded his father, William II., in 1509, under the regency of his mother till 1518. He was a man of singular ability, courage, and energy, and the most illustrious among the German princes who supported the Reformation. He visited Luther at the diet of Worms, and became afterwards the friend of Melancthon, through whose influence he heartily embraced the doctrines of Luther, in opposition to the wishes of his mother and

PHILIPS

the efforts of his father-in-law, Duke George of Saxony. He contributed to the defeat of the Anabaptist Munzer, and to the suppression of the insurrection of the peasants; demanded with the Elector of Saxony, liberty of religious worship at the diet of Spire; endeavoured to mediate between Luther and Zwingli at the conference of Marburg; signed the Confession of Augsburg; and was one of the principal members of the famous League of Smalkald. In 1534 he took up arms in behalf of Ulrich Duke of Wurtemberg, who had been dispossessed by Charles V., and by a victory over the Imperial troops at Lauffen effected his restoration. Having commenced war on the Empire, in 1546, he was put under the ban, and the Protestant princes being defeated at Muhlberg in the following year, he made his submission to Charles, who kept him prisoner till 1552. Philip married in 1523 a daughter of Duke George, who bore him several children; but their married life becoming unhappy, Philip, with the formal sanction of the leading reformers, took in 1540 another wife, the first still living. Philip was a zealous friend to science and literature, and founded the university of Marburg.

Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, one of the most powerful sovereigns of his time, was son of John 'Sans-Peur,' and was born at Dijon in 1396. He succeeded on the assassination of the duke, his father, 1419, and at once formed an alliance with Henry V. of England, and joined in the treaty of Troyes, which declared Henry regent and heir of France. He fought on the English side for several years, and gave his sister Anne in marriage to the Duke of Bedford. But jealousy and dissension arose, and Philip abandoned the English alliance, and his reconciliation with Charles VII. of France was effected at the great congress of Arras, 1435, attended by legates of the Pope and the council of Basel, and ambassadors from almost all the states of Christendom. He had married, in 1430, for his third wife, Isabella of Portugal, in whose honour he instituted the order of the Golden Fleece, long the highest in Christendom. Philip extended his dominions by the conquest of Brabant, Holland, and Hainault, but revolts broke out in several of the great towns, which were only suppressed by the most severe measures. The town of Dinant especially was besieged, stormed, burnt to ashes, and all its inhabitants massacred. Philip being present to see this act of vengeance. He died at Bruges, June 15, 1467, and was succeeded by his son, Charles the Bold.

Philippa of Hainault, Queen of England [See Edward III.]

Philips, Ambrose, poet and dramatist, was a native of Leicestershire. He received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, and, on coming to London, associated with Steele, Addison, and the literary wits of the day. He was author of the tragedies of the 'Distrest Mother,' 'The Briton,' and 'Hus-

PHILIPS

phrey, Duke of Gloucester,' and some pastoral poems; and was also a contributor to a periodical paper called the *Freethinker*, through his connection with which he was made registrar of the Irish Prerogative Court. Died, 1749.

Phillips, John, poet, was born at Bampton, in Oxfordshire, in 1676; was educated at Winchester School, and Christchurch, Oxford; and was author of 'The Splendid Shilling,' a mock-heroic composition; 'Blenheim,' a poem in honour of Marlborough's victory; and 'Cyder,' his principal poem, in which, as in all his works, he imitates the verse of Milton's *Paradise Lost*. Died, 1708.

Phillimore, John George, an eminent jurist and historian, was born in 1809. He was eldest son of Dr. Phillimore, chancellor of the diocese of Bristol, studied at Westminster and Christchurch, Oxford, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1832. He was named a Queen's Counsel in 1851; held the office of Reader on Constitutional Law and Legal History to the Inns of Court; and was elected M.P. for Leominster in 1852. Among his legal works are a 'History of the Law of Evidence,' 'Introduction to the Study and History of Roman Law,' and 'Principles and Maxims of Jurisprudence.' His latest literary undertaking was a 'History of England during the Reign of George III.,' of which the first volume appeared in 1863. It was received as a work of considerable promise, liberal in sentiment, full of keen perception and vigorous utterance of truth; but he did not live to complete it. Died at Shiplake House, Oxfordshire, April 27, 1865.

Phillip, John, R.A., one of the most distinguished British painters of his time, was born at Aberdeen in 1817. He served his apprenticeship to a house-painter in that city, but at the same time began to practise portrait-painting, and gave promise of his future eminence. In 1837, by the generous aid of Lord Panmure, to whom his case was recommended by Major Pryse Gordon, he became a student at the Royal Academy, London, and exhibited his first historical picture in 1840, 'Tasso in disguise relating his Persecutions to his Sister.' He then returned to Aberdeen, and during the following ten years produced a number of pictures illustrating the peasant-life and the religious observances of Scotland. The fruits of his patient studies appeared in his 'Presbyterian Catechising' (1847), 'Baptism in Scotland,' and the 'Free Kirk.' For the sake of health he made his first visit to Spain, in the winter of 1851-2, studying particularly the works of Velazquez and Murillo. The fruit of this and subsequent visits to the Peninsula appeared in a series of remarkable pictures of Spanish subjects, among which may be named 'The Gipsies at Seville,' 'La Perla de Triana,' 'Letter Writer of Seville,' 'Doña Pepita,' 'Gipsy Water Carrier of Seville,' 'Spanish Contrabandistas,' 'La Gloria: a Spanish Wake' (1864), 'Early Career of Murillo' (1865), and 'A

PHILLIPS

Chat round the Braserio' (1866). Phillip was elected A.R.A. in 1857, and R.A. in 1859. Among his other noteworthy works are his copy of a portion of 'Las Meninas,' the masterpiece of Velazquez, 'The Marriage of the Princess Royal' (1860), 'The House of Commons' (1863), and his brilliant humorous picture called 'A Huff' (1859). Phillip's health, never robust, was for a time re-established by his stay in the south, but gave way again after his settlement in London; and he died, by paralysis, February 27, 1867. His two unfinished pictures of a 'Spanish Lottery' were exhibited in London the same year.

Phillips, Edward, one of the nephews of Milton, was born in London, in 1630, and was educated by his uncle. He was author and compiler of several works; but that by which he is best known is the 'Theatrum Poetarum, or a complete Collection of the Poets.'

Phillips, Richard, F.R.S., an eminent chemist, was born in 1776. He first attracted the attention of the scientific world by the publication, in 1805, of 'Analyses of the Bath Waters.' This was followed by analyses of our mineral waters generally, and of minerals of a rare kind, published in the 'Annals of Philosophy.' In 1817 he was appointed lecturer on Chemistry at the London Hospital; and he was engaged to deliver several courses of lectures at the London Institution. About this period he was also named Professor of Chemistry at the Military College, Sandhurst; and lecturer on Chemistry at Grainger's School of Medicine, Southwark. In 1821 Mr. Phillips became sole editor of the 'Annals of Philosophy;' in 1822 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and published a paper in the 'Transactions,' in which his name was honourably associated with that of Mr. Faraday, whom he was the first to introduce to the Society. In 1824 Mr. Phillips published his first translation of the 'Pharmacopeia Londinensis,' and from the celebrity which he gained as a pharmaceutical chemist, he was consulted by the College of Physicians with respect to the chemical preparations of the work issued by that body in 1836. In 1839 Mr. Phillips was appointed chemist and curator of the Museum of Practical Geology, then in Craig's Court, which office he held at the time of his death. Scattered through the 'Transactions of the Royal Society' and the pages of the 'Philosophical Magazine' will be found his numerous contributions to science; and all the chemical articles of the 'Penny Cyclopædia' were from his pen. He was one of the original founders of the Geological Society, for many years a member of the council of the Royal Society, and for the last two years of his life President of the Chemical Society. Died, 1851.

Phillips, Thomas, R.A., a portrait painter of considerable merit, was born at Dudley, in Warwickshire, in 1770. Having had some practice in the country, he came to London when he was about 20, and found employment at Windsor, under Benjamin West, who was

at that time engaged in decorating St. George's Chapel. He had for many years to contend with the superior talents of West, Lawrence, Hoppner, &c.; but by unceasing application he gained so much celebrity as to number among his sitters some of the most eminent men in the kingdom. He was chosen R.A. in 1808, and was appointed Professor of Painting to the Academy in 1824. He wrote occasional essays on the fine arts; and, in co-operation with Turner, Chantrey, Robertson, and others, he planned and successfully matured the Artists' General Benevolent Institution. He died, April 20, 1845, aged 74.

Phillips, William, an eminent geologist and mineralogist, born at London in 1773. He early applied himself to science, and assisted in establishing the Askesian Society. By his laborious observations and his writings he contributed to the progress and extended cultivation of geology and mineralogy, and became a fellow of the Geological, and later of the Royal, Society. He published an 'Elementary Introduction to the Knowledge of Mineralogy,' which passed through several editions, and was especially rich in crystallographic facts; 'Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology,' and, in conjunction with Conybeare, 'Outlines of the Geology of England and Wales,' which gave a powerful impulse to geological studies. Phillips communicated many valuable papers to the Geological Society. Died, at Tottenham, 1828.

Philo Byblus. [See *Sanchoniathon.*]

Philo Judeus, a learned Jewish writer of Alexandria, who was one of the deputation sent by the Jews to lay their complaints against the Greeks of Alexandria before the Emperor Caligula, A.D. 40. He wrote many works in Greek, the principal of which treat of the Holy Scriptures, philosophy, and morals. Philo was well versed in the philosophy of Plato, and strove to show its harmony with the books of Moses. A fine edition of his works, in 2 vols. folio, was published under the editorship of Mangey in 1742.

Pytholans, of Crotona, a celebrated Pythagorean philosopher, who probably flourished about B.C. 370. He was probably the first who published in writing the doctrines of Pythagoras, and he became celebrated for his system of astronomy.

Philopœmen, eight times General of the Achaean League, 'lust of the Greeks,' was a native of Megalopolis, and was born B.C. 262. He early chose the career of arms, and took for his model Epaminondas, whose memory was sacred to the citizens of Megalopolis. He was thirty years of age when his native city was taken by Cleomenes, and in the next year he contributed to the defeat of Cleomenes at Sellasia. After serving for some years in the civil wars of Crete, he was appointed, in 210, commander of the Achaean cavalry, the efficiency of which he increased by important reforms. Two years later he was chosen General of the League, and at once applied himself successfully to the introduction of more extensive

reforms in the army. The same year he defeated the Spartans at Mantinea, and killed their tyrant Machanidas, obtaining for Greece peace for several years, and for himself the highest renown as protector of Grecian liberty. He subsequently recovered Messene from Nabis, tyrant of Sparta; defeated Nabis himself near Gythium, and again served for some years in Crete. After his return he was again head of the League, again defeated Nabis, and in 195 made himself master of Sparta, when he had its walls razed, exiled the citizens hostile to him, and abolished the laws and discipline of Lysagrus. While Philopœmen was lying sick of a fever at Argos, in 183, Messene revolted and declared her independence of the League. He instantly set out for Megalopolis, collected a small force, and marched to suppress the revolt; but was taken prisoner, thrown into a narrow dungeon at Messene, and compelled to take poison. His death, profoundly mourned by the Achæans, was avenged by the invasion of Messenia, and the deaths of those who had condemned him. His remains were carried in a solemn procession to Megalopolis, and there interred with heroic honours. The urn containing them was borne by Polybius the historian.

Philostratus, Flavius, a Greek rhetorician, born in the island of Lemnos, perhaps about A.D. 180. He taught at Athens and at Rome, and is chiefly remembered as author of the marvellous *Life of Apollonius of Tyana*, which he wrote at the command of the Empress Julia Domna, and of the *Lives of the Sophists*. He was living in 239.

Philotas. [See *Parmentien.*]

Phintias. [See *Damon.*]

Phipps, Constantine Henry. [See *Manby, Marquis of.*]

Phocas. [See *Basilus II.*]

Phocas, Emperor of the East, was at first a centurion in the army of the Emperor Maurice. In 602 he took advantage of the grievances and discontent of the soldiers to get himself elected Emperor; a revolt at Constantinople followed, and Maurice and his five sons were murdered at Chalcedon, whither they had fled. Phocas was of low origin, and of equally low nature, ignorant, cowardly, and cruel, with no ambition as sovereign, but to indulge the more freely in lust and drunkenness. The Empress Constantina, accused of conspiracy, was tortured, and with her three daughters beheaded at Chalcedon; and numberless meaner victims perished without trial, and amidst refinements of cruelty and torture. Yet Phocas was acknowledged both in the East and West, and his image with that of his wife Leontia were set up in the Lateran by Pope Gregory, who stamped basely to flatter him. Chosroes, King of Persia, declared war on him and conquered several provinces of the Empire, and at length the tyrant was overthrown and the Empire delivered by Heraclius, son of the exarch of Africa, who led an expedition to Constantinople in 610. Phocas was seized, put in chains, tortured, and

PHOCION

beheaded, and his body burnt. He is described as small and deformed, with red hair, close shaggy eyebrows, and cheek disfigured by a great scar.

Phocion, a celebrated Athenian general and statesman, was born about B.C. 400. He was a disciple of Plato and Xenocrates, served under Chabrias at the naval battle of Naxos, and became subsequently head of the peace party at Athens, steadily opposing Demosthenes and all bold patriots who were ready to fight for the independence of their country against the Macedonian invaders. He was a brave and successful soldier, and was forty-five times appointed general; his private character was above suspicion, and that alone saves him from the infamy which his political course deserved. He was twice sent on embassies to Alexander the Great, and acquired his friendship. He is said to have advised that Demosthenes and other leading men should be given up to the Macedonians. When Athens was occupied by Polysperchon, Phocion fell one of the first victims to the enemies of his country whom he had aided. He was tried and sentenced to death, and met his end with philosophic composure, B.C. 317. His bones were publicly interred at Athens, and a statue erected to him.

Phormion, Athenian general, who succeeded Callias, B.C. 432, and completed the investment of Potidæa. He ravaged Chalcidice, and took several of the smaller towns. In 430 he assisted the Argives to recover their city, from which they had been driven by the Ambracian settlers. But his most celebrated exploits were two naval victories, with greatly inferior forces, over the Spartans in the Corinthian Gulf, B.C. 429. After securing Athenian interests in Acarnania, he returned with his prisoners and prizes to Athens.

Photius, Patriarch of Constantinople, the greatest scholar of his age, was born early in the 9th century, of a good family, and early attained distinction for his learning. He became captain of the guards and principal secretary to the Emperor Michael III., who sent him on an embassy to Assyria—to Baghdad, the seat of the Caliph, according to Gibbon's conjecture. The Cæsar Bardas was the patron of Photius, and on the deposition of the patriarch Ignatius for his too plain-dealing with the vices of Bardas, Photius, although a layman, was appointed his successor, and in the course of six days passed through the formal preliminary orders (857). Rival councils or synods were held at Constantinople in the following year, the partisans of Ignatius deposing and anathematizing Photius, and Photius performing the same part towards Ignatius. Photius appealed to the Pope, Nicholas I., for his support, and legates were sent to Constantinople, professedly to aid in the complete suppression of the Iconoclasts. They were compelled by Photius to take part in a council held in 862, by which Ignatius was deposed and Photius was confirmed in the see; but their consent was immediately disavowed by the Pope, who pub-

PHRANZA

lished a decree against Photius, annulling his ordination. Supported by the Emperor Michael, Photius held his ground; and even deposed and excommunicated the Pope (867); but on the accession, the same year, of Basilus the Macedonian, he was deprived and confined in a monastery, and Ignatius was restored. These proceedings were confirmed by the eighth General Council, held at Constantinople (869-70), and presided over by Basilus and the legates of Adrian II. On the death of Ignatius in 877, Photius was once more made patriarch, and was recognised as such by Pope John VIII. In 879 he convoked another council, the principal result of which was the omission of the long controverted phrase (*filioque*) from the creed of the Greek church. This long quarrel between the churches, leading ultimately to their separation, was embittered by their jealousy respecting the newly converted Bulgarian kingdom, each striving to acquire jurisdiction over it, and the Greek church coming off victorious. In 886 Photius was again deposed by the Emperor Leo the Philosopher, who had been his pupil, and was banished to an Armenian monastery, where he is supposed to have died about 891. The great work of Photius is the 'Myriobiblion seu Bibliotheca,' consisting of notices or extracts of the works of 280 ancient writers, with valuable critical remarks. For many of these writers it is our sole source of information. Its composition occupied Photius during his Assyrian embassy. Among his other works are the 'Nomenclon,' a harmony of the laws of the Empire and the canons of the church; a Greek Lexicon, and some theological writings. The first volume of a new German Life of this great statesman, scholar, and churchman, by Dr. J. Hergenröther, a Professor of Ecclesiastical History and a zealous Catholic, appeared in 1866.

Phranza, or **Phranzes**, **George**, one of the best of the Byzantine historians, was born in 1401. Related to the Palæologi, he was from his youth employed at the court of Constantinople, and became great chamberlain of the Emperors Manuel, John, and Constantine Palæologus. On the death of John Palæologus, Phranza was sent on an embassy to the Sultan Amurath; and after the accession of Constantine he was charged with the duty of choosing a consort for the Emperor from the royal families of Georgia or Trebizond. At the taking of Constantinople by the Turks (1453) Phranza was made prisoner together with his wife and two children. After four months' slavery he was released, and procured the liberation of his wife; but his young son and daughter were seized for the Sultan. The daughter died in the Seraglio, and the son was murdered by Mahomet himself. Phranza afterwards went to the Morea and became a monk at Corfu. There, in his last years, he wrote his 'Chronicon,' which extends from 1260 to 1477, and is the best authority for the period of the author's lifetime, especially for the events of the siege and fall of Constanti-

people. Many manuscripts of the Greek original are extant, but the Greek text was not published till 1796; the work being till then known through a Latin abridgment by Pontan.

Phrynichus, a Greek tragic poet, flourished at Athens, B.C. 611-476. He was a disciple of Thespis, and made important improvements in the character of the drama, introducing graver subjects, serious music, and female parts. The invention of the dialogue, however, was reserved for *Æschylus*, with whom Phrynichus was for many years contemporary. The works of this poet are not extant.

Phrynichus, an Athenian general, originally, it is said, a poor shepherd, and then what was called a *symplocant* at Athens, was joint-commander, with Onomacles and Scironides, of the Athenian forces at the battle of Miletus, B.C. 412, and defeated the Peloponnesian army. On the approach of a formidable Peloponnesian fleet, the Athenians, by his advice, withdrew from Miletus to Samos. When Alcibiades soon after made overtures to the Athenians for his return, Phrynichus was almost the only one who objected and declared his distrust of the great exile. His warnings were slighted, and for his own safety he then intrigued with Astyochus, the Spartan commander, by whom his letters were communicated to Alcibiades, and by the latter in turn to the Athenian officers at Samos. But the subtle policy of Phrynichus averted the fatal blow which threatened him. He was soon after displaced and joined the oligarchic party at Athens. In 411 he was sent ambassador with Antiphon and others to Sparta to treat for peace; and having failed, was suspected of treachery, and soon after his return to Athens was assassinated in the Agora, in broad day. No serious attempt was made to discover and punish the murderers.

Piassotta, Giovanni Battista, a celebrated painter of Venice, was born in 1682, and died in 1754. He formed his style chiefly on that of Guercino, producing powerful effects by the contrast of light and shade.

Piassi, Giuseppe, a celebrated Italian astronomer, was born in 1746, at Ponte, in the Valteline; entered the order of Theatines; and, after having been a professor at Genoa, Malta, Ravenna, and Palermo, was in 1787 made director of the observatory founded in the latter city. About this time he visited Paris and London, and entered into a correspondence with the most celebrated European astronomers. In 1801 he discovered a new planet, which he named *Ceres Ferdinandea*, the first-known of the now numerous asteroids; published his first Star-catalogue in 1803; and in 1814 made a new catalogue of 7646 fixed stars. This distinguished astronomer was author of various treatises and memoirs, and was a member of many learned institutions. He was chosen F.R.S., London, in 1804. Died, at Naples, July 22, 1836.

Picard, Jean, French mathematician and astronomer, born at La Flèche in 1620. He

observed the solar eclipse of August, 1644, in conjunction with Cassendi, and succeeded ten years later in the chair of Astronomy at the College of France. He measured an arc of the meridian of Paris; was the first to apply the telescope to the measurement of angles, and to use the pendulum in astronomical observations; visited Uraniborg in 1671, to ascertain the exact position of the observatory of Tycho Brahe and planned the observatory of Paris. He has the mortification to see Cassini appointed director of it, and his own proposals slighted. Besides memoirs contributed to the Academy of Sciences, of which he was one of the first members, he wrote '*La Mesure de la Terre*,' and '*Voyage de l'Uraniborg*,' and originated the periodical work entitled '*La Connaissance des Temps*.' His observations were published by Lemonnier in 1741, under the title of '*Histoire Céleste*.' Picard died at Paris about 1682.

Piccinni, Niccolò, a celebrated musician, was born at Bari, in the kingdom of Naples. Having obtained great reputation at Naples, he was called to Rome about 1760, and spent fifteen years there. During this period he produced his celebrated operas '*La Coccinella*,' '*Olimpiade*.' After a short stay at Naples, he went, in 1776, to Paris. Glück was then at the zenith of his reputation, and a special contest was maintained between Piccinni and him, in which all Paris was interested. At the Revolution Piccinni returned to Naples, but suspected of being a Jacobin, he went again to France, and died at Passy, in 1800, aged 71. Piccinni composed more than 300 operas, besides numerous oratorios, cantatas, &c.

Piccolomini, Ottavio, a distinguished Italian general in the service of Austria during the Thirty Years' War, was born in 1581. He entered the Spanish army in Italy; passed thence into the service of Ferdinand II.; and part in the battle of Lützen, contributed to the victory of Nordlingen, overran Swabia and Franconia, compelled the French to raise the siege of Thionville, and saved Austria from the threatened Swedish invasion. He was defeated by Torstenson at the battle of Lützen (or Breitenfeld) in 1642, and in the following year entered the service of the King of Spain, who made him a knight of the Golden Fleece, grandee, and general-in-chief of the Spanish forces in the Netherlands. His career as general terminated with the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. He was created Prince of the Empire, and died at Vienna in 1654.

Piccolomini, Eneas Sylvius. [See XL.]

Pichegru, Charles, a celebrated general of the French republic, was born, 1761, of poor parents, at Arbois, in Franche-Comté; was educated in a monastery, and afterwards studied at the college of Brienne, where he distinguished himself by his progress in mathematical science. At an early age he entered as a soldier, and went to America. After his return he was made serjeant-major; and was

after the commencement of the Revolution he attained the rank of general of division. In 1794 he took the command of the army of the North, in which post he was embarrassed by many difficulties arising from the flight of Generals Dumouriez and Lafayette. He, however, restored order and discipline; and undertook the conquest of Holland, the most brilliant of all his exploits. The Convention conferred on him the chief command of the army of the Rhine and Moselle; but he retained at the same time the command of the army of the North under Moreau, and of the army of the Meuse under Jourdan. In April, 1795, he was recalled, to take command of the capital, where the Terrorists were making efforts to recover their power. Having suppressed the insurrection of the Faubourgs, for which he was called in the Convention 'the saviour of the country,' he returned to the army of the Rhine, but his career now took another direction. He entered into negotiations with the Prince of Condé to co-operate in the restoration of the Bourbons; but the secret was soon revealed to the government, and he was recalled, in 1796, under pretence of going as ambassador to Sweden. Pichegru declined the post, but did not perceive the storm which threatened him; and, instead of saving himself while it was still time, retired to an estate near Arbois. In March, 1797, he was chosen deputy from the department of the Jura to the council of Five Hundred. He only retained his office till the 4th of September, when a new revolution taking place, he was one of the sixty-five deputies, who, together with Carnot and Barthélemy, two of the directors, were declared by their coadjutors guilty of a royalist conspiracy, and condemned to deportation. Pichegru with others was sent to Cayenne, whence he made his escape to England; and while here he became acquainted with Georges Cadoudal, the Chouan chief, and readily entered into the plans of the emigrants to effect the overthrow of Buonaparte. Having been landed on the French coast by Captain Wright, in January, 1804, with several of the old Vendean leaders, they repaired in disguise to Paris, hoping to find a party favourable to their views; but the police (under Fouché) discovered the plot, and both Georges and Pichegru were arrested. The latter was confined in the Temple, and a process commenced against him; but he was found one morning strangled in prison, April the 6th, 1804. In this country it was believed that his death was by direct command of Buonaparte; but there is no positive evidence.

Pichler, Caroline, one of the most prolific writers that Germany has produced, was born at Vienna, 1769. Her maiden name was Greiner. Her father held a high position at the court of Vienna; and his house was long celebrated for its reunions of all that was most distinguished in that metropolis for rank, fashion, and genius. She received a first-rate education, and showed an early predilection for

literary pursuits; but it was not till after she had attained her 30th year that she appeared as an authoress, her first work, called the 'Gleichnisse,' being published in 1799. This was followed by other works of considerable merit; but these were thrown into the shade by her 'Agathocles,' which appeared in 1808, and was written with the view of counteracting Gibbon's attacks upon the Christian faith. Her works fill more than 60 volumes, consisting chiefly of dramas and historical romances; of which may be mentioned the 'Grafen von Hohenburg,' 'Die Belagerung Wien's von 1683,' 'Die Schweden in Prag,' 'Die Wiedereroberung von Ofen,' 'Henriette von England,' 'Die Frauenwürde,' and 'Die Nebenbuhler,' &c. Died, 1843.

Picken, Andrew, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Paisley, in Scotland, in 1738. After some unsuccessful attempts in business, he entered on a literary career, and published a volume, entitled 'Tales and Sketches of the West of Scotland.' This was followed by 'The Secretary' and 'The Dominie's Legacy,' the latter of which established his fame as the delineator of Scottish humble life. He subsequently engaged in writing tales, &c., for the periodical press; and a short time previous to his death appeared his 'Traditionary Stories of Old Families,' in 2 vols., designed as the first part of a series, which was to embrace the legendary history of Great Britain and Ireland. His death took place in November, 1833; and a novel, entitled 'The Black Watch,' which he had just completed, was afterwards published.

Pico della Mirandola. [*Mirandola.*]

Picton, Sir Thomas, K.C.B., &c., a gallant British officer, born in 1758, was descended from an ancient family of Pembrokeshire, and commenced his military career as an ensign in the 12th regiment of foot in 1771. He served on the Gibraltar station till 1778, after which he was promoted to a captaincy in the 75th. In 1794 he embarked for the West Indies; and, after the reduction of St. Lucia and Trinidad, in 1797, he rose to the rank of colonel, and was appointed governor of the latter island. Whilst holding that situation he was applied to by a Spanish magistrate to sign an order for inflicting the torture on a female slave, named Louisa Calderon; and on being told it was a customary practice, he signed it without inquiry. The girl, who was only 14 years of age, was accordingly *picketed*, with a view to extort from her the discovery of a theft committed by her paramour. For this act of cruelty the governor was, in 1807, indicted, and found guilty by an English jury. As many exaggerated rumours had preceded the colonel to England, a new trial was granted, and though he was acquitted of *moral guilt*, the deed threw a shade over his career. However, in 1809 he was again employed for his country. He was at the siege of Flushing, and on its capture was appointed governor. From Flushing he returned to England an invalid, but was soon again in the

PICTOR

field. His courage and intrepidity shone on every occasion; ever foremost in the fight, he was a victorious leader at Badajoz, at Vittoria, at Ciudad Rodrigo, &c. At the close of the Peninsular War he received the thanks of the House of Commons for the seventh time, June, 1814, and was made K.C.B. At the battle of Waterloo, 18th June, 1815, General Picton commanded the fifth division of the army, and fell there, having just repulsed one of the most serious attacks made by the enemy. A monument to his memory was voted by parliament, and erected in St. Paul's Cathedral. The portrait of Sir T. Picton, painted by Sir M. A. Shee, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Pictor, Fabius. [**Fabius Pictor.**]

Pierce, Edward, an English painter in the reigns of Charles I. and II. He was eminent in history and landscape; but as his works chiefly consisted of altar-pieces and ceilings of churches, there are few of his pictures in existence, most of them having been destroyed in the fire of London.—One of his sons was an excellent sculptor, and executed the statues of Sir Thomas Gresham and Edward III., which ornamented the Royal Exchange before it was destroyed by fire, Jan. 10, 1838.

Piermarini, Giuseppe, Italian architect, born at Foligno in 1734. He was a pupil and assistant of Vanvitelli, and about 1769 settled at Milan, where he was appointed architect to the archduke, and subsequently Professor of Architecture at the Academy of the Brera. He built the theatre Della Scala, and many other public buildings and private mansions at Milan, and died at Foligno in 1808.

Pigalle, Jean Baptiste, an eminent sculptor, was born at Paris in 1714. He studied in Italy, and on his return to France became sculptor to the king, chancellor of the Academy of Painting, and a knight of the Order of St. Michael. Died, 1785.

Pignotti, Lorenzo, an Italian poet and historian, was born at Figliini, in Tuscany, in 1739; was educated at Arezzo and Pisa; practised as a physician at Florence; was appointed historiographer of the court, and became rector of the university of Pisa. His 'Fables' acquired an extensive popularity, but his great work is the 'History of Tuscany.' Died, 1812.

Piles, Roger de, a French painter and writer on painting, was born about 1635, at Clameci. In 1692 he was sent by the French ministry into Holland as a spy, but being discovered by the Dutch, they imprisoned him for five years, during which period he wrote his 'Lives of the Painters.' He was also author of 'Dialogues on the Knowledge of Painting,' 'A Dissertation on the Works of famous Painters,' &c. Died, at Paris, 1709.

Pilon, or Pillon, Germain, a celebrated French sculptor, born at Paris about 1635. Among his most admired works are—the Group of the Graces, now in the Louvre; the bronze statues of Henry II. and Catherine de' Medici, forming part of the monument to Henry at St. Denis; the mausoleum of Du Bellay, &c. Pilon

884.

PINDAR

worked in bronze and alabaster as well as marble. He had the appointment of stationary to the king, and was much in favour with Henry II. and Charles IX. Died in 1590.

Pilpay, or **Bidpai**, reputed author of a very ancient and widely-circulated collection of Indian tales or fables. Nothing whatever is known of him, or of the period in which he lived. The Fables found their way into Europe probably about the 12th century, when they were translated from the Arabic of Abdallah Ben-Mocaffa into Hebrew by Rabbi Joel, and soon after into Latin. The Arabic version was made in the 8th century from a Pehlvi version made two centuries earlier. These 'Fables of Bidpai' have been translated into almost all languages, and passed through innumerable editions.

Pindar, the great Greek lyric poet, was born at or near Thebes, in Boeotia, about a. 522. He was of a noble family, said to have been skilled in music, and he learnt his father's art of flute-playing. At Athens he was a pupil of Lasus of Hermione, and on his return he was assisted by the advice of his celebrated countrywomen, Myrtis and Corinna, who were also his competitors, frequently successful ones, at the public festivals. Pindar made poetry and music the business of his life, and composed choral songs for princes and states in all parts of Greece; for which, as was the custom, he received money and gifts. Yet he did not become a mere hireling, but maintained an dignified position as befitting him as poet and man, and spoke truth fearlessly to all. He did not live at courts nor take part in public affairs. Pindar excelled in all varieties of choral poetry; hymns to the gods, *psalms*, *odes* for processions, drinking songs, &c. But the only poems of his now extant are the *Epinic* or *Triumphal Odes*, composed in celebration of victories at the great public games—the Olympic, Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmian. Praises of the victor, of his family, and his own, are intermixed with mythical narratives and sententious maxims and admonitions; and the odes, sublime, enthusiastic, and full of lofty thought and sentiment, are marked by an extraordinary variety of style and expression. No two odes have the same metre. Pindar attained the highest renown in his own age, and as lyrical poet has no rival. When Thebes was destroyed by Alexander, the conqueror spared the house of Pindar. Died, probably 422. Among the attempts at English translation of Pindar may be mentioned those of Cowley, who also set the fashion of composing imitative Pindaric odes, in which he was followed by Dryden, Congreve, and others; Ambrose Phillips, Gilbert West, whose verses appeared in 1749, Pye, the laureate, and Heber. The first complete version, by Abraham Moore, appeared in 1822 and 1831; and was followed in 1833 by Cary's 'Pindar in English Verse,' perhaps the nearest approach to a satisfactory translation yet made. In 1866 appeared a volume of 'Translations from Pin-

PINDAR

dar into English Blank Verse,' by H. S. Tremenheere.

Pindar, Peter. [Wolcott, John.]

Pindemonte, Hippolito, Count, an eminent Italian poet, was born at Verona, in 1753, and distinguished himself at a very early age by his lyrical compositions. He travelled in England, France, Holland, Germany, &c., forming acquaintance with eminent men, and obtaining the esteem of all who knew him. Died, at Verona, 1828.

Pine, John, an eminent engraver, was born in 1690, and died in 1766. He executed some large plates of the tapestry hangings in the House of Lords, for which parliament passed an Act to secure to him the emolument arising from them. He also engraved the text of Horace, and the *Bucolics* and *Georgics* of Virgil, illustrated with gems and bas-reliefs.

Pinel, Philippe, an eminent French physician, was born in 1746. He studied at Toulouse, Montpellier, and Paris; was named, in 1792, first physician of Bicêtre, and subsequently filled the same post at the asylum of La Salpêtrière. Pinel is particularly distinguished for the important improvements he introduced in the treatment of patients labouring under insanity. He was the first to dispense with physical restraint, and to adopt the mild and rational method now generally practised. Among his works are, 'A Medicophilosophical Treatise on Mental Alienation,' 'Philosophical Nosography,' and 'Clinical Medicine.' He practised with great success at Paris, where he also acquired much popularity by his lectures. Died, Nov. 25, 1826.

Pinelli, Bartolomeo, Italian engraver, born at Rome in 1781. He executed many etchings, illustrating the history and manners and customs of ancient and modern Italy, besides drawings in chalk and water-colours. Died at Rome, in 1835.

Pingré, Alexandre Gui, a French astronomer, was born at Paris, in 1711. He was originally an ecclesiastic; and though he began the study of astronomy at a late period, he distinguished himself by the zeal and success with which he followed it. In 1769 he made a voyage to the island of Diego Rodriguez, to observe the transit of Venus; and undertook two other voyages to test the chronometers of Berthoud and Le Roy. The most important of his works is his 'Cométographie,' 2 vols. 4to. Died, 1796.

Pinkerton, John, a prolific but eccentric author, was born at Edinburgh, in 1758. He was educated at Lanark grammar school, and served five years with a writer to the signet; after which he settled in London, and devoted the remainder of his life to literature. He began his career by publishing several volumes of poetry, entitled, 'Rhymes,' 'Dithyrambic Odes,' and 'Tales in Verse.' He also produced two volumes of pretended 'Ancient Scottish Poems,' a forgery, after the manner of Chatterton; and 'Letters on Literature,' under the assumed name of Robert Heron, in which he displayed

PINZON

a degree of impudent pedantry almost unparalleled. It obtained, however, the patronage of Horace Walpole; of whose witticisms, &c., he published a collection after his decease, under the title of 'Walpoliana.' A bare catalogue of the works of this indefatigable writer would fill a considerable space. Among them are an excellent 'Essay on Medals'; 'Modern Geography,' 3 vols.; 'The Treasury of Wit,' 2 vols.; 'General Collection of Voyages and Travels,' 19 vols.; 'Iconographia Scotica,' 2 vols.; 'Recollections of Paris,' 2 vols.; and 'Petrology, or a Treatise on Rocks,' 2 vols. For many years Mr. Pinkerton resided at Paris, and there died in 1826.

Pinnock, William. [See MAUNDER.]

Pinson, Richard. [FYNSON.]

Pintelli, Saccio, Italian architect, was probably a native of Florence. He went to Rome about 1471, and was employed by Pope Sixtus IV. to design and build the Sistine Chapel, afterwards decorated by the great frescoes of Michael Angelo and other distinguished painters. Pintelli also erected the churches of Santa Maria del Popolo, Sant' Agostino, and others; the Ponte Sisto, and the Vatican Library. He was afterwards employed at Urbino. The time and place of his death are unknown.

Pinto. [Mendez Pinto.]

Pinturicchio, a distinguished Italian painter, born at Perugia, in 1454. His birth-name was **Bernardino di Setto**. He is supposed to have studied under Perugino, whom he accompanied to Rome and assisted in some of his works. The chef-d'œuvre of this master is the series of frescoes in the Library of the Piccolomini at Siena, illustrating the life of Pope Pius II., in which the young Raphael gave him some assistance. He was employed by Alexander VI. to decorate six rooms in the Vatican, painted in the church of Santa Maria del Popolo at Rome, and in the church of St. Francis at Siena; and also executed some good portraits. The National Gallery has a small 'Madonna and Child' by Pinturicchio. Died at Siena, deserted by his wife, and starved, in 1513.

Pinzon, Martin Alonso, one of the companions of Columbus on his first voyage, in 1492, was a rich citizen of Palos. He was named captain and pilot of the caravel *Pinta*; and by his counsel induced Columbus, on the 7th October, to change his course towards the south-west, in consequence, as afterwards appeared, of his having observed a flight of parrots in that direction. This led to the discovery, on the 12th, of Guanahani, or, as Columbus named it, San Salvador. Pinzon was unfriendly to his chief, and quarrelled and separated from him more than once. On the return of the expedition to Spain, March 1493, the king refused to see Pinzon, and he retired to Palos, and died in a few days. In a lawsuit carried on against the heirs of Columbus, between 1513-15, the Pinzons claimed for him the honour of the discovery of the new world.—

PIOMBO

Vicente Taffez, brother of the preceding, and also companion of Columbus on his first voyage, commanded the caravel *Niña*. It is not known whether he accompanied Columbus on his second voyage; but in 1499 he conducted an expedition to the coast of Brazil, reached the mouth of the Amazons, and explored the coast of Guiana. He took part in another expedition with Juan Diaz de Solis, in 1507, to the Gulf of Mexico; on his return was consulted by the King with Vespucci and Juan de la Cosa as to new explorations, and was sent, with de Solis, to penetrate the interior of the American continent. This was probably his last voyage of discovery. The Emperor Charles V. granted to the Pinzon family the rank of nobility (*Hidalguia*), and a coat of arms emblematic of their services as discoverers.

Piombo, Del. [**Sebastiano.**]

Piozzi, Hester Lynch, born in 1739, was the daughter of John Salisbury, Esq., a gentleman of Carnarvonshire. Early in life she was distinguished by her beauty and accomplishments, and, in 1763, married Mr. Thrale, a rich brewer in Southwark, which borough he then represented in parliament. Soon after commenced her acquaintance with Dr. Johnson, of whom, in 1786, she published 'Anecdotes,' in one 8vo. volume. On the death of Mr. Thrale, in 1781, she had retired to Bath, where she married Piozzi, an Italian music-master, with whom she went to Florence. Her subsequent publications are, 'Observations and Reflections made in a Journey through France, Italy, and Germany;' 'The Florence Miscellany;' 'British Synonymy;' and 'The Retrospect.' But she is chiefly remembered as an authoress for her ingenious tale of 'The Three Warnings.' On the death of her second husband, Mrs. Piozzi returned to England, and died at Clifton in 1821. Her 'Autobiography' was edited by A. Hayward.

Pippl. [**Giulio Romano.**]

Piranesi, Giovanni Battista, an eminent engraver, architect, and antiquary, was born at Venice, about 1720, but lived principally at Rome. He was one of the most indefatigable of artists, and his works form 29 atlas fol. vols., and comprise spirited delineations of remarkable ancient edifices and works of art in the Papal States, together with numerous views and modern buildings. Died, 1778.

Piranesi, Francesco, son of the preceding, and, like him, an artist of great talent, was born at Rome, in 1748. He completed many of the magnificent works begun by his father, and executed others of equal magnitude; in which he was assisted by his brother Piero and his sister Laura. After the French occupation of Rome, in 1798, he took office under the republican government, and at length found it necessary to quit his native country. He continued to reside at Paris from that time till his death, in 1810.

Piron, Alexis, a French poet and dramatist, was born at Dijon, in 1689. Having for a while earned a scanty subsistence as a clerk, he

PISANO

turned his thoughts to the law, but a reverse of fortune ruined his father, and in 1719 he was to Paris, obtaining employment as a copyist. He soon after tried dramatic composition, and produced a piece for the comic opera, entitled 'Arlequin Deucalion.' This succeeding, he was encouraged to persevere, and 'L'Ecole des Pères,' a comedy; and the tragedies of 'Calisthène' and 'Gustave Vasa,' besides a host of lighter pieces, followed. It was not, however, till 1738 that he gained a place among the highest class of dramatists, by his admirable comedy of 'Métromanie,' which La Harpe characterizes as excelling in plot, style, humour and vivacity almost every other composition of the kind. His 'Bons Mots,' 'Poésies Diverses,' and 'Plays,' form 7 vols. Died at Paris, January 21, 1773. He would have been admitted to the French Academy but for a licentious Ode, the production of his youth, which was communicated by Boyer, bishop of Mirepoix to the king. Piron took his revenge in the famous epitaph on himself:—

'Ci-git Piron, qui ne fut rien,
Pas même académicien.'

Pisano, Andrea, a celebrated early Italian sculptor and architect, was born in 1270. He was a pupil of Giovanni Pisano, and having attained great reputation as a bronze-caster was charged to make the gates for the Baptistry at Florence. The modelling was finished in 1330, and nine years was then occupied in the casting and completion. When they were set up the Signory went in state to thank Andrea, and made him a citizen of Florence. Andrea was the intimate friend of Giotto, who assisted him in the sculptures of the Duomo and the Campanile. He fortified the Palazzo Vecchio of Florence, and built many palaces and castles in Tuscany. Died at Florence 1344. Andrea Pisano was the master of Andrea Orcagna.

Pisano, Giunta, an early Italian painter lived in the first half of the 13th century. The facts and chronology of his life are very obscure, and there is but one work which is certainly known to be his, the crucifix of Raineri e Leonardo at Pisa. He is said to have painted in the upper church of Assisi after 1220. Art was then at the lowest ebb at Pisa, and Giunta did nothing to raise it.

Pisano, Niccolò, one of the greatest of the early Italian sculptors and architects, was born at Pisa about 1206. When scarcely 15 he was appointed architect to the Emperor Frederick II., and followed him to Rome and to Naples. After working at Naples about ten years he was called to Padua to design a basilica in honour of St. Anthony. His first known work is a relief of the 'Deposition,' executed at Lucca about 1234, still preserved. In 1250 he was at Florence, employed by the Ghibelline party to destroy the Baptistry, in which he happily failed. He established his atelier as an architect during the following years, building many churches and palaces, and a

PISANO

1260 executed the noble pulpit in the Baptistery of Pisa, which placed him in the first rank as a sculptor. His next work was the sculptured sarcophagus for the remains of St. Dominic at Bologna, in which he was assisted by his scholar, Fra Guglielmo Agnelli. In 1266 Niccola went to Siena, to construct a pulpit for the Duomo, one of his finest works. He was afterwards employed by Charles of Anjou to build an abbey and convent to commemorate his victory of Tagliacozzo; and his last work was the beautiful fountain in the piazza of Perugia, partly executed by his son Giovanni. The services rendered to art by Niccola Pisano are thus summed up by a recent critic: 'He gave the deathblow to Byzantinism and barbarism; established new architectural principles; founded a new school of sculpture in Italy; and holds the same relation to Italian art which Dante holds to Italian literature.' Died, at Pisa, 1278. A cast of the famous Pisan pulpit is placed in the South Kensington Museum.

Pisano, Giovanni, a celebrated Italian sculptor and architect, son of the preceding, was born at Pisa about 1240. He assisted his father in executing the pulpit at Siena, was employed for some years at Naples, and then at Perugia about the fountain of the piazza. On his father's death he settled at Pisa, and there built the church of S. Maria della Spina, the first Gothic building in Italy, and the beautiful Campo Santo, in which he also executed several works of sculpture. In 1286 he began the façade of the Duomo at Siena, and among his subsequent works are the shrine of San Donato at Arezzo, the pulpit in the church of San Andrea, Pistoia, and the monument of Pope Benedict XI. at Perugia. Among his scholars was Andrea Pisano. Died at Pisa, 1320. There is a cast of Giovanni Pisano's pulpit in the South Kensington Museum.

Pisistratus, an Athenian citizen, who usurped the sovereignty of his country, was a descendant of Codrus, and inherited from his father, Hippocrates, a large fortune. He was ambitious, eloquent, and courageous; and, pursuing the policy which has so often succeeded in democracies, he gained over the lower classes of the citizens by his affability and unbounded liberality. He made no attempt to abolish the wise laws of Solon, but confirmed and extended their authority; and though he was twice expelled, he regained the sovereignty, and continued to exercise it, not as the oppressor, but as the father of his country. He died 527 B.C., leaving his two sons, Hippias and Hipparchus, to inherit his power. He established a public library at Athens, and collected and arranged the Homeric poems.

Piso, C. [See *Hero*.]

Piso, L. [See *Otho*.]

Pitt, Christopher, an English clergyman and an elegant poet, was born in 1699, at Blandford, in Dorsetshire; was educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford; and having obtained the family living of Pimperne,

PITT

he there passed his life, in the performance of his clerical duties and the cultivation of literature. His poems have considerable merit, and his translations of the 'Æneid' and 'Vida's Art of Poetry' are both tasteful and harmonious. He died in 1748.

Pitt, John. [Chatham, Earl of.]

Pitt, Thomas, the founder of an illustrious family, was born at St. Mary's, Blandford, in 1653. Towards the end of the century he went to the East Indies as governor of Fort St. George, where he resided many years. He realized a large fortune; particularly by a diamond (called after him the Pitt diamond) which he purchased for £20,400, and sold to the King of France for somewhat more than five times that sum. A rumour having prevailed in England that the governor obtained this jewel unfairly, and Pope having given the slander currency in the following couplet—

'Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honest factor stole a gem away,'

Pitt published a narrative of the transaction, and completely refuted the calumny. In 1716 Mr. Pitt was made governor of Jamaica, but did not hold that post above a year. He sat in four parliaments, for Old Sarum and Thirsk; died in 1726; and was buried in Blandford church, where a monument was erected to his memory.—His eldest son, **Robert Pitt**, of Boconnoc, who died in 1727, was the father of the great Lord Chatham.

Pitt, William. [Chatham, Earl of.]

Pitt, William, Prime Minister of England, was the second son of the Earl of Chatham, and was born May 28, 1759, at Hayes, in Kent. After receiving the rudiments of his education at home, under the superintendence of his father, he was sent to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where his tutor was Dr. Pretyman; on leaving the university he was entered at Lincoln's Inn, and in three years was called to the bar. But he was destined shortly to move in a higher sphere. In 1780 he stood candidate for the university of Cambridge, but was unsuccessful. By the influence, however, of Sir James Lowther, he was returned for the borough of Appleby, and he immediately became one of the most distinguished opponents of the ministry. In 1782 he brought forward a motion for an inquiry into the state of the representation in parliament, which was rejected by a small majority. On the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, Lord Shelburne obtained the office of First Lord of the Treasury; and Mr. Pitt, then only 23 years of age, was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. A general peace soon followed, which being made the ground of censure by a strong opposition, the cabinet was dissolved, and the Fox and North coalition took its place. On his retirement from office, Mr. Pitt resumed his efforts for a reform in parliament, and submitted three specific motions on the subject, which, although supported by Mr. Fox, then Secretary of State, were rejected. On the failure of

Fox's India Bill, which produced the dismissal of the coalition ministry, Pitt, although at that time only in his 24th year, assumed the station of Prime Minister, by accepting the united posts of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Although strongly supported by the king, he stood opposed to a large majority of the House of Commons, and a dissolution took place in March, 1786. At the general election which followed, the voice of the nation appeared decidedly in his favour, and some of the strongest aristocratical interests in the country were defeated, Pitt himself being returned by the university of Cambridge. His first measure was the passing of his India Bill, establishing the Board of Control, and this was followed by fiscal and financial regulations, which gave *éclat* to the early period of his administration. One of the most momentous periods in modern history had now arrived. The French Revolution broke out, and produced agitation in every neighbouring state. War against free principles was declared on the one side, by which all amelioration was opposed; while on the other, the friends of rational reformation saw themselves confounded with ignorant and heated men, who espoused some of the wildest and most visionary innovations. Under this state of things a vigilant eye and a steady hand were obviously necessary; and whatever opinions may be formed by different parties, in respect to the necessity of our interference, or the measures adopted by the minister—whether he deserved the censures which were so lavishly heaped upon him, or whether he was entitled to the gratitude of his country as ‘the pilot that weathered the storm,’—certain it is, that he displayed talents, energy, and perseverance, almost unparalleled in the world's history. At length he acceded to the wish for peace, resigned office in 1801, and was succeeded by Mr. Addington; but the event proved how fallacious were the hopes of the people; and, in 1804, Pitt once more resumed his post at the Treasury. Returning to power as a war minister, he exerted all the energy of his character to render the contest successful, and found means to engage the two great military powers of Russia and Austria in a new coalition against Napoleon, which was, however, dissolved by the battle of Austerlitz. But his health was now in a precarious state; an hereditary gout, aggravated by public cares and a too liberal use of wine, had undermined his constitution; and he died Jan. 23, 1806. Pitt was a minister of commanding powers, both as a financier and an orator; his eloquence, though not so imaginative as that of Burke, or so captivating as that of his father, was more uniformly just and impressive than either; while the indignant severity and keenness of his sarcasm were unequalled. A public funeral was decreed to his honour by parliament, and a grant of £40,000 to pay his debts; for although his whole life was devoted to the service of his country, such was his dis-

interestedness in pecuniary matters, that he never received one shilling of the public money beyond his fair emoluments of office, to meet the occasional great expenses to which he was put as Prime Minister. A Life of Pitt, with Extracts from his MS. papers, has been published by Earl Stanhope, in 4 vols. His bust, by Nollekens, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Pittacus, one of the so-called Seven Sages of Greece, was born at Mitylene, in the island of Lesbos, about 650 a.c. He was a warrior as well as a philosopher; expelled the tyrant Melanchrus from Lesbos in 611; and becoming its sovereign, 590, he discharged the duties of his station in the most exemplary manner. He retired after a reign of ten years, and died a.c. 570.

Pitts, William, an English sculptor, was born in London in 1790. He was passionately fond of his art, in which he displayed an exquisite fancy and grace, and great power of execution. At one time he was assistant to Flaxman. Among his works are—a ‘Shield of Æneas,’ bas-reliefs of the ‘Rape of Proserpine’ and the ‘Marriage of Peirithous,’ the ‘Shield of Hercules,’ bas-reliefs in the drawing-rooms at Buckingham Palace, &c. He committed suicide in April, 1840.

Pius II. Pope, **Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini**, was born in Tuscany in 1405, of an ancient and illustrious family. In 1431 he assisted at the Council of Basel as secretary; was afterwards secretary to the Anti-pope Felix V., and then to the Emperor Frederick III., who sent him on various embassies, and gave him the papal crown. Eugenius IV. chose him for apostolic secretary, Nicholas V. made him a bishop, and sent him as nuncio to Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, and Calixtus III. created him cardinal. Piccolomini had by this time given up the more liberal opinions on church matters with which he started, and had become a zealous supporter of the power of the Pope, but in opposition to the secular power, and to the authority of councils. He was one of the most learned men of his time, and notwithstanding the great change in his views, he distinguished himself by moderation and a conciliatory spirit. He was chosen to succeed Calixtus III. in 1458, and in the following year assembled a congress at Mantua for the purpose of arranging a crusade against the Turks. He soon afterwards published a bull against appeals to a council which occasioned some dispute with Louis XI. In 1463, by another bull, he retracted his former sentiments respecting the Council of Basel, condemning his defence of it as praying to be condemned as Æneas Sylvius, but listened to as Pius II. Among the writings of Pius II. are a ‘History of the Council of Basel,’ ‘History of Frederick III.,’ ‘History of Bohemia,’ ‘Cosmographia,’ &c. Died at Anagnino, August, 1464, whither he went to hasten preparations for war with the Turks.

Pius V. Pope, **Michæle Ghislieri**, was born in Piedmont in 1504, and early entered the Dominican order. He was appointed in

PIUS

quisitor in Lombardy and afterwards Inquisitor-General; an office which he executed with such rigour as to acquire the title of 'Ecclesiastical Tyrant.' He was created cardinal in 1557, and was chosen to succeed Pius IV. in 1566. He set himself to effect reforms both in morals and discipline; excited terror in Italy by the seizures, imprisonment, and burning of those convicted or suspected of heresy, among whom were several persons of note; revived the obnoxious bull 'In cenam Domini,' but found it impossible to put it in execution; enforced strictly the authority of the Index Expurgatorius; and expelled the Jews from the States of the Church, excepting only the cities of Rome and Ancona. In 1570 he published a bull of excommunication against Queen Elizabeth, having previously sent agents to England to carry on intrigues against her; and Felton, who posted the bull on the gates of the palace of the Bishop of London, was tried for high treason and executed. Pius soon after suppressed the order of the *Umbilati* on account of their scandalous immoralities and disorders, and their attempt to assassinate St. Charles Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan, the Pope's most intimate friend. The great victory over the Turks at Lepanto was the result in good part of the efforts of Pius V. His death, in May, 1572, was a matter of general rejoicing, and was publicly celebrated at Constantinople during three days.

Pius VI., Pope, **Giovanni Angelo Braschi**, was born at Cesena, in 1717, and succeeded Clement XIV. in 1775. His first act was to make a reform in the public treasury; he then completed the museum in the Vatican; but the greatest work of his pontificate was the draining of the Pontine marshes, — a project which baffled several of the Emperors, and many of the Popes. When the Emperor Joseph II. decreed that all the religious orders in his dominions were free from papal jurisdiction, Pius, apprehensive of the consequences of such a measure, went in person to Vienna in 1782; but though he was honourably received, his remonstrances were ineffectual. The French Revolution, however, was of more serious consequence to the papal see. The Pope having favoured the allies, Buonaparte entered the ecclesiastical territory, and compelled him to purchase a peace by a contribution of several millions, and by delivering up the finest works of painting and sculpture. Basseville was then sent as envoy from the republic to Rome, where he behaved with so much insolence, that the people assassinated him in 1793. General Duphot entered the city with his troops to restore order, but the papal soldiers routed them, and Duphot was slain. On this Buonaparte again entered Italy, and made the Pope prisoner in the capital, which was plundered. The venerable pontiff was carried away by the victors, and hurried over the Alps to Valence, where he died of excessive fatigue and ill usage, Aug. 29, 1799.

Pius VII., Pope, **Gregorio Barnaba**

889

PIZARRO

Chiaromonte, born at Cesena in 1742, became a Benedictine monk, was created cardinal in 1785, and after the death of Pius VI. was chosen, after long deliberations of the conclave, to succeed him, March, 1800. In the following year a Concordat with France was concluded at Paris; in 1804 the Pope went to Paris and crowned Napoleon Emperor, returning to Rome in May, 1805. Soon after, Ancona was seized by the French, and the great quarrel between Napoleon and the Pope began. The occupation of the castle of San Angelo in 1808 was followed by the annexation of the States of the Church to the French Empire; on which the Pope published a bull of excommunication against the perpetrators of the invasion. Pius was then arrested by the French officer Miollis and sent to Savona, and afterwards to Fontainebleau, whence he was not permitted to return to Italy till January, 1814. The Congress of Vienna restored the States of the Church to the Pope, who applied himself thenceforth to internal reforms. He, however, re-established the Jesuits and the Inquisition. The character of Pius VII. was such as to win him the esteem and sympathy of men of all churches and sects. Died, August 20, 1823.

Pizarro, Francisco, the conqueror of Peru, was the illegitimate son of a gentleman of Truxillo, and being left entirely dependent on his mother, a peasant girl, he received no education, and was, in his early years, employed as a swineherd. Quitting this inglorious occupation, he embarked, in 1510, with some other adventurers, for America; and, in 1524, after having distinguished himself under Nuñez de Balboa on many occasions, he associated at Panama with Diego de Almagro and Hernandez Lucue, a priest, in an enterprise to make fresh discoveries. In this voyage they reached the coast of Peru, but being too few to make any attempt at a settlement, Pizarro returned to Spain, where all that he gained was a power from the court to prosecute his object. However, having raised some money, he was enabled again, in 1531, to visit Peru, where a civil war was then raging between Huascar, the legitimate monarch, and his half-brother, Atahualpa, or Atabalipa, as he is variously called, the reigning Inca. Pizarro, by pretending to take the part of the latter, was permitted to march into the interior, where he made the unsuspecting chief his prisoner, while partaking of a friendly banquet to which he had invited him and his whole court; then extorting from him, as it is said, a house full of the precious metals by way of ransom, he had him tried for a pretended conspiracy, and condemned him to be burnt, allowing him first to be strangled, as a reward for becoming a Christian. In January, 1535, the conqueror laid the foundation of Lima, and named it 'City of the Kings.' In 1537 a contest arose between him and Almagro, who was defeated and executed. The son and friends of Almagro, however, avenged his death, and on June 26, 1541, after ruling despotically for six years, Pizarro met with the fate he so richly

PLACENTIA

deserved, and was assassinated in his palace at Lima.

Placentia, Duke of. [*Lebrun, C. F.*]

Planta, Joseph, Librarian of the British Museum, was born in Switzerland in 1744, but his father soon after settled in London as pastor of the German reformed church. He was educated at Göttingen, was for twenty years secretary to the Royal Society of London, was also attached to the office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, in 1799, was appointed First Librarian of the British Museum, a post which he filled till his death. He was for a short time Under-Secretary of State. Died, 1827.

Plantagenet, Geoffrey. [*See Henry II. of England.*]

Plantin, Christophe, a learned French printer, born near Tours in 1514. He learnt his art at Caen, visited the principal French printing establishments, and settled at Antwerp. He had the assistance of several learned men, and gained a great reputation for the accuracy and elegance of his workmanship. His chef-d'œuvre as printer is his edition of the famous Polyglott Bible of Alcalá, since called the Antwerp Polyglott, which was published in 8 vols. folio between 1569-1572. Died, 1589, and was buried in Antwerp Cathedral.

Plasian, William of, one of the counsellors of Philip the Fair, King of France. He played a prominent part in the famous quarrel between Philip and Pope Boniface VIII.; advised the arrest and imprisonment of the Papal legate, Bernard Saisset, Bishop of Pamiers, on a charge of treasonable language; made the extraordinary charges against Boniface before the States-General at the Louvre, in June, 1303, and swore to their truth, and that he was prepared to prove them before a General Council; gave treacherous counsel to Du Molai, the Grand Master of the Templars, on his trial; and, in conjunction with William of Nogaret, was the prosecutor of the memory of Boniface VIII. in the Consistory at Avignon, in 1310. The prosecution was abandoned by Philip, and William of Plasian was included in the general amnesty which was published.

Platina, Bartolomeo, an Italian historian, whose real name was Sacchi, was born in 1421. Having fallen under the displeasure of Pope Pius II., he was imprisoned and put to the rack, on a charge of being implicated in a conspiracy against him. His sufferings, however, were afterwards recompensed by Sixtus IV., who, in 1475, made him keeper of the Vatican library. His principal work, composed in elegant Latin, is a history of the 'Lives of the Roman Pontiffs.' He also wrote, in Latin, a 'History of Mantua.' Died 1481.

Plato, the great Greek philosopher, was born at Athens or in Ægina, in May, B.C. 429, the year in which Pericles died. He was son of Ariston and Perictione, who boasted of their descent from Cadmus and Solon, and he was named **Aristocles**. The name Plato was afterwards applied to him in allusion to his

PLATO

broad brow or broad chest, or fluent speech. Endowed with a highly imaginative and emotional nature, he early began to write poems, but at the same time studied philosophy, and at the age of 20 became the disciple of Socrates. He burnt his poems, remained devotedly attached to Socrates for ten years, attended him on his trial, and was one of the few who listened to the final conversation on the immortality of the soul. After the death of Socrates he went to Megara to hear Euclid, thence to Cyrene, and perhaps to Egypt and South Italy. On his return he began to teach at Athens, in the plane-tree grove of the 'Academia'; he taught gratuitously, and had a great number of disciples, many of whom became eminent teachers. Among them was Aristotle, distinguished as the 'Mind of the School,' and perhaps Demosthenes. Women are said to have attended. In his fortieth year Plato visited Sicily, but he offended the tyrant Dionysius by the political opinions he uttered, and only escaped death through the influence of his friend Dion. Two later visits to the court of the younger Dionysius were the only interruptions to his calm life as teacher and writer at Athens. Plato never married, had no children, took no active part in public affairs, lived absorbed in the pursuit of truth, and was so marked by gravity and melancholy that the saying became common—'as sad as Plato.' His works have come down to us complete, and are chiefly in the form of dialogues; a form of literature in which he is unrivalled. They are singular in their union of the philosophic and poetic spirit; the depth of the philosopher and the rigorous exactitude of the logician with the highest splendour of imagination of the poet. In respect of speculation the Dialogues of Plato are unparalleled. 'Out of Plato,' says Emerson, 'come all things that are still written and debated among men of thought.' And again, 'Plato is philosophy, and philosophy Plato.' Attempts have been made to classify the dialogues, but without useful result; and attempts to construct a formal system from them have utterly failed. Plato did not aim at a system; nor did he even aim so much at teaching truths as at imparting and illustrating the method by which each should seek truth for himself. We owe to him the threefold division of philosophy into dialectics, physics, and ethics; the first sketch of the laws of thought; the doctrine of 'Ideas' as the eternal archetypes of all visible things; and the first attempt towards a demonstration of the immortality of the soul. And he proclaims the highest and purest doctrine of morality with clearness, courage, and unshattering authority. He adopted as a writer the method of his great master, who forms the central figure of the dialogues; and whose opinions and biography are so closely interwoven with them, that we cannot tell whether the light that shines on us comes from this or that side of the Twin-Star, Socrates and Plato. Plato died, in the act of writing, it is said, a May, 347 B.C. His birthday was long observed

PLATOFF

as a festival. There is an admirable German translation of Plato by Schleiermacher, not complete, however; a complete French one by Cousin; and English translations of some of the dialogues by Sydenham; of the whole by Taylor; and of a few by Whewell. A good translation of the 'Republic,' by Davies and Vaughan, forms one of the volumes of Macmillan's Golden Treasury Series. Mr. Grote's new work, entitled 'Plato and the other Companions of Socrates' (1865), is one of the most important contributions ever made to the study of Greek philosophy.

Platoff, Count, a celebrated hetman of the Cossacks, was born in the southern part of Russia, about 1763. He entered young into the army, distinguished himself against the Turks in Moldavia, and was made a general of cavalry. When the French invaded Russia in 1812, Platoff, with twenty regiments of Cossacks, harassed them in their flight, and contributed greatly to the advantages gained over them. He accompanied the Emperor Alexander to London, where he was the object of popular admiration. He retired to the banks of the river Don, and died in 1818.

Plautius, Aulus, Roman general, who, when the Emperor Claudius resolved to undertake the conquest of Britain, A.D. 43, was charged with the command of the expedition. Vespasian, afterwards Emperor, held a subordinate command. The Britons were defeated on the banks of the Thames, and Plautius having established himself there, was joined by the Emperor, who again defeated the Britons and captured the chief town of Cunobelin (Camulodunum, now Maldon, in Essex). Claudius speedily returned to Rome, but Plautius remained four years in Britain, and in A.D. 47 subjugated the southern part of the island and received tribute from some northern tribes. To Aulus Plautius the distinction of being the founder of London is assigned by Dr. Guest. (See his paper 'On the Origin of London,' read before the congress of the Archaeological Institute at London, in July, 1866.)

Plautus, T. Maccius, the most celebrated Roman comic poet, born in Umlria, probably about B.C. 255. He spent the greater part of his life at Rome, where at one time he is said to have been reduced to the necessity of grinding corn with a handmill for a baker. He began to write plays about 220, and gained immense popularity with his countrymen by his numerous comedies, based, many of them, on Greek models, but made his own by a bold treatment and clever adaptation of them to Roman audiences. Twenty of his comedies are still extant out of the twenty-one pronounced genuine by Varro. One hundred and thirty were current under his name. His plays were still acted in the reign of Domitian, and some of them have been imitated by modern dramatists. There are several English translations of Plautus. Died, B.C. 184.

Playfair, Sir Hugh Lyon, Major in the East India Company's service, was born in 1786.

891

PLINIUS

He studied at the university of St. Andrews, and went to India in 1805, where he served in the Bengal artillery till 1815. After a visit to Europe for the benefit of his health, he returned to India in 1820; held for seven years the appointment of superintendent of the Great Military Road, Telegraph Towers, and Post Office Department, between Calcutta and Benares; was commander of artillery at Dum-dum for three years, and about 1830 returned to Europe. He settled at St. Andrews, was named provost in 1842, knighted by the queen, and created LL.D. by the university in 1866. After effecting extraordinary improvements in the outward aspect and the social life of the decayed city, he died there, January 21, 1861.

Playfair, John, an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher, was born at Bervie, near Dundee, of which parish his father was minister, in 1740. He received his education at St. Andrews; and, in 1772, succeeded to his father's living; but resigned it some years afterwards, and went to Edinburgh, where he became Professor of Mathematics. In his latter years he applied to the study of Geology, which he pursued with indefatigable ardour; and, in 1816, undertook a journey to the Alps, for the purpose of making observations on those mountains. Among his works are, 'Elements of Geometry,' 'Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth,' 'System of Geography,' 5 vols. 4to.; and 'Outlines of Philosophy.' Died, 1819.

Playfair, William, brother of the preceding, born in 1759, was an ingenious projector and author. After serving an apprenticeship to a millwright, he was engaged as a draughtsman at Boulton and Watt's establishment, Soho, Birmingham. On coming to London he obtained patents for various inventions, and engaged in many speculations, became a fertile writer on politics and other subjects, and died in 1823. His most important publications are, 'A Commercial and Political Atlas,' 'An Inquiry into the Decline and Fall of Nations,' 'France as it is,' 'History of Jacobinism,' and 'British Family Antiquity.'

Plinius Secundus, Caius (Pliny the Elder), one of the most celebrated writers of ancient Rome, was born A.D. 23, at Verona, or at Como, served in the army in Germany, afterwards became an advocate, and was ultimately procurator in Spain. As an inquirer into the works of nature he was indefatigable, and he lost his life in a last attempt to gratify his thirst for knowledge. Being at Misenum with a fleet which he commanded on August 24, A.D. 79, his sister desired him to observe a remarkable cloud which had just appeared. Pliny, discovering that it proceeded from Mount Vesuvius, ordered his galleys to sea, to assist the inhabitants on the coast, while he himself steered as near as possible to the foot of the mountain, which now sent forth vast quantities of burning rock and lava. Pliny and his companions landed at Stabiz, but were soon obliged to leave the town for the fields, where the dan-

ger, however, was equally great, from the shower of fire which fell upon them. In this state they made the best of their way to the shore, but Pliny, who was very corpulent, fell down dead, suffocated probably by the noxious vapours. The eruption which caused his death was that in which the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii were destroyed, in the first year of the Emperor Titus. Pliny wrote several works which have perished, but his name and fame are preserved by his great work entitled 'Natural History,' in 37 books, one of the most precious monuments of antiquity extant. Its contents do not answer to its title, but are immensely various in character. It is a laborious compilation, from almost innumerable sources, of facts, observations, and statements on almost all branches of natural science, on the fine arts, on inventions, and other subjects. Unfortunately, Pliny did not observe for himself with the eye of a naturalist, nor make selection of his materials with the judgment of a critic, nor dispose them in any scientific order. Still we cannot afford to lose such a book. It has been translated into most European languages, and even into Arabic, and has been republished a very great number of times. Philemon Holland translated it into English about 1600.

Plinius Cæcilius Secundus, Caius (**Pliny the Younger**), nephew of the preceding, was born, A.D. 62, at Como. He studied under Quintilian, and in his eighteenth year began to plead in the forum. Soon after this he went as military tribune to Syria; and after one or two campaigns, settled at Rome. He was promoted to the consular dignity by Trajan, in praise of whom he pronounced an oration, which is extant. He was afterwards proconsul of Bithynia, from which province he wrote to Trajan his well-known account of the Christians and their manner of worship. The 'Epistles of Pliny' are agreeably written, and very instructive; they were translated into English by Lord Orrery and Mr. Melmoth.

Plot, Robert, naturalist, was born in 1641, at Sutton Baron, in Kent; was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated LL.D.; became one of the secretaries of the Royal Society, first Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, royal historiographer, and archivist of the heralds' office. His chief work is the *Natural History of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire*. Died in 1696.

Plotinus, the celebrated Greek philosopher, founder of the Neo-Platonic School, was born, A.D. 203, at Lycopolis, in Egypt. He was trained in the school of Alexandria under Ammonius Saccas, then visited the East, and about 244 settled at Rome, where he spent the rest of his life as a teacher and writer, enjoying the esteem of the Emperor Gallienus, and of many leading persons. Porphyry, his most eminent disciple, wrote his *Life* and arranged and published his works, divided into six sets of nine books each (*Enneads*). Plotinus was a profound thinker and deeply religious man, and his system, a sort of mystical idealism, a

combination of Platonic with Oriental notions, has been very attractive to many great thinkers in ancient and modern times. Died in Campania, 270.

Flowdon, Edmund, an eminent lawyer, was born in Shropshire, in 1517, and died in 1584. His 'Commentaries or Reports' are greatly esteemed.

Flukenet, Leonard, an eminent English botanist, was born in 1642. He practised as an apothecary at Westminster, and formed a small botanic garden there. After the greater part of his life passed in struggling against adversity, he was appointed superintendent of the gardens at Hampton Court, and Royal Professor of Botany. His 'Phytographia' is an honourable proof of his abilities. He also published 'Almagestum Botanicum,' 'Almagesti Botanici Mantisia,' and 'Amalthæum Botanicum.' He died probably about 1706.

Plunket, William Conyngham, Lord Plunket, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was the son of Thomas Plunket, pastor of a Presbyterian congregation at Enniskillen, where he was born, in 1764. His father having subsequently removed to Dublin, young Plunket entered Trinity College, where he obtained a scholarship, graduated with considerable credit, and acquired great repute as an orator in the debating club called the 'Historical Society.' In 1787 he was called to the bar; and soon afterwards being returned to the Irish House of Commons for the borough of Charlemont, distinguished himself by his opposition to the Union, and on one occasion declared that he would imitate the father of Hannibal and enjoin his sons 'to swear eternal vengeance against the enemies of their country.' &c. &c. the English. Mr. O'Connell used in after years to call the junior Plunkets 'young Hannibals.' On the extinction of the Irish parliament in 1800, he continued to practise at the bar with great success. In 1803 he conducted the prosecution of Emmett; a few months later became solicitor-general for Ireland, and in 1806 was advanced to the office of attorney-general, which he held till 1807. From this period he devoted himself to Chancery practice, appearing as leading counsel in every Chancery suit. In 1812 he was returned member of parliament for Dublin University, and his ready, perspicacious, and condensed eloquence placed him at once in the foremost rank of parliamentary orators. In 1822, though he had been always a keen supporter of Roman Catholic Emancipation, he was appointed attorney-general for Ireland, under the Tory administration of Lord Liverpool; but his appointment, while it raised the hopes of the Roman Catholics, naturally disappointed the Orange party, and, so far from allaying dissensions, it was a signal for renewed rancour and jealousy. In 1827 he was raised to the peerage, and at the same time appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland; and during the three years that followed, besides presiding on the bench with great success, he materially aided the Duke of

Wellington in carrying the Emancipation Bill through the House of Lords. In 1830 he was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and, with the exception of five months between November, 1834, and April, 1835, he held this office till 1841, at which period his public life may be said to have terminated. Died, 1864. 'The Life, Letters, and Speeches of Lord Plunket,' edited by his grandson, the Hon. David Plunket, with a Preface by Lord Brougham, appeared in 1867.

Plutarch, the celebrated Greek biographer and moralist, was a native of Chaeronea, in Bœotia. In A.D. 66 he was a pupil of the philosopher Ammonius at Delphi. He visited Italy, and spent some time at Rome, lecturing there on philosophy as early as the reign of Domitian; but his name is not mentioned by any of the eminent Roman writers, his contemporaries. He returned to his native town, where he held various magistracies, and was appointed priest of Apollo. Plutarch was married happily, and had several children. His great work is entitled 'Parallel Lives,' and consists of biographies of forty-six eminent Greeks and Romans, arranged in pairs, each pair accompanied by a comparison of characters. They are written with a moral purpose, and present not orderly narratives of events, but portraits of men, drawn with much graphic power, with great good sense, honesty, and kind-heartedness. 'Plutarch's Lives,' as tested by modern criticism, are not historical authorities; they were written with a practical, not a critical, aim. They set before us the most famous types of Greek and Roman character as understood by a careful, learned, imaginative, and philosophical writer of Trajan's time. To Englishmen, beside their intrinsic value, they possess the special interest of having been Shakespeare's main authority in his great classical dramas. They were accessible to him in North's version; and the correspondence between the Plays and the Lives is traceable 'in incident upon incident, personage after personage, and in some places almost line after line and word after word.' Few books of ancient or modern times have been so widely read, so generally admired, as these 'Lives.' The English translation by the Langhorns is well known; less known, but more spirited, is that by North, made from Amyot's French version, and published in 1579; and some of the Lives have been translated by Mr. George Long. A new edition of the translation called Dryden's, revised by Arthur H. Clough, appeared in 1859. Most of Plutarch's other writings are ethical, and are entitled 'Moralia.' Plutarch was still living in 120, but the time of his death is not known.

Pocahontas. [See **Smith, John** (of Virginia).]

Pocock, Dr. Edward, a learned English critic and commentator, famous for his Oriental learning, was born at Oxford, in 1604. He received his education at Magdalen and Corpus Christi Colleges; was named by Archbishop

Laud Professor of Arabic; twice visited the Levant, for the purpose of collecting ancient manuscripts and coins; was made in 1648 Hebrew professor at Oxford, rector of Childey, and canon of Christchurch. Among his works are, 'Specimen Historiæ Arabum,' Latin translations of the Oriental History of Abulfaragius, and of the Annals of Eutychius, 'Commentaries on the Minor Prophets,' &c. Dr. Pocock also translated into Arabic the treatise of Grotius 'De Veritate Religionis Christianæ,' and rendered valuable assistance in the preparation of the English Polyglott Bible. Died, Sept. 10, 1691.

Pocock, Isaac, painter and dramatist, was born at Bristol, in 1782. His father distinguished himself as a marine painter; and Isaac, appearing to have the same genius, was placed first with Romney, and afterwards under Sir William Beechey. He gained the first prize given by the British Institution, for his picture of the murder of Thomas à Becket. He afterwards became independent, and retired to Maidenhead, where he was nominated to the commission of the peace and made deputy-lieutenant of the county of Berks. He was author of about forty melodramas, farces, and operatic pieces; among which were, 'The Miller and his Men,' 'Hit or Miss,' 'John of Paris,' 'Robinson Crusoe,' 'Montrose,' &c. Died, August 23, 1835.

Pococke, Richard, a learned prelate and traveller, was born at Southampton, in 1704; received his education at the free-school, of which his father was master, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; travelled in the East from 1737 to 1742; and on his way home was one of the party of Englishmen who, with William Windham, father of the statesman, at their head, set out from Geneva to visit Chamouni, which they then virtually discovered. Pococke was successively precentor of Waterford, archdeacon of St. Patrick's, bishop of Ossory, and of Meath; and died in 1765. His 'Description of the East and of some other Countries' appeared in 1741-45, in 3 vols. folio.

Podiebrad, George, Hussite Regent, and afterwards King, of Bohemia, was born of a noble family in 1420. He became in 1444 joint-regent of Bohemia, during the minority of Ladislaus the Posthumous, and after a few years deprived his colleague and assumed the government alone. On the death of Ladislaus (1457) he retained the chief power, and in competition with several rivals got himself elected king, chiefly through the influence of the Hussite party, which he protected. To strengthen his position he endeavoured to win the favour of those who might oppose him; he set at liberty Matthias Corvinus and gave him one of his daughters in marriage; married another to Albert, son of the Duke of Saxony; and delivered the Emperor, then besieged at Vienna by his revolted subjects. The Emperor then recognized him as King of Bohemia. The Pope, Pius II., refused to confirm his election, excommunicated him as a favourer of here-

ties, and cited him to Rome (1463). Podiebrad then, incited by Rockisane, one of the Hussite leaders, persecuted the Catholics, for which he was again excommunicated by Paul II.; who also instigated Matthias, King of Hungary, to invade Bohemia (1468). Matthias was proclaimed king in the following year, but Podiebrad, by procuring the election of Ladislaus, son of Casimir IV., as his successor, held his ground till his death. Podiebrad was twice married and left several children. He died, May 22, 1471.

Poe, Edgar Allan, a young American littérateur, born at Baltimore in 1811. He had fine natural talent, and received a good education, but threw away all his advantages, and shortened his life by his immoral and drunken habits. Died in a hospital of his native city, after a restless, wandering life, in October, 1849. He has left a volume of Tales and one of Poems, which were contributed to periodicals, and which display singular power of imagination, a quick sense of the beautiful, much humour, and great command of impressive and also musical language. His tales furnish striking examples of what is now called 'sensational' writing.

Poolemburg, Cornelius, painter, was born at Utrecht, in 1586. He was a disciple of Abraham Bloemart, and completed his studies at Rome. On his return he received much encouragement from Rubens; and Charles I. invited him to England, where he painted a number of beautiful landscapes, principally of a small size, and which are now rare. Died at Utrecht, 1660.

Poggio Bracciolini, a distinguished Italian scholar, was born at Terranuova, in Tuscany, in 1380. He became one of the pupils of Emanuel Chrysoloras at Florence, and at the age of 22 entered the service of the Pope, Boniface IX., as apostolic secretary. This office he filled under the seven succeeding Popes. He attended the Council of Constance, and was present at the trial and martyrdom of Jerome of Prague, of which he wrote an almost sympathizing account. Poggio especially distinguished himself by his persevering and successful researches in different countries of Europe for manuscripts of the works of ancient authors, and among those which he discovered were—the *Institutions* of Quintilian, several books of the *Argonautics* of Valerius Flaccus, the great philosophic poem of Lucretius, several *Orations* of Cicero, Columella's work on Agriculture, &c. About 1417 he visited England, and was entertained by Cardinal Beaufort, bishop of Winchester. He stayed here several years. Poggio was of a violent temper, and was involved in quarrels with contemporary scholars, especially with Filelfo, Lorenzo Valla, and George of Trebizond; in which he displayed the greatest rancour, acrimony, and licentiousness. The principal works of Poggio are—his *Funeral Orations*, *History of Florence*, a treatise 'De Varietate Fortune,' 'Facetiae,' 'Epistole,' and various moral treatises or essays,

all in Latin. He also made several translations from Greek authors. He spent his last years at Florence, where he was chosen Chancellor of the republic, and died in 1459. His statue in the cathedral of Florence is the work of Donatello.

Pole, Sir William de la, a Baron of the Exchequer in the reign of Edward III., was son of William de la Pole, a wealthy merchant of Kingston-upon-Hull, and was himself also a merchant prince and the first mayor of Hull. He entertained Edward III. on his march to Scotland in 1332, and was knighted on the occasion; gave large sums to the king for his French wars, in which he also personally served; was employed on various continental missions; and was raised to the rank of a knight banneret on the field of Marconne in France. In 1339 he was made second Baron of the Exchequer, but retired from the bench in the following year. Unsuccessful in raising funds, the king imprisoned him and seized his estates, but the process against him was annulled in 1344, and during the rest of his life he enjoyed the favour of the king. In his later years he founded and endowed a monastery of the Carthusian order in his native town. Died, 1366.

Pole, Michael de la, Earl of Suffolk, Lord Chancellor of England in the reign of Richard II., was son of the preceding, and early devoted himself to arms. Like his father, he served in the French wars, accompanying Henry, Duke of Lancaster, in 1355, and Edward the Black Prince in 1359. He served with distinction under John of Gaunt in 1369, and was named by Edward III. Admiral of the King's Fleet in the northern seas. Soon after the accession of Richard II. he again served under John of Gaunt; was employed on diplomatic missions to Rome and Milan; became one of the favourites of Richard II.; and shared with Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, the management of public affairs. He was appointed Lord Chancellor in 1383, and was the second layman who had attained that high position. At the opening of the parliament of 1385 he was raised to the dignity of Earl of Suffolk. In the following year he was impeached by the Commons on charges of obtaining excessive grants from the king, of frauds on the revenue, and of receiving bribes as Chancellor. Acquitted on several of the counts, he was found guilty on others, deprived of his recent acquisitions, and was sentenced to imprisonment. On the dissolution of the parliament he was restored to the royal favour and made K.G. But in 1386 he, with others, was appealed of treason by the Duke of Gloucester and other nobles, and being condemned fled in disguise to Calais. His brother Edmund, then captain of the castle, refused to receive him, and he took refuge at Paris. His estates were forfeited, and the great merchant and powerful noble ended his days in exile, a dependent on the alms of foreigners. Died at Paris, September 3, 1386.—His son, of the same name, obtained a reversal

POLE

of the attainder in 1398, and afterwards, from Henry IV., the restoration of the earldom and estates. He served under Henry V. in the expedition to France in 1415, led the storming party at Harfleur, and there fell.—A third **Michael de la Pole**, son of the last-named, accompanied his father to France in 1415, and was killed at Agincourt, about a month after his father's death. His remains were brought to London, carried in the triumphal procession, and lay in state in St. Paul's; and were interred at Ewelme, Oxfordshire, where a monument to him still remains.

Pole, William de la, Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Suffolk, chief minister of Henry VI. and the favourite of Margaret of Anjou, was son of the second and brother of the third Michael de la Pole, and was born in 1396. He served in the French wars, and contributed in 1424 to the defeat of the French and Scots at Verneuil. After the death of the Earl of Salisbury at the siege of Orleans (Nov. 1428) the Earl of Suffolk was charged with the conduct of the siege; but all his efforts were defeated by the memorable intervention of Joan of Arc. He retreated and was pursued by the Maid to Jergeaux, which place she took by storm, and Suffolk was made prisoner, having knighted his captor before surrendering. He soon recovered his liberty and assisted at the coronation of Henry VI. in the cathedral of Notre Dame, at Paris, in 1431. Admitted to the king's council, and created K.G., he negotiated in 1444 the truce with France and the king's marriage with Margaret of Anjou, stood proxy for Henry at the marriage ceremony in France, and escorted the bride to England. He was then created Marquis of Suffolk, received the thanks of parliament for his services in negotiating the truce, enjoyed the favour of the queen, and was virtually first minister. After the murder (1447) of Humphrey, the good Duke of Gloucester, popular suspicion attached itself to Suffolk as an accomplice; and his unpopularity was increased by the surrender of Anjou and Maine to France, according to the treaty which he had concluded. He received meanwhile the earldom of Pembroke, was appointed Lord Chamberlain, and Lord High Admiral of England, and in 1448 was created Duke of Suffolk. The popular feeling vented itself in insurrections in 1450, and Suffolk, impeached by the Commons, and committed to the Tower, was sentenced, without trial, to five years' banishment. He took an oath, before the gentry of Suffolk, that he was innocent of the crimes laid to his charge, and then embarked at Ipswich. But he was overtaken at sea by a vessel belonging to the Duke of Exeter, Constable of the Tower, was by his order beheaded, and his body was laid on the sands at Dover (May, 1450). It was removed thence by the king's direction and given up to the duchess, who buried it at Wingfield, in Suffolk. The Duchess of Suffolk was daughter of Thomas Chaucer, Speaker of the House of Commons, and granddaughter of the great poet.—**John**

de la Pole, son of the murdered duke, married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Richard, Duke of York, and was, in 1463, restored to the dukedom by Edward IV., his brother-in-law. He was one of the three dukes who supported the claim of Richard III. to the throne, and was father of John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln. Died, 1491.

Pole, Edmund de la, Earl of Suffolk, was the second son of John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, and was educated at Oxford. In consequence of the death of his elder brother, John, Earl of Lincoln, at the battle of Stoke, he succeeded to the dukedom on the death of his father, in 1491. The family estates being reduced by the attainder of his brother, he made a compromise with Henry VII. in 1497, paying him £5000 for the restoration of part of the lands, and accepting the dignity of an earl. He was present at the marriage of Arthur, Prince of Wales, with Catherine of Aragon, but retired the same year (1502) to the court of the Duchess of Burgundy, and after her death to the Imperial Court. He was followed by Sir Robert Curzon, a crafty tool of Henry VII., and was flattered with lying promises of aid by Maximilian; was afterwards protected by the Archduke Philip, and in 1506 was given up by him to Henry. He was at once committed to the Tower, and after lying there for seven years, was beheaded on Tower Hill, April 30, 1513.—His brother, **Richard de la Pole**, called the White Rose of England, assumed the title of Duke of Suffolk; was exiled and entered the service of the King of France; took part in the defence of Terouenne against Henry VIII. in August 1513; and was killed at the battle of Pavia in 1525. He was honoured with a splendid funeral by the Duke of Bourbon. Richard de la Pole was the last of his great house.

Pole, John de la. [See **Pole, William de la**, and **Lincoln**, Earl of.]

Pole, Richard de la. [See **Pole, Edmund de la.**]

Pole, Reginald, Cardinal, and Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Queen Mary, was descended from the blood-royal of England, being the grandson, by his mother's side, of George, Duke of Clarence, and was born at Stourton Castle, in Staffordshire, in 1500. He was educated at Sheen monastery and Magdalen College, Oxford; and after obtaining preferment in the church, went to Italy, where he long resided and continued his studies. During his residence there he became the friend of Bembo, Contarini, Careffa, and Aloysius Priuli, the last-named becoming his constant companion. On his return to England, although well received by Henry VIII., he lived chiefly in retirement at Sheen. In 1529 he was employed as the king's agent at Paris to procure the opinion of the university in favour of the divorce of Catherine of Aragon. He subsequently expressed his conscientious disapproval of the divorce in such earnest terms, that the king drove him from his presence and

POLIZIANO

sister, the sentence of death, imprisonment, and the transportation to Vincennes, where he remained three years. On the restoration of Charles X. Jules de Polignac devoted his whole soul to the so-called party of ultra in the interest of the Pope, and the Count of Artois; and his influence was courted by the Pope with the Prince. In 1823 Prince de Polignac was ambassador to London where he remained three years; and the intrigues of the ultra party were being finally crowned with success. In 1829, to assume the duties of the new ministry; but the ultra party's expression of distrust in the constitutional course which the Chambers was suddenly overthrown, and the death of Charles X. Pursued and persecuted, he was tried before the Chamber of Peers, condemned; but his life was spared, and he was undergoing a short imprisonment. He was allowed to go into exile, and spent chiefly at Alton, where he returned to France, though he survived the death of Charles X. He was a man of great energy, but he gave the last blow to the ultra party, broken down by many reverses, and he never recovered from the effects of the death of his brother, Armand de Polignac.

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Polk, James Knox, President of the United States of America, was born in North Carolina, 1795. After an honourable university course, he became a member of the Tennessee bar in 1820, and pursued his professional career with great success. In 1825 he was elected to Congress, where he became conspicuous for his firmness, regularity, and assiduity; and after sitting in Congress fourteen years, two or three of which he was Speaker, he was elected President of the Republic in 1844. His administration was distinguished by various important events, bearing on the fortunes of the United States. By the annexation of Texas and California he extended the boundaries of the States; he laboured to organize the national treasury on the principles of the constitution, and introduced into the government many financial and commercial improvements. Died, 1849.

Pollajuolo, Antonio, Italian painter and sculptor, was born at Florence, probably in 1426. He was apprenticed to a goldsmith, and became assistant to Ghiberti. Ranked among the best goldsmiths and enamellers of his time, he applied himself to painting, and worked with his brother Piero, a pupil of Andrea del Castagno. He was a good anatomist, and was the first painter who made dissections for the purposes of art. In advanced age he turned to sculpture, in which he displayed the impure taste and extravagance of expression which marked all his previous works. Among his best paintings was the 'Martyrdom of St. Sebastian,' now in the National Gallery. After 1480 he executed at Rome the monuments of Popes Sixtus IV. and Innocent VIII., and the bronze doors at San Pietro in Vincoli. Died, 1496.

Polluxfen, Sir Henry, an eminent English judge, who in 1688 was one of the counsel for the Seven Bishops. After the Revolution he was knighted, and made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Died, 1692.

Pollio, Caius Asinius, a Roman orator and writer, was born B.C. 76. He was already distinguished when the civil war broke out between Cæsar and Pompey, and he took the side of Cæsar. He was present at Pharsalia, and after Cæsar's death became a partisan of Antony, who committed to him the government of Gallia Transpadana. He was chosen consul, B.C. 40, and assisted in the reconciliation of Augustus and Antony. He obtained a triumph the next year for a victory over the Dalmatians, then retired in great part from public life, and died, A.D. 4. Pollio was a liberal patron of literature and the fine arts, and was the first to establish a public library at Rome. Virgil and Horace were his friends, and to him Virgil addressed his fourth Eclogue. The works of Pollio are lost.

Pollok, Robert, a Scotch poet, was born in 1799, at Eaglesham, in Renfrewshire. He was sent to the university of Glasgow to study theology; but his health became so much impaired by study, that he had scarcely entered on his ministry before he found it necessary to try the effect of change of climate. He left Scotland in August, 1827, but he only reached Southampton, and died there in the following month. His principal production is 'The Course of Time,' a poem in ten books, which has passed through more than twenty editions.

Pollux, Julius, was born in Egypt in 180; he taught rhetoric at Athens, and was appointed preceptor to the Emperor Commodus, for whose use he drew up his 'Onomasticon,' or Greek Vocabulary.

Polo, Marco, the celebrated traveller of the 13th century, was the son of a Venetian merchant, who, with his brother, had penetrated to the court of Kublai, the great khan of the Tatars. This prince, being highly entertained with their account of Europe, made them his ambassadors to the Pope; on which they travelled back to Rome, and, with two missionaries, once more visited Tartary, accompanied by the young Marco, who became a great favourite with the Khan. Having acquired the different dialects of Tartary, he was employed on various embassies; and after a residence of seventeen years, the three Venetians returned to their own country in 1295, with immense wealth. Marco afterwards served at sea against the Genoese, and, being taken prisoner, remained many years in confinement, the tedium of which he beguiled by composing the history of his 'Travels.' Marco Polo related many things which appeared incredible, but the general truthfulness of his narrative has been established by succeeding travellers. An English translation of the Travels of Marco Polo was published by William Marsden, the Orientalist, in 1817. It was re-edited by Thomas Wright, F.S.A., for Bohn's Standard Library. A good edition of the Travels, by Hugh Murray, forms one of the volumes of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library.

Polwhele, Richard, antiquary, historian, poet, and miscellaneous writer, whose works are exceedingly voluminous, was born at Truro, in 1760. There he was also educated, and when a boy, with the assistance of the celebrated Dr. Wolcot, then a physician in that town, he made his first essay as a poet. He completed his education at Christchurch, Oxford, but his indulgence in verse-making hindered his application to real studies. He entered the church in 1782, was curate at Kenton for ten years, and in 1794 was collated to the vicarage of Manaccan, in Cornwall, undertaking at the same time the curacy of St. Anthony. He subsequently removed to Kenwyn near Truro, in 1821 to St. Newlyn, and in 1828 to his family seat at Polwhele. His principal works are, 'The History of Cornwall,' 7 vols. 4to.; 'The History of Devonshire,' 3 vols.; 'Traditions and Recollections,' 2 vols.;

many of the members were imprisoned and put to the torture; but Sixtus IV. released them, and restored Pomponius to his professorship. Died, 1498.

Pond, John, F.R.S., Astronomer Royal of England, was born about 1767. He was appointed to the office of Astronomer Royal about 1811, and died at Greenwich, in September, 1836. His remains were interred in the same tomb, at Lee, with those of his celebrated predecessor, Dr. Edmund Halley. According to the testimony of Sir Humphry Davy, 'the enthusiasm with which he pursued his favourite science, and the sacrifices of time, health, and money that he made in consequence, were great indeed. As a practical astronomer he had scarcely any equal; his talent for taking observations was quite unique; and to his zeal our national observatory is indebted for many of the new instruments which have, confessedly, rendered it so pre-eminent and complete.'

Poniatowski, Stanislaus Augustus, the last king of Poland, was the son of a private gentleman of Lithuania, and was born in 1732. Having been fortunate enough to please the grand-duchess, afterwards Catherine II., he was elected king in 1764. At the commencement of his reign he gave many proofs of his moderation and love of justice; but his attempts to introduce some modifications into the Polish constitution rallied a powerful party against him. The Protestants, who were excluded from a place in the diet and from the right of votes, claimed the restoration of the treaty of Oliva, made in 1660. The ministers of Russia, England, and Prussia favoured their claim, and Stanislaus was also inclined to grant their request; but the Catholic bishops protested against the measure, as favouring the enemies of the state. Russian troops soon after appeared at the gates of Warsaw, when the Catholics formed the celebrated 'Confederation of Bar.' Pulaski, one of their chiefs, proposed carrying off the king, and laid wait for him near the town. When the royal carriage approached, the party seized the king, and placed him on one of their horses. The night was dark, but they forced the animal forward until they were exhausted; they then walked, dragging Stanislaus with them, but at dawn of day, finding they had missed the way, and that they were only a short distance from the city, all, except Kosinski, fled. Struck with remorse, he implored the king's pardon, which was readily granted, and, on his return to his palace, the king settled a pension on the penitent chief. But Stanislaus still continued to be troubled by the divisions of his people. In 1772 the confederation was broken up, and the first partition of Poland took place. In 1787 the Empress Catherine visited the Crimea, and the king obtained from her a promise of security for his kingdom; the Emperor Joseph II. also made him a like solemn promise. Nevertheless, in 1792 the Russians and the Prussians invaded Poland, and, in defiance of the efforts of the brave Kosciuszko, made the

second partition of the unhappy kingdom, and Stanislaus was compelled to sign his abdication. He was then removed to St. Petersburg, and lived privately until his death, in 1798.

Poniatowski, Prince Joseph, an illustrious Polish general, was the nephew of the preceding, and was born at Warsaw, in 1761. At the age of 16 he entered into the service of Joseph II. of Austria, but quitted it for the purpose of aiding his country in throwing off a foreign yoke. He served against the Russians, under Kosciuszko, who gave him the command of a division, at the head of which he distinguished himself at the two sieges of Warsaw. After the surrender of the city he went to Vienna, and, rejecting the offers of Catherine and Paul, lived in retirement on his estates near Warsaw. The creation of the duchy of Warsaw rekindled the hopes of the Polish patriots, and Poniatowski accepted the place of minister of war in the new state. In 1806 he commanded the Polish army against the superior Austrian force, which was sent to occupy the duchy; compelled it to retire, rather by skilful manœuvres than by force of arms, and penetrated into Galicia. In the war of 1812 against Russia, he was again at the head of the Polish forces, and distinguished himself in the principal actions of this campaign. Napoleon created him marshal of France, and after the battle of Leipsic he was ordered to cover the retreat of the French army. The enemy were already in possession of the suburbs of Leipsic, and had thrown light troops over the Elster, when the prince arrived, with a few followers, at the river, the bridge over which had been blown up by the French. The brave Poland, already wounded, plunged with his horse into the stream, and was drowned on 19, 1813. His body was found on the 26th and, having been embalmed, was buried at Warsaw, with all the honours of his rank, by order of the Emperor Alexander.

Ponsonby, Lady Caroline. [See Melbourn, Viscount.]

Ponsonby, Sir Frederic Cavendish, K.C.B., a distinguished cavalry officer and major-general in the British army, was the second son of the Earl of Bessborough, and was born in 1783. He was appointed to a cornetcy in the 10th dragoons in 1800, and after passing through the intermediate grades of rank, obtained a majority in the 23rd light dragoons in 1807. During the Peninsular war this gallant soldier had frequent opportunities of distinguishing himself, and was regarded as the *ideal* of a cavalry officer. At Talavera, Barossa, Vimiera, Salamanca, and Vittoria, he performed some of the most brilliant exploits recorded in that period of the war; and during the retreat from the Douro a day *passé* passed without his being engaged with the enemy's advance. But we must omit the details of his operations in the Peninsula, to describe the termination of his splendid career in the field of Waterloo. In the absence of the commanding officer, General Vandeleur, who

PONTE

had a few minutes before led forward the 16th light dragoons, he observed a French column rapidly advancing into the small valley which lay between the two armies. There was not a moment to lose: Col. Ponsonby, calculating the column at about 1000, exclaimed, 'They must not be allowed to come further,' and with his well-known 'Come on, 12th!' dashed down the field, followed by his men. At the very moment when they had driven their opponents back into the enemy's lines, and the colonel was anxious to draw off his comrades, who were now fighting at fearful odds, he received a cut on his right arm, which caused his sword to drop, and immediately afterwards he received another on his left, which he raised to protect his head. By the latter he lost the command of his horse, which galloped forward, and Col. Ponsonby, unable to defend himself, received a blow from a sword on his head, which brought him senseless to the ground. There he lay, exposed on the field, during the whole of the ensuing night. After being wantonly pierced through the back by a lancer, plundered by a French tirailleur, ridden over by two squadrons of Prussian cavalry, and encumbered for some hours by a dying soldier lying across his legs, he was at length accosted by an English soldier, whom he persuaded to stay by him until morning, when a cart conveyed him to the village of Waterloo. He had received seven wounds, but by constant attention he at length recovered. Colonel Ponsonby was one of the brightest ornaments of the army, and a universal favourite. To the most chivalrous bravery he united military talents of no ordinary cast, which were guided by a remarkable calmness of judgment and coolness of decision. No lesson of experience was ever lost upon him; and his authority in matters of his profession, particularly the cavalry service, was regarded with general respect. He died Jan. 11, 1837; being at the time a major-general in the army, K.C.B., and colonel of the royal dragoons, besides enjoying the honour of four foreign orders of knighthood. A monument to him, designed by Theed and executed by Bailey, has been erected in St. Paul's.

Ponte, Jacopo da. [Bassano.]

Pontius, Caius, a celebrated general of the Samnites, who in the first year of his command, B.C. 321, distinguished himself by the brilliant exploit known as the affair of the Caudine Forks (*Furcula Caudina*). He hemmed in the Roman army, led by the Consuls T. Veturius and Sp. Postumius, on their march through the pass, defeated them in a sharp combat, and compelled them to make a disgraceful treaty, to pass under the yoke, and to leave 600 equites as hostages. The Consuls of the next year refused to be bound by the treaty, and sent all who had signed the treaty prisoners to the Samnites. Pontius refused to receive them, and the war was renewed. Nothing more is heard of Pontius till the year 292, when he again drew a Roman army; led by the Consul Q. Fabius Gurgus, into a defile, and inflicted great loss on them. The father

POPE

of the Consul, the elder Fabius, then joined the army, defeated the Samnites, and took Pontius prisoner. At the close of the war the old Samnite hero was led in the triumphal procession of Fabius Gurgus, and was soon after put to death (292).

Pontius, or du Pont, Paul, a celebrated Dutch engraver, born at Antwerp about 1596. He executed many good prints after Rubens and Vandyck; the 'St. Roch,' 'Slaughter of the Innocents,' and 'Tomyris with the Head of Cyrus' being among the best. He was living in 1653.

Pontoppidan, Eric, a Danish prelate, distinguished as a theological and historical writer, was born at Aarhuys, in 1698; became bishop of Bergen in 1746; and died in 1764. His principal works are 'Annals of the Danish Church,' and the 'Natural History of Norway.'

Ponz, Antonio, Spanish painter, topographer, and writer on art, was born in 1725. He studied painting at Madrid and at Rome, where he was also attracted to the study of antiquities. He was employed to decorate the Library of the Escorial with portraits of eminent Spanish authors, and afterwards travelled through a large part of Spain, chiefly to gather information on works of art. The fruits of these journeys appeared in his voluminous work entitled 'Viage de España.' Ponz was secretary to the Academy of the Fine Arts, Madrid, F.S.A. London, and a member of several other Academies. Died, 1792.

Pool, Matthew, a Nonconformist minister, was born at York, in 1624. He studied at Cambridge, entered the church, and was ejected from a London benefice under the Act of Uniformity. From that time he applied himself to writing. He took part in the controversies with the Romanists and the Socinians, and for his zeal against Popery, according to the deposition of Titus Oates, his name was among those aimed at in the Popish Plot. On this he went to Amsterdam, where he died in 1679. Besides 'Sermons,' he wrote 'Annotations on the Bible;' but his greatest work was the 'Synopsis' of criticism and commentary on the Holy Scripture, collected laboriously from the works of all preceding Biblical scholars, and now mournfully useless.

Pope, Alexander, the celebrated poet, was born in 1688, in Lombard Street, London, where his father carried on business as a linendraper, and amassed a considerable fortune. His parents being of the Romish persuasion, he was placed at 8 years of age under one Taverner, a priest, who taught him the rudiments of Latin and Greek. At the age of 12 he removed with his parents to Binfield, in Windsor Forest, where his father had purchased a small estate. Here he wrote his 'Ode on Solitude,' the first-fruits of his poetic genius. It was here also that he first met with the works of Spenser, Waller, and Dryden, the latter of which he studied as his model. At the age of 16 he wrote his 'Pastorals,' which procured him the friendship of the principal wits

POPE

of the time. His next performance was the 'Essay on Criticism,' published in 1711. 'The Messiah' appeared first in the 'Spectator,' and was followed by his 'Ode on St. Cecilia's Day,' the 'Rape of the Lock,' occasioned by Lord Petre's cutting off a ringlet of Mrs. Arabella Fermor's hair, the 'Epistle from Eloisa to Abelard,' 'The Temple of Fame,' and 'Windsor Forest.' Pope then undertook his translation of the 'Iliad,' which he published by subscription, and cleared by it above £5000. Part of this sum he laid out in the purchase of a house at Twickenham, whither he removed in 1715. After completing the 'Iliad,' he undertook the 'Odyssey,' for which also he obtained a liberal subscription. He was, however, materially assisted in these works by the learning and abilities of others, particularly Broome, Fenton, and Parnell. Envious writers of the minor class made frequent splenetic attacks on him, and in 1727 he vented his resentment in a mock heroic, entitled 'The Dunciad,' in which he exposed to ridicule many persons who had given him no offence. In 1729, by the advice of Lord Bolingbroke, he turned his pen to a moral and philosophical subject; the result was his 'Essay on Man,' an ethical poem, addressed to that statesman. It was followed by 'Imitations of Horace,' accompanied by a Prologue and Epilogue to the Satires, and by 'Moral Epistles,' which exhibit him as a satirist of the school of Boileau. In 1737 Pope printed his 'Letters' by subscription, for which he alleged as his excuse, that some of his epistles had been surreptitiously published by Edmund Curl. In 1742, at the suggestion of Warburton, he added a fourth book to the 'Dunciad,' intended to ridicule useless and frivolous studies, in which he attacked Colley Cibber, then poet-laureate. Cibber retaliated by a pamphlet which told some ludicrous stories of Pope, and so irritated him, that, in a new edition of the 'Dunciad,' he deposed Theobald, its original hero, and promoted Cibber to his place, who, although a great coxcomb, could scarcely be deemed a dunce. An oppressive asthma at length indicated a commencing decline of his health; and while he was engaged in preparing a complete edition of his works, he died, May 30, 1744, aged 56. The portrait of Pope, by Jervas, is in the National Collection.

Pope, Sir Thomas, statesman and a patron of learning, was born at Deddington, in Oxfordshire, in 1508; was educated at Eton; and, after studying at Gray's Inn, was called to the bar. He was knighted in 1540, and held various important offices under Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. He was the intimate friend of Sir Thomas More, to whom, by order of the king, he communicated the sad tidings of his intended execution. In 1554 he founded Trinity College, Oxford; and died in 1558. His career is a remarkable instance of success in difficult times, by the practice of discretion and reserve. He took part in public affairs, did not oppose any government, and yet did nothing dishonourable.

PORCARO

Popham, Sir Home Riggs, naval commander, was born at Gibraltar, in 1762. He served as lieutenant in the American war, and rose to the rank of post-captain soon after the commencement of the war with France, having rendered essential service to the Duke of York in Holland. He was next employed in the Baltic, and, in 1800, appointed to a command in the East Indies. In 1803 he entered the Red Sea, and settled advantageous terms of commerce for the English merchants. In 1804 he commanded in the expedition against the Cape of Good Hope, which he took, and afterwards engaged in an expedition against Buenos Ayres, for which, on the ground of acting without sufficient authority, he was tried by a court-martial, and reprimanded. He finally obtained the situation of commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station; and had but just returned to England in 1820, when he died. Sir Home Popham was a fellow of the Royal Society, and a knight of the Bath.

Popham, Sir John, Lord Chief Justice of England, was born at Wellington, in Somersetshire, in 1531. In his childhood he was educated and kept for some months by the gipsies. He studied at Oxford and at the Middle Temple, but fell into a profligate way of life, and even to play the part of highwayman. After his marriage, however, about 1560, he reformed, gave up his bad courses, set himself to study, and became a first-rate lawyer. In 1579 he was appointed Solicitor-general, and early in 1581 was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons. The same year he was promoted to be Attorney-general, and as such subsequently conducted the trials of those implicated in Babington's conspiracy, and the prosecution of Davison for sending off the warrant for the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots. In June, 1592, he was made Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, was knighted and named a member of the Privy Council. Sent with Lord Keeper Ellesmere to summon the rebel Earl of Essex and his followers to surrender (Feb. 1601), he was arrested and with his colleague confined to the earl, but was liberated the same day. He recommended the pardon of Essex, and sentenced his accomplices to death for treason. In 1603 he presided at the trial of Raleigh and in 1606 at those of Guy Fawkes and his fellow conspirators, and Garnet the Jesuit. Sir John Popham compiled a set of Reports of his own decisions. He died, June 1, 1607, and was buried at Wellington. Among the stories which were current about him, the most disgraceful is that relating to the criminal manner by which he acquired the manor of Littlecote but it does not rest on any solid ground.

Poppaea Sabina. [See Nero.]

Porcellin, J. B. [Molière.]

Porcario, Stefano, a celebrated Roman patriot and conspirator of the 15th century. His study of the Greek and Roman classics inspired him with the desire to deliver his country from the tyranny of the Pope, and to establish a republic. He was of equal

PORCHESTER

family and of great eloquence. To prevent the agitation which his views must excite, Pope Nicholas V. sent him on a mission to Anagni, and afterwards exiled him to Bologna. But he returned secretly to Rome, and zealously promoted a conspiracy to accomplish his purpose. He was joined by his nephew Siarra Porcaro, and many other adherents; but the plot was detected or betrayed, and he, with nine of his followers, was hung from the battlements of San Angelo, Jan. 7, 1463. Many other executions followed.

Porchester, Lord. [*Carnarvon, Earl of.*]

Pordenone (so called from his birth-place, his true name being **Giovanni Antonio Licinio**), a painter of the Venetian school, and rival of Titian, was born in 1483. He executed many great works, both in fresco and oil, for Mantua, Genoa, and Venice; and died at Ferrara, in 1639.

Portier, Juan Diaz, surnamed **El Marquésito**, a Spanish patriot and general, was born, about 1775, at Carthagena, in South America, where his father held a high public office. He first entered the navy, and served as a midshipman at the battle of Trafalgar; but when the cry of independence spread through the Peninsula in 1808, he raised a guerilla corps, of which he became the leader, distinguished himself in a series of brilliant actions, and effected the celebrated retreat from Santander, closely pursued by a corps four times more numerous than his own. The regency then appointed him captain-general of Asturias, in which station he remained till the restoration of Ferdinand VII. Having unsuccessfully attempted to restore the constitution of the Cortes in 1815, he was delivered over to the military authorities at Corunna, condemned, and executed.

Porphyry, or **Porphyrius**, a Greek philosopher, whose original name was Malchus, was born at Tyre, in 233; studied under Origen and Longinus; afterwards became at Rome a disciple of Plotinus, whose life he wrote; and died about 304. He wrote a work against the Christian faith, which provoked numerous replies. It has not been preserved. Among those of his writings still extant are his 'Life of Plotinus,' 'Life of Pythagoras,' 'A Treatise

~~on the resurrection which takes place on the 1st of June~~ (June, 1762), and was made colonel and a gentleman of her household. Violent quarrels took place between Potemkin and the then reigning favourite, Gregory Orloff, but the former continued to receive fresh marks of confidence. When the war with Turkey broke out (1771), Potemkin served with distinction under Marshal Romanzoff, and was named lieutenant-general. He aspired to the chief direction of affairs of state, and rapidly succeeded in his aim. He conceived the project of expelling the Turks from Europe, and brought about an arrangement with that view between Catherine and the Emperor Joseph II. He took possession of the Crimea and adjacent provinces in 1784, forming of them the new

PORTEOUS

to Trinity College, Cambridge, where, in 1782, he was elected to a fellowship. In 1785 he took his master's degree, but having an objection to enter the church, he was under the necessity of resigning his fellowship, and, in 1793, was elected Greek professor. In 1797 he published the 'Hecuba' of Euripides, which was followed by the 'Orestes,' the 'Phœnissæ,' and 'Medea.' One of his last literary works was an edition of 'Æschylus.' He enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best Greek scholars and critics of the age in England, notwithstanding which he experienced little patronage—a circumstance partly attributable to his intemperate habits. Towards the latter part of his life he was appointed librarian to the London Institution, with a salary of £200 a-year; and it was there he died, in 1808. After his death were published his 'Adversaria, or Notes and Emendations of the Greek Poets,' and his 'Tracts and Miscellanies.' There is a Life of Porson by the Rev. J. S. Watson, M.A.

Porta, Baccio della. [*Baccio della Porta.*]

Porta, Giovanni Battista della, natural philosopher and mathematician, was born at Naples, in 1540. He devoted a great part of his life to the sciences, established academies for their promotion, and was the inventor of the *camera obscura*. He wrote treatises on natural history, optics, hydraulics, physiognomy, and agriculture; and also nearly twenty dramatic pieces. The most celebrated of his works are the 'Magiæ Naturalis libri XX,' part of which appeared in 1558; a treatise on Secret Writing; and 'De Humana Physiognomonica,' a remarkable work, frequently republished and generally known by translations. Died at Naples, 1615.

Portalis, Jean Étienne Marie, a French statesman, was born at Beausset, in Provence, in 1746; and was at the commencement of the Revolution one of the most distinguished advocates of the parliament of Aix. During the tyranny of Robespierre he was imprisoned, but subsequently became president of the Council of Ancients. He was proscribed by the Directory, in 1797, for the moderation of his principles, and fled to Holstein; but when Buonaparte became First Consul, Portalis was recalled, and nominated Minister of Religion, and grand cordon of the Legion of Honour. Died, 1807.

Porteous, John, captain of the city guard of Edinburgh, and a victim of the celebrated *Porteous Riot*, was in command of a detachment of the guard at the execution (April 14, 1736) of Wilson, a smuggler, sentenced to death for a robbery, who by great daring had effected the escape of his fellow-prisoner Robertson. After the execution the rabble attacked the hangman and the soldiers, and Porteous, a harsh and unpopular officer, fired on them. For this he was tried, found guilty of murder, and sentenced to death; but a reprieve was granted by the government. The citizens of Edinburgh were indignant, and resolved that he should die. On the 7th of September, the day before

that which had been fixed for his execution, the crowd, after careful preliminary measures, attacked the Tolbooth; battered the door in vain, and at last burnt it; poured in, discovered Porteous, led him with great deliberateness to the Grass Market, and there hung him. They then quietly dispersed, and threw away the weapons which they had taken from the city guard. All attempts of the government to discover the offenders were fruitless, and a vindictive bill directed against Edinburgh, which was soon after introduced, encountered violent opposition, and was reduced to two enactments,—disabling Wilson, the city provost, from holding office in future, and imposing a fine of £2000 on the city for the benefit of the widow of Captain Porteous. [Sir Walter Scott has thrown the charm of his genius about this story in the early chapters of the 'Heart of Mid-Lothian'.]

Porter, George Richardson, joint-secretary of the Board of Trade, and an able cultivator of statistical science, was born in 1792. His first connection with the Board of Trade was at the direct request of Lord Auckland, in 1832, when he was appointed chief of the statistical department. Under Lord Dalhousie, the superintendence of the newly formed railway department was, in 1840, also committed to his care. Both these offices he filled ably till, on the retirement of Mr. Macgregor, in 1841, he was advanced to the post of joint-secretary. The greater part of the results of his study and labour will be found scattered throughout many official reports and papers contributed by him to the Statistical Society, the British Association, and other public bodies. But the most lasting monument of his talent and industry is his 'Progress of the Nation,' which has gone through several editions. Died, 1862.

Porter, Sir Robert Ker, born at Durham, in 1780—distinguished in the arts, in diplomacy, in war, and in literature—was the son of a military officer, and brother to the novelists, Jane and Anna Maria Porter. Having a taste for drawing, he became a student of the Royal Academy, and produced several altar-pieces, besides large pictures of the 'Storming of Seringapatam,' the 'Siege of Acre,' and the 'Battle of Agincourt,' which latter was presented to the city of London. In 1804 he was appointed historical painter to the Emperor of Russia, and during his stay at St. Petersburg he gained the affections of the Princess Mary, daughter of Prince Theodore von Scherbatoff, to whom he was afterwards married. Though he had cultivated his talents as an artist, he had always shown a decided preference for the military profession; and on leaving Russia he accompanied Sir John Moore to Spain, the hardships and perils of which unfortunate expedition he shared till its termination at Corunna. From 1817 to 1820 Sir Robert was engaged in travelling in the East. In 1826 he was appointed consul at Venezuela, in South America, where he continued to reside till 1841. He then obtained leave to visit his

old friends in Russia, intending to proceed to England; but on the eve of the voyage from St. Petersburg, he was seized with an apopleptic attack, and died, May 3, 1842. His works consist of 'Travelling Sketches in Russia and Sweden,' 2 vols. 4to., 'Letters from Portugal and Spain,' 'A Narrative of the late Campaign in Russia,' 'Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia,' &c.

Porter, Anna Maria, novelist, was younger sister of the above. Her father died a few months after her birth, and the family retired to Edinburgh, where Anna Maria's talents, accompanied by an enthusiastic love for the beautiful in nature and the pure morals, quickly developed themselves. After a time they settled in the neighbourhood of London, and both the sisters distinguished themselves in the literary world. Among the novels of Miss A. M. Porter may be mentioned, 'The Hungarian Brothers,' 'Don Sebastian,' 'Turround a Winter's Hearth,' 'The Recluse of Norway,' 'The Knight of St. John,' 'The Barony,' &c. Died, 1832.

Porter, Jane, sister of Sir Robert and of Anna Maria Porter, was born at Durham, 1776. Like her sister, she soon gave indications of superior abilities; and though she did not appear before the world as an author till she was in her 27th year, her first work, 'The Duke of Warsaw,' published in 1803, displaced her in the foremost rank as a writer of fiction. In 1809 appeared her 'Scottish Tale,' which was no less successful than its predecessors; and this was followed, at intervals more or less distant, by the 'Pastor's Pledge,' 'Duke Christian of Luneberg,' 'Tales round a Winter's Hearth' (in which she was joined by her sister), 'The Field of Forty Footsteps,' &c. She also contributed to the periodicals of the day; and her last separate publication was 'Sir Edward Seward's Diary,' the fore-runner of a class of works since become numerous, and of which perhaps the best specimen is the well-known 'Diary of Lady Willoughby.' In 1842 she accompanied her brother, Sir R. K. Porter, to St. Petersburg; and after his death she resided chiefly at Bristol, where it is said she was chiefly engaged in writing her brother's memoirs. Died, May 24th, 1850.

Porter was prosecuted at the trial of **Robert** in 1806 at those of Guy Fawkes and his fellow-conspirators, and Garnet the Jesuit. Sir John Popham compiled a set of Reports of his decisions. He died, June 1, 1607, and was buried at Wellington. Among the stories which were current about him, the most graceful is that relating to the criminal manner by which he acquired the manor of Littleton, but it does not rest on any solid ground.

Poppaea Sabina. [See Nero.]

Poquelin, J. B. [Molière.]

Porcare, Stefano, a celebrated Roman patriot and conspirator of the 15th century. His study of the Greek and Roman classics inspired him with the desire to deliver his country from the tyranny of the Popes, and he

PORTLAND

Portland, William Bentinck, first Earl of. [Bentinck.]

Portland, W. H. Cavendish, third Duke of. [Bentinck.]

Porus. [See *Alexander the Great*.]

Postel, Guillaume, one of the most learned men of his age, and one of the wildest visionaries, was born in Normandy, in 1610. In his youth he supported himself at the college of St. Barbe, by waiting upon the other students. His reputation for general learning and antiquarian research induced Francis I. to send him to the East to collect manuscripts, which commission he discharged so well as to be appointed Professor of Mathematics and Oriental Languages, but he afterwards fell into disgrace, and lost his appointments. Cherishing a visionary project of a universal monarchy under the King of France, he went to Rome, and was admitted by Loyola to the order of Jesuits, but was soon sentenced to seclusion, and then made his escape. Having wandered about from place to place, he returned to Paris in 1551, was again exiled, returned again, 1562, and resumed his public lectures, but was compelled to retire, and died in a monastery in 1581. Among the wild and extravagant notions which he entertained, one was, that he had died, and risen again with the soul of Adam; whence he called himself 'Postellus restitutus'; he also maintained that woman shall have the dominion over man; and that his own writings were revelations of Jesus Christ.

Postlethwayte, Malachi, a London merchant and a commercial writer; born, about 1707; died, 1767. He was a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and the author of 'The Dictionary of Trade and Commerce,' 'Great Britain's True System,' 'The Merchant's Public Counting-House,' 'Britain's Commercial Interest,' &c.

Postumius, Sp. [See *Pontius, C.*]

Potemkin, Gregory Alexandrovich, Prince, Field-marshal of Russia, and a favourite of the Empress Catherine II., was born in 1736. He was sent to the university of Moscow to study for the church; but his restless and passionate nature led him to prefer the army, which he entered about 1754. He first attracted the notice of Catherine on the day of the revolution which placed the crown on her head (June, 1762), and was made colonel and a gentleman of her household. Violent quarrels took place between Potemkin and the then reigning favourite, Gregory Orloff, but the former continued to receive fresh marks of confidence. When the war with Turkey broke out (1771), Potemkin served with distinction under Marshal Romanzoff, and was named lieutenant-general. He aspired to the chief direction of affairs of state, and rapidly succeeded in his aim. He conceived the project of expelling the Turks from Europe, and brought about an arrangement with that view between Catherine and the Emperor Joseph II. He took possession of the Crimea and adjacent provinces in 1784, forming of them the new

POTOCKI

government of Taurida; at the same time staining his reputation by the cruelties which he perpetrated on the Tatars. As President of the Council of War he greatly improved the organization and discipline of the army. In 1787, on the renewal of the war with Turkey, he was made commander-in-chief, and in December 1788 took Oczakoff by assault; for which he was rewarded with the decoration of the Order of St. George, and the most brilliant reception at court. In the next campaign he took Bender, compelled the Porte to negotiate, and made his head-quarters a splendid and voluptuous court. Meanwhile Suwarroff captured Ismail. Potemkin secretly hindered the negotiations for peace; quitted the army for the court; and again, irritated by the rise of other favourites, returned to the army. He was present at the Congress of Jassy, and died near that town, October 15, 1791. His remains were interred at Kherson, which owed its foundation to him, and a splendid mausoleum was erected by order of the Empress.

Pothier, Robert Joseph, an eminent French lawyer, was born at Orleans, in 1669. He became Professor of Law in the university of his native city, and died there in 1772, as much beloved for his virtues as admired for his extensive learning. His treatises on various legal subjects form 17 octavo vols., but his great work is a 'Digest of the Pandects of Justinian,' in 3 vols. fol.

Potocki, Count Ignatius, a Polish nobleman, born in 1741. He interested himself zealously in the attempts to free his country from a foreign yoke; and after the overthrow of Kosciusko, with whom he co-operated, he was arrested and sent a prisoner to Russia. Before the destruction of the Polish monarchy he was grand-marshal of Lithuania. Died, 1809.

Potocki, Count John, born in 1769; a noble Polish historian, brother of the several Counts Potocki, most of whom were attached to Russia. He was one of the ambassadors to China in 1805; was author of a work on that country, 'Sarmatian Researches,' 'History of the Primitive Russians,' &c. Died, 1815.

Potocki, Count Stanislaus, a Polish statesman and writer, born in 1757, at Warsaw. He was one of those who contributed most actively to establish the constitution of 1791, was president of the senate in 1818, and died in 1821. Among his works are a 'Treatise on Eloquence and Style,' and 'The Journey to Ciernogrod,' a satirical romance.

Potocki, Claudina, the wife of Count Bernard Potocki, was born in the grand-duchy of Posen, in 1802. She was the lineal descendant of the Polish ambassador, Dzialynski, who was sent to England in Elizabeth's reign to remonstrate against the infraction of a treaty between this country and Poland, and whose bold and successful eloquence is recorded in history. During the patriotic struggle for Polish freedom, from 1830 to 1833, the Countess Potocki not only became the munifi-

cent benefactress of her countrymen, but devoted her personal energies to the sacred cause, and ministered to the sick and wounded in the hospitals of Warsaw for seven successive months; and when the day of adversity came, the remains of her fortune, her influence, her personal exertions, were at the disposal of the unfortunate refugees. While residing at Dresden she pledged her jewels and dresses for 40,000 florins, and the whole amount was instantly sent to its pious destination. For this the Poles assembled at Dresden presented to her a bracelet, with an inscription commemorative of the noble act, and pointing it out for national gratitude. She at length fixed her residence at Geneva; and there, worn out by silent grief, she died in 1836.

Pott, Percival, an eminent surgeon, was born in London, in 1713, and became principal surgeon to Bartholomew's Hospital in 1749. John Hunter was one of his early pupils. Pott wrote 'On Hernia,' 'On Fistula Lachrymalis,' 'On Hydrocele,' 'On Cataract,' 'On Wounds of the Head,' &c.; was especially celebrated for the mildness and humanity of his treatment, and was the inventor of many useful surgical instruments. Died, 1788.

Potter, John, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 1674, at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, in the grammar school of which town he received the rudiments of a classical education. He then entered University College, Oxford, graduated B.A. in 1693, and in the following year edited a treatise of Plutarch and an oration of Basil the Great. In 1695 he was chosen fellow of Lincoln College, proceeded M.A., and took holy orders. He had already undertaken to edit the Greek poet Lycophron, and the work appeared in 1697. In the same year also appeared the first volume of his 'Archæologia Græca, or the Antiquities of Greece,' which was soon followed by the second. The work passed through many editions, and was almost indispensable to the classical student. In 1706 Potter took the degree of D.D., and was named chaplain to Queen Anne. He was subsequently Canon of Christ Church, Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, and Bishop of Oxford (1715). He engaged in controversy with Dr. Hoadly, and in a correspondence with Dr. Atterbury respecting the age of the Four Gospels. In 1737 he succeeded Dr. Wake as Archbishop of Canterbury, and died at Lambeth, October 10, 1747. His theological works, including his 'Discourse on Church Government,' were collected and published in 3 vols. 8vo. Dr. Potter was a zealous adherent of the High Church party, and is said to have been fully sensible of his official dignity. He married about 1708, and left two sons and two daughters surviving him.

Potter, Paul, a celebrated Dutch painter, was born at Enkhuysen in 1625; settled at the Hague, and painted cattle and landscapes, but was particularly successful in the former. His colouring is brilliant, and in fidelity to nature he is unsurpassed; his pictures are held in the

highest estimation. One of his most celebrated pictures is the 'Bull,' at the Hague; in execution of which Ward painted his group of the 'Alderney Bull, Cow, and Calf,' now in the National Gallery. Died, 1684.

Potter, Robert, an English divine and classical scholar. He studied at Cambridge, held the livings of Lowestoft and Kesgrave, with a prebend in the cathedral of Norwich, and is known by his translations of *Æschylus*, *Sophocles*, and *Euripides*. He also wrote some poems, an 'Inquiry into some Passages of Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets,' &c. Born, 1721; died, 1804.

Pottinger, Sir Henry, Bart., G.C.B., a distinguished soldier and diplomatist, was born in 1789, went to India as a cadet in 1804, and at an early age attracted the attention of the military and administrative authorities there by his energy, information, and administrative powers. During his long sojourn in that country he gradually rose through all the ranks of the service, and reached that of major-general, and after the Afghan campaign, in 1839, was raised to a baronetage, as a reward for his services. In 1841 he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to China, where his far-sightedness contributed to bring about the treaty which put an end to our previous hostilities with the Chinese in 1842. For his services on this occasion he received the Great Cross of the Order of the Bath. He was subsequently appointed governor and commander-in-chief of the island of Hong-kong, the post he held from April, 1843, to the spring of the following year, when he returned to England, was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and received a pension of £1500 a year. In September, 1846, he was again chosen for active service, being appointed to the governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, and he discharged that office with great address and energy through a very troubled period, in September, 1847, when he was relieved by General Sir Harry Smith. In 1850 he was again to India, and held the post of governor and commander-in-chief of the Presidency of Madras until the year 1854, when he returned to England. Died, March 18, 1860.

Poussin, Nicolas, one of the greatest of the French painters, was born, in 1594, at Andelys, in Normandy. Having practiced art under different masters at Paris, he went to Rome (1624), and studied the ancient reliefs, and the works of Raphael, Doménich, and Titian; but his taste for the antique prevailed, and is observable in all his work. Louis XIII. invited him to France in 1640, and gave him a pension, with apartments in the Louvre; but Poussin returned to Rome, where he had left his wife, and remained there during the rest of his life. One of his best works is 'The Seven Sacraments,' which he painted twice. Both series are now in English collections. In the National Gallery, his fine 'Bacchanalian Dance,' 'Bacchus Festival,' 'Cephalus and Aurora,' and several

POUSSIN

other works. There are nearly 140 drawings of N. Poussin in the Royal Collection at Windsor Castle, and a catalogue of these, by Mr. Woodward, has been published in the 'Fine Arts Quarterly Review,' vols. i. and ii. Died at Rome, Nov. 19, 1665.

Poussin, Gaspar, an eminent painter, whose proper name was **Dughet**, was born at Rome, in 1615. His sister married Nicolas Poussin, under whom he studied painting and whose name he adopted. He excelled in landscapes. There are six examples of this master in the National Gallery, a noble 'Landscape with figures,' representing Abraham and Isaac going to the sacrifice, a 'Land-storm,' &c. Died, at Rome, 1675.

Powell, Baden, was born in 1796, took first-class honours at Oxford in 1817, and entered the church. He was first curate at Midhurst, then vicar of Plumstead until 1827. He became a fellow of the Royal Society in 1824, and in 1827 was appointed Savilian Professor of Geometry in the university of Oxford, —an office which he retained to the time of his death. He is well known as an author of works on purely scientific subjects, and of others on the relation of science to theology. In the former class he published the 'History of Natural Philosophy' in 1834, a 'View of the Undulatory Theory of Light,' with many others. In the latter, he wrote 'The Connection of Natural and Divine Truth,' 'The Unity of Worlds and of Nature,' 'Christianity without Judaism,' 'The Order of Nature,' and others, in which he sought to define the limits of faith and of knowledge. In 1837 he was elected a fellow of the Geological Society; and he contributed much, by a variety of writings, to the general acceptance of geological investigations. His broad and liberal views, and his fearless assertion of the truths to which he was conducted by reasoning on facts, exposed him to much opposition. But, although conscious that he was putting a bar on his prospects of worldly advancement, he continued to work steadily in the course which his conscience dictated. His clear style, philosophical tone, and extensive learning secured for him, as a writer, the sympathy and support of the friends of intellectual progress, while in private he was esteemed by all for his constant readiness to assist and instruct, and his unassuming kindness. For many years he formed one of a small band at Oxford who kept alive the study of the physical sciences during a season when they were not regarded with so much favour as at the present day; and when, in 1850, he was appointed to be one of the Oxford University Commissioners, he had the satisfaction of aiding to introduce some of those modifications which have now given to the physical sciences a recognized position in the system of studies adopted at the university. In 1854 he was one of the three appointed to adjudge the Burnett Theological Prize. Died, June 11, 1860, aged 63.

Powell, Sir John, Bart., an eminent judge,

POYNINGS

was born of a very ancient and wealthy family at Pentrymeyrick, in the parish of Llanwrda, Carmarthenshire. He was a judge in the court of King's Bench in 1688, and distinguished himself so much by his integrity and ability on the trial of the Seven Bishops, that James II. deprived him of his office; but he was restored to it at the Revolution, and held it until his death. In Heber's Life of Jeremy Taylor it is stated that Powell was a pupil of that distinguished man, and was offered the Great Seal of England if he would have decided against the bishops. When every effort to influence him against the bishops had failed, the court, it is said, made the same attempt upon his eldest son Thomas, who for many years represented the county of Carmarthen in parliament. This reaching the judge's ears, he told his son that if he accepted any place, or the promise of any place, under government, he would disinherit him; and, as to himself, he would rather live upon his cockle-bank at Langhorne than do anything repugnant to his conscience. Died, 1696.

Pownall, Thomas, a learned antiquary and politician, was born at Lincoln in 1722. He held several situations under government, and having exerted himself in America to suppress the rising spirit of discontent among the colonists, he was, in 1757, appointed governor of Massachusetts Bay, and subsequently of South Carolina. On returning to England in 1761, he was made director-general of the control office, with the military rank of colonel; but the latter part of his life was spent at Bath, in literary retirement. His principal works are, 'Treatise on the Study of Antiquities,' 'On the Antiquities of the Provincia Romana of Gaul,' 'Descriptions of Roman Antiquities dug up at Bath,' and 'Intellectual Physics,' besides many political tracts. Died, 1805.

Poyning, Sir Edward, K.G., Lord Deputy of Ireland, was a native of Kent, and became a distinguished soldier. In September, 1494, he was sent to Ireland as lord-deputy by Henry VII. with a small force, and attended by several eminent lawyers, for the twofold purpose of quelling the last partisans of the house of York, adherents of Perkin Warbeck, and to effect important reforms in the system of government. He pursued the rebels, who were protected by the native Irish, into Ulster, being accompanied on this expedition by Sir James Butler and the Earl of Kildare. The chiefs retreated into their bogs and forests, and Poyning, after burning and laying waste their lands, and binding them by oaths to keep the peace, was compelled to return in haste in consequence of suspicions of a plot to assassinate him formed by Kildare and O'Hanlon, one of the rebel leaders. He then besieged and recovered the castle of Catherlough (Carlow), which had been seized by a brother of Kildare. In December, 1495, he procured the passing, in a parliament at Drogheda, of the memorable statute called after his name, 'Poyning's Law.'

By this Act it was enacted that no parliament should in future be held in Ireland without the sanction of the king and council, and that all existing English laws should be in force in Ireland. It was also enacted that Ireland should no longer be a sanctuary for foreign refugees. By the same parliament Kildare was attainted of high treason, and was consequently sent to England and committed to the Tower. Sir Edward Poyning's after his return was created a baron, and died early in the reign of Henry VIII.

Pozzo di Borgo, Carlo Andrea, Count, an eminent diplomatist, was born in the island of Corsica, in 1768, and belonged to an ancient and noble family. When the island was placed under the supremacy of Great Britain, Pozzo di Borgo was elected president of the state council, and the entire administration of the country was reorganized by him. It soon, however, became evident that Corsica must yield to France; the Count therefore sought refuge first at Naples and Elba, and afterwards in England, where he was received with every mark of respect. He was subsequently employed in some secret diplomatic missions, in the execution of which he displayed the greatest zeal and ability; but his labours were in vain. After the peace of Amiens, Pozzo di Borgo entered into the diplomatic service of Russia, and was sent to Vienna, in order to consolidate a new coalition against France. Thence he repaired to Italy, where the combined military operations of England, Russia, and Naples were about to commence. After the battle of Austerlitz, and the secession of Austria from the league, he again went to Vienna, and thence to St. Petersburg. When Prussia joined the coalition, Pozzo di Borgo was created a Count, and attached to the staff of the Emperor as a colonel; but after the battle of Jena he was again employed at the Austrian court. His next mission was to the Dardanelles, for the purpose of co-operating with the British ambassador in treating with Turkey; and in the engagement between the Russian and Turkish fleets he greatly distinguished himself. When the hollow peace of Tilsit brought about a kind of intimacy between Napoleon and the young Czar, Pozzo di Borgo saw the impending danger, and requested permission to retire. He withdrew to Vienna, and from that time till after the treaty of peace had been signed between Austria and France, he so energetically employed his diplomatic skill that Napoleon demanded that he should be delivered up to him; but the demand was refused, and in the following year (1810) Pozzo once more came to England. His thorough experience was here appreciated, and to him much of that energy which subsequently appeared in the councils of Britain may be traced. In 1812 the war between France and Russia broke out anew, and when the French army perished on the plains of Russia, Alexander thought that enough had been achieved. Not so, however, thought the great diplomatist: he felt convinced that the safety of Europe was only to be found in the complete de-

struction of Napoleon. At length Sweden and Austria appeared in arms, Pozzo was made general in the Russian service, and joined Bernadotte, who was then covering Berlin. The defence of Dresden and the battle of Leipzig soon followed; and the allied forces moved slowly and warily towards France. In January 1814, Pozzo di Borgo was despatched to London on the part of the allied monarchs; his mission succeeded, and Lord Castlereagh returned him to the head-quarters of the allies at Bath. The moderation and irresolution of the Emperor Alexander often put the plans of his master in extreme peril; but his advice eventually prevailed; the allied armies marched on Paris, the abdication of the French Emperor followed, and when Pozzo di Borgo had at length obtained the promise of Alexander that no negotiation should be entered into either with Napoleon or his family, he hastened to Talleyrand, exclaiming in the fulness of his joy, 'I only have I slain Napoleon politically, he have just thrown the last shovel-full of earth over the imperial corpse!' He proceeded to London to announce to Louis XVIII. his restoration to the throne of his ancestors; at which he was summoned to the Congress of Vienna, where he vehemently pressed the removal of Napoleon from Elba to some remote place. And when the ex-emperor had disembarked on the French coast, he said, 'I know Buonaparte; he will march on Paris; his work is before us; not a moment must be lost.' Pozzo di Borgo immediately joined the Anglo-Prussian army, forming the vanguard of the allies in Belgium; and, though wounded, followed Wellington to Paris, and resumed his portfolio as Russian ambassador. His last political mission was as ambassador to England. Here he remained upwards of two years; ill health induced him to return to Paris, where he died on the 17th of February, 1842, aged 73.

Pradier, Jacques, a distinguished French sculptor, was a native of Geneva, and was born in 1792. He gained the grand prize of the Academy in 1813, and was sent to Rome, where he studied and worked five years, and spent the rest of his life at Paris. The grace and tenderness of Canova were the qualities he chiefly aimed at in his work, but he allowed them frequently to pass in his hands into the voluptuous and the meretricious. He executed numerous Venuses, Bacchantes, Hebes, and other female figures, some portrait statues, and religious pieces; was admitted to the Institute and the Legion of Honour, and died, 1852.

Pradt, Abbé Dominique de, a French ecclesiastic and political writer, was born at Auvergne, in 1759. He was, at the Revolution, grand vicar to the Cardinal de la Rochefoucauld, and was elected deputy for the clergy of Auvergne to the States-General in 1789. He opposed the union of his order to the *tiers état*, and was consequently obliged to emigrate, establishing himself for a considerable time at Münster.

In that city he published, in 1798, the first of his political pamphlets, called 'Antidote to the Congress of Rastadt.' In another, termed 'Prussia and her Neutrality,' he urged a coalition of Europe against the French republic. But after the revolution which made Buonaparte First Consul, he made interest with his patron, Duroc, to enter Buonaparte's service, and became his almoner. On the coronation of the Emperor, in 1804, at which he assisted, he was invested with the title of baron, received a gratuity of 40,000 francs, was made bishop of Poitiers, and was ordained by Pius VII. in person, in 1805. He afterwards officiated at Napoleon's coronation as King of Italy. In 1808 he accompanied him to the Bayonne conference. For his service there Napoleon gave him another gratuity of 50,000 francs, and made him, in 1809, Archbishop of Malines, and member of the Legion of Honour. On the war against Russia occurring in 1812, he was sent ambassador to the duchy of Warsaw against his wish. During the retreat from Moscow, Napoleon had an interview with him at a lonely cottage, reproached him with treachery, and divested him of his embassy. On his return to Paris he found all his employments taken from him. He was ordered to quit Paris for his diocese, and did not return till the fall of Napoleon and the entry of the Bourbons into France, in 1814. He was made by Louis XVIII. Chancellor of the Legion of Honour; but a new disgrace overtook him; he retired from the scene, and did not reappear till after the 'Hundred Days.' He subsequently ceded all the rights of his see to the King of the Netherlands for a yearly pension, and occupied himself with the publication of political pamphlets. In all these he espoused the cause of wise and temperate constitutional reform. He died in 1837.

Praed, Winthrop Mackworth, poet and litterateur, was born in 1801, was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in 1825. He was one of the chief contributors to the monthly magazine called 'The Etonian,' and to 'Knight's Quarterly Magazine,' and his poems were distinguished by great originality, humour, and elegance. A complete edition of them, with a Memoir by the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, was only published in 1864. Praed was called to the bar, and in 1830 he entered parliament, where he zealously opposed the Reform Bill. Died, 1839.

Pratt, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles, K.C.B., a gallant and distinguished officer, who served throughout the Peninsular War, and was present at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelles, Orthes, and Toulouse. Born, 1771; died, 1839.

Pratt, Charles. [Camden, Earl.]

Pratt, John Jeffreys. [Camden, Marquis.]

Pratt, Samuel Jackson, novelist, poet, and miscellaneous writer, was born at St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, in 1749. Early in life he went on the stage, but subsequently became an

itinerant lecturer, a bookseller, and, lastly, author by profession. He settled at Bath, where, under the fictitious name of Courtney Melmoth, he published several novels and poems. The principal of his poems was, 'The Tears of Genius, on the Death of Goldsmith.' Among his novels were, 'Liberal Opinions;' 'Etana Corbett;' and 'Family Secrets.' Besides these works he published 'Gleanings in Wales, Holland, and Westphalia,' 'Gleanings in England,' &c. He died in 1814.

Praxiteles, one of the greatest sculptors of Greece, flourished about 360 B.C. He worked both in bronze and marble, and Pliny has preserved a list of his principal statues. One of his most famous works was the 'Venus of Cnidus,' which perished in a great fire at Constantinople. In the Vatican is a copy in marble of his statue of Apollo the Lizard-slayer. Another very celebrated statue was his 'Eros.' The works of this great artist were especially characterized by grace and tenderness.

Prescott, William Hickling, one of the most eminent historians that America has produced, was born at Salem, in 1796, educated in the academy of Dr. Gardner, a pupil of the famous Dr. Parr, and graduated at Harvard University in 1814. While at college he had the misfortune to lose by an accident the sight of one of his eyes, while the other became so weakened as to deter him from any profession or pursuit in which strong eyesight was indispensable. Enabled by the possession of an independent fortune to follow the bent of his inclinations, he spent two years in wandering in England, France, and Italy, and then returned to his native country, where he married and settled down to a life of literary labour, which was rarely interrupted. Having made himself master of the literature of France, Italy, and Spain, he contributed as the first-fruits of his careful and various reading some critical papers to the 'North American Review;' and at last, in 1827, selected the 'Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella' as the subject of a more extensive work. Unable from the weakness of his eyesight to pursue an historical work requiring references to various Spanish authorities, he had recourse to a reader, whom he taught to pronounce Castilian with accuracy sufficient for his own ear, and with this inadequate assistance he became acquainted with the great authorities on Spanish history whom it was necessary to consult in the prosecution of his arduous labours. In this tedious process of collecting and digesting his materials ten years rolled on, but at length, in 1838, his great work was published, and was received with the utmost enthusiasm both in England and America; while Germany, France, and Spain acknowledged the new historian by transplanting his work into their respective languages; and the Spanish capital elected him a member of her Royal Academy of History. Stimulated by success, and with his skill considerably increased by practice and experience, Mr. Prescott undertook the composi-

PRESTER

tion of 'The Conquest of Mexico,' which he published in 1843, and four years later he gave to the world 'The Conquest of Peru.' These works, like their predecessors, were received in both hemispheres with immense applause. They have frequently been reprinted, and they bid fair to remain the standard histories of some of the most interesting and eventful periods of human action and enterprise. In 1850 he paid a short visit to England and the continent of Europe, and on his return to America he began the composition of what he intended to be the greatest achievement of his latter years, 'The History of Philip II.' Of this work two volumes appeared in 1855, and a third in 1859; these volumes bear ample testimony to the undiminished genius of the author, and the world was looking forward to the completion of this work and many others from the same brilliant pen, when he was suddenly attacked by paralysis, and died at Preston, January 28, 1859. A Life of Prescott, by George Ticknor, has since appeared.

'**Prester John**,' the name given to a mysterious personage who became celebrated in Europe in the 12th century, and respecting whom the most extraordinary tales were current. He was believed to be a Christian sovereign ruling over an immense and powerful state in the remote interior of Asia; combining in himself the twofold dignity of king and priest. His subjects were supposed to lead a simple pastoral life, and many surrounding tribes owned subjection to him. Embassies were sent from the West in search of him; and as the Utopia dreamed of was not discoverable in Asia, it was afterwards sought in the interior of Africa. What basis of fact might lie beneath the popular fictions it is impossible to assert positively. Some writers have maintained that Prester John was the Grand Lama. But the former was famous before the latter existed. Others have found him in the Emperor of Abyssinia. The most probable hypothesis appears to be that Prester John was the same person as Toghrul Wang-Khan, chief of the Mongol tribe of the Keraites; a contemporary of Gengis-Khan, who was at first his vassal and afterwards his rival and enemy; and that he was killed in a battle with Gengis-Khan, in 1203. The name 'Prester John' is considered by some to have been generally applied in the West to a dynasty of Tatar sovereigns.

Preston, Viscount. [Graham, Sir Richard.]

Preston, Thomas, dramatic writer, was fellow of King's College, Cambridge, afterwards doctor of the civil law, and master of Trinity Hall, where he died, in 1598. He acted a part in the tragedy of Dido, played before Queen Elizabeth, who settled a pension of £20 a-year on him. He wrote a tragedy, called 'The Life of Cambyse, King of Persia,' which is mere fustian, and did not escape the ridicule of Shakespeare, who, in Henry IV., makes Falstaff talk of speaking in 'King Cambyse's vein.'

PRICE

Pretender, The. [Stuart, James F. R.]
Pretender, The Young. [Stuart, Charles E.]

Prévost d'Exiles, Antoine François, one of the most fertile of French writers, was born in 1697, at Hesdin, in Artois. His early life was unsettled and changeable; he was alternately a Jesuit and a military officer, after which he entered into the monastery of St. Germain des Prés; but quitted that society also, and withdrew to Holland. His next removal was to London; but in 1734 he obtained leave to return to France, where he became secretary to the Prince de Conti. His end was singular. In 1763 he was seized with apoplexy in the forest of Chantilly, and was found apparently lifeless. An ignorant magistrate, called in, ordered a surgeon to open the body, when a loud shriek from the victim convinced the spectators of their error; the abbé opened his eyes, but the incision was mortal, and he almost immediately expired. His works occupy one hundred and seventy volumes. The principal are, 'Mémoires d'un Homme à Qualité'; 'Histoire de M. Cleveland, Fil naturel de Cromwell'; 'Histoire du Chevalier Desgrieux et de Manon Lescaut,' reckoned his best work; 'Pour et Contre,' a literary journal, 20 vols.; and 'Histoire Générale des Voyages,' 16 vols.

Price, Dr. Richard, an eminent dissenting minister, and political and miscellaneous writer, was born at Tinton, in Glamorganshire, in 1723. He was educated at Talgarth, in his native county, and at a Presbyterian academy in London, and became pastor of a Nonconformist congregation of Arian or semi-Arian principles, at Hackney, where he continued as long as he lived. During the American war he printed two pamphlets against the policy which led to it, one entitled 'Observations on Dr. Liberty,' and the other 'Observations on Dr. Government,' for which the corporation of London voted him thanks and a gold box, and the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of D.D. In 1778 he had a famous controversy with Dr. Priestley on materialism and necessity. On the termination of the war Pitt consulted Dr. Price respecting the best mode of liquidating the national debt, the result of his advice, it is said, being the adoption of the sinking fund. When the French Revolution broke out, the doctor distinguished himself by a sermon 'On the Love of Country,' in which he hailed that event as the commencement of a glorious era. This drew upon the preacher some strong animadversions from Burke in his celebrated Reflections. Besides many papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society, which he was a fellow, he published sermons and pamphlets, which established his character as a sound advocate for civil liberty, and a master of financial science. Died, 1791.

Price, Thomas, an eminent Welsh historian and literary antiquary, born in Brecknockshire, in 1787. He entered the church and became, in 1825, vicar of Cwmda, where

he spent the rest of his life. He was an enthusiastic lover of the Welsh language and literature, a zealous promoter of the 'Eisteddfodau' (Congresses of Bards), and a most industrious student and writer. His 'Hanes Cymru' (History of Wales) is a work of considerable value. It appeared in parts between 1836-1842. Most of his writings are in Welsh, and were contributed to periodicals; but he also wrote several Essays, and an account of a Tour in Brittany, in English. Died at Cwmdru, 1848.

Prichard, James Cowles, M.D., whose ethnographical researches have placed him high in the ranks of science, was born at Ross, in Herefordshire, 1786; settled as a physician at Bristol in 1810, where he rose to eminence; and after devoting five and thirty years to professional duties, varied only by literary avocations, removed to London in 1845 as one of her Majesty's commissioners in lunacy—a branch of medical science with which he had long been familiar. Dr. Prichard's contributions to medical and scientific inquiry were neither few nor unimportant; but the work on which his reputation chiefly rests is his 'Researches into the Physical History of Mankind,' which has been translated into almost every European language, and was long regarded as an authority. Died, 1848.

Prideaux, Humphrey, a learned divine, was born in 1648, at Padstow, in Cornwall; was educated at Westminster School, and at Christchurch College, Oxford; became dean of Norwich; and died in 1724. He wrote a 'Life of Mahomet,' 'The Original Right of Tithes,' &c.; but his great work is 'The Connection of the History of the Old and New Testament.'

Priessnitz, Vincent, originator of the Water-cure (Hydrotherapy), was the son of a Silesian farmer, and was born at Gräfenberg, in 1799. The successful application of cold water in his own case, when suffering from a serious accident, led him to advise others to try the same treatment; and about 1825 he began to have a name throughout Germany. An immense number of patients resorted to the baths he established at Gräfenberg, and he presided over them till his death, which took place in 1861.

Priestley, Joseph, an eminent dissenting divine, chemist, and natural philosopher, was born in 1733, at Fieldhead, near Leeds, and was educated at Daventry. He became minister to the congregation at Needham Market, in Suffolk; whence he removed to Nantwich, in Cheshire, and next to Warrington, where the dissenters had formed a seminary. While tutor in this institution, he published the 'History and Present State of Electricity,' which procured his election into the Royal Society, and the degree of doctor of laws from Edinburgh. It was here also that his political opinions were first manifested in an 'Essay on Government.' Soon after this he left Warrington, and went to Leeds, where he made those important discoveries with regard to the properties of fixed air, for which he received the Copley medal of

the Royal Society in 1772. In 1776 he communicated to the same learned body his observations on respiration, in which he first experimentally ascertained that the air parts with its oxygen to the blood as it passes through the lungs. He had already declared himself a believer in the doctrine of philosophical necessity, and expressed some doubts of the immateriality of the soul. The doctrine he supported in his 'Disquisitions on Matter and Spirit,' and the obloquy which these works brought on him producing a coolness in his patron, Lord Shelburne, to whom he was engaged as librarian, the connection was dissolved, the doctor retaining an annuity of £150, by original agreement. He next removed to Birmingham, where he became once more minister of a dissenting congregation, and occupied himself with his 'History of the Corruptions of Christianity,' writing, also, in support of the claims of the dissenters for a repeal of the Test Acts. But it was the French Revolution that afforded him the widest field, and he did not fail to display his warm sympathy with it. This excited the indignation of the high church party; and in the riots which took place in July, 1791, his house, library, manuscripts, and apparatus were committed to the flames by the mob, and he was exposed to great personal danger. After this he removed to Hackney, where he succeeded Dr. Price as minister of a Dissenting congregation there; but in 1794 he went to the United States of America, took up his abode at Northumberland, in Pennsylvania, and died there in 1804. His works extend to between 70 and 80 volumes. Besides those before mentioned there are, 'Experiments and Observations on Air,' 'Lectures on General History,' on the 'Theory and History of Language,' and on the 'Principles of Oratory and Criticism,' 'Hartleian Theory of the Human Mind,' 'Letters to a Philosophical Unbeliever,' 'History of Early Opinions concerning Jesus Christ,' 'General History of the Christian Church,' 'Institutes of Natural and Revealed Religion,' &c. As a natural philosopher, his fame principally rests on his pneumatic inquiries. His Autobiography and Correspondence were published after his death. A portrait of Dr. Priestley, drawn by Mrs. Sharples, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Prignano, B. [Urban VI.]

Primaticcio, Francesco, Italian painter, born at Bologna, in 1504, was a pupil of Innocenzio da Imola, and afterwards assistant to Giulio Romano. He was one of the artists employed by Francis I. and Henry II. to decorate the palace at Fontainebleau; was sent to Rome to form a collection of casts of ancient works of art; and was afterwards named superintendent of royal buildings. The numerous large frescoes which he painted at Fontainebleau were destroyed in 1738. Primaticcio was made abbot of St. Martin de Troyes in 1544, and died at Paris in 1570. There is one of his best works at Castle Howard—the 'Ulysses returned to Penelope.'

PRINCE

Prince, John, divine and antiquary, was born at Axminster, in Devonshire, and died about 1720. He published a work, entitled 'The Worthies of Devonshire,' which is curious and very scarce.

Pringle, Sir John, an eminent physician and natural philosopher, was born in 1707, in Roxburghshire; was educated at St. Andrew's and at Edinburgh, and afterwards studied at Leyden, under Boerhaave and Van Swieten. After settling at Edinburgh, where he became Professor of Moral Philosophy, he was appointed physician-general to the forces abroad, and was generally on the continent till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; after which he took up his residence in London, and engaged in medical practice. In 1750 he communicated to the Royal Society, of which he was a member, his 'Experiments of Septic and Antiseptic Substances,' for which he received the Copley medal. In 1752 he published his admirable 'Observations on the Diseases of the Army,' and in 1761 he was appointed physician to the Queen's household. In 1766 he was created a Baronet, and, in 1772, was elected President of the Royal Society, which office he resigned, in consequence of ill health, in 1778; and died in 1782.

Pringle, Thomas, poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Blaiklaw, in Teviotdale, 1789. Soon after his studies at the university of Edinburgh were completed, he obtained a clerkship in the register office; but in 1816 his 'Scenes of Teviotdale,' contributed to the 'Poetic Mirror,' having attracted the notice of Sir W. (then Mr.) Scott, he was led to embrace literature as a profession. He was for a short period, in 1817, editor of 'Blackwood's Magazine,' but a difference of politics between him and the publisher led to his resignation. After some abortive attempts to establish a newspaper in Edinburgh, he was enabled, through Sir Walter Scott's influence, to emigrate to the Cape of Good Hope, where he settled, and for some years thrived under the governor's protection; but in consequence of his determination to publish a liberal journal, against the wish of the authorities, he was obliged to return to England in 1826. He then became secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society. Besides being editor of the annual, 'Friendship's Offering,' he published in 1828 his 'Ephemerides,' a collection of songs, sonnets, and other juvenile pieces; and in 1834 appeared his 'African Sketches,' which, together with his interesting account of a 'Narrative of a Residence in South Africa,' serve to perpetuate his name. Died, 1834.

Prinsep, James, an eminent Orientalist, born in 1800. He entered the service of the East India Company, and long held an office in the Mint, first at Benares, and then at Calcutta. He was a diligent student of Indian history and antiquities, became secretary to the Asiatic Society, and editor of its 'Journal,' was chosen F.R.S. London, and by his labours and writings rendered important services to the cause of

PRISCILLIANUS

civilization and education in Hindostan. Died, 1840.

Prior, Matthew, an English poet and diplomatist, was born in 1664. He lost his father at an early age, and was brought up by his uncle, a tavern-keeper at Charing-cross, who sent him to Westminster School; but, at some time, took him home to assist in the business. His classical attainments became known to the Earl of Dorset, he sent him to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1687 Prior wrote, in conjunction with Charles Montagu, afterwards Earl of Halifax, the burlesque poem of 'The City Mouse and Country Mouse,' intended as an answer to Dryden's 'Hind and Panther.' In 1691 he was appointed secretary to the English embassy at the Hague, and, soon after, King William made him one of his gentlemen of the bed-chamber. In 1697 he was secretary to the embassy at the negotiation of the Peace of Ryswick, and the following year he went in the same capacity to France. At length he was made Under-Secretary of State, and in 1701 succeeded Locke as a commissioner at the Board of Trade. After the accession of Queen Anne he joined the Tories, by whom he was employed to negotiate the treaty of Utrecht; and was sent ambassador to the French court; whence, at the commencement of the next reign, he was recalled, committed to custody, and threatened with an impeachment, which, however, did not take place. Being without any provision for his declining years except his fellowship, he again applied himself to poetry; and having finished his 'Solomon,' he published his poems by subscription. The publication, being liberally encouraged by party zeal, produced a considerable sum, which was doubled by the Earl of Oxford, at whose seat the author died, after a lingering illness, in 1721. He was interred in Westminster Abbey. Prior's poems are light and harmonious, and the ease and vivacity with which he tells a story constitutes their great charm. His 'Alma' is a very clever burlesque poem, in Hudibrastic verse, intended to ridicule the speculations, fashionable in his day respecting the seat of the soul. Formerly its merit was overrated; at present perhaps but justice is scarcely done to his genius. A portrait of Prior, by Richardson, is in the National Collection.

Priscianus, a celebrated grammarian, born at Caesarea, in the 5th century, whose name is familiar from the proverbial saying of one who writes false Latin, that he breaks Priscian's head. He was head of a school at Constantinople, and was author of a work entitled 'Ars Arte Grammatica,' and several other grammatical works.

Priscilla. [See Montanus.]

Priscillianus, a heretic of the 4th century, was a native of Spain. His opinions were condemned in 380, by a council held at Sagossa. Priscillian was ordained bishop of Avila by his own party; but was put to death, with some of his adherents, in 387. He is said to

PRIULI

have united in his system the errors of the Gnostics, the Manicheans, the Arians, and the Sabellians; and the Priscillianists were charged with infamous practices, resulting from these opinions.

Priuli. [See **Pole**, **Reginald**.]

Probus, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, Roman Emperor, was born at Sirmium, in Pannonia, became a ruler of the East, and in 276 was made Emperor by the army there; obtained several victories over the barbarians, reigned with honour to himself, but was at length slain by his mutinous troops, in 282.

Procaccini, Camillo, an eminent painter, born at Bologna, in 1546. He studied the works of Parmegiano and Michael Angelo, and obtained a high reputation for the beauty of his colouring and the lightness of his touch. Died, 1626.—His brother, **Giulio Cesare**, born in 1548, adopted the style of Correggio, and surpassed all his other imitators. Died, 1626.—**Carlo Antonio**, another brother, excelled as a fruit and flower painter.

Procida, John of, the great Sicilian patriot and chief promoter of the conspiracy known as the 'Sicilian Vespers,' was born at Palermo, about 1225. He was educated as a physician, became the trusted friend of the great Emperor, Frederick II., and of his sons, Conrad IV. and Manfred. He was present at the deathbed of Frederick; and took part in Conradin's unsuccessful attempt to recover his dominions from Charles of Anjou, and his estates were confiscated. The court of Aragon then received him and conferred on him wealth and honours; but he did not forget his country and its oppressions. In 1279 he visited Sicily, and began preparing the people for the insurrection he meditated; obtained the aid of the Emperor, Michael Palæologus, and the sanction of the Pope, Nicholas III.; and returned to Sicily in 1281. The insurrection broke out in March, 1282, and was completely successful. John of Procida, it is said, took no direct part in the massacre of the French. He continued to be the counsellor of the succeeding sovereigns, and died about 1303.

Proclus, a Greek philosopher, was born in 412, at Constantinople. He studied at Alexandria, and next at Athens, where he succeeded Syrianus in the Neo-Platonic school, and died in 485. Several of his works are extant.

Procopius, a Greek historian, was a native of Cæsarea, settled at Constantinople, where he taught rhetoric, and was chosen to be secretary to Belisarius. He followed this great general in all his expeditions. In 562 he was appointed prefect of Constantinople. He wrote Histories of the Wars of the Persians, the Vandals, and the Goths, also a Secret History, or Anecdotes, of the Imperial Court, and a treatise on Public Buildings. Died, 565.

Procter, Adelaide Anne, a young English poetess, daughter of the poet Brian Waller Procter, better known by his *nom de plume* of 'Barry Cornwall;' was born in 1835. Although she contributed to 'Household Words,' her

PROTAGORAS

name remained unknown to the public till 1858, when her volume of charming 'Legends and Lyrics' appeared. It was warmly welcomed, and has passed through many editions. The genuineness and simplicity of the poems, their thoughtful tone, their tenderness and grace, the delicacy and variety of their style, ever musical, and their entire freedom from imitation, trick, and exaggeration, have given them a high place, and a place of their own, in the esteem and love of English readers. In many of them is heard the expression of a deep devotional spirit, the devotion of a convert to the faith of the Church of Rome. In 1861 appeared a second volume of the 'Legends and Lyrics,' which was followed by 'A Chapter of Verse.' This promising young writer died, after a long illness borne with quiet heroism, February 2, 1864.

Prodicus, a celebrated sophist and rhetorician, was a native of the Isle of Ceos, and flourished about 400 B.C. He had Socrates for one of his disciples; and is said to have been put to death at an advanced age, on a charge of corrupting youth. Prodicus was author of the well-known fable of the 'Choice of Hercules.'

Prony, Gaspard Clair François-Marie Riche de, Baron de Prony, a distinguished French mathematician. He was the pupil, and subsequently the assistant, of Perro-net, and was much employed by Napoleon, though the latter was deeply offended by Prony's refusal to accompany him to Egypt. Independent of his various missions as an engineer, and of his labours as a Professor at the Polytechnic School, Prony was author of between thirty and forty volumes, chiefly of most laborious and extensive calculations. One work, forming 17 vols. fol., was executed in obedience to an order of the French government for 'tables which should be as exact as possible, and, at the same time, the greatest and most imposing monument of calculation that had ever been executed, or even thought of.' It is supposed that the French government will one day give to the world this extraordinary work, which at present remains in MS. in the library of the Observatory at Paris. Born, 1755; died, 1839.

Propertius, Sextus Aurelius, a Roman poet, was born at Mevania, in Umbria, about B.C. 52. Nothing more of his life is known than that, after the end of the civil war, he found a patron at Rome in Mæcenas, through whom he obtained the favour of the Emperor. He appears to have been the bosom friend of Ovid, and was also on terms of intimacy with other eminent contemporaries. His life appears to have been a series of amours, and his 'elegies' are for the most part expressions of his passion. There is no complete English translation of this poet. A volume entitled 'Verse-Translations from Propertius,' by F. A. Paley, M.A., appeared in 1866.

Protagoras, a Greek sophist, born at Abdera, B.C. 480, was taught by Democritus, and became a teacher at Athens; travelled through the chief cities of Greece, teaching for pay, and

PROTOGENES

again went to Athens, from which city he was banished on the charge of atheism. He then went to Epirus, where he resided several years; and died probably about 411. Plato has illustrated the doctrines and the fame of this sophist in the dialogue named after him. None of the writings of Protagoras are extant.

Protopogenes, an eminent Greek painter, who flourished about 330 B.C., was a native of Caunus, in Caria, a city subject to Rhodes. A considerable part of his life was passed in obscurity, but he was at length brought into notice by the circumstance of Apelles giving a large price for his pictures. On the siege of Rhodes by Demetrius Poliorcetes, Protopogenes is said to have continued tranquilly working at his house in the suburbs, and Demetrius spared that part of the city for the sake of the famous artist, and his precious works.

Proudhon, Pierre Joseph, a celebrated French publicist, was born at Besançon, in 1809. Occupied with rustic labours in his earliest years, he received gratuitous instruction at the college of his native town, and at 19 became a compositor. He was employed in various printing offices till 1837, but had found time to think and study and make considerable acquisitions. The sense of the inequality of conditions among men, and of the social stigma attached to poverty, early weighed on his mind, and gave permanent direction to his speculations and endeavours. In 1840, after several small works, appeared his famous memoir entitled 'Qu'est-ce que la Propriété?' his answer to this question, 'La Propriété c'est le Vol,' being almost all that is popularly known of him. A second memoir on the same subject exposed him to a prosecution, but he was acquitted. After the revolution of February 1848, Proudhon became editor of 'Le Représentant du Peuple,' and attracted great attention and popularity by his articles; so that in June he was chosen member of the Constituent Assembly for the department of the Seine. But he found no hearing at the tribune, and therefore started a newspaper under the title of 'Le Peuple,' which was suppressed and reappeared three times. In 1849 he founded his 'People's Bank,' but being soon after sentenced, under the press laws, to three years' imprisonment and a fine, he left France, and the Bank was closed by the government. Returning a few months later, he submitted to his sentence, and was only liberated in 1852. His writings are very numerous. Among the principal are—'De la Création de l'Ordre dans l'Humanité'; 'Contradictions Économiques'; 'Confessions d'un Révolutionnaire'; 'La Révolution Sociale démontrée par le Coup d'État du 2 Décembre'; and 'De la Justice dans la Révolution et dans l'Église.' The last-named appeared in 1858, and was immediately seized, and the writer was again sentenced to three years' imprisonment and fined. He retired to Brussels, where he published several other works; and died at Paris, January 19, 1865. After his death ap-

PRUDENTIUS

peared a book on Art, entitled 'Du Principe de l'Art et de sa Destination Sociale,' which like his other writings is worth study as the production of a bold thinker, a man thoroughly in earnest, and who says with fearless plainness what he thinks and believes.

Prout, Samuel, one of the most distinguished of British water-colour painters, was born at Plymouth in 1783. The early associate of Haydon, he first brought himself into notice by the sketches of Cornish scenery which he made for Britton's 'Beauties of England,' and, in 1805, he settled in London, earning a living for some years by the sale of his drawings, and by teaching. In 1815 he became a member of the Water-Colour Society. He subsequently applied himself to lithography, then a new art, and published a set of 'Studies and several other series of lithographic views and lessons. His travels in France, in 1818, gave a new direction to his artistic efforts, and from that time he chiefly distinguished himself by his admirable sketches of the picturesque mediæval buildings of France, Flanders, Germany, and Italy, making repeated journeys through those countries, and with English energy and patience bringing home to us, as Mr. Palgrave, innumerable records of cathedral and castle, market-place and town-hall, from every city of Europe. Prout published besides his sketches several useful books for the help and instruction of art-students. Though he worked so indefatigably, he was a constant sufferer from ill health, the consequence of a sunstroke in his childhood. Died at Camberwell, February 10, 1852.

Prout, William, an eminent physician, born about 1786. He graduated M.D. at Edinburgh, and settled in London, where he devoted himself to his profession and to scientific researches, especially to the study of chemistry and the connection of chemical action with the phenomena of disease. His principal work is entitled 'On the Nature and Treatment of Stomach and Renal Diseases.' He was the author of the Bridgewater Treatise on 'Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Function of Digestion,' considered with reference to Natural Theology.' He was a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Royal College of Physicians, and contributed memoirs to the 'Philosophical Transactions' and the 'Transactions of the Geological Society.' Died, 1850.

Prout, Father. [Mahoney.]

Proxenus. [See Xenophon.]

Prudentius Clemens, Aurelius, a Latin poet, was born in Spain, A.D. 348. He was brought up in the Christian faith, practiced as an advocate, and was afterwards employed in the court of the Emperor Honorius. A visit to Rome about 406 inspired him with a desire of the world, and led him to retire to his native country, where he gave himself up to religious exercises and the composition of poems. These are very numerous, and treat of theological subjects and the experience of the spiritual life. 'Prudentius,' says Izaak

PRUDHOE

Milman, 'even in Germany, was the great popular author of the Middle Ages: no work but the Bible appears with so many glosses (interpretations or notes) in high German, which show that it was a book of popular instruction.' Many editions of his works have been printed. The time of his death is not known.

Prudhoe, Baron. [Northumberland, Duke of.]

Prudhomme, Louis, editor of 'Le Journal des Révolutions de Paris,' was born at Lyons, in 1752, and was brought up to the business of bookseller. In 1788 he fixed his residence in Paris, and became a zealous promoter of the principles of the Revolution. In 1789 he established the above journal, which had for its motto, 'The great seem to us to be great, only because we are on our knees; let us rise!' Although he constantly assailed the government in this publication, as well as in countless pamphlets, he opposed also the tyranny of Robespierre, and was in consequence arrested as a royalist; but having speedily obtained his liberty, he quitted Paris, and was absent till the death of the inexorable dictator. Among his numerous works is a 'General History of the Crimes committed during the Revolution,' 6 vols. Died, 1830.

Prusias. [See Hannibal.]

Prynne, William, a learned lawyer, political writer, and antiquary, was born in 1600, at Swanswick, in Somersetshire, was educated at Bath grammar school, and Oriel College, Oxford; and removing to Lincoln's Inn to study the law, became barrister, bench, and reader of that society. His attendance upon the lectures of Dr. Preston, a distinguished Puritan, strongly attached him to that sect, and he began to write as early as 1627, attacking the drinking of healths, love-locks, Popery, and Arminianism, which he deemed the enormities of the age. In 1632 he published his work against theatrical exhibitions, entitled 'Histrio-Mastix;' and having therein libelled the queen, he was the subject of a Star-chamber prosecution, and condemned to pay a fine of £5,000, to be expelled the university of Oxford and Lincoln's Inn, to be degraded from his profession of the law, to stand twice in the pillory, losing an ear each time, and to remain a prisoner for life. Prynne continued writing against prelacy in prison; until, for a virulent piece, entitled 'News from Ipswich,' he was again sentenced by the Star-chamber to a fine of £5,000, to lose the remainder of his ears in the pillory, and to be branded on each cheek with the letters S. L. (seditious libeller). This sentence was also executed, and he was removed for imprisonment to Caernarvon Castle, and afterwards to the island of Jersey. In 1640 he obtained his liberty, was elected member for Newport, and bore a prominent part in the trial of Laud, his former prosecutor. After the overthrow of Charles I., however, Prynne endeavoured to effect an accommodation between him and his subjects; and he opposed Cromwell with such boldness,

PTOLEMÆUS

that the Protector imprisoned him. He joined in the restoration of Charles II.; was appointed chief keeper of the records in the Tower, and died in 1669. He wrote a prodigious number of books, chiefly on politics and religion; also the 'History of Archbishop Laud,' and Lives of Kings John, Henry III., and Edward I.

Psalmanazar, George, a literary impostor, was born in France, in 1679, and received an excellent education. He commenced his career by leading a wandering life, and assumed the habit of a pilgrim; but this not answering his purpose, he pretended to be a native of Formosa; and to keep up the delusion, he invented a new alphabet, and a grammar of the Formosan tongue. At this time he became acquainted with a clergyman named Innes, who, conceiving he could turn the impostor to good account, persuaded the pretended Formosan to suffer himself to be converted to the Church of England; and the clergyman and his new disciple went to London, where the latter was presented to Bishop Compton and others, and the former was rewarded for his zeal with church preferment. Psalmanazar had the effrontery to translate the Church Catechism into his newly-invented Formosan language; and he published a 'History of Formosa,' which was considered as authentic by many eminent men; nor was the cheat discovered till after he had been sent to Oxford. After this he gained a subsistence by writing for the booksellers, and in his later years led an upright and moral life. A large portion of the ancient part of the 'Universal History' was written by him, and he left behind him his own 'Memoirs.' Died, 1763.

Ptolemæus Soter, King of Egypt, founder of the dynasty of the *Lagide*, was a Macedonian, supposed to be a natural son of Philip II., and became a favourite general of Alexander the Great, whom he accompanied on his expedition to Asia. On the death of his master, in B.C. 323, Ptolemy obtained Egypt for his province. For twenty years he was almost constantly engaged in war. He defeated his rival Perdiccas; acquired Phœnicia and Cœle-Syria; joined the league against Antigonus; was defeated by Demetrius in 306, and lost the island of Cyprus, and soon after took the title of king. He saved Rhodes when besieged by Demetrius, and received the title of *Soter* (Saviour); and after the fall of Antigonus he applied himself to the promotion of commerce, literature, science, and the arts in his own dominions. Philosophers, poets, and painters gathered to his court, and the foundations were laid of the famous Alexandrian Library and Museum. In 285 Ptolemy resigned his crown to his son, surnamed Philadelphus, and died, 283.

Ptolemæus Philadelphus, King of Egypt, born in Cos, B.C. 311, was the youngest son of the preceding by his favourite wife, Berenice. He became king on the abdication of his father in 285, and had a long and for the most part peaceful reign. He had been carefully educated, and he entered heartily into

his father's plans for promoting the prosperity of his kingdom, completing the Alexandrian Library and Museum, patronising learning and learned men, founding colonies, and increasing his army and his revenue. He made a treaty of alliance with the Romans, and encouraged the resort of Jews to Egypt. According to tradition, it was by his order that the Septuagint version of the Old Testament was made. Philadelphus was twice married; his second wife being his sister Arsinoë, widow of Lysimachus. Died, 247.

Ptolemæus Epiphanes, King of Egypt, son of Ptolemæus Philopator, and great-grandson of Philadelphus, was born *s.c.* 210, and at five years of age succeeded his father. The aid of the Romans was obtained against the kings of Macedonia and Syria, who threatened to dismember his dominions. The young king was declared of age at 14, and crowned at Memphis; and three years later he married Cleopatra, daughter of Antiochus of Syria. He had an able and upright minister in Aristomenes, but, notwithstanding his great services, had him put to death. Most of the foreign possessions were lost to Egypt during this reign. Ptolemy was poisoned, *b.c.* 181.

Ptolemæus Philometor, king of Egypt, son of the preceding, succeeded his father *s.c.* 181, under the regency at first of his mother Cleopatra, and then of feeble and corrupt ministers who involved the kingdom in a disastrous war. Egypt was invaded, and the young king taken prisoner, by Antiochus Epiphanes; a younger Ptolemy was set up as king, and the two brothers tried to reign jointly, supported by the Romans; but they quarrelled, and Philometor was driven away. He was restored by the Romans, and his brother (Euergetes II., or Physcon) was made king of Cyrene. Philometor was killed in a battle near Antioch, *b.c.* 146.

Ptolemæus, Claudius, a celebrated astronomer and geographer who flourished at Alexandria about *a.d.* 140–160. He was author of a great work on astronomy, entitled 'Syntax of Astronomy,' but usually called the 'Almagest,' the name given it by the Arabian scholars. Its theories, including that of the central position and stability of the earth, and that of 'epicycles' to explain the movements of other heavenly bodies, held their ground till the true system was expounded by Copernicus in the middle of the 16th century. The work is still valued for its catalogue of stars, corrected from the earlier one of Hipparchus. Ptolemy also wrote a great work on geography, chiefly consisting of lists of places in various countries, with latitudes and longitudes and some notices of objects of interest. For thirteen centuries it was an authority, and was only superseded after the great geographical discoveries of the 15th century.

Paffendorf, Samuel, Baron, an eminent German publicist and historian, born near Chemnitz, in Saxony, in 1631. He was successively in the service of the Elector-palatine,

Charles XI. of Sweden, and the Elector of Brandenburg. His works are numerous; but the most important is his treatise 'De Jure Naturæ et Gentium.' It is a well-digested work, and in one respect more useful than the great work of Grotius, 'De Jure Belli et Pacis,' since the same subjects are treated in a more orderly manner. His other principal works are, 'The Elements of Jurisprudence,' 'The State of the German Empire,' 'An Introduction to the Study of Europe,' the 'Life of Gustavus of Sweden,' the 'Life of Frederic III. of Brandenburg,' &c. He died at Berlin in 1694.

Pugatscheff, Jemeljan, or **Yemelja**, the leader of a predatory band in Russia, and daring impostor, was a Don Cossack, and born in 1726. After serving in the Prussian and Austrian armies, he returned to his own country; and being possessed of a striking personal resemblance to the deceased Emperor Peter III., he was in 1773 encouraged to impersonate him. At first he had few followers, but they increased to the number of 16,000 men. He several times defeated the troops of the Empress; captured Kasan, the old capital of the Empire; and continued his ravages for nearly two years. At length, just as Moscow was threatened, he was betrayed by some of his party, and executed, together with the other rebel leaders, at Moscow, in 1775.

Puget, Pierre, a celebrated French sculptor, painter, and architect, was born in 1622 at Marseilles; resided for a considerable time at Genoa, but was recalled to France by Colbert; and died there, in 1694. Many of his finest productions are at Genoa; but his colossal group of Milo, and his Andromeda, are at Versailles.

Pugh, William Owen, Welsh lexicographer and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1759. He was an enthusiastic student of the Welsh language and literature, but also a man with *crochets*, which greatly lessened the value of his works. He was author of a Welsh and English Dictionary and of 'Cambrian Biography;' was joint editor with Owen Jones and Edward Williams, of the important collection of Welsh poems and chronicles entitled 'Myvyrian Archaeology of Wales;' edited the poems of Llywarch Hen, and translated 'Paradise Lost' into Welsh. He was chosen to edit the 'Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales' for the Record Commission. He died in 1835, at the foot of Cader Idris, near which he was born.

Pugin, Augustus Welby, whose name will be long associated with the history of architecture of this country, was born in 1812. He inherited a taste for Gothic architecture from his father, who published several valuable works on that and kindred subjects, and was an enthusiast in art from his earliest years. Having joined the Roman Catholic Church in 1834, his architectural talents soon found a tensile employment; and the Cathedral of St. George, Southwark, the Church of St. Barnabas at Nottingham, the Cistercian Abbey

of St. Bernard in Leicestershire, the Cathedral Churches of Killarney and Enniscorthy, and Alton Castle, which are amongst the best known of his works, will long remain memorials of his genius and taste. His architectural treatises are full of valuable artistic studies;—among these may be mentioned his 'Gothic Furniture,' 'Contrasts,' &c., 'The True Principles of Pointed or Christian Architecture,' 'The Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament,' &c., &c. Of the revival of mediæval taste in building and decoration he was the chief promoter, and 'The Mediæval Court' in the Crystal Palace of 1851 was associated in the mind of every visitor with the name of Pugin. While still in the prime of life, he was afflicted with insanity, from which he only recovered to pass into the shadow of death. Died, 1852. His 'Notes of Travel in Italy, Switzerland, Flanders, Germany, and France, with Photographic Copies of 500 of his Drawings,' was published in 1865.

Puisaye, Count Joseph, a French Royalist chief, was descended from an ancient and noble family, and born at Mortagne, about 1754. He was intended for the Church, but preferred the military profession, and obtained the brevet of colonel in the royal Swiss corps. He sat in the Constituent Assembly, and regularly voted with the partisans of political regeneration. In 1793, forces having been collected in the northern departments to oppose the Jacobins, he was appointed to act as second in command under General Wimpfen, and was consequently proscribed by the Convention. He took refuge in Brittany, where he organised a formidable body of Chouans. He visited England in 1794, obtained a considerable succour, was invested with unlimited powers by the Count of Artois; and, on his return to France, every preparation was made by the Bretons to join the English and emigrant troops as soon as they should appear on the French coasts. But his hopes were blasted by envious intrigues of his own party; the expedition was diverted to La Vendée, and the disaster at Quiberon followed. He at length resigned his commission, and went to Canada; but he subsequently came to England, where he resided till his death, in 1827.

Pulcheria. [See **Theodosius II.**]

Pulci, Luigi, an Italian poet, was born at Florence, in 1431. He was the personal friend of Lorenzo de' Medici. His principal performance, entitled 'Morgante Maggiore,' is a romance of chivalry in verse, and was printed at Venice, in 1488; a spirited translation of it, by Lord Byron, was given in the 'Liberal.' The 'Morgante' is generally regarded as the prototype of the 'Orlando Furioso' of Ariosto. It was written at the request of Lucrezia, mother of Lorenzo de' Medici. It consists of a recital of warlike encounters, written in habitually coarse language, with capricious admixture of serious passages, and ends with the death of Orlando at Roncesvalles. Pulci also wrote sonnets, which were published with those of Matteo Franco, the two authors satirising each other for amusement. Died, 1487.—His brothers,

Bernardo and **Luca,** were also poets. The former published a translation of the Eclogues of Virgil, and a poem on the Passion of Christ; the latter was the author of 'Giostra di Lorenzo de' Medici,' and an epic romance, called 'Il Ciriffo Calvaneo.'

Pulteney, William, Earl of Bath, the political antagonist of Sir Robert Walpole, was born in 1682, and educated at Westminster School and Christchurch, Oxford. After travelling through Europe, he was elected member of parliament, and became distinguished as a zealous Whig. On the accession of George I. he was appointed a Privy Councillor and Secretary at War; but a dispute with Sir Robert Walpole caused his removal to the ranks of the Opposition. He joined Bolingbroke in conducting a paper, called the *Craftsman*, the object of which was to annoy the minister. This produced a duel between Pulteney and Lord Hervey; and the king was so much displeased with the conduct of the former, that he struck his name out of the list of Privy Councillors, and also from the commission of the peace. On the resignation of Walpole, in 1742, Pulteney was created Earl of Bath; but from that time his popularity and influence ceased. He became Prime Minister in 1746, but was in office only two days. Died, 1764. His portrait, by Reynolds, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Pulteney, Richard, physician and botanist, was born at Loughborough, in 1730. He first practised as a surgeon at Leicester; but in 1764 he took the degree of M.D. at the University of Edinburgh, and settled at Blandford, in Dorsetshire. He was the author of 'Historical and Biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England,' besides several professional treatises, and a variety of papers in the Philosophical Transactions, &c. Died, 1801.

Purcell, Henry, one of the most illustrious of English musical composers, was born in 1658. He was trained in the Chapel Royal, and at the age of 18 was appointed organist of Westminster Abbey. In 1682 he became one of the organists of the Chapel Royal. He distinguished himself equally in all varieties of musical composition; published 50 anthems; a Te Deum, a Jubilate, numerous operas, sonatas, cantatas, overtures, songs and duets, glees and rounds. The songs were collected and published under the title of 'Orpheus Britannicus.' Among the operas for which he wrote the music were 'The Tempest,' 'Diocletian,' Lee's 'Theodosius,' D'Urfey's 'Don Quixote,' and Howard's and Dryden's 'Indian Queen.' Some of his finest songs are in Dryden's 'Bonduca' and 'King Arthur.' Died, 1695, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Purchas, Samuel, author of the two curious and interesting books entitled—'Purchas his Pilgrimage, or Relations of the World and the Religions observed in all Ages,' and 'Purchas his Pilgrimages,' the first of which appeared in 1613, and the second in 1625. He was born in Essex, in 1577, studied at Cambridge, and entered the Church; became

PURVER

chaplain to Archbishop Abbot; was highly esteemed for his learning, piety, and faithful discharge of his clerical duties, and died about 1628.

Purver, Anthony, a self-instructed man, of humble birth, was born at Up Hurstbourne, in Hampshire, in 1702, and was apprenticed to a shoemaker. Being afterwards employed in keeping sheep, he found leisure for study; and his curiosity being excited by a tract in which some inaccuracies in the authorised version of the Bible were pointed out, he resolved to make himself acquainted with the Scriptures in the original tongues. Accordingly, with some assistance from a Jew, he acquired a knowledge of the Hebrew, then applied to the Greek, and next studied Latin. On settling at Andover as a schoolmaster, he undertook the labour of translating the Bible into English. The work was printed at the expense of Dr. Fothergill, in 2 vols. folio. Died, 1777.

Fuschkin, Alexander, a distinguished Russian poet, was born at St. Petersburg, in 1799. Having at an early age incurred the displeasure of the government by the liberality of his opinions, he was removed to a distant province of the empire, where he discharged various offices; but he was restored to favour on the accession of the Emperor Nicholas in 1825, and appointed imperial historiographer. His works, which consist of odes, poetical romances, and dramatic pieces, are chiefly descriptive of the national character and manners. The most popular are his romantic poem, 'Rouslan and Ludmila,' published in 1820; 'Taigani' (the Bohemians), published in 1827; 'Oneghine,' an unfinished poem in the manner of Byron's 'Beppo,' and his tragedy, 'Boris Godunow,' published in 1831. He fell by the hand of his own brother-in-law in a duel, 1837.

Pye, Henry James, Poet-Laureate, was descended from an ancient Berkshire family, and born in London, in 1745. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; was for some time an officer in the Berkshire militia, and ruined his fortune by the expenses of a contested election for the county. In 1790 he was appointed Poet-Laureate; and, in 1792, one of the police magistrates. His works are forgotten. Died, 1813.

Pym, John, one of the most distinguished statesmen of the Commonwealth, was born in Somersetshire, in 1584. He studied at Oxford, became eminent as a lawyer, and entered parliament in the reign of James I., acquiring great influence as an opponent of the arbitrary measures of the king. He took part, in 1626, in the impeachment of the Duke of Buckingham; and in the attack on Manwaring two years later; was one of the leaders intending to emigrate and prevented by royal proclamation in 1637; was very active in the short parliament of April, 1640; and on the opening of the Long Parliament procured the impeachment of the Earl of Strafford, and undertook the conduct of the proceedings. Pym was one of the Five Members illegally arrested by Charles I.

PYRRHUS

in January 1642, and brought back in triumph from the city to Westminster. In November 1643 he was appointed lieutenant of the ordnance, and in the following month he died. His body lay several days in public, and was then buried in Westminster Abbey. The whole House of Commons attended his funeral. Pym was one of the most able, devoted, and indefatigable of the popular leaders; cautious and well versed in the rights and customs of parliament; a master of eloquence, and author of most of the decisive measures of his party. The royalists nick-named him 'King Pym.' There is a Life of Pym by John Forster.

Pyne, William Henry, painter and littérateur, was born in 1770. He was one of the first members of the Society of Painters in Water Colours; was author of several works, of which the most important is—'Microcosm, or a Picturesque Delineation of the Arts, Agriculture, Manufactures, &c., of Great Britain,' which appeared in 1803. In his later years he contributed some light papers to the 'Literary Gazette' and 'Fraser's Magazine.' Died, 1841.

Pyenson, or Pinson, Richard, an early English printer, was by birth a Norman, but naturalised in England by letters patent, and appointed king's printer. He was the first that introduced the Roman letter into this country. Died, probably, about 1529.

Pyrrho, the celebrated philosopher of Elis, and founder of the sect called Sceptics, or Pyrrhonists, flourished about B.C. 340. He was originally a painter, but afterwards became a disciple of Anaxarchus, whom he accompanied to India in the train of Alexander the Great, and while there obtained a knowledge of the doctrines of the Brahmins, Gymnosophists, Magi, and other Eastern sages. On the return of Pyrrho to Greece, the inhabitants of Elis made him their high priest, and the Athenians gave him the rights of citizenship. Died, A.C. 288.

Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, one of the greatest warriors of ancient times, was born B.C. 318. His father, Alcidas, was deposed two years later, and Pyrrhus was brought up by Glaucias, an Illyrian prince, and by his aid was placed on the throne, in 306. Expelled a few years later, he was received at the court of Antigonus, King of Syria, became the friend of his son, Demetrius Poliorcetes, and fought with distinction at the battle of Ipsus (301), where Antigonus fell. Pyrrhus then went to the court of Ptolemy Soter, King of Egypt, as a hostage for Demetrius, and there married Antigone, daughter of the Queen Berenice. With the aid of Ptolemy he recovered his kingdom (296), agreeing to share the sovereignty with Neoptolemus, who had been king since the expulsion of Pyrrhus. But he soon had his colleague put to death, and began to form projects of conquest. Failing in the attempt to get the crown of Macedonia, he carried on war with his old friend Demetrius, the successful competitor, joined the league of Seleucus, Ptolemy, and Lysimachus, and in 287 became King of Macedon.

PYTHAGORAS

donia. He reigned seven months, and was then expelled and retired to his Epirote dominions. After several years of peace he passed over to South Italy (281) to assist the Tarentines against the Romans. He turned the city from a playground for idlers into a camp, and compelled the citizens to become soldiers and help to fight their own battles. In the spring of 280 the Roman legion first came into hostile collision with the Greek phalanx, at the battle of Heraclea, on the Siris; and the consul Lævinus was defeated by Pyrrhus, whose elephants played an important part in the conflict. The loss of Pyrrhus was very heavy, and he made, through his great minister Cineas, proposals of peace to the Senate. These were rejected chiefly in consequence of the spirited appeal of the old censor Appius Claudius. Pyrrhus marched into Latium, passed Præneste, and when within about twenty miles of Rome returned to Tarentum. He received there the famous embassy, headed by Caius Fabricius, respecting the release of the Roman captives. In 279 he again defeated the Romans, under the consuls P. Sulpicius and P. Decius Mus, at Asculum, but with very great loss, especially of his Greek troops; so that he gladly took the first occasion of once more proposing peace. The consuls Q. Æmilius and C. Fabricius (278) having communicated to him an offer made by one of his attendants to poison him, and sent the traitor back, Pyrrhus dismissed all his prisoners without ransom, made a truce, and passed with his army into Sicily, where for two years he assisted the Greeks against the Carthaginians. After great successes, he failed in the attack on Lilybæum, became unpopular, and returned to Italy. The war was renewed, and ended in the following year (275) with the total defeat of Pyrrhus, by the consul Curius Dentatus, near Beneventum. He took back to Epirus the small remnant of his forces; invaded Macedonia and again became king; attacked Sparta unsuccessfully; and was killed in a night attack on Argos, by a heavy tile thrown from a housetop by a woman, B.C. 272. Pyrrhus married several wives, one being a daughter of Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse. One of his three sons succeeded him as King of Epirus; and one of his three daughters became the wife of Gelon, tyrant of Syracuse.

Pythagoras, the celebrated Greek philosopher, was born in Samos, probably about B.C. 580-570. So many legends have gathered about his history, that it is almost impossible to trace its details. He was the son of Mnesarchus, and, perhaps, a disciple of Pherecydes. He is said to have travelled extensively, especially in Egypt, and to have been initiated in the most ancient Greek mysteries. He attached great importance to mathematical studies, and is believed to have made several important discoveries in geometry, music, and astronomy. Aversion to the tyranny of Polycrates, in Samos, is said to have been the cause of his quitting that island after his

PYTHEAS

return from the East; and he ultimately settled, between B.C. 540-530, at Crotona, one of the Greek cities of South Italy. There he set himself to carry out the purpose, probably formed long before, of instituting a society through which he might to some extent give embodiment and practical shape to his ideas. It was, says Thirlwall, at once a philosophical school, a religious brotherhood, and a political association, and was composed of young men of the noblest families, not exceeding 300 in number. Pythagoras himself was chief or general of the order. The doctrines he taught, the discipline and observances he established, and the ultimate objects of the society, are wrapped in mystery. Similar societies were founded in other cities of Italy, and through all of them Pythagoras exerted a considerable influence on political affairs, and especially in opposition to democratic and revolutionary movements. This became at length the occasion of a popular rising against the Pythagoreans at Crotona, B.C. 504: the house in which they were assembled was burnt, many perished, and the rest were exiled. Similar tumults with similar results took place in other cities, and Pythagoras himself is believed to have died soon after, at Metapontum. Among the doctrines of this extraordinary man are the following: that numbers are the principles of all things; that the universe is an harmonious whole (*Kosmos*), the heavenly bodies by their motions causing sounds (*music of the spheres*); that the soul is immortal, and passes successively into many bodies (*metempsychosis*); and that the highest aim and blessedness of man is likeness to the Deity. He was regarded with the highest veneration as a superhuman being, and a favourite of Heaven, and he probably encouraged such belief. And so far as respects his aim to train his followers to a wise, noble, rational, and religious life, it is evident that he was successful, and his influence on some of the greatest philosophers of later times was very great. He left no written account of his doctrines; they were first committed to writing by Philolaus. Pythagoras is said to have been the first who took the title of *philosopher*, and the first who applied the term *Kosmos* to the universe. He shares with Thales and Xenophanes the high distinction of starting the problem of physical science; the study and interpretation of nature as an object governed by unchanging laws, instead of a variety of personal agencies as conceived by the religious faith of earlier generations.

Pytheas, a celebrated ancient traveller, who lived in the time of Alexander the Great, and was born in Massilia (Marseilles), a colony of the Phocæans. He was a good mathematician, and is said not only to have explored the coast as far as Cadiz, but to have sailed from thence to the *Ultima Thule*, a supposed remote island of the northern sea. An interesting discussion about this voyage may be found in Sir G. C. Lewis's 'Astronomy of the Ancients,' ch. VIII. sect. 5.

Q

Quadratus, a bishop of Athens, who lived in the early part of the 2nd century. He was the successor of Publius, who was martyred in the persecution under Hadrian; and when that emperor visited Athens in 126, Quadratus presented to him 'An Apology for the Christian Religion,' which, Eusebius says, had the effect of occasioning a temporary cessation of the persecution. Of this work only a fragment remains; but it is curious for the testimony it gives to the miracles of Christ and his apostles, asserting that several of the persons were then living in whose cases the miracles were wrought.

Quain, Jones, an eminent English anatomist, received his professional education in Paris. He became lecturer on Anatomy at the Aldersgate Street School of Medicine, and soon after the establishment of London University was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. Dr. Quain was very successful as a teacher, and he will be long honourably remembered as author of a standard text-book, the 'Elements of Anatomy,' of which a seventh edition, edited by Drs. Sharpey, Thomson, and Cleland, was published in 1864-67. In conjunction with Mr. Erasmus Wilson, he published a very elaborate series of anatomical plates. He also translated into English Martinet's 'Manual of Pathology.' Dr. Quain retired from the professorship in 1836, and passed the rest of his life in lettered ease. Died in January, 1865.—His brother, **Richard Quain**, F.R.S. and F.R.C.S., was chosen to succeed him as Professor of Anatomy at University College, and is known as author of an important work on the 'Anatomy of the Arteries of the Human Body.'

Quarles, Francis, an English poet, was born in 1592, near Romford, Essex, and received his education at Cambridge. He obtained the place of cup-bearer to the Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I., and was afterwards secretary to Archbishop Ussher in Ireland; from which country he was driven, with the loss of his property, by the rebellion of 1641, and was appointed chronologer to the city of London. At the commencement of the civil war he wrote a work entitled the 'Loyal Convert,' which gave offence to the parliament; and, when he afterwards joined the king at Oxford, his property was sequestered, and his books and MSS. plundered. He was so much affected by his losses, that grief is supposed to have hastened his death, which took place in 1644. Of the works of Quarles, in prose and verse, the most celebrated is his 'Emblems,' a set of designs in prints, illustrated by quaint verses, which, with all their false taste, have the merit of pious sentiment, and still continue to be printed. His other works are, 'Argalus and Parthenia,' a romance; 'Enchiridion of Medi-

tations,' 'Divine Fancies,' and 'The Shepherd's Oracles.'

Quatremère de Quincy, Antoine Chrysostome, French archaeologist and writer on art, was born at Paris in 1758. He early began his literary career, but it was interrupted by the Revolution, and he became a member of the Legislative Assembly. As a constitutionalist he was imprisoned during the Reign of Terror; narrowly escaped the guillotine a little later, and deportation to Cayenne in 1797; and thenceforth took no part in political affairs. He had several appointments at the Restoration, was admitted to the Institut, and appointed secretary to the Academy of Fine Arts. Among his works are—'Dictionnaire d'Architecture'; 'De la Nature, du But et des Moyens de l'imitation dans les Beaux-Arts'; 'Lives of several great artists, &c. Died, 1849.

Quekett, John Thomas, an eminent microscopist, Professor of Histology in the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and Curator of the Hunterian Museum, was born at Looe, in Somersetshire, in 1815. He studied at the London Hospital, obtained in 1841 one of the studentships in anatomy at the College of Surgeons, and two years later was appointed assistant-curator of the Hunterian Museum. In 1856 he succeeded Professor Owen as principal Curator and as Professor of Histology, which posts he held till his death. He compiled a valuable 'Illustrated Catalogue of the Histological Series contained in the Hunterian Museum,' which magnificent collection, including 16,000 specimens, was entirely formed by him; contributed memoirs to the Microscopical Society, which he assisted in establishing; and wrote a 'Practical Treatise on the Use of the Microscope,' and 'Lectures on Histology.' He was chosen F.R.S. in 1860. Died at Farnborough, Berkshire, August 20, 1861.

Quellinus, Erasmus, an eminent painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1607. He was a pupil of Rubens, and executed several pictures of great merit. He died in 1678, and left a son, **John Erasmus Quellinus**, whose historical pieces are held in estimation. He had also a nephew, **Arthur Quellinus**, who was an excellent sculptor.

Quercia, Giacomo della, also called **Jacopo della Ponto**, a distinguished Italian sculptor, was born at Siena in 1371. He learnt the goldsmith's art from his father, and studied sculpture under Luca di Giovanni. In 1401 he was one of the competitors for the Baptistery Gates at Florence, and his design held the first place after those of Brunelleschi and Ghiberti. One of his best works was the beautiful Fonte Gaja at Ferrara, executed between 1412-1419. Among his other works are the fifteen bas-reliefs on the facade of St.

QUERINI

Petronius at Bologna, the monument to Ilaria del Carretto at Lucca, and that of Antonio Benivoglio at Bologna. There is a remarkable likeness between some of the reliefs at St. Petronius and the frescoes of the same subjects by Michael Angelo in the Sistine Chapel. Before painting these frescoes Michael Angelo visited Bologna, and made drawings, it is said, from Quercia's reliefs. Quercia died at Siena, 1438.

Querini, Angelo Maria, Cardinal, was born at Venice, in 1680. He entered the Benedictine order, travelled in the principal countries of Europe, was made archbishop of Brescia in 1727, and cardinal soon afterwards. Cardinal Querini collected a magnificent library, which he gave to the town of Brescia; and though he was a zealous champion of the papacy, his writings are marked by candour and moderation. He died in 1755.

Quer y Martinez, José, a Spanish botanist, born at Perpignan, in 1695. He was a surgeon-major in the army, and made good use of the opportunities which his visits to the coast of Africa afforded him while attached to his corps, of collecting numerous plants and seeds. This led to the formation of a royal botanic garden at Madrid, over which Quer presided. He wrote and published the first four volumes of a '*Flora Española, o Historia de las Plantas que se crían en España*,' which was completed by the publication of two volumes more, by Ortega. Died, 1764.

Quesnay, François, the distinguished French economist, was born in 1694, near Montfort-l'Amaury. Brought up to the medical profession, he practised first at Mantes, and having gained some reputation, he was appointed, in 1737, secretary to the Academy of Surgery, surgeon to the king, and Professor at the schools of surgery. He attended Louis XV. in his campaign in the Netherlands, in 1744; afterwards graduated M.D., and long enjoyed the confidence of the king, who called him his 'thinker.' Quesnay was a member of the Academy of Sciences and of the Royal Society of London. He was author of a curious '*Histoire de l'Origine et des Progrès de la Chirurgie en France*;' '*Essai Physique sur l'Economie Animale*;' '*La Physiocratie, ou Constitution Naturelle des Gouvernements*,' published in 1768, and called by La Harpe 'the *Koran* of economists;' and many memoirs contributed to the '*Encyclopédie*,' and various journals. Died, 1774. *Éloges* of Quesnay were composed by Condorcet, the Marquis of Mirabeau, and the Count d'Albon.

Quesne. [Duquesne.]

Quesnel, Pasquier, a theologian, born at Paris, in 1634, who became the head of the sect of Jansenists. He wrote a great many books, chiefly of the polemic kind; but gave offence to the court of Rome by his edition of the works of Pope Leo the Great. He had to retire to the Netherlands about 1685, joined the celebrated Arnauld at Brussels, and there completed his work entitled '*Réflexions Morales*.' This was formally condemned by the bull

QUEVEDO

'Unigenitus.' After suffering imprisonment at Mechlin he went to Amsterdam, where he died, in 1719.

Quesnoy, François du, sculptor, was born at Brussels, in 1692. He acquired the principles and practice of the art from his father, but far excelled him. The Archduke Albert gave him a pension, and sent him to Italy, where he made himself known by some beautiful works, particularly a Crucifixion wrought in ivory, which procured him the patronage of Pope Urban VIII. He excelled in making models and bas-reliefs of Cupids and children, which he finished with peculiar grace and delicacy; but he was at the same time capable of executing works of the highest importance; of which a St. Susanna, in the chapel of Loreto, and a St. Andrew, in St. Peter's, afford sufficient proof. He died in 1646.

Quevedo y Villegas, Francisco Gomez de, the celebrated Spanish satirist, was born at Madrid in 1580. He was of an illustrious family attached to the court, and, early left fatherless, was sent to the university of Alcalá, where he applied himself to a wide circle of studies with great success, and was created doctor in theology at the age of fifteen. Accomplished in arms, he was several times engaged in duels, and on one occasion, to avoid prosecution, he went to Naples with the viceroy, the Duke of Ossuna, who charged him with various government commissions. He is said to have taken part with his patron in the famous Bedmar conspiracy at Venice, narrowly escaped capture, and after the disgrace of Ossuna returned to Madrid, where he was arrested, in 1620, on a charge of libel, and confined for three years to his country-house. He took no further part in political affairs; gave up his church benefices in 1634, and married, but soon lost his wife. In 1641 he was again imprisoned on a false charge, thrown into a damp dungeon, treated with the greatest harshness, and only liberated after nearly two years. His estate was confiscated, and his health broken up, and in September, 1645, he died. Quevedo was one of the most original of Spanish writers, and, like Voltaire, distinguished himself by extraordinary versatility of talent, shining in almost every variety of composition, verse or prose. A large number of his writings were seized and destroyed in his lifetime, especially the dramatic and historical works. Among those most celebrated are the '*Sueños*' or '*Visions*,' touching the gravest themes, yet abounding with wit and gaiety. They were translated into English by Sir Roger L'Estrange, and the translation passed through ten editions in about forty years. The '*Visions*' have no separate existence in Spanish, but have been selected by French and English translators from a number of the comic works of Quevedo, and have also been greatly shortened and altered. Among his other prose works are, '*Advice to Lovers of Fine Language*,' an attack on Gongora and Lope de Vega; '*El Gran Tacaño*' (the Great Sharper), a romance painting the national man-

QUICK

ners; several religious works, and treatises on moral philosophy. His poems, collected under the title of 'El Parnasso Español,' consist of lyrical poems, satires, burlesque pieces, and more than a thousand sonnets, some of remarkable beauty. The complete works of Quevedo form 11 vols. 8vo.

Quick, John, a comic actor, was the son of a brewer in London, where he was born in 1748. When only 14 years old he left his home, and joined a company of provincial actors; and as he gradually rose in his profession, he obtained an engagement at the Haymarket in 1769, and subsequently established his fame by his admirable performance of Mordecai in 'Love à la Mode.' He afterwards went to Covent Garden, where for many years he held a prominent station, filling the best parts in light comedy. In 1798 he retired from the stage, and died in 1831.

Quin, James, an eminent actor, was born in London, in 1693. He performed at Drury Lane and at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields; and though for a considerable period he was confined to inferior parts, he at length rose into high reputation, and was without a rival till the appearance of Garrick. His last performance was Falstaff (1753), in which character he has perhaps never been excelled. He survived his retirement several years, which he spent chiefly at Bath, where his fund of anecdote, and pointed sense, made him much sought after. Quin was often coarse and quarrelsome, and had two or three hostile encounters, one of which proved fatal to his antagonist. He was otherwise manly and generous. He was employed by Frederick, Prince of Wales, to instruct the royal children in elocution. Died, 1766.

Quinault, Philippe, a French dramatic poet, was born at Paris, in 1635, and died in 1688. His operas were highly and deservedly popular, but they excited the envy of Boileau, who attacked them with characteristic asperity. They were printed at Paris, with his life, in 1739, 5 vols. 12mo.

Quincey, Thomas de. [De Quincey.]

Quincy, John, an English physician and medical writer of the last century, who practised his profession and delivered lectures in London, where he died in 1723. Among the works he produced was a 'Lexicon Physico-Medicum,' which served as the basis of Dr. Hooper's Medical Dictionary, and other subsequent compilations of a similar nature.

Quincy, Quatremère de. [Quatremère.]

Quintana, Manuel José, a distinguished Spanish poet, born at Madrid, in 1772. He early became the friend and associate of Melendez, Jovellanos, and other eminent literary and political leaders, and the fearless champion of liberal principles in politics. He practised as an advocate, and obtained several government appointments; took a prominent part on the popular side during the Peninsular War, and suffered six years' imprisonment after the

QUITA

restoration of Ferdinand VII. Restored to his offices in 1820, and again deprived on the French invasion three years later, he lived in retirement till 1828, when he wrote a poem on the king's marriage, and soon regained his former honours and more. In 1855 he was publicly crowned with laurel by the Queen of Spain. Besides his poems, among which are some spirited patriotic Odes, Quintana wrote 'Lives of celebrated Spaniards,' and edited the 'Variedades,' then one of the best Spanish periodicals, and the 'Semanario Patriótico.' Died at Madrid, 1857.

Quintilianus, Marcus Fabius, the celebrated Roman rhetorician, was a native of Spain. In his early youth he was at Rome, and heard the lectures of Domitius Afer, who died A.D. 59. He accompanied Galba to Rome in the year 68, became an eminent pleader, and still more eminent as a teacher of rhetoric. He taught at Rome for twenty years, was name-preceptor to the grand-nephews of Domitian, had also Pliny the younger among his scholars, and had a salary from the public exchequer. He retired from his public duties in 89, and supposed to have lived about thirty years longer. His great work is entitled 'De Institutione Oratoria,' and was written after his retirement, but during the reign of Domitian. It is the most complete course of rhetoric handed down from ancient times, and is distinguished for its elegance of style as well as for sound judgment, cultivated taste, and various knowledge. The first complete copy of this work was discovered by Poggio, in the abbey of St. Gall, about 1419, and the first printed edition appeared at Rome in 1470. Ten other editions were published before the close of the 12th century. There are translations in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish. Its English translations appeared in the 18th century, by Guthrie and Patsall, both incomplete and unscholarly. A new and complete translation by Watson has been recently published in Bohn's Classical Library.

Quintus Calaber, or Quintus Smyrnaeus, a Greek poet, who wrote a supplement to Homer's 'Iliad.' He is supposed to have lived in the 5th century, and to have been a native of Smyrna. His poem was first brought to light by Cardinal Bessarion, who found it in the church of St. Nicholas, near Otranto, in Calabria, whence the author had the name of Calaber.

Quiros, Pedro Fernandez de, a celebrated Spanish navigator of the 16th century, who explored many of the islands afterwards visited by Captain Cook. Died, 1614.

Quita, Domingos das Rêas, a Portuguese poet, born in 1728. He was apprenticed to a barber, but his love for learning enabled him to overcome the difficulties of his position, making himself master of Italian, Spanish, and French, he began to write verses, and at last obtained the patronage of Count San Lorenzo. He was author of 'Inez de Castro,' and two other tragedies; besides many sonnets, elegies, pastorals, &c. Died, 1770.

R

Rabaut de St. Étienne, Jean Paul, one of the most moderate and honourable of the French revolutionists, was born at Nismes, in 1741; for which city he was chosen a deputy to the Constituent Assembly in 1789. He attached himself to the party of Girondists. At the time of his birth his father, a brave Protestant pastor, at Nismes, was proscribed; and he relates, in a short memoir of his life, attached to his romance called 'Le Vieux Cévenol,' that his infancy was passed in continual danger and alarm. He was proscribed, like the rest of the moderatists, for opposing the excesses of the Mountain party in 1793. He was sheltered by friends for some days; but being at length discovered, he was guillotined, after a short form of identification before the revolutionary tribunal. His wife killed herself, and all those who assisted in concealing him were guillotined. One of his political works is 'Sur la Nécessité d'Établir une Constitution.'

Rabelais, François, the celebrated French wit and satirist, was born at Chinon, in Touraine, about 1483. He was at first a monk, but in consequence of having been punished for some indecorous behaviour, he quitted the Benedictine order, studied medicine at Montpellier, and for a time practised as a physician. He subsequently obtained, through the influence of his patron, Cardinal du Bellay, whom he accompanied to the court of Rome, the rectory of Meudon. He was author of several books; but the only one by which he is known is the romance called 'The Lives, Heroic Deeds, and Sayings of Gargantua and Pantagruel,' an extravagant satire upon monks, priests, popes, and pedants; in which much obscenity and absurdity are blended with learning, wit, and humour. Rabelais was a conscientious teacher of his flock, and it was his pleasure to instruct the children of his parish in sacred music. His house was the resort of the learned, his purse was always open to the needy, and his medical skill was employed in the service of his parish. Died, 1553.

Rabener, Gottlieb Wilhelm, a German satirist, born near Leipsic, in 1714, was educated for the legal profession, and obtained the office of comptroller of the taxes in the district of Leipsic. He died in 1771. His works have been frequently republished.

Rabutin, Roger de, Count de Bussy, a French wit and satirist, was born in 1618, at Épiry, in the Nivernais. He entered the army at the age of 12, under his father, and would probably have obtained a high rank but for the offence he gave to persons in power by his lampoons. In 1665 he was sent to the Bastille for writing his licentious and scandalous book entitled 'Histoire amoureuse des Gaules;'

and on his release he was banished to his estate, where he remained till 1681, when he returned to court. His other works are, 'Mémoires,' 2 vols.; and 'Lettres,' 7 vols. Died, at Autun, 1693.

Rachel, Eliza, a celebrated tragedian, was born at Mulf, in Switzerland, in 1820. Her father, whose name was Felix, was a poor Jewish pedlar, whose avocations led him into France, where his daughters Rachel and Sarah gained a precarious living by singing in the streets. In 1832 the voices of the two sisters having attracted notice, they were placed by the kindness of some connoisseurs under Choron, a celebrated singing-master; and in 1833 the elder sister, Rachel, having shown great tragic power, entered the 'Conservatoire' at Paris, where she was carefully trained by Saint-Aulaire and Samson, and in 1838 made her first appearance at the Théâtre Français, in the character of Camille, in 'Les Horaces.' Her début was not auspicious. But the sharp critical eye of M. Jules Janin soon discovered in her a worthy interpreter of the chefs-d'œuvre of Racine and Corneille; and his brilliant criticisms on her performances roused the public sentiment in her favour. In the course of a few months Mademoiselle Rachel completely revived the classic school of tragedy, which had fallen into decay; her crowning triumph was gained in 1843 in her representation of 'Phèdre.' Soon after this she made a provincial tour, visited the chief continental cities, and at last came to London in 1846, reaping large harvests both of fame and wealth wherever she appeared. In 1855 she made a professional visit to the United States, which was understood to be a failure both in a financial and artistic point of view; and soon after her return she fell into a decline which resisted all medical treatment, and died at Carmet, near Toulon, January 3, 1858.

Rachis. [See Zacharias, Pope.]

Racine, Jean, the eminent French dramatic poet, was born at La Ferté Milon, in 1639, and was educated at Port Royal. He commenced his poetical career in 1660, by an ode on the king's marriage, for which he was handsomely rewarded. In 1664 he produced his tragedy of 'La Thébaine,' which was followed in 1666 by 'Alexandre.' In 1668 appeared his 'Andromaque,' which placed him far above all his contemporaries except Corneille; and his fame was still further increased by the production of 'Britannicus,' 'Bérénice,' and other tragedies. In 1677 appeared his tragedy of 'Phèdre,' which was opposed by one on the same subject written by Pradon; and owing to a base cabal that was formed against him, he left off writing for the stage. The same year he resolved to

RACINE

lead a more regular life, and married a lady whose piety fortified him in his resolve. After a lapse of twelve years he wrote, by desire of Louis XIV. and Madame de Maintenon, the sacred dramas of 'Esther' and 'Athalie,' which were performed by the young ladies of her institution of St. Cyr. Besides his dramatic works, he wrote 'Canticles or Hymns for the Use of St. Cyr,' the 'History of Port Royal,' &c. In 1673 he was received into the Academy, and continued to enjoy the highest favour at court; but having offended the king by a too free use of his pen in drawing up a memorial on the distresses of the people, he died of chagrin, April 22, 1699.

Racine, Louis, a son of the preceding, was born at Paris, in 1692, and educated under Rollin. He was eminent for talent, piety, and modesty, was made an inspector-general in the finance department, and died in 1763. Among his works are two poems, entitled 'Grace,' and 'Religion,' 'Epistles,' 'Memoirs' of his father, and a translation of Milton's 'Paradise Lost.'

Radbod. [See Willibrod, St.]

Radcliffe, John, an eminent physician, was born in 1650, at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, and was educated at the grammar school there, and at University College, Oxford. Having obtained his medical degree, he settled in London in 1684, where he soon acquired great reputation, to which his ready wit and conversational powers contributed. In 1686 he was appointed physician to the Princess Anne of Denmark, and, after the Revolution, he was often consulted by King William III., whose favour, however, he lost in consequence of his freedom of speech. When Anne succeeded to the crown, Godolphin could not obtain for him the post of chief physician, but he was consulted in cases of emergency, and received a large sum of secret service money for his prescriptions. Dr. Radcliffe left £40,000 to the university of Oxford for the foundation of a public library of medical science. He provided also for the purchase of new books, the cost of keeping the building in repair, and the salary of the librarian. Dr. Radcliffe was also the founder of the two Travelling Fellowships, and of the Observatory and Infirmary at Oxford. Died, 1714.

Radcliffe, Ann, novelist, whose maiden name was Ward, was born in London, in 1764; and in her 23rd year was married to Mr. W. Radcliffe, proprietor and editor of the 'English Chronicle.' Her first performance was a romantic tale, entitled 'The Castles of Athlin and Dumblaine;' which was succeeded by 'The Sicilian Romance' and 'The Romance of the Forest;' but that which made her reputation was the 'Mysteries of Udolpho,' in 4 vols., for which she received the sum of £500. She also published 'The Italian,' and 'Travels through Holland and along the Rhine,' in 1793. Mrs. Radcliffe possessed the art of exciting a high degree of interest in her narrative; her descriptive powers were of a superior order, especially in the delineation of scenes of terror,

RADOWITZ

and in those aspects of nature which excite sentiment, and suggest melancholy associations. Died, 1823.

Rademacker, Gerard, Dutch painter, was the son of a carpenter at Amsterdam, and was born about 1672. He learnt drawing at his father, working also at his trade; then improved himself in painting under Van Goor, a clever portrait-painter, and afterwards spent three years at Rome. A large number of his pieces are of architectural subjects. Died, 1711.

Rademacker, Abraham, Dutch painter and engraver, perhaps a relative of the preceding, was born at Amsterdam, in 1675. Most of his paintings are landscapes, with figures at buildings. He settled at Haarlem in 1730, and became a member of the Society of Painters of that city. He published an interesting series of views of the monuments of antiquity in the Low Countries, drawn and engraved by himself. Died, 1735.

Radetzky, Joseph Wenzel, a distinguished Austrian field-marshal, was born in Bohemia, in 1766, entered the army in 1784, and took a distinguished part in the war with Turkey in 1788, in the war with France through all the campaigns in Italy, in the Austrian campaign of 1809, in which he contributed greatly to the defeat of Napoleon at Aspern, and at the battle of Leipsic in 1813. After the peace of 1815, he became successively commandant at (Edenberg, Ofen, and Graz), where he remained ten years; in 1831 he was appointed general of the Austrian forces in Italy; and in this important office he effected such improvements in military tactics as have attracted the notice of the best soldiers of the country in Europe. Raised to the rank of field-marshal in 1846, he displayed, though in his eighty-third year, great skill and energy in checking the first insurrectionary movement that broke out at Milan in 1848; and though first compelled to retire with his army to the fortresses of Legnano, Peschiera, Verona, and Mantua, he afterwards advanced against the Italian forces, and gained the important victory of Custozza, which led to the capitulation of Milan on August 6, and the armistice between the Austrians and Sardinians. At the expiration of the truce, March 27, 1849, he entered Piedmont, took possession of Monfalcone, and within three days completely annihilated the Piedmontese army and Italian independence in the field of Novara. Soon afterwards he proceeded to bombard Venice, which he forced to capitulate, after a heroic resistance of over three months, and in reward for his services was appointed governor-general of the Austrian provinces in Italy. In 1856, when in his sixtieth year, he retired into private life. He died January 2, 1858, leaving behind him a reputation of a gallant soldier, and a consummate tactician, though tarnished in some degree by military excesses, in which his devotedness to absolutism led him to indulge.

Radewitz, Joseph von, many years a

favourite adviser of Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, and some time his recognised minister, was born February 6, 1797, at Blankenburg, in the Hartz mountains. Of Hungarian extraction, a Protestant by birth, on his mother's side, and at first educated in that faith, he was sent afterwards to a Roman Catholic school, and he conformed from that time to the Catholic church. At the close of his academic course at Paris, in 1812, he was appointed an artillery officer of Westphalia. At the battle of Leipsic he commanded a Westphalian battery, was wounded, and taken prisoner. Upon the dissolution of the Westphalian kingdom and the return of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, Radowitz entered the service of the latter, and made with the Hessian artillery the campaign against France. In 1815 he was appointed first teacher of mathematics and the military sciences to the school for cadets at Cassel. But being dismissed from the Hessian service, Radowitz, carrying a letter of recommendation from the Electress, was provided for at the court of Berlin. He became, in the first instance, mathematical tutor to Prince Albrecht of Prussia, and was a captain on the general staff. He published two formal works on Geometry, and one on Ricochet, during the first ten years of his new career, and was elected member of the highest military board, a professor at the military academy, and an examiner of artillery students. In 1828 he became major, and in 1830 chief of the artillery general staff. A religious mystic and enthusiast, his disposition agreed with that of the Crown-prince; and this congeniality of temper proved of far greater power than the diversity of dogmas which, as Protestant and Catholic, the one and the other held. His 'Dialogues on Church and State' are taken from actual conversations with Geulach, General von der Groben, Count Brandenburg, and others of the old school. In 1829 he published two books remarkable for the diversity of their subjects. The first was 'Iconography of the Saints,' containing historic notices of all the representations of the saints which have come down to us in pictures, coins, and other memorials; the other was 'The Theatre of War in Turkey.' In 1836 Radowitz was named military plenipotentiary of Prussia at the Germanic Diet. In 1840 the prospect of war with France upon the accession of M. Thiers to office led to the recall of Radowitz to Berlin, whence he was shortly afterwards sent to Vienna, to stir up the government of Austria to the defence of Germany. On his return he tried to carry out several reforms calculated on a cautious but comparatively grand scale. He was the author of the proposition for abolishing the censorship in Prussia, which was debated in the cabinet, and declined; but several alterations of the old oppressive laws were introduced by the decrees of February 23, 1843. In 1847 the King called Radowitz from Frankfort, and commissioned him to draw up a memorial upon the reconstitution of the Confederation.

With a view to obtain the support of Prince Metternich, he went to Vienna in the following March, when the Revolution broke out, which made all the proposed reforms seem insignificant. In April he retired from the Prussian service. In the elections to the National Assembly, which was to meet at Frankfort, he was returned for Arnberg, in Westphalia. There he spoke and voted with the extreme Right, desiring to see the thirty-nine sovereignties formed into one state, of which Prussia should be the head. The melancholy end of the Assembly, upon which Germany had built so many and great hopes, is too well known. But to the last Radowitz was faithful to the principles which had always guided him; to the last he sought the unity of Germany by a voluntary arrangement between the governments and peoples. When his hopes in the Assembly had been frustrated, he returned to Berlin by desire of the King, and became the author of the scheme called the Union. But delays and hesitation took place; and when Austria opposed with growing strength the establishment of a league against her, it was felt that Radowitz was bound to come forward and assume the responsibility of his own measures. He accordingly entered the cabinet in 1850. The Prussian army was mobilised, and the Landwehr called out; troops occupied the Etappen-strasse through Hesse-Cassel, in which Austria had intervened. Shots were actually exchanged between Austria and Prussia, when the King gave way, and sacrificed, with expressions doubtless of sincere regret, his minister and friend. Radowitz understood the wants of his country; and although the Revolution struck the ground from under his feet, and compelled him to work upon a new basis, it can hardly be doubted that, if his policy had been carried out, it would have placed Prussia at the head of the German movement for practical and constitutional reform. Died, 1853.

Racburn, Sir Henry, an eminent portrait painter, was born, in 1756, at Stockbridge, near Edinburgh; was apprenticed to a goldsmith, but turned his talents to painting; and after acquiring some reputation both by his miniatures and his portraits in oil, he came to London soon after his marriage in 1778. By the advice of Reynolds he visited Italy, and settling at Edinburgh on his return, acquired extensive popularity, being considered second only to Sir Thomas Lawrence. He was chosen President of the Society of Artists of Edinburgh in 1812, and three years later R.A., London. He received the honour of knighthood from George IV. when he visited Edinburgh in 1822, was appointed portrait-painter to the King in Scotland, and died July 8, 1823.

Raffaello Sanzio. [Raphael.]

Raffles, Sir Thomas Stamford, an eminent public functionary, was the son of a naval captain, and was born at sea, off Jamaica, in 1781. He entered the India Company's ser-

RAGHIB

vice early in life, as a clerk in the Home Secretary's office; was appointed, in 1806, assistant secretary at Prince of Wales's Island; and, in 1811, became Lieutenant-Governor of Java. There he remained till 1816; and during his administration many judicious reforms were effected. In 1818 he was placed at the head of the factory at Bencoolen, in Sumatra, where he introduced many wise reforms, and succeeded in establishing the settlement and free port of Singapore in 1819. On his last visit to the island, in 1823, he laid the foundation of a college for the encouragement of Anglo-Chinese literature, with a library, museum, branch schools, &c.; but the state of his health rendered it necessary that he should return to Europe; and in February, 1824, he embarked, with his family, on board the *Fame*. On the evening of the same day, when about fifteen miles from Bencoolen, the vessel took fire, and all his collections and manuscripts became a prey to the flames. The crew and passengers were with difficulty saved; and Sir Thomas, with his family, again embarked in April, and arrived in England in the following August. He died of apoplexy, at Highwood Hill, Middlesex, in July, 1826. His chief work is 'The History of Java,' 2 vols. 4to. Sir Stamford Raffles was the founder and first president of the Zoological Society of London. His portrait, by Joseph, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Raghib Pacha, Mohammed, Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire, was born in 1702, and manifested, at an early period, such a decided taste for learning, that he acquired the name of Raghib, or the Student. In 1736 he was appointed secretary-general to the Grand Vizier; became reis effendi, a pacha of three tails, and successively Governor of Aidin, Aleppo, and Egypt. In 1757 he was elevated to the dignity of Grand Vizier, and retained that post till his death, in 1768. He was one of the most enlightened ministers of the Turkish Empire, and surpassed by none of his countrymen in literary talent.

Raglan, Fitzroy Somerset, Lord, field-marshal, &c., a distinguished soldier and military administrator, was the youngest son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort, and was born in 1788. He joined the 4th Light Dragoons at the age of sixteen, went with the troops to Portugal, and fought in all the great Peninsular battles, winning the notice and strong regard of the Duke of Wellington, who made him first his aide-de-camp, and then his military secretary—a singular honour for a man under two-and-twenty. The duties of his various offices trained him in that habit of industry and aptitude for business which distinguished his whole life, and made him, in regard to the military executive, a sort of double of the Duke of Wellington. After Buonaparte's abdication in 1814, he returned to England, and met with the honour due to his intrepidity in the field from those who could not be aware of his yet more important services in perfecting the organisation and discipline of the army.

RAIMBACH

In the August of that year he married the second daughter of Lord Mornington, and thus became the nephew by marriage of the Duke of Wellington. On Napoleon's return from Elba, in 1815, he accompanied the Duke of Wellington as aide-de-camp, and lost his right arm at Waterloo. In 1819 he was appointed the Duke's military secretary, in his capacity of master-general of the Ordnance. Here he remained till the year 1827, when the duke became commander-in-chief at the Horse-Guards, and took with him as his secretary Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who never quitted that post till the duke's death, in September 1852. In the same year he was appointed master-general of the Ordnance, an office since abolished, was made a member of the Privy Council, and raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Raglan. On the breaking out of the war with Russia, in 1854, he was appointed commander of the forces ordered to proceed to the Crimea, commanded at the battles of the Alma, Balaclava, and Inkermann, was promoted to the rank of field-marshal, and during the protracted siege of Sebastopol, which followed, in the midst of winter, in a severe climate, and surrounded by difficulties, maintained a calmness, dignity, and fortitude which nothing could surpass. Grief at the unsuccessful attack on the Malakhoff and the Reds upon the fatal 18th of June, and the long life which it entailed, preyed upon his mind, and he succumbed to an attack of diarrhoea, June 28, 1855.

Ragotaki, Francis, Prince of Transylvania, was born in 1676. Zealous for the independence of his country, he secretly entered into a negotiation with Louis XIV. which being betrayed, he was arrested, and found guilty of high treason. He had, however, the good fortune to escape; received assurances of succour from France, he crossed Hungary, and, by a manifesto, urged the people to free themselves from the tyranny of the Austrians. For a time he was successful, and in 1704 was proclaimed Prince of Transylvania and Protector of Hungary. The crown of Poland, at that time vacant, was offered him by the Czar Peter, but he refused it, as his patriotic purpose being defeated by the Hungarian states entering into a treaty with the Emperor, he renounced his dignities, withdrew into Turkey, where he died in 1723.

Ragusa, Duke of. [Marmont.]

Rahel. [See Varnhagen von Ense.]

Railbolini. [Francis.]

Raikes, Robert, founder of Sunday schools, was born in 1735. He succeeded his father as printer and proprietor of the *Gloucester Journal*, and having realised a good property, employed it with his pen and his influence in acts of benevolence. Conjointly with Dr. Stok planned and instituted Sunday schools in 1785. Died, 1811.

Raimbach, Abraham, a distinguished line engraver, was born in London, 1776. Educated in Archbishop Tenison's Library school.

RAIMONDI

where he had Charles Mathews for a school-fellow, he showed an early predilection for the fine arts, and after serving his apprenticeship with Mr. Hall, the engraver, he became a student of the Royal Academy, and soon obtained such proficiency in handling the pencil, that by uniting the profession of a miniature painter with that of engraver, he was enabled to earn a handsome livelihood. In 1802 he illustrated Smirke and Forster's edition of the *Arabian Nights*; in 1805 he made the acquaintance of Sir D. (then Mr.) Wilkie; an acquaintance which soon ripened into friendship, and led to his being employed in engraving that distinguished painter's works from 1812 down to his decease. In fact, it was chiefly in connection with Wilkie that Raimbach achieved his well-deserved reputation. Died, 1843.

Raimondi, Giovanni Battista, a celebrated Orientalist, born at Cremona, in Italy, about 1540. He passed several years in Asia, where he acquired a knowledge of the Arabic, Armenian, Syriac, and Hebrew languages. Returning to Italy, Cardinal Ferdinand de' Medici made him director of the Oriental press, whence originated the famous institution of the Propaganda. Raimondi was living in 1610.

Raimondi, Marc Antonio, a very distinguished Italian engraver, was born at Bologna about 1487. He was first a pupil of Francia, but admiration for some of Albert Dürer's prints determined his choice of engraving as a profession. He spent some time at Venice, and while living there copied on copperplate a set of Dürer's prints with remarkable accuracy. Settling at Rome, he became acquainted with Raphael, and was employed by him to engrave many of his works. He was similarly engaged after Raphael's death for Raphael's eminent pupil, Giulio Romano; but having engraved some obscene designs as illustrations to the filthy verses of Aretino, he was imprisoned by the Pope, Clement VII. The intercession of Baccio Bandinelli procured his liberation, and the skill with which he engraved his friend's 'Martyrdom of St. Lawrence' made the Pope his firm friend. He lost all his property at the sack of Rome by the Constable de Bourbon in 1527, and returned to Bologna. Among his celebrated works are the 'Murder of the Innocents,' 'St. Cecilia,' 'Transgression of Adam and Eve,' 'The Virgin lamenting over the dead Christ,' 'Battle of the Lapithæ,' his last print, &c. Marc Antonio was living in 1539, but the year of his death is uncertain. He is said to have been assassinated. There is a fine collection of his prints in the British Museum, including some of the works of his best pupils.

Rainieri, Cardinal. [Paschal II.]

Rainolds, John, a learned divine, was born at Pinho, in Devonshire, in 1549, and became President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was considered the leader of the Puritan party, and distinguished himself greatly at the Hampton Court Conference, in 1603, where he suggested the necessity of the present transla-

RALEIGH

tion of the Bible, in which work he was afterwards engaged. Died, 1607.

Raleigh, or Raieigh, Sir Walter, a distinguished statesman, scholar, and warrior, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., was born in 1552, at Budleigh, in Devonshire, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford. At the age of 17 he made one of a troop of a hundred gentlemen volunteers, whom Queen Elizabeth permitted to go to France, under the command of Henry Champernon, for the service of the Protestant princes. He next served in the Netherlands, and, on his return from the continent, his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, having obtained a grant of lands in North America, he engaged with a considerable number of gentlemen to go out to Newfoundland; but the expedition proving unsuccessful, Sir Walter returned to England. He proceeded thence to Ireland, where he made his bravery conspicuous in quelling the insurgents; was afterwards received at court with favour, and obtained permission and supplies to prosecute his discoveries in America. He settled in a colony in that part of the country called, in honour of his maiden sovereign, Virginia, whence he is said to have first introduced tobacco and potatoes into Europe. In the mean time the Queen conferred on him the distinction of knighthood, and rewarded him by several lucrative grants, including a large share of the forfeited Irish estates. When England was threatened by the Spanish Armada, he raised and disciplined the militia of Cornwall; and afterwards, joining the fleet with a squadron of ships belonging to gentlemen volunteers, he contributed to the signal victory over the Spaniards. He was now made gentleman of the privy-chamber; but shortly after fell into disgrace, and was confined for some months, partly on account of a tract which he had published, entitled 'The School for Atheists,' which was unfairly construed by his enemies into a vindication of atheistical principles; and partly on account of a clandestine attachment to one of the Queen's maids of honour, the daughter of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, whom he afterwards married. During his seclusion he planned the discovery of Guiana, in South America, in which he took an active part as soon as he was set at liberty; but the season being unfavourable, he returned to England, and was soon after appointed to a command in the expedition to Cadiz. This, joined to other important services, restored him to the favour of Elizabeth. Her successor, James I., prejudiced against him by Robert Cecil, disapproving of his martial spirit, and jealous of his abilities, availed himself of a court conspiracy against Raleigh, to charge him with participating in an attempt to place upon the throne Arabella Stuart, and with carrying on a secret correspondence with the King of Spain. By the base subservience of the jury he was found guilty of high treason, to the surprise of the Attorney-general Coke himself, who declared that he had only charged him with misprision of treason. Raleigh was reprieved,

and committed to the Tower, where his wife, at her earnest solicitation, was allowed to reside with him, and where his youngest son was born. Sir Walter was detained twelve years a prisoner in the Tower; during which time, besides various minor compositions, he wrote his celebrated 'History of the World.' At length his release was obtained, in 1616, by the advance of a large sum of money to the new favourite, Villiers; and, to retrieve his broken fortunes, he planned another expedition to America. He obtained a patent under the Great Seal for making a settlement in Guiana; but, in order to retain a power over him, the king did not grant him a pardon. Having reached the Orinoco, he despatched a portion of his force to attack the new Spanish settlement of St. Thomas, which was captured, but his eldest son fell on that occasion. The expected plunder proved of little value, and Sir Walter, having in vain tried to induce his captains to attack other Spanish settlements, resolved to return, and arrived at Plymouth in July 1618. Being brought before the court of King's Bench, his plea of an implied pardon was overruled, and sentence of death being pronounced against him, it was carried into execution the following day, Oct. 29, 1618, in Old Palace Yard. His behaviour at the scaffold was calm, and, after addressing the people at some length in his own justification, he received the stroke of death with perfect composure; remarking to the sheriff with a smile, as he felt the edge of the axe, 'This is a sharp medicine, but it is a physician that will cure all diseases.' There is a portrait of Raleigh, by an unknown artist, in the National Collection. Another fine portrait, artist unknown, was lent by the Earl of Hardwicke to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).

Ramberg, Johann Heinrich, an eminent draughtsman and engraver, was born in 1767, in Hanover; studied under Sir Joshua Reynolds; and, after visiting Italy, was appointed, in 1790, painter to the court of Hanover. He produced an immense number of paintings and etchings, and particularly excelled in caricature.

Rameau, Jean Philippe, an eminent French composer and writer on music, was born in 1683, at Dijon, and studied in Italy. He did not produce his first opera, 'Hippolyte et Aricie,' till he was in his 50th year; but he subsequently brought out many others. He also wrote various works on music, of which the chief is 'A Treatise on Harmony.' Died, probably in 1764.

Ramel, Jean Pierre, French general, was born at Cahors, in 1770. He was chief of a battalion in the army of the Pyrenees in 1794, when he incurred the hatred of the Jacobins, and narrowly escaped falling a sacrifice to their vengeance. Being one of the victims of the revolution of the 18th Fructidor, he was banished with fifteen other persons to Cayenne, whence Ramel, Pichegru, Barthélemy, Willot, and others made their escape in June 1798 to the

Dutch colony of Surinam. After the elevation of Buonaparte to power, Ramel returned to France, and entering into active service, made many campaigns. In 1814 he was made a major-general, and in 1815 appointed commandant at Toulouse. He retained that post after the second restoration of Louis XVIII. and he exerted himself to establish tranquillity among the inhabitants; but having endeavoured to disarm the companies of the so-called *Verdets*, whose existence was not authorised by the government, he became all at once the object of public displeasure, and was assassinated by a band of ruffians who rushed into his house August 1815.

Ramelli, Agostino, an ingenious mechanic and engineer, was born in the Duchy of Milan about 1631, and distinguished himself by his attention to mathematical studies. Having adopted the military profession, he signalled himself on several occasions in the armies of the Emperor, Charles V., and afterwards went to France he was well received by the Duke of Anjou, who made him his engineer, and subsequently bestowed on him a considerable pension. He was the author of a rare and curious work, entitled 'Le Diverse ed Artificiose Machine.' Died, 1590.

Ramenghi, Bartolomeo, Italian painter called from his birthplace 'Il Bagnacavallo' was born in 1484. He was a pupil first of Francia, who inspired him with the taste for simplicity of design, and made him a good colourist; and then of Raphael, who became his idol, worshipped and followed to the exclusion even of nature. He assisted Raphael in the Vatican, and after the sack of Rome, in 1527, introduced the style of the Roman school at Bologna. There he executed most of his works, which were especially marked by the grace of Raphael. One of his best paintings is the 'Madonna in Glory, with Saints,' now in the Dresden Gallery. Died, 1542.

Ramler, Karl Wilhelm, a German poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1725 at Kolberg. He became teacher of the *Freie Lettres* at Berlin, where his numerous odes procured him the name of the German Horace; but though he did much to polish German versification, he was far below his master in grace as well as in genius. Ramler wrote a complete translation of the odes of Horace. Died, 1798.

Rammohun Roy, Rajah, by birth a Brahmin, was born about the year 1774 at Burdwan, in Bengal. His father gave him a good education, and trained him in the duties of his sect; but the son observing the dissensions of opinion that existed on religious points only among Mussulmans and Christians, even among his Hindoo brethren, devoted himself to leaving his home, for the purpose of investigating the subject. For a time he sojourned in Thibet, and on his return to Hindostan he devoted himself to the study of the Sanscrit and other languages; after which he was employed by the East India Company

RAMOLINI

in the collection of the revenue in the district of Burdwan. On the death of his father, in 1803, he appears to have commenced his plans of reforming the religion of his countrymen; and, on removing to Moorsshedabad, he published, in Persian, a work entitled 'Against the Idolatry of all Religions.' This raised up against him a host of enemies, and in 1814 he retired to Calcutta, and applied himself to the study of the English language. He afterwards translated into the Bengalee and Hindostanee languages the 'Vedant,' an extract from the Vedas, the principal book of Hindoo theology; and prefixed to some chapters of the Vedas, which he afterwards published, is an avowal of his acceptance of Christianity. Having acquired a knowledge of Greek and Hebrew, he published in English, Sanscrit, and Bengalee, a series of selections from the Gospel, entitled 'The Precepts of Jesus the Guide to Peace and Happiness;' which led to a controversy with Dr. Marshman, of Serampore College. During his residence at Calcutta, Rammohun Roy was at different times the proprietor and conductor of newspapers printed in the native languages. In April 1831 the Rajah, accompanied by his youngest son, arrived in England, where he was received with every mark of distinction and respect. He did not, however, live to carry into effect his plans for improving the condition of his countrymen, being taken ill while on a visit to Bristol, where he expired in October, 1833.

Ramolini, Letizia. [See **Suonaparte, Napoleon.**]

Ramsay, Allan, a Scotch poet, was born at Leadhills, in 1685. He served his apprenticeship to a wig-maker, which trade he followed for a time, and then became a bookseller at Edinburgh, where, in 1721, he published a quarto volume of his poems. It was so well received, that he was encouraged to print another in 1728. The principal piece in the last collection is the celebrated pastoral called 'The Gentle Shepherd.' His poems and fables rendered him in the highest degree popular; and while he acquired fame by his talents, he amassed a fortune by his trade; his acquaintance was courted by many distinguished persons, and his shop became the common resort of the literary characters and wits of Edinburgh. Died 1758. A monument has been erected to him at Edinburgh.

Ramsay, Allan, an eminent Scottish portrait-painter, son of the preceding, was born in 1709. He studied three years in Italy, founded at Edinburgh the Select Society in 1754, soon after settled in London, and through the influence of Lord Bute was named first painter to George III., in 1767. His portraits are well painted, honest and free from affectation. He visited Rome several times, was frequently at Johnson's parties, and was author of some political and other papers, published under the title of the 'Investigator.' Died at Dover, in 1784. Allan Ramsay's portraits of George III. and his queen, Charlotte, have

RAMUS

been acquired for the National Portrait Gallery.

Ramsay, Andrew Michael, better known as the Chevalier Ramsay, was born at Ayr, in Scotland, in 1686. He was educated at Edinburgh; visited Fénélon at Cambray, and being received into his house as an inmate, the good prelate made him a convert to the Catholic religion, and procured him the appointment of tutor to the Duke of Château Thierry and the Prince of Turenne. He next went to Rome, to educate the children of the Chevalier de St. George, commonly called the Pretender; and on quitting that situation he returned to Scotland, and resided in the family of the Duke of Argyle. His principal works are, 'Les Voyages de Cyrus,' 2 vols.; 'Philosophical Principles of Religion,' 2 vols.; and the Lives of Fénélon and Turenne. Died, 1743.

Ramsay, David, an eminent American physician and historian, was born in 1749; studied medicine at Philadelphia; and practised at Charleston, South Carolina, where he soon acquired celebrity. From 1776 to 1785 he distinguished himself in a political capacity, first as a member of the legislature of South Carolina, and afterwards as a member of Congress. He laboured zealously with his pen to promote the independence of his country; and among his publications are 'The History of the American Revolution,' 'The Life of Washington,' and 'The History of South Carolina.' But his most important work appeared after his death, and consisted of a series of historical volumes, entitled 'Universal History Americanised, or an Historical View of the World, from the earliest Records to the Nineteenth Century,' &c., 12 vols. 8vo. He died May 8, 1815, in consequence of wounds received two days previously from the pistol of a maniac.

Ramsden, Jesse, an eminent optician and mathematical instrument-maker, was born near Halifax, in Yorkshire, in 1735. He was brought up as a hot-presser, and afterwards studied engraving. He next became a mathematical instrument-maker in Piccadilly, and marrying the daughter of Dollond, the optician, he adopted the same business as his father-in-law. He was the author of many inventions and important improvements in the construction of mathematical instruments. By his dividing-machine he gave much greater accuracy to the graduation of instruments, and received for the invention a premium from the Board of Longitude. His great theodolite was made for the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain. He was a F.R.S., and received the Copley medal in 1795. Died, 1800.

Ramus, Peter, or Pierre La Ramée, a French philosopher, was born in a village of the Vermandois, soon after 1500. When a boy he obtained the place of servant in the college of Navarre, where he devoted his leisure hours to study, and became a great scholar. Having ventured to attack the doctrines of Aristotle, he was interdicted from teaching philosophy; but this judgment was reversed by Henry II., and

in 1551 he was made Royal Professor of Rhetoric and Philosophy. His spirit of free inquiry ultimately led him to become a Protestant; and he was obliged to leave Paris. Returning in 1571, he lost his life in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in the following year. His works on mathematics, philosophy, logic, &c., are numerous. A French work entitled 'P. Ramus, sa Vie, ses Ecrits, sa Mort,' by Charles Desmazes, appeared in 1864.

Ramusio, Giambattista, a Venetian scholar and diplomatist, born in 1485. He was employed as ambassador of the republic on several occasions, became secretary to the Council of Ten, and on his retirement, late in life, went to Padua, where he died, in 1557. He published an important 'Collection of Voyages and Travels,' in 3 vols. folio, enriching it with numerous dissertations and historical and geographical notes. The manuscript of a fourth volume was burnt.

Rance, Armand Jean le Bouthillier de, the reformer of La Trappe, was born in 1626, at Paris, and adopted the ecclesiastical profession. He obtained several benefices before he was in orders, acquired great celebrity as a preacher, and might have risen to the most elevated stations in the church, had he not taken the resolution of retiring from the world. Various reasons are assigned for this; the most probable of which appears to be, that although he was a man of large fortune, and indulged in all the pleasures of the world, the death of the Duchess of Montazon, to whom he was attached, produced such a revulsion in his feelings, that he abandoned society, and retired to his abbey of La Trappe, where he introduced a reform of the most rigid kind in the monastic discipline. He was the author of several theological works, and died in 1700.

Randolf, John. [*See Joanna of Navarre.*]

Randolph, Sir Thomas, an eminent statesman, was born in Kent, in 1523, and died in 1590. On the accession of Elizabeth he was sent on embassies to Scotland, France, and Russia. His letters are in different collections, and his account of Russia in Hakluyt's Voyages.

Randolph, Thomas, an English dramatic poet; born, 1605; died, 1634. He was educated at Cambridge, and settled in London, where his loose living destroyed his health, and shortened his life. His 'Muse's Looking Glass,' a comedy, was much admired.

Rantzau, Josias, Count de, a French marshal of the 17th century, was descended from an illustrious family in Holstein, and entered when young into the Swedish army. In 1635 he went to France with the chancellor Oxenstiern; and Louis XIII., being pleased with his agreeable manners, made him colonel of two regiments. He served under the Duke of Orléans and the great Condé with high reputation, rose to the rank of a marshal, completed the conquest of Flanders, and was made governor of Dunkirk in 1646; but becoming an

object of suspicion to Cardinal Mazarin, he was confined eleven months in the Bastille, and died soon after his liberation, in 1650. During his campaigns he was so often severely wounded, that at last he had but one eye, one ear, one arm, and one leg.

Raphael Santi (Raffaello Sanzio), greatest of modern painters, head of the Roman school, was born at Urbino, April 6, 1483. He received his earliest instruction from his father, Giovanni Santi, after whose death, in 1494, he became the scholar of Perugino, with whom he remained at Perugia and other places for several years. In 1504 he visited Florence, and chiefly lived there till 1508, when he was called to Rome by Pope Julius II., and employed to paint the Stanze (chambers) of the Vatican. Raphael spent the rest of his short life at Rome, where he formed a numerous school of painters, among whom the most eminent were Giulio Romano, Gianfrancesco Penni, Perino del Vaga, Polidoro da Caravaggio, and Garofalo. In the numerous works, frescoes and oil-paintings, of this unrivalled master, three styles are distinctly recognisable. The first is the Peruginian, in which sentiment predominates, and was the pure imitation of his master's manner. The second is the Florentine, marked by a great advance in respect of form and dramatic composition; it was the result of his studies at Florence, where he was impressed by the cartoons of Leonardo da Vinci and Michael Angelo, and the works of Masaccio, Fra Bartolomeo di San Marco. The last-named painter, who especially excelled in his colouring, and the treatment of light and shade, was the intimate friend of Raphael. The third style is called the Roman, and is peculiarly Raphael's own; that which constitutes him greatest of painters. Its supreme excellence is the equable development of all the essential qualities of art—composition, expression, design, colouring: thus forming a truthful representation of nature, both in the grandest conceptions and in the minutest details. It is impossible here to name more than a very few of the works of Raphael, which is distinguished above other painters by the fact of having executed no merely ornamental piece work. Of the paintings executed before his visit to Florence, must be named—'Conception of the Virgin,' now in the Vatican; the 'Sposalizio,' or 'Marriage of the Virgin,' in the Brera at Milan. Among those in the second manner, are—the 'Entombment of Christ,' in the Borghese Gallery at Rome; 'Madonna del Baldachino,' in the Pitti Palace at Florence; the 'Madonna del Gran Duca' in the same palace; the 'St. Catherine,' in the National Gallery; and the grand fresco 'Tragedy,' or 'Dispute on the Sacrament,' which he executed in the Vatican. The 'School of Athens,' or 'Philosophy,' painted in 1511, showed traces of his third and highest style. It was followed by the 'Parnassus,' or 'Poetry,' 'Jurisprudence,' 'Expulsion of Heliodorus from the Temple of Jerusalem,' founded on a

RAPHAEL

rative in the book of the Maccabees; the 'Mass of Bolsena,' 'Attila,' and 'Deliverance of St. Peter from Prison.' These frescoes are in the Stanza della Segnatura and Stanza dell' Eliodoro. The frescoes in the Stanza dell' Incendio and de Costantino, though designed by Raphael, were chiefly painted by his scholars; to whom he was compelled, by the innumerable commissions given him, to entrust the execution of many of his later works. The Loggie (colonnades) of the Vatican were decorated under his direction; the sublime works of Michael Angelo in the Sistine Chapel stimulated him in the production of his 'Isaiah' and 'Sibyls;' and in 1515 he prepared the 'Cartoons' for the tapestry of the Sistine Chapel; three of which are lost, and the other seven, sent to Flanders, were bought by Charles I., and under Cromwell were purchased for the nation. They were placed in Hampton Court by William III., where, with the exception of a short interval, they remained till May, 1865. They now form part of the National Collection in South Kensington Museum. Among Raphael's oil paintings are the 'St. Cecilia,' at Bologna; the famous 'Madonna di San Sisto,' now in the Dresden Gallery, of which the National Gallery possesses a tracing; the 'Spasimo di Sicilia,' now at Madrid; and the 'Transfiguration,' his last work, and perhaps at once the chef-d'œuvre of Raphael and of painting. It is now in the Vatican. The fine chalk drawing of the 'Transfiguration,' by Cassanova, is now hung in the Raphael Room at South Kensington Museum. The portrait of 'Julius II.' in the National Gallery is one of numerous repetitions by Raphael or his scholars. The singularly beautiful cabinet picture—'Madonna and Child with St. John'—known as the 'Garvagh Raphael,' was bought for the National Gallery, for £9,000, in 1865. There is a fine altar-piece, 'The Madonna Enthroned,' at Blenheim, painted by Raphael in 1505; and two other of his numerous Madonnas in the Bridgewater Gallery. His drawings are very numerous, and are to be found in most of the public and private museums of Europe. In this country the finest are to be seen in the Royal Library at Windsor, the British Museum, and the University Galleries at Oxford. But the greater part of those commonly ascribed to him are spurious. H.R.H. the late Prince Consort made a collection of representations of the works of Raphael in engravings or photographs. It lacks very little of absolute completeness, and is contained in above 50 large folio volumes, which form one of the greatest treasures in the Royal Library at Windsor Castle. Raphael, who had occupied himself with architecture as well as painting, was charged, on the death of his friend Bramante, in 1514, with the direction of the building of St. Peter's. Raphael died at Rome from the effects of a cold caught in the Vatican, and after an illness of a fortnight, on his thirty-seventh birthday, Good Friday, April 6, 1520. His body lay in state, and was interred with

RASK

great pomp in the Pantheon. His school was dispersed at the sack of Rome, seven years after his death. There are Lives of Raphael by Vasari, Duppa, Quatremère de Quincy, and others. The most recent are those of Passavant, Baron von Wolzogen, and Ernst Förster. The last is a careful and critical production, dealing with Raphael especially in relation to his times. An English translation of Wolzogen's work, by Miss Bunnett, appeared in 1865. There is an important work by W. Watkiss Lloyd, entitled 'Christianity in the Cartoons.' And among the latest publications is a series of twenty photographs of 'The Great Works of Raphael,' with Vasari's Life, and a complete list of his works from Passavant.

Rapin de Thoyras, Paul, historian, was born in 1661, at Castres, in Languedoc. He studied law under his father, who was an advocate, until the revocation of the Edict of Nantes drove him from his native land. He went first to England, and subsequently to Holland, where he entered the company of French cadets. In 1688 he followed the Prince of Orange to England, and distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne, and the siege of Limerick. In 1707 he settled at Wesel, in the duchy of Cleves, and devoted himself to the composition of his 'History of England,' which was published at the Hague in 8 vols. 4to., and was for a long time in great repute, as the only complete narrative of English events. It was translated into English by Tindal. Died, 1725.

Rapp, John, Count de, a French general, was born at Colmar, in Alsace, in 1772. He attracted notice by his skill and courage in the early progress of the revolutionary wars; was aide-de-camp to General Desaix during his campaigns in Germany and Egypt, and to Buonaparte when First Consul. In 1802 he was employed in Switzerland, defeated the Russian imperial guard, and took Prince Repnin prisoner at the battle of Austerlitz, was appointed governor of Dantzic in 1807, and after the retreat of the French army he defended the city with consummate ability, till he was compelled by famine to capitulate. Returning to France in 1814, he was received with distinction by Louis XVIII., but joined Napoleon on his return from Elba. He was, however, again taken into favour by the king, and died lieutenant-general of the cavalry, in 1821.

Rask, Erasmus Christian, a distinguished linguist and comparative philologist, was born in Denmark, in 1787. He studied at the university of Copenhagen, visited Iceland, Sweden, Finland, and Russia to increase his acquaintance with the languages of the North, and in 1808 was attached to the library of the university. About ten years later he was sent by the Danish government to Russia, Persia, and India, and returned after several years' absence, bringing above a hundred valuable Oriental manuscripts. He was then named Professor of Literature, and in 1829 Professor of Oriental Languages and librarian to the

university. Among his works are, 'Anglo-Saxon Grammar;' 'Researches on the Origin of the Icelandic Language;' a new edition of the 'Icelandic Dictionary' of Haldorsen; 'Comparative Table of the Mother-languages of Europe and of South-eastern Asia;' a treatise 'On the Age and Authenticity of the Zend-Avesta,' &c. Died at Copenhagen, 1832.

Rastell, John, a learned printer in London, who compiled 'Chronicles of divers Realms, and most specially of the Realm of England, otherwise called the Pastime of People,' and also wrote a 'Description of Asia, Africa, and Europe,' 'Canones Astrologici,' 'Dialogues concerning Purgatory,' &c. He married a sister of Sir Thomas More, had a controversy on religion with the noble John Fryth, and was converted to the reformed faith. His name appears as printer on the copy, dated 1526, of the long-sought 'Hundred Merry Tales' of Shakespeare's time, discovered in 1864 in the Göttingen Library. Rastell died in 1536.

Ratcliffe, or Radclyffe, Thomas, Earl of Sussex, was born in 1526. He was sent as ambassador to Charles V. to negotiate the marriage between Queen Mary and Philip of Spain. On his return he was made Lord Deputy of Ireland and K.G., and in 1569 President of the North. In this capacity he suppressed the insurrection of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, and in the succeeding reign he was appointed to the office of Lord Chamberlain. Radclyffe was twice married, but died without issue, July 9, 1583. His portrait, by Sir A. More, was lent to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).

Rauch, Christian, a distinguished German sculptor, was born at Arolsen, in Waldeck, in 1777. His parents occupied a humble station in life; and he himself, after having received instruction at Cassel in the art of modelling, went to Berlin in the capacity of a royal lacquey. Here his genius was discovered by Queen Louisa, who sent him first to Dresden, and then to Rome, where, under the fostering care of Thorwaldsen and Canova, his talents were steadily developed. In 1811 he received a commission from the King of Prussia to execute a statue of the queen to be placed in the Mausoleum at Charlottenburg; on the completion of which he revisited Rome, and remained there nine years. Among the very numerous works of this eminent sculptor are statues of Blücher, Maximilian of Bavaria, Goethe, Schiller, Luther, &c. The monument of Frederick the Great, at Berlin, was the last and greatest of his works. It was commenced in 1830, and occupied him above twenty years. Died, at Dresden, in 1857.

Ravallac, François, the murderer of Henry IV. of France, was born at Angoulême, in 1578. Having been ruined by a lawsuit, and for a long time confined in prison for debt, his naturally gloomy disposition degenerated into a morbid fanaticism; and he became accustomed to consider the king, Henry IV., as the arch-enemy of the church, to destroy whom

would be doing God service. Filled with this notion, he followed the royal carriage on May 14, 1610, from the Louvre to the Rue de la Ferrière, and while it stopped in the street, in consequence of some obstruction, he mounted the coach-wheel, and thrusting his hand in at the window, armed with a knife, stabbed the king to the heart. He was instantly seized, interrogated, and underwent the torture; but he declared he had no accomplice; and, on May 27, 1610, his limbs were torn asunder by horses.

Ravenet, Simon François, a French engraver, who came to England about 1750, and executed many large historical prints in an excellent style. Died, 1774.

Ravenscroft, Thomas, an English musician, whose collections of psalm tunes, songs, &c., were at one time in high repute. Died, 1644.

Ravius, or Rau, Christian, a learned German professor, was born at Berlin, in 1612. He came to England, and being known as an admirable Orientalist, he was patronised by Archbishop Ussher, who sent him on a voyage to the East for the purpose of procuring manuscripts. He afterwards resided at Uppsala, Upsala, Kiel, &c., where he read lectures on Arabic, and wrote several treatises on Hebrew, Samaritan, and other Eastern literature. Died, 1677.

Rawdon, Francis. [Hastings, Marquis of.]

Rawley, William, an English divine, editor of Lord Bacon's works, was born at Norwich, 1588. He studied at Cambridge, and became a fellow of Bene't College. In 1610 he was appointed rector of Landbeach, in Cambridgeshire, a benefice he held for fifty years. On Bacon's appointment as Lord-Keeper, Rawley became his chaplain. He assisted the master in the preparation and publication of his works, writing prefaces also, and translating several works into Latin. Rawley was after the Restoration made chaplain to the king. Died, 1667.

Rawlinson, Thomas, eldest son of Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Lord Mayor of London, was a remarkable collector of books, of whom he had so great a number as to be obliged to take London House, in Aldersgate Street, to contain them. After his death, which occurred in 1725, his library was disposed of by auction, and the sale of the manuscripts alone occupied sixteen days. His bibliomaniac propensities induced Addison to designate him, in the 'Tatler,' as 'Tom Folio.'

Rawlinson, Dr. Richard, the fourth son of Sir Thomas, was an eminent antiquary and topographer. He was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, and founded in that university an Anglo-Saxon lectureship. He wrote the 'English Topographer,' and translated 'Fresnoy's Method of Studying History,' &c. Died, 1755.

Ray, John, a distinguished botanist and zoologist, born at Black Notley, in Essex, in 1627. He studied at Cambridge, became a fellow of

RAYMOND

of Trinity College in 1649, and three years later mathematical tutor. He had among his pupils Francis Willughby, who became his intimate friend, and the almost constant companion of his natural history studies and travels. Ray's first publication was a Catalogue of Plants found in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, which cost him ten years' labour and appeared in 1660. About the same time he took orders, but did not hold any living; and under the Act of Uniformity he lost his fellowship. Thenceforth he gave himself up wholly to his favourite studies; travelled on the continent with Willughby; after whose death, in 1672, he was guardian and tutor to his sons, and spent the last twenty-five years of his life at Black Notley. Among his works, which hold a high place in scientific literature, are 'Catalogus Plantarum Angliæ,' 1670, of which several editions appeared, the title being altered to 'Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum;' the 'Methodus Plantarum Nova,' 1682, in which he made a new arrangement of plants, basis of that which is still accepted; the 'Historia Plantarum,' in 3 vols., published between 1686-1704; 'Synopsis Methodica Animalium, Quadrupedum et Serpentinæ Generis;' and 'Historia Insectorum.' He edited Willughby's 'Ornithologia' and 'Historia Piscium,' translated the former into English, and published a collection of Proverbs and several theological works. Ray was chosen F.R.S. in 1667. He died in January, 1704-5.

Raymond VI., Count of Toulouse, son of Raymond V., was born in 1156, and succeeded his father in 1194. He married for his fourth wife Joanna, daughter of Henry II. of England, and widow of William, King of Sicily, and was allied to the chief sovereign houses of Europe. His reign is memorable for the terrible crusade against the Albigenses, and for the heroic part he played as their defender. Charged with favouring the heretics, he was excommunicated by the legates Abbot Arnold and Peter of Castelnau, who had been sent by Innocent III. into the south of France to preach and to persecute. A crusade was threatened, Peter of Castelnau was assassinated, and Raymond was accused of the crime. He made his peace, however, with the Pope, and obtained absolution, delivering up seven strong places to the legate Milon. In 1209 the crusade was undertaken, and Raymond himself was compelled to join it. After the capture of Beziers and Carcassonne, and the slaughter or expulsion of their inhabitants, the chief command of the crusading army was intrusted to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. Raymond was required to deliver up, under pain of excommunication, all the heretics of Toulouse, but he went to Rome, and appealed in January, 1210, to the Pope, who acquitted him of the charge of the murder of Castelnau, and showed him great favour. Continuing to protect the Albigenses, he was again excommunicated by the legates at the council of Arles in 1211. An interdict was laid on Toulouse, the clergy quitted the town,

RAYNOUARD

and Simon besieged it, but had to retire. Raymond then took the offensive, and marched against Castelnau, but he was compelled to raise the siege. Pedro II., of Aragon, in defiance of the Pope's prohibition, came to the aid of Raymond and began to invest the town of Muret. Their united forces were totally defeated in 1213 by De Montfort; Pedro was slain; and the power of Raymond was broken for a long time. By the council of the Lateran in 1215 the county of Toulouse and all conquests of the crusaders were assigned to Simon de Montfort, and Raymond became a refugee at the court of Aragon. Two years later the Toulousans rose in arms against the cruelty of their new master, and Raymond, aided by his brave son, recovered almost the whole of his states. Raymond was one of the ablest rulers of his time, and his court the most brilliant. He was the patron and friend of the Troubadours, the welcome ally or the formidable foe of the greatest sovereigns, and had the glory of successfully contending for his independence against the most powerful combinations of ecclesiastical and secular forces. Died, 1222. His son, Raymond VII., who succeeded him, was the last Count of Toulouse.

Raymond Lully. [Lully.]

Raynal, Guillaume Thomas François, an eminent French historian and philosopher, was born at St. Geniez, in 1713; and after quitting the Jesuits, by whom he was educated, he became an historical and political writer. He joined the French philosophical party, as it was called, adopted their principles to the fullest extent, and became one of the writers in the 'Encyclopédie.' He also published several works at Paris; the principal of which was his 'Philosophical History of the European Settlements in the East and West Indies.' This was followed by an essay on the 'American Revolution,' full of enmity to the English. In 1791 the Abbé Raynal addressed a letter to the Constituent Assembly, in defence of the rights of property, which greatly irritated the revolutionists; and though he escaped the tyranny of Robespierre, he was stripped of his property, and died in great indigence, at Passy, in 1796. Among his other works are, a 'History of the Stadtholdership,' 2 vols.; 'History of the Parliament of England,' 2 vols.; 'History of the Divorce of Henry VIII. of England,' &c.

Raynouard, M., an eminent philologist, was born at Brignole, in Provence, in 1761. Until he was nearly 40 years of age, he practised as an advocate; when, having attained an honourable independence, he determined to gratify his love of literature by steadily pursuing it; but the events of the Revolution forced him to take a part in public affairs; and in 1791 he was nominated a member of the Legislative Assembly. Shortly after, being undeceived in the favourable opinion he had formed of its tendencies, he attempted to escape, but was thrown into prison, and did not recover his liberty until after the 9th Thermidor. In 1806 he was elected to the

Corps Législatif by the department Du Var. Raynouard was a member of the French Academy and of the Academy of Inscriptions; and he held the post of perpetual secretary to the former from 1817 to 1827. One of his most important works is the 'Choix de Poésies originales des Troubadours,' which appeared in 6 vols., in 1816-21. Two additional volumes were published in 1835. Died in 1838.

Razzi, Giannantonio, a celebrated Italian painter, born at Vercelli, in Piedmont, about 1479. He was called *Il Sodoma*, his surname being properly *Sodoma*. He is said to have studied the works of Leonardo da Vinci; and after painting some fine frescoes in the convent of Monte Oliveto representing scenes from the Life of St. Benedict, he was called to Rome, and employed in the Chigi Palace (Farnesina) and in the Vatican. He afterwards settled at Siena, and was one of the first to introduce there the better style of the 16th century. Among his best works there are, the 'Scourging of Christ,' a 'Deposition from the Cross,' and two frescoes of St. Catherine. Among his pictures in the Chigi Palace is the 'Marriage of Alexander and Roxana.' Razzi, from his strange habits, was nicknamed 'Arch-fool;' he wasted his property, and died poor in the hospital of Siena, in 1649.

Réaumur, René Antoine Ferchault de, naturalist and natural philosopher, was born in 1683, at Rochelle; studied under the Jesuits at Poitiers; and afterwards went through a course of law at Bourges. But his tastes led him to the observation of nature; and, having made himself acquainted with the mathematical sciences, he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, to which he had presented some memoirs on geometry. He made valuable researches and discoveries on the arts of manufacturing porcelain, of converting iron into steel, of tinning iron plates, and of making artificial pearls. He ascertained, also, the existence of mines of turquoises in France equal to those of Persia; and he invented a method of hatching eggs by artificial heat. But he is principally celebrated as the inventor of the thermometer which bears his name. The most valuable work he has left is the 'Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Insectes,' in 6 vols. 4to. It is the fruit of his own acute and patient observation, and abounds in interesting and curious details. Réaumur also published 'Traité sur l'Art de convertir le Fer en Acier,' and contributed numerous memoirs to the Academy of Sciences. Died, 1757.

Rebolledo, Bernardino, Count de, a Spanish soldier, writer, and diplomatist, was born at Leon, in 1597, and died at Madrid, in 1677. He rendered important services to his country, and added to his fame by his literary labours. His poetical productions form 4 vols.

Recamier, Madame, was born in 1777. Brought up in a convent, and married at the age of sixteen to Jacques Rose Recamier, a rich banker, she floated lightly over abysses of peril in the period of terror and licence which

followed the Revolution; and at the commencement of the Consulate she was the acknowledged queen of beauty, wearing her honours meekly, and having the singular good fortune to remain untouched by the breath of scandal. With the advantages of wealth, uncommon loveliness, and of sweet and engaging manners, Madame Recamier's house became a centre of attraction; and, aware of her influence, Fouché, Napoleon's chief minister of police, endeavoured to enlist her in his master's service by offering her an appointment as lady of honour to the Empress. But Madame Recamier had no ambition of this kind, and she exhibited throughout her life a generous sympathy with the oppressed, that kept her, in the height of Napoleon's power, in the ranks of the opposition. She was found occasionally mingling in the circles of the Imperial court; but she never hesitated to visit those who lay under its displeasure. After the restoration of the Bourbons, Madame Recamier experienced a great reverse of fortune, and he retired with his wife to a humble abode; but her hold on the admiration and affections of her contemporaries was too strong for this change to have any other effect than that of drawing after her the society to which she was indispensable. Madame Recamier retained her personal attractions till far advanced in years. In her latter days she devoted herself with self-sacrificing zeal to social and declining age of M. de Chateaubriand. In 1849. A sketch of an unfinished portrait of Madame Recamier, by David, is preserved in the Louvre. Memoirs of Madame Recamier published, about 1859, by her relative Madame Lenormant. An English translation of her Memoirs and Correspondence, edited by J. H. Luyster, appeared in 1867.

Reccared, first Catholic king of Spain in the seventeenth in succession of the Visigoth kings of Spain. He succeeded his father, Leovigild, A.D. 586, having been associated with him on the throne from 572. Leovigild was a zealous Arian, and had put to death his son Hermenegild, about 585, for embracing the Catholic faith and exciting a rebellion against the bishops of his kingdom and announcing conversion. Several conspiracies were set on foot against him, but in a short time all his subjects were induced to follow his example and enter the Catholic church. In 589 he convened a Council at Toledo, the decrees of which were ratified by Pope Gregory the Great. Died Toledo, 601.

Reccorde, Robert, a very eminent English mathematician, born at Tenby, in South Wales, early in the 16th century. He studied at Oxford and Cambridge, graduated in medicine, and taught at Oxford mathematics, rhetoric, music, and anatomy; was appointed physician to Edward VI. and Queen Mary, and was the author of various scientific works, all written in the form of dialogues. The principal are 'The Grounde of Artes,' a treatise of practical arithmetic; 'The Castle of Knowledge,' &c.

REDESDALE

treats of astronomy; and 'The Whetstone of Witte,' a work on algebra, both historical and theoretical. This distinguished man died in the King's Bench prison in 1558.

Redesdale, John Freeman Mitford, Baron, an eminent English lawyer and statesman, was born in 1748. He was educated at New College, Oxford, and having studied at Lincoln's Inn, he was called to the bar. Devoting himself to Chancery practice, he soon obtained a high reputation; and, in 1782, he published 'A Treatise on Pleadings in Suits in the Court of Chancery.' He was afterwards made a Welsh judge. In 1789 he was chosen M.P. for Beeralston; in 1793 he was appointed solicitor-general, and in that capacity he assisted in conducting the state trials of Hardy, Horne Tooke, and Thelwall. He succeeded Sir John Scott (Lord Eldon) as attorney-general in 1799; and in 1801, when he sat in parliament for the borough of East Looe, he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, on the resignation of Mr. Addington. In 1802 he was raised to the peerage, and made Lord Chancellor, and a member of the Privy Council in Ireland; but he resigned the seals in March, 1806, in consequence of the death of Mr. Pitt. He died in 1830.

Redi, Francesco, an Italian physician and naturalist, one of the best observers of his age, was born at Arezzo in 1626, and became first physician to the grand-duke of Tuscany. He distinguished himself as a man of science by his experiments on the poison of the viper and the generation of insects, and his disproof of the theory of spontaneous generation. Redi was also a good poet, and cultivated the Belles Lettres with such success, that the Academy Della Crusca, when compiling their dictionary, obtained his assistance. Died, 1698.

Reding, Alois, Baron von, landammann and general of the Swiss, was born in 1755. On the invasion of Switzerland by the French, in 1798, he commanded the troops raised to repel them; but though he obtained some advantages over the enemy, his forces were inadequate to the task assigned them, and the Swiss were compelled to submit. Having afterwards endeavoured to secure some degree of independence for his country, Buonaparte had him arrested and confined in the fortress of Arbourg, but he was set at liberty in a few months. He was at no pains to conceal his antipathy to Buonaparte; and he is believed to have favoured the passage of the allied troops through the Swiss territories over the Rhine, after the campaign of 1813. Died, 1818.

Redschid Pasha, Grand Vizier of the Turkish empire, was born at Constantinople in 1802. He took part with Ali Pasha in suppressing the Greek insurrection in 1825, and besieged Missolonghi; served against the Russians two years later; was sent on a political mission to Mehemet Ali, and in 1834 was ambassador to the courts of London and Paris. He was created Grand Vizier in 1837, but was soon dismissed. On the accession of Abdul

REED

Medjid, in 1839, he was appointed minister of foreign affairs, and distinguished himself during his long tenure of office by the steady pursuit of important reforms, both social and political; profiting by the knowledge and experience he had gained during his residence in England and France. He was for some time President of the Council of State, was again made Grand Vizier in 1852, and directed affairs during the Crimean war. Died, 1858.

Reed, Andrew, D.D., Nonconformist divine and a distinguished philanthropist, was born at London in 1787. After studying four years at Hackney College, then under the direction of 'good, cheery Mr. Collison,' he became pastor of the congregation at New Road Chapel, St. George's in the East, in 1811. This post he filled for fifty years, removing in the interval, however, with the congregation to Wycliffe Chapel, a much larger building in the same neighbourhood. In 1819 he created some excitement in the so-called religious world by the publication anonymously of a novel, entitled 'No Fiction,' which had a great run, partly, perhaps, because of the spice of scandal in it. The book passed through at least ten editions. Dr. Reed was sent in 1834 with Dr. Matheson on a visit to the American churches, as a deputation from the Congregational Union of England and Wales, of which visit they published a joint account. But the name of Andrew Reed will be chiefly remembered in connection with his philanthropic labours. He early conceived the project of an Orphan Asylum, and in 1813 succeeded in establishing the 'London Orphan Asylum.' The noble building at Clapton was opened in 1825. Soon after, he projected and founded the 'Infant Orphan Asylum,' at Wanstead, to which he gave, besides money, his services for sixteen years. In consequence of a dispute with the managers, Dr. Reed projected, in 1844, a new institution, called the 'Asylum for Fatherless Children,' now established at Coulsden, and to which he contributed £1,800, and gave his services for eighteen years. The care of idiots next occupied his attention, and after much study, inquiry, correspondence, and foreign travel, he founded, in 1847, the 'Asylum for Idiots,' at Earlswood, to which he also contributed largely. His last great service of this kind to the world was the establishment, in 1854, of the 'Hospital for Incurables.' His 'ruling passion' was strong to the last. When a purse of 500 guineas was presented to him by his congregation in his last illness, he at once gave it to the asylum at Coulsden (or Reedham, as it has been re-named). Dr. Reed was not only a hearty worker, and an able administrator—perhaps he relished a dictatorship too well—but he was very successful in soliciting the co-operation of the rich and noble. The Dukes of Kent, York, and Wellington, and the Prince Consort, were among his counsellors and supporters. Died at Hackney, February 26, 1862. A Memoir of his Life and Labours has been since published by his sons.

Reed, Isaac, critic and miscellaneous writer, was born in London in 1742, and brought up to the law, which he relinquished for literary pursuits. He published the poems of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, edited the *Seatonian prize poems*, and revised and enlarged Dodsley's 'Old Plays.' He afterwards also published the '*Biographia Dramatica*,' 2 vols.; and four volumes of humorous pieces, under the title of the '*Repository*;' but the work by which he is most advantageously known is an edition of Shakespeare in 10 vols., which he extended afterwards to 21 vols., embodying in it the most valuable notes of former commentators, with much original information. He was also a great book collector. At his death, in 1807, his library was sold by auction, and the sale occupied six weeks.

Rees, Abraham, D.D., editor of the '*Cyclopædia*,' was born in Montgomeryshire, in 1743. Being intended for the Dissenting ministry, he was educated at Mr. Coward's academy, at Hoxton. On the death of Dr. Jennings, in 1762, though Mr. Rees was only 19 years of age, he was appointed mathematical tutor of that institution, which office he filled till the academy was dissolved, in 1784. Soon after this he became theological and philosophical tutor in the new college, founded at Hackney, which place he held till 1795. In 1776 he was employed as editor of '*Chambers's Cyclopædia*,' which he completed in 1789, in 4 vols. folio. After a lapse of fourteen years, the proprietors embarked in a more comprehensive undertaking, the well-known '*Cyclopædia*' which bears the name of Dr. Rees, and which, also, he brought to a conclusion in 45 vols. 4to. Besides these great literary performances, he published two volumes of '*Practical Sermons*,' and several other works. It was at the recommendation of Robertson, the historian, that Dr. Rees obtained his degree from the university of Edinburgh. He officiated more than forty years as minister of the congregation in the Old Jewry, was a fellow of the Royal Society and other institutions, and died in 1825.

Reeve. [See *Muggleton*.]

Reeve, Clara, novelist, was born at Ipswich, in 1723, and was the daughter of a clergyman. Her first literary essay was a translation of Barclay's '*Argenis*.' Among her subsequent productions, the most popular was the well-known tale of '*The Old English Baron*.' Died, 1808.

Reeve, John, comic actor, for many years the focus of attraction at the Adelphi Theatre, in the Strand, and whose matchless representation of burlesque characters will long be remembered, was born in London, in 1799; made his first appearance on the boards of Drury Lane, as '*Sylvester Daggerwood*,' in 1819; was subsequently engaged at the Haymarket, English Opera House, and Adelphi; and died in January, 1838. John Reeve was the personification of jollity and good humour; and was as much beloved by his friends for his frank and generous disposition, as he was

admired by the public for his facetious drollery.

Reeves, John, founder of the celebrated 'Loyal Association' for protecting liberty and property against republicans and levellers, was born in 1752. He was called to the bar in 1780, but discontinued the practice of his profession, and was deputed by government to regulate the administration of justice in Newfoundland. He published '*The History of the Law of Shipping and Navigation*,' and in 1795 a pamphlet, entitled '*Thoughts on the English Government*,' for an alleged libellous passage in which he was prosecuted by order of the House of Commons, and underwent his trial at Guildhall, but was acquitted. He was appointed one of the king's printers in 1799, and from 1803 to 1814 he had an appointment in the Alien Office. Died in 1829.

Reggio, Duke of. [Oudinot.]

Regiomontanus. [Müller, Johann.]

Regis, Pierre Sylvain, a French philosopher, was born in the Agenois, in 1632. After studying in the Sorbonne, he read lectures upon the Cartesian philosophy, till interdicted from doing so by the mandate of Harlay, Archbishop of Paris. He, however, published an elaborate view of that system, in 3 vols. 4to.; and wrote several defences of it, in answer to Huet, De Hamel, and others. Died, 1707.

Regius, or Le Roi, Urban, a learned poet and controversialist, distinguished also as one of the early reformers, was born at Langensargen, in Germany. He completed his studies at Ingolstadt, under Eckius; and when the Emperor Maximilian visited that university, he made Regius his poet-laureate and orator. He afterwards obtained a professorship; but when the controversy arose between Luther and Eckius, he heartily adopted the reformed doctrine, and sided with the former against his old master. In 1530 he accepted an invitation from the Duke of Brunswick to settle as pastor of the church of Lunenburg, and died in 1541.

Regnard, Jean François, a celebrated French dramatist, was born at Paris in 1663. He went to Italy about 1676, and was returning home with considerable property, when he was captured by an Algerine corsair, and sold for a slave. During his captivity he displayed the favour of his master by his skill in legerie; but being caught in an intrigue with one of the women, he was required to turn Mahometan, or suffer death. The French consul, however, saved him by paying his ransom. Regnard returned to France about 1681. At this time he wrote a number of successful comedies, besides poems and other works; bought the office of treasurer of France, and died in 1701. Among his best comedies are '*Le Joueur*,' '*Ménechmes*,' '*Démocrite Amoureux*,' and '*Distrain*.' His works have passed through many editions.

Regnault, Jean Baptiste, French painter, born at Paris in 1754. He obtained the grand prize of the Academy, and completed his studies at Rome. On his return to Paris

REGNAULT

picture of 'Perseus and Andromeda' procured him admission (1782) to the Academy as associate, and he was received a member the following year. He painted a 'Descent from the Cross,' for Fontainebleau, a 'Jupiter and Io,' and many other historical and allegorical pieces. Guérin was one of his pupils. Died, 1829.

Regnault, Michel Louis Etienne, a French advocate and statesman, was born at St. Jean d'Angely, in 1760. Having distinguished himself at the bar, he was chosen deputy to the States-General from the *tiers état* of Aunis, and became editor of a daily paper called the 'Journal de Versailles.' He was proscribed in 1792, and being discovered and arrested at Douai, he did not obtain his liberty till after the fall of Robespierre. During the Consulate and the Empire he was honoured and promoted, and acquitted himself with great ability as attorney-general, &c. He continued faithful to Napoleon, and followed Maria Louisa to Blois. After the battle of Waterloo he pleaded for the abdication of Buonaparte in favour of his son; and his proposition being rejected, he quitted France for America, where he remained four years. He at length, in 1819, obtained permission to return; but being in the last stage of sickness when he landed, he died a few hours after his arrival.

Regnault, Noel, French mathematician and natural philosopher, born at Arras, in 1683. He entered the Society of Jesuits, and was for a long time Professor of Mathematics at the College of Louis le Grand. His works are—'Entretiens Physiques,' translated into English and Italian; 'Origine Ancienne de la Physique Nouvelle'; 'Entretiens Mathématiques,' &c. Died at Paris, 1762.

Regnier, Claude Antoine, Duke of Massa, minister of justice under the government of Napoleon, was born at Blamont, in La Meurthe, in 1736; practised as an advocate at Nancy, was a member of the Constituent Assembly, retired from public affairs during the Reign of Terror; but, after the fall of Robespierre, became a member of the Council of Ancients, and took an active part in the senate. He assisted in the elevation of Buonaparte to the dignity of First Consul; and, in 1802, he was appointed grand judge, minister of justice, &c. In 1813 he became President of the Legislative Body, and died in the following year.

Regnier, Mathurin, a French poet, and the first who succeeded as a satirist, was born at Chartres, in 1573. He was brought up to the church, but he disgraced himself by his debaucheries; yet he obtained a canonry in the cathedral of his native place, with other benefices, and a pension. Died, 1613. His 'Satires' still retain a place in the standard literature of France.

Regulus, Marcus Atilius, a Roman general, celebrated for his patriotism and devotion in the service of his country, was made consul a second time about 256 a.c., and with his colleague, Manlius Vulso, commanded in

REID

the first war against Carthage. Made prisoner by the Carthaginians, he was sent to Rome with an embassy, that peace might be procured on favourable terms, and bound himself, by an oath, to return if the terms were rejected. He, however, considered it his duty to advise the continuance of the war; which being determined on, no entreaties or supplications could prevent him from fulfilling his solemn engagement; and the Carthaginians, on his return, put him to death.

Reichardt, Johann Friedrich, musical composer and author, was born at Königsberg, in 1751; studied at the university, under Kant; was for a long time director of the Italian opera at Berlin, and subsequently had the direction of the French and German theatres at Cassel. Among his compositions are the music to the 'Tamerlan' of Morcl, and the 'Panthée' of Berquin. His literary productions are, 'Familiar Letters written during Journeys in France in 1792, 1803, and 1804,' 5 vols.; 'Familiar Letters on Vienna,' &c.; and 'Napoleon Buonaparte and the French People under his Consulate,' &c. Died, 1814.

Reichenbach, George of, a distinguished mechanic, was born at Mannheim, in 1772, and died at Munich, in 1826. He and his coadjutor, Fraunhofer, were unsurpassed in the manufacture of optical instruments generally, and quite unrivalled in the construction of telescopes, heliometers, theodolites, &c.

Reichstadt, Duke of. [**Buonaparte**, **N. F. C. J.**]

Reid, Sir William, a distinguished officer and man of science, was born in 1791, at Kinglassie, in Fifeshire, of which parish his father was minister. Educated at the military academy of Woolwich, he joined the Royal Engineers in 1809, and was sent to Spain, where he served under the Duke of Wellington till 1814, was present at the battle of Waterloo, and took part in Lord Exmouth's attack on Algiers in 1816. In 1838 he was appointed governor of the Bermudas, where he remained till 1846, when he was transferred to Barbadoes; and his government was marked with such enlightened vigour that he received the appellation of the 'Model Governor.' Soon after his return from Barbadoes he received the command of the garrison at Woolwich; and in 1851 he was appointed chairman of the committee for managing the Great Exhibition, the duties of which he discharged with such skill and success as to obtain for himself the honour of K.C.B. and the governorship of Malta, which he filled with great ability during the Russian war. But great as was Sir William Reid's administrative capacity, it is as author of the able work on 'The Law of Storms' that his name is likely to be best known to posterity. This work, which was first published in 1838, has gone through many editions, and is regarded as an authority both in Europe and America. General Reid was a fellow of the Royal Society, to which he was admitted in 1839. Died, 1858.

Reid, Thomas, a celebrated Scotch philosopher, was born in 1709 at Strachan, in Kincardineshire, and educated at the Marischal College, Aberdeen. He held for a time the post of librarian to the university, was parish minister of New Machar, in Aberdeenshire, from 1737 till 1752, when he accepted the chair of Moral Philosophy at King's College, Aberdeen. In 1764 he succeeded Adam Smith as Professor of Moral Philosophy at Glasgow, and filled that chair till 1781. His principal works are, 'An Inquiry into the Human Mind' (1764), and 'Essays on the Intellectual and Active Powers of Man' (1785-88). Dr. Reid was the first writer in Scotland who attacked the scepticism of Hume, and he endeavoured to refute his theory by an appeal to what he called 'Common Sense.' Died, October 7, 1796. His Life was written by Dugald Stewart. A new edition of Reid's works was undertaken, but not completed, by Sir W. Hamilton, whose notes and commentaries are of great value.

Reinhold, Erasmus, a German mathematician and astronomer, was born at Saalfeldt, in Thuringia, in 1511; became Professor of Mathematics at Wittenberg, and died there in 1553. His works are, 'Prutenicæ Tabulæ Coelestium Motuum,' 'Primus Liber Tabularum Directionum,' &c.

Reiske, Johann Jacob, an eminent philologist and Oriental scholar, was born at Zorbig, in Saxony, in 1716; studied at Halle and Leipsic, became Professor of Arabic at the latter place in 1748, was appointed rector of the College of St. Nicholas, and died in 1774. His works consist chiefly of editions and translations of the Oriental and classical authors. Among them are the Annals and Geography of Abulfeda, editions of Theocritus, Plutarch, the Greek orators, &c. He was assisted in his researches by his wife, **Ernestina Christina**, who learnt Greek and Latin for the purpose; after his death she completed some of his undertakings, and published his autobiography. She died in 1798.

Reis, or Reitz, Friedrich Wolfgang, a German philologist, born in 1733. He held successively the professorships of Philosophy, Latin and Greek, and Poetry, in the university of Leipsic, of the library of which he was also director. He edited the works of Herodotus and other classical authors. Died, 1790.

Reinold, Adrian, a learned Orientalist, was born at Alkmaar, in 1676. He studied at Amsterdam, Utrecht, and Leyden; and was successively Professor of Philosophy at Harderwyk, and of Oriental Languages and Ecclesiastical History at Utrecht, where he died in 1718. Among his works are, 'De Religione Mohammedica,' 'Antiquitates Sacre Veterum Hebræorum,' 'Dissertationes quinque de Nummis Veterum Hebræorum,' 'Palæstina ex Monumentis veteribus illustrata et Chartis Geographicis,' &c. The last-named is his most important work. 2 vols. 4to.

Rembrandt Hermanszoon van Rhyn, one of the most celebrated painters and en-

gravers of the Dutch school, was born in 1666, at Leyden. His passionate love for art disappointed his father's desire of educating him as a lawyer; he received instruction in the art of painting from several masters, and then pursued his labours at home, taking nature as his sole guide. Rembrandt was twice married, and resided during the greater part of his life at Amsterdam. After the death of his first wife he was involved in serious pecuniary embarrassments, partly perhaps from his lavish expenditure in procuring works of art, and partly from the condition of his country, the consequence of war. Rembrandt was master of all that relates to colouring, distribution of light and shade, and composition; and though deficient in some requisites of a true artist, his pencil is masterly and unique, possessing energy and effect belonging to no other painter. His etchings have wonderful freedom, facility, and boldness. The National Gallery possesses fourteen pictures by Rembrandt, among which are the 'Christ blessing little Children,' a work, purchased for £7,000, in 1866; 'Woman taken in Adultery,' 'Adoration of the Shepherds,' two portraits of himself, and a small copy of his large picture known as 'Night Watch.' In the British Museum is a large collection of his etchings. A splendid volume of photographs of the most celebrated of Rembrandt's etchings, accompanied by notes on his biography as cleared up by the researches of Dr. Scholten, was published at London at Christmas, 1866. Rembrandt died at Amsterdam in 1669.

Remigius, or Remi, St., Archbishop of Rheims, was appointed to that see in 486, at the age of 26. He was a man of mark for living as well as for piety. When Clovis was on his way to combat Syagrius at Soissons, the archbishop agreed to acknowledge his authority; and after the victory of Tolbiac, Clovis already converted to the Christian faith, received baptism at his hands (Dec. 496). He died in 533.—There was another **St. Remigius** who was Archbishop of Lyons in the 9th century. He defended St. Augustine's doctrine of grace and predestination against Gotsch and presided at the council of Valence in 876.

Rémusat, Jean Pierre Abel, a French Orientalist, was born at Paris, in 1797. He was Professor of the Chinese and Japanese Languages at the Collège de France; was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1816; and, after Visconti's death, in 1823, was appointed editor of the 'Journal de l'Asie.' His principal works are, 'Essai sur la Littérature Chinoise,' 'Plan d'un Dictionnaire Chinois,' 'Mélanges Asiatiques,' 'Comtes Chinois,' 3 vols. Died, 1832.

Rennau d'Eligagaray, Bernard, a French naval architect, was born in Paris in 1652. He was employed at Brest in the construction of large ships; and, in 1690, he conceived the idea of bomb-vessels, which were used at the bombardment of Algiers, and

success of which led to his being appointed to conduct several sieges under Vauban. For these services he was made a captain in the navy, and rewarded with a pension of 12,000 livres. These rewards, however, he lost by the death of his patron Seignelay. He was afterwards made a member of the Council of Marine, and received the grand cross of St. Louis. He wrote 'Théorie de la Manœuvre des Vaisseaux,' and died in 1719.

Renaudot, Théophraste, a French physician, was born at Loudun, in 1583; and died at Paris, in 1653. He was the projector of 'La Gazette,' which he published from 1631 to 1653, and author of a 'Life of Henry II., Prince of Condé,' and other biographical works.

Renaudot, Eusèbe, French Orientalist, grandson of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1646. He was educated by the Jesuits, made great attainments in Oriental literature, became a member of the French Academy and the Academy of Inscriptions, and in 1700 accompanied Cardinal de Noailles to Rome, where he enjoyed the friendship of Pope Clement XI. Renaudot bequeathed his numerous Oriental manuscripts to the abbey of Saint Germain des Prés. His works comprise a Latin translation of Testimonies of the Eastern Church respecting the Eucharist; several treatises on the same subject; 'Historia Patriarcharum Alexandrinorum Jacobitarum;' 'Liturgiarum Orientalium Collectio,' &c. Died, 1720.

René, surnamed **The Good**, Duke of Anjou, Count of Provence, and King of Sicily, was born at Angers in 1409. He was son of Louis II., Count of Anjou, married in 1420 Isabella of Lorraine, but was driven from that duchy, and kept prisoner by the Duke of Burgundy for several years. He succeeded his brother Louis III. in 1434, and was chosen successor to the kingdom of Naples by Queen Joanna II. Being still a prisoner, he sent his wife Isabella to receive the homage of his new subjects. He was liberated in 1436, and was afterwards engaged in war for three years with Alfonso of Aragon, who, in 1442, finally got possession of Naples. René retired to Provence, and devoted himself to the administration of his estates, and to the cultivation of poetry and the fine arts. His daughter Margaret was married in 1445 to Henry VI. of England. On the seizure of Anjou by Louis XI. of France, in 1473, René retired to Aix, in Provence, where he spent his last years, enjoying the esteem and love of his subjects. His work on tournaments, and some of his poems and paintings, are still extant. Died, 1480. A marble statue was erected to him at Aix in 1823, and histories of his life have been written by Boisson de la Salle, and the Viscount de Villeneuve-Bargemont.

Rennell, Major James, was born at Chudleigh, in Devonshire, in 1742; first entered the naval service as a midshipman, and served in India, but quitted it for the East India Company's military service, and became surveyor-general of Bengal. Returning to England in

1782, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and from this period he held an extensive correspondence with men of learning both at home and abroad. He now published his celebrated 'Memoir and Map of Hindostan,' and he assisted in the formation of the Asiatic Society. He was also author of 'Observations on the Topography of the Plain of Troy,' memoirs on the 'Geography of Africa,' the 'Geographical System of Herodotus,' and the 'Marches of the British Army in the Peninsula of India,' &c. He died in 1830.

Rennie, John, a celebrated civil engineer and mechanist, was born at Phantassie, in East Lothian, settled in London in 1783, and first became known by the ability he displayed in the construction of the Albion Mills. His next task was to superintend the new machinery of Whitbread's brewery, the execution of which increased his fame. He soon, however, became eminent in labours of a superior kind, and stood at the head of the civil engineers of this country. Among his public works may be mentioned, Ramsgate Harbour; Waterloo, Southwark, and New London Bridges; the Breakwater at Plymouth; the Crinan, Lancaster, Kennet and Avon, and other Canals; several docks and harbours, among which are those of London, Hull, and Sheerness; and the extensive drainage schemes for the Lincolnshire fens, which he planned and executed. For steady resolution and inflexible perseverance Mr. Rennie has been rarely surpassed; and it was these qualities combined with eminent natural talents that so admirably fitted him to contend with or guard against the great physical operations of nature. Died, 1821. His sons, George and Sir John Rennie, have ably followed in their father's footsteps.

Rennie, George, eldest son of the preceding, and like him a distinguished engineer, was born in 1791. Educated at St. Paul's School and the university of Edinburgh, he learnt the art of engineering under his father, and took part with him in many of his great works. He afterwards carried on business in partnership with his brother, Sir John Rennie, executed important dock and drainage works, was largely employed by the Russian government, constructed bridges, railways, steam-engines, &c. He was a fellow of the Royal Society (1822) and of the Astronomical, Geological, Geographical, and Civil Engineers' Societies, and a member of other learned bodies, and published several scientific works. Died at London, March 30, 1866. His sons carry on the business.

Renouard, George Cecil, B.D., rector of Swanscombe, in Kent, a distinguished Oriental scholar, linguist, and geographer, was born at Stamford in 1780. He was a descendant of a French family who were driven into exile by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He received his early education at St. Paul's School and the Charterhouse; then passed to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, graduated B.A. in 1802, and two years later was ordained priest and

Roy, Jean Baptiste, an eminent French musician, was born at Lanzerte, in 1734. While at Nantes, his reputation as a composer having reached the court, he was appointed chamber-musician to the king; and though the Revolution interfered with his advancement in the royal household, he continued to direct the opera orchestra for more than thirty-five years, and under Napoleon was appointed to superintend that of the chapel royal. He composed a number of operas, &c., and died in 1810.

Rey, Jean, a French physician of the 17th century, one of the precursors of the science of pneumatic chemistry. He published an interesting work in 1630, from which it appears he had discovered that the increase of weight in calcined metals arises from the absorption and solidification of air; and on this the antiphlogistic theory of chemistry is, in a great measure, founded. He died in 1645.

Reyneau, Charles René, an eminent French mathematician, was born at Brissac, in 1656, and entered into the Congregation of the Oratory. Having become well acquainted with geometry, and studied the Cartesian philosophy, he taught mathematics and physics at Toulon and Angers. He was the author of '*Analyse Démontrée*,' 2 vols. 4to.; and '*Science du Calcul des Grandeurs*.' Died, 1728.

Reynier, Jean Louis Ebnexer, French general, was born at Lausanne, in 1771. He entered into the army, and in the early campaigns of the French republic he so far signalized himself as to be appointed general of brigade during the conquest of Holland in 1794. He afterwards served under Moreau as chief of the staff; and took part in the memorable retreat in 1796. In 1798 he accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt, was present at the battle of the Pyramids, commanded for a time at Acre, overthrew the janizaries, and thus contributed greatly to the victory of Heliopolis; but having subsequently quarrelled with General Menou, he was coolly received by Buonaparte on his return to France. Having killed General d'Estaing in a duel, he was exiled from Paris; but in 1805 he was recalled, and served in Italy. Soon after, he entered into the service of Joseph Buonaparte, at that time King of Naples, and was defeated by the English, under General Stuart, at the battle of Maida. He commanded the Saxons at the battle of Wagram; was engaged, in 1812, in the Russian campaign; was made prisoner at the battle of Leipsic; and, on being exchanged, he went to Paris, where he died, in 1814.

Reynolds, Sir Joshua, the greatest English portrait painter, and first President of the Royal Academy, was the son of the rector of Plympton, in Devonshire, where he was born, in 1723. He was educated at the Grammar School of his native place, and early discovered a predilection for drawing, which induced his father to place him, at the age of 17, with Hudson, then the most famous portrait painter in London, with whom he remained two years. After

practising several years as a portrait painter first at Plymouth, and afterwards in London, he went, in 1751, to Italy, visited Rome and the principal cities, and studied the works of Michael Angelo, Raphael, Titian, Correggio, and other great masters. A passage to the Mediterranean was given him by Keppel, whose portrait he painted. This was the work which first brought him into notice. On his return to London, in 1753, his talent placed him at the head of English portrait painters; and being a man of literary ability and an amiable companion, he soon numbered among his intimate friends some of the most distinguished characters of the day. Rejecting the stiff, unvaried, and unmeaning attitudes of former artists, he gave to his figures air and action adapted to their characters. When the Royal Academy was instituted, in 1768, he was unanimously chosen President, and was knighted; and although it was no prescribed part of his duty to read lectures, yet his zeal for the advancement of the Fine Arts induced him to deliver annual or biennial discourses before the Academy on the principles and practice of painting. Of these he pronounced fifteen, from 1769 to 1790, which were published in two volumes and form a standard work. He was a member of the celebrated club which contained the names of Johnson, Garrick, Burke, and others of the first rank of literary eminence, and seems to have been beloved and respected by his associates. In 1773 the university of Oxford conferred on Sir Joshua the honorary degree of doctor of laws, and in 1784 he was appointed principal painter to the king. This great artist died unmarried, at his house in Leicester Square, Feb. 23, 1792, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. Speaking of his talents and his general character, Burke happily remarks, 'He had too much merit not to excite some jealousy; too much innocence to provoke any envy.' The works of Sir Joshua are very numerous. The National Gallery possesses fourteen, among which are the fine portraits of Lord Heathfield and Lord Ligonier, the 'Holy Family,' and the 'Infant Samuel.' A monument, by Flaxman, was erected to him in St. Paul's. His portrait, painted by himself, is in the National Portrait Gallery; and a memoir on his 'Life and Times' undertaken by Leslie, has been completed and published by Mr. Tom Taylor.

Rozzoni, Antonio Giuseppe, Count, an Italian nobleman, born at Como, in 1768. He became marshal of the camp, chamberlain to the Duke of Parma, and governor of the citadel. He devoted much time to literary pursuits, and produced several works, among which is the learned '*Disquisitiones Plinianeae* and some poems. Died, 1795.

Rhazes, or Razi, Mohammed Abubakr Ibn-Zacharia, an Arabian physician, was born in Khorasan about 850, and resided at Baghdad, where he was superintendent of a public hospital. He gave a distinct account of the earliest which is extant, of the small-pox, which disease made its first appearance a

Egypt, in the reign of the Caliph Omar. Died, probably 932.

Rheede, Henry Adrian Draakenstein van, a celebrated Dutch botanist of the 17th century. He early went to India, and distinguishing himself in the service of his country, became governor of the Malabar coast. He studied the botany of the country, and published a work entitled 'Hortus Indicus Malabaricus,' in 12 vols., the first of which appeared in 1678; and later, 'Flora Malabarica.' Died between 1696-1703.

Rhigas, or Rigas, a Greek patriot, born at Velesini, in Thessaly, about 1753. He was distinguished for his intelligence and acquirements, being well acquainted with the literature of ancient Greece, as well as with the Latin, French, German, and Italian languages. Looking forward for an opportunity for his country to throw off the Turkish yoke, he conceived the project of a secret society, and among the discontented chiefs who became associated with him was the Pacha Passawan Oglou. He then proceeded to Vienna, where he carried on an extensive correspondence with persons of similar principles in various parts of Europe. He commenced a Greek journal for the instruction of his countrymen, composed a treatise on military tactics, drew up a grand chart of all Greece, in twelve divisions, and translated the Travels of Anacharsis the younger and other French works. But being treacherously denounced to the Austrian government by one of his associates, as a conspirator against the state, he was arrested at Trieste, and ordered to be delivered up to the Ottoman Porte. His conductors, however, fearing to be intercepted by Passwan Oglou, drowned him in the Danube, together with eight of his companions, who had been arrested at the same time, May, 1798.

Rhyndacenus. [*Lascaris, Andrew John.*]

Rhyn, Willem Ten, a celebrated Dutch physician and naturalist, born at Deventer, about 1640. Being appointed physician to the Dutch East India Company in 1673, he remained some time at the Cape of Good Hope, to examine the productions of the country and the manners of the inhabitants; after which he went to Java with the same object, and employed himself in scientific researches. While there, it is said, he made a voyage to Japan, and cured the Emperor of a dangerous malady. On his return he published the result of his observations.

Riarlo, Cardinal. [*See Sixtus IV.*]

Ribalta, Francisco, an eminent Spanish painter, born at Castillon de la Plana in 1551. He studied several years in Italy, forming his style especially on that of Sebastiano del Piombo, and after his return to Spain settled at Valencia. He painted many pictures for the principal towns of Spain, among which are named a 'Last Supper,' an 'Entombment of Christ,' 'Death of St. Vincent de Ferrer,' &c. The picture at Oxford of 'Christ bearing his Cross' is most probably by this master. Died

at Valencia, 1628. His son Juan was a good painter, and died the same year as his father. Ribalta was the teacher of Ribera.

Ribas, Joseph de, a general in the Russian army, was a native of Naples, and born about 1735. Being at Leghorn at the time Alexis Orloff arrived there with his fleet for the purpose of carrying off the natural daughter of the Empress Elizabeth, whom Prince Radziwill had taken to Rome and then abandoned, he assisted in this undertaking, and then went to Russia to obtain from Catherine II. the reward of his services. After attending on the son of the Empress by Gregory Orloff, in his travels, he obtained a regiment of carabiniers; and in 1790 he commanded, with the rank of admiral, the fleet destined for the attack of Kilis and Ismail, to the success of which he greatly contributed. Having again signalized himself in her service, both as an officer and a diplomatist, the Empress, in 1792, made him a rear-admiral, and further rewarded him with a pension of 20,000 roubles.

Ribera, José, called *Lo Spagnoletto*, an eminent Spanish painter, was born at Xativa, in Valencia, in 1588. He was at first a pupil of Ribalta, but went early to Italy, and had for his master Caravaggio, whose bold naturalistic style was the model of his own. He afterwards studied the works of Raphael, the Carracci, and Correggio. He visited Parma and Modena, and thence went to Naples, where the viceroy named him his painter. According to some accounts, he left his house suddenly in 1648, and was never again heard of. Others state that he died at Naples, in 1656. His historical pictures are chiefly representations of martyrdoms, tortures, &c.; the genius of Spagnoletto, in fact, seemed to revel in scenes of horror and cruelty. Ribera was one of the three artists who conspired to secure to themselves the art patronage of Naples, expelling all competitors. Among his pupils were Luca Giordano and Salvator Rosa. Two examples of Ribera are in the National Gallery.

Ricardo, David, political economist, was born in London, of a Jewish family, in 1772. He became a member of the Stock Exchange, and accumulated immense wealth. In 1810 he appeared as a writer in the Morning Chronicle, on the subject of the depreciation of the national currency; advocated the principles of Malthus concerning population; and published a treatise on 'Political Economy and Taxation,' which forms a luminous exposition of the subject. In 1819 Mr. Ricardo was elected M.P. for the Irish borough of Portarlington; he seldom spoke, except on subjects of finance and commerce, on which occasions he was always heard with great deference. Died, 1823. His works were collected and published by Mr. M'Culloch.

Ricaud, or Rycout, Sir Paul, an English diplomatist, traveller, and historical writer, was the son of a merchant in London; received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge; and in 1661 went to Constantinople, as secre-

tary to the embassy, and there wrote his 'Present State of the Ottoman Empire.' He was next appointed consul at Smyrna, where, by the command of Charles II., he wrote 'The present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches;' and on his return home he was made secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Privy-Councillor, and a judge of the High Court of Admiralty. He was knighted by James II., and was elected F.R.S. William III. employed him as English resident in the Hanse Towns, where he continued ten years. Besides the works before mentioned, he wrote a continuation of Knolles's 'History of the Turks,' and translations of Platina's 'Lives of the Popes,' and Garcilaso de la Vega's 'History of Peru.' Died, 1700.

Ricci, Antoine. [See Joanna of Navarre.]

Ricci, Lorenzo, the last General of the Jesuits previous to their suppression by Pope Clement XIV., was born at Florence, in 1703; entered into the order of St. Ignatius at the age of 15; became, successively, spiritual director of the Roman college, and secretary of his order; and succeeded, on the death of Centurioni, in 1758, to the office of General. On the suppression of the Jesuits he was confined as a prisoner in the castle of St. Angelo, and there died in 1775.

Ricci, Scipione, an Italian prelate, was a nephew of the preceding, and was born at Florence, in 1741. He was raised to the bishopric of Pistoja and Prato in 1786; and distinguished himself by strenuously seconding the Grand-Duke Leopold in the attempt to introduce a reform into the ecclesiastical discipline of the duchy. By doing this he incurred the displeasure of the Pope, was obliged to resign his bishopric, and subsequently underwent much persecution; though he became reconciled to the holy see, in 1805, by signing a formula of adhesion to the bulls to which he had objected. Died, 1810.

Ricci, or Rizzì, Sebastiano, Italian painter, born at Cividale di Belluno, in the states of Venice, about 1660. He was first a pupil of Cervelli, then studied the best works of the great masters in the chief cities of Italy, and distinguished himself by his clever imitations of them. His style was very popular, and he executed a great number of works, especially of the decorative sort, for employers in all parts of Europe. Queen Anne invited him to England, and he spent ten years in this country, painting in Chelsea Hospital, Montague House, Burlington House, and other houses of the nobility. Died at Venice, 1734.

Ricciarelli. [Volterra.]

Riccioli, Giovanni Battista, an eminent astronomer and geographer, born at Ferrara in 1598. He entered the order of Jesuits, taught in their colleges at Parma and Bologna, and ultimately gave himself up to the pursuit of astronomy. In his treatise entitled 'Almagestum Novum,' published in 1653, he opposed the theory of Copernicus, while admitting the

charm of its simplicity and beauty, and proposed to construct the science anew on firm bases. He did not recognize the importance of Kepler's discoveries. He made, with Grimaldi, a measurement of a degree of the meridian in North Italy, but his determination was far from correct. Notwithstanding his feeble health, he was an indefatigable worker, and published, besides the book above mentioned, 'Astronomia Reformata,' and a treatise on Geography. Died at Bologna, 1671.

Riccioboni, Lodovico, an eminent comedian and dramatic author, was born at Modena in 1674, acquired an early reputation on the stage, and was popular both in his own country and at Paris. In 1729 the Duke of Parma appointed him inspector of theatres in his dominions; but in 1731 he returned to Parma where he devoted his last years to literature and died in 1753. He wrote several comedies and poems, besides a 'History of the Italian Theatre,' and other works on dramatic subjects.

Riccioboni, Antonio Francesco, see the preceding, was born at Mantua, in 1707, and was also an actor and dramatic writer. His comedies were very successful, but what he gained by the stage he spent in attempts to discover the philosopher's stone. Died, 1772.—His wife was a celebrated French novelist, born at Paris, 1714; married early to Riccioboni, whose immoral life embittered her. She sought relief in literary pursuits, and wrote several tales, which enjoyed a wide reputation. She died in poverty, in 1792.

Rich, Claudius James, a learned Orientalist, was born near Dijon, in France, in 1760, but was brought to England, and educated at Bristol. A passion for Oriental studies seized him, and he rapidly made himself master of several Eastern languages. At the age of 17 he was made a writer to the East India Company, and he finally became their resident at Baghdad. His researches into the antiquities of the East were extensive, as may be seen by his 'Memoirs of Ancient Babylon,' and his valuable collection of Oriental MSS. now in the British Museum. Died, at Shiraz, 1821.

Richard I. King of England, surnamed **Cœur de Lion**, was born 1167, and ascended the throne on the death of his father, Henry II. Sept. 3rd, 1189. He had previously taken the cross, and now resolved to fulfil his vow in the fields of Palestine; for which object he raised money by the sale of the crown property and offices, and a great number of English barons joined in the enterprise. In 1190 Richard joined the Crusade with Philip Augustus of France; and 100,000 of their bravest soldiers met together on the plains of Veselai. The royal crusaders proceeded by separate routes to Sicily. There they quarrelled, but were reconciled by means of a large money payment to Richard. After some months' stay in Sicily they again set forward; Richard on the way making himself master of Cyprus, and giving it to Guy of Lusignan. In Cyprus he married the Princess Berengaria of Navarre.

RICHARD

Early in June he arrived at Acre, which was then besieged by the crusaders. It was taken soon after; but mutual jealousies arose among the Christian princes, and Philip returned to Europe, leaving behind him 10,000 of his men. Richard remained in the East, where he displayed the most heroic valour against Saladin, whom he signally defeated near Cæsarea. Having made a truce, he embarked in a vessel which was shipwrecked on the coast of Italy. He then, in the disguise of a pilgrim, travelled through part of Germany; but being discovered by Leopold, Duke of Austria, he was made prisoner, and sent to the Emperor Henry VI., who kept him confined in a castle some time. He was at length ransomed by his subjects for 150,000 marks, and landed at Sandwich, in 1194; after which he was again crowned. Philip having, contrary to treaty, seized on part of Normandy, Richard invaded France with a large army, but a truce was concluded in 1196. The war was, however, soon renewed; and Richard, in besieging the castle of Chalus, in March, 1199, was wounded by a shot from the cross-bow of one Bertrand de Gourdon, who being asked what induced him to attempt the king's life, replied, 'You killed my father and my brother with your own hand, and designed to put me to an ignominious death.' Richard then ordered Gourdon to be set at liberty and allowed a sum of money; but the savage Marcadée, who commanded the Brabançons, caused him to be flayed alive. Richard died of his wound on the 6th of April, 1199, in the 42nd year of his age, and the 10th of his reign, leaving no issue. His queen, Berengaria, survived him till about 1230. His character was strongly marked, presenting much to admire and much to condemn. He was the bravest among the brave; frank, liberal, and often generous; at the same time he was haughty, violent, unjust, and sanguinary; uniting, as Gibbon observes, 'the ferocity of a gladiator to the cruelty of a tyrant.' His talents were considerable, both in the cabinet and in the field; neither was he deficient in the art of poetry, and some of his compositions are preserved among those of the Troubadours. Richard I. bequeathed his heart to Rouen: it was placed in a silver vase, which was melted in 1260, to aid in the ransom of St. Louis from the Saracens. The relic itself, in a case of lead, is now in the museum of Rouen. The tomb-statue of Richard was discovered in the Cathedral of Rouen, by Deville, in 1838; and soon after that of his brother Henry. Two volumes have already appeared of 'Chronicles and Memorials of the Reign of Richard I.,' edited by W. Stubbs, M.A., under the authority of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury.

Richard II., King of England, was son of Edward the Black Prince, by his wife, Joan, called 'The Fair Maid of Kent,' and was born at Bordeaux, in February, 1366. His father died in 1376, and he was created Prince of Wales; succeeding his grandfather, Edward

III., on the throne, 22nd June, 1377. During his minority the government was carried on by a council of regency, and the state was distracted by the intrigues and contentions of the young king's uncles, the Dukes of Lancaster (John of Gaunt) and Gloucester. Richard showed no small courage and presence of mind on the outbreak of the insurrection provoked by the poll-tax and the scandalous manner in which it was collected; meeting the insurgents with their leader, Wat the Tyler, in Smithfield, and persuading them, by promises of full charters of freedom, to quit the city. Their chief, however, was killed, and they were soon dispersed by military force. Before the month (June, 1381) ended, the king revoked the charters, had the insurgents tried, and about 1,500 of them put to death. War was going on with France, and the Lollards were rising into importance enough to be persecuted. In 1382 Richard married the Princess Anne of Bohemia, who acquired the title of the 'good Queen Anne.' On the departure of the Duke of Lancaster for Spain, in 1386, the king was deprived of power by a council of regency with Gloucester at its head; which, however, was declared by the judges to be illegal. The king assumed the government in May, 1389, made William of Wykeham chancellor, and drove from the court the Duke of Gloucester and his adherents. The queen died in 1394, and the same year Richard visited Ireland. Great agitation arose about the same time in consequence of the spread of Wickliffe's doctrines. His writings had been already condemned and seized as heretical. In 1396 the king married Isabella of France, then only seven years of age; and the French war was ended by a truce for twenty-five years, and the surrender of Brest to the Duke of Brittany. The marriage and treaty increased the popular discontent, and Gloucester was encouraged to attempt to regain his power. But he, with several of his accomplices in conspiracy, were seized, tried, and condemned. The duke was put to death at Calais. The famous quarrel between the Dukes of Hereford and Norfolk took place in 1398, when both were banished by the king. After the death of Lancaster, in the following year, Hereford (now Duke of Lancaster) returned, professedly to claim his estates which had been seized by Richard; he was joined by the Percies and other nobles, and on Richard's return from Ireland, made him prisoner at Flint, August 20th, and compelled him to resign the crown. Richard was sent to the Tower, then to Pomfret Castle, where he is commonly said to have been murdered. But nothing is certainly known of his end, and there are strong grounds for believing that he soon escaped from Pomfret and lived in Scotland till 1417 or 1419. The large life-size portrait of Richard II., which hung originally in Westminster Abbey, and was removed in 1776 to the Jerusalem Chamber, was lent to the National Portrait Exhibition in 1866. It has been since discovered that the genuine portrait was com-

RICHARD

pletely hidden by successive repaintings, and the task of cleaning it has been successfully executed. The real picture, painted in tempera, is in perfect preservation, and is the earliest royal portrait we possess. [See Mr. G. Scharf's elaborate Article, 'Fine Arts Quarterly Review,' January, 1867.] There is another remarkable portrait of Richard II., a profile in a small diptych, in the possession of the Earl of Pembroke, at Wilton.

Richard III., King of England, brother of Edward IV., and youngest son of Richard, Duke of York, was born at Fotheringhay Castle in 1450. Soon after the accession of Edward IV. he was created Duke of Gloucester, K.G., and lord high admiral, though only in his eleventh year. Other dignities and offices were afterwards conferred on him. In 1470 he accompanied the king to Flanders on the restoration of Henry VI. by the Earl of Warwick; returned with him, and took part in the battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury, and in the expedition to France in 1475; and commanded the expedition against Scotland in 1482, when he took Berwick and Edinburgh. Already popular suspicion attached itself to Gloucester as the murderer of Prince Edward after the battle of Tewkesbury, and of Henry VI. in the Tower; but conclusive evidence is wanting. The attainder and death of his brother, the Duke of Clarence, which took place in 1478, were more certainly instigated by him. On the death of Edward IV., in 1483, Gloucester, who was still on the borders, got possession of his young nephew, Edward V., marched to London, and was named Protector of the kingdom. The Duke of Buckingham associated himself with Gloucester in these measures, and was at once appointed chief justice and constable of the royal castles in Wales. The sudden arrest and execution of Lord Hastings was followed by that of Earl Rivers, Lord Grey, Vaughan, and Haute; the young king and his brother were sent to the Tower; and a sermon was preached at Paul's Cross, by one Ralph Shaw—brother of Sir Edmund Shaw, citizen and goldsmith, Lord Mayor of London, and founder of the grammar school at Stockport, in Cheshire—setting forth the bastardy of Edward IV. and Edward V., and the claim of Gloucester to the throne. This was supported two days later by a speech of Buckingham, and the Protector was offered and accepted the title of king on the 26th June. The young princes were no more seen, and the belief established itself that they were murdered by order of Richard. [See **Edward V.**] After his coronation he made a progress through the country, and was crowned a second time at York. But plots were already forming, and an offer of the crown was conditionally made to Henry, Earl of Richmond. Buckingham, who had just been made constable of England, joined in them, and falling into the king's hands, was beheaded at Salisbury. In the following year Richard lost his son, and a year later his queen, Anne, daughter of Wi-

wick and widow of Prince Edward. On the 7th August, 1485, Richmond landed at Mill Haven; the battle of Bosworth was fought on the 22nd, and Richard was defeated and killed. His remains were buried in the monastery of the Grey Friars at Leicester; but the tomb was destroyed on the dissolution of the monasteries. Richard III. was the last of the Plantagenets. Whatever doubt and obscurity involve the crimes commonly laid to his charge, it is certain that he was author of some of the most important laws; was watchful of the interests of trade and navigation; brave and skilful in war; and liberal and grateful in private relations. In his reign the statutes first written in English and printed; the first English consul, for the interests of commerce, was appointed; and the vague beginning of the vast Post-office system may be traced. A portrait of Richard III., by an unknown artist, has been presented to the National Portrait Gallery.

Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and Emperor of the Romans, was second son of John, King of England, and his queen, Isabella, and was born at Winchester in 1209. After serving with distinction in France, he went about 1240, to Palestine, where his presence as nephew of the formidable Richard (the Lion), gave courage to the Christians and terror to the Saracens with terror. On his return he had an interview with the Emperor Frederick II. in Sicily, and by his desire attempted to mediate between him and the Pope, Gregory IX.; but unsuccessfully. He arrived in England in 1242; again served in France; was hated more than once between Henry III. and the barons, against whom he ultimately was charged by the king, in 1255, to betray and extort money from the Jews, by which means he got much of his wealth; and in 1256 he accepted the title of King of the Romans, offered him after the death of William, Count of Holland. He had a rival, however, in Alfonso of Castile, who was chosen by some of the electors. Richard was crowned at Aachen-Chapelle, with his wife, Sanchia, in May, 1257, and won golden opinions by his prodigal expenses and expenditures. He returned to England after two years, but several times visited Germany and exercised authority in some respects as Emperor. He took part on the French side at the battle of Lewes, and was captured and kept prisoner more than a year. In the assassination of his eldest son, Henry, a friend of great promise, by the sons of Simon de Montfort, at Viterbo, in 1271, deeply affected him, and he died at Berkhamstead in 1272. His body was interred in the abbey of Hayles, which he had founded.

Richard of Bury. [Auseburgh.] **Richard of Cirencester** (in Latin, **Ricardus Corinensis**), an early English historian and theological writer, was a monk of Westminster, and lived through the latter half of the 14th century. His name has been chiefly known in connection with a treatise on Roman Britain, entitled 'De

RICHARD

Britanniae,' which for a century has been generally accepted as his work, not without critical question, but is now proved to be spurious. It was introduced to English scholars by the antiquary Dr. Stukeley in 1757; and, as he believed, was discovered in manuscript by Bertram, a Copenhagen Professor, ten years earlier. No one ever saw the manuscript but Bertram, who says it came to his hands in a very wonderful way; and he, with flattering speeches, palmed off upon Dr. Stukeley a pretended copy of it. Erroneous statements derived from this treatise have found their way into many standard English works, from Lingard's History to Smith's Ancient Geography. (For a detailed account of this remarkable forgery see the papers by Mr. B. B. Woodward, F.S.A., published in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 1866.) Richard of Cirencester appears to have visited Rome in the latter years of his life, and died about 1401.

Richard of St. Victor, one of the great mystics of the 12th century, was a native of Scotland. After pursuing his studies in his own country he went, according to the custom of the age, to complete them at Paris. He entered the abbey of St. Victor, where the celebrated Hugh was then teacher of theology, and in 1162 was named prior. He won the highest esteem for his devout character and a great reputation by his writings, which consist of commentaries on the Scriptures, treatises on morals and dogmatic theology, and sermons. The first collected edition appeared in 1506. Richard was the friend of St. Bernard. He died at the Abbey of St. Victor, in 1173.

Richard, Duke of York. [York.]

Richard, Louis Claude Marie, an eminent French botanist, was born at Versailles, in 1754; completed his education at the Mazarin College, Paris, where he assiduously applied himself to the study of botany, comparative anatomy, mineralogy, and zoology. On being appointed naturalist to the king in 1781, he sailed on a voyage of research to French Guiana and the Antilles, and returned in 1789 with an immense collection of newly discovered plants, insects, birds, quadrupeds, minerals, geological specimens, &c. On the formation of the Institute, he was chosen a member of the first class in the section of zoology and comparative anatomy, was also a corresponding member of the Royal Society of London, and was made a member of the Legion of Honour. Besides writing many valuable memoirs in periodical works, he was the author of '*Démonstrations Botaniques, ou Analyse du Fruit considéré en général.*' Died, 1821.

Richardson, Charles, LL.D., the distinguished lexicographer, was born in 1775. Brought up to the profession of the law, he soon abandoned it from a strong preference for literature, and led the uneventful life of an industrious student and writer. His great work is the '*New Dictionary of the English Language*,' in 2 vols. 4to., which appeared as an

RICHARDSON

independent work in 1835-37. It was originally compiled for the Encyclopædia Metropolitana, and the first part was published in connection with that work early in 1811. This Dictionary has been several times republished, and a 'Supplement' to it appeared in 1855. The great merit and interest of Richardson's Dictionary is in the field of etymology. He connects the words with those related to them in German, Dutch, and Swedish, or in Italian, French, and Spanish, and traces them to their roots; deduces from their primitive meaning the successive usages, and gives illustrative quotations arranged in chronological order. A smaller edition of the Dictionary, in which the quotations are omitted, was published in 1838, and has been several times reprinted. Dr. Richardson was also author of '*Illustrations of English Philology*,' his first work; '*The Study of Language*;' '*Historical Essay on English Grammar and English Grammarians*,' &c.; and was a contributor to the '*Gentleman's Magazine*,' and to '*Notes and Queries*.' Died at Feltham, October 6, 1865.

Richardson, Sir John, a distinguished Arctic voyager, physician, and naturalist, was born at Dumfries, in 1787. He studied medicine at the university of Edinburgh, and in 1807 entered the navy as assistant-surgeon. The same year he was present at the taking of Copenhagen, and the following year at the 'Convention of Cintra.' He was then engaged in the less exciting naval service till 1814. He applied himself afresh to medical studies, and graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1816. Three years later began his series of Arctic expeditions, when he volunteered to accompany Captain (afterwards Sir John) Franklin, as surgeon and naturalist, on the first Overland expedition. In 1825 he again sailed with Franklin in the same capacity on the second Overland expedition to the Arctic Sea, during which he conducted a separate exploring party along the coast between the Mackenzie and Coppermine rivers. He filled the post of physician to the Melville Hospital, Chatham, for ten years, and in 1838 was appointed physician to the fleet, and removed to Haslar Hospital, near Gosport. He was knighted in 1846, and two years later again sailed for the Arctic Regions, as commander of an expedition in search of his old and dear friend Franklin. He descended the Mackenzie river, explored the coast as far as ice permitted, visited the Great Bear Lake and Great Slave Lake, and returned to England late in 1849. He resumed his duties at Haslar, where he had the care of the Museum, and where he happily effected a valuable reform in the treatment of lunatic sailors. In 1855 he retired from the service, and spent the last ten years of his life at Lancrigg, near Grasmere; active, kindly, and unselfish to the last. The literary productions of Sir John Richardson are very numerous. The most important of them is his '*Fauna Boreali-Americana*,' in which he was assisted by Swainson and Kirby, and which was pub-

RICHARDSON

lished in parts between 1829-1837. Among his other writings are the 'Arctic Searching Expedition—a Journal of a Boat Voyage,' 'The Polar Regions,' and the sections on Natural History in the Voyages of Beechey, Ross, Belcher, &c. He was fellow of the Royal Society, commander of the Bath, and inspector of naval hospitals. Sir J. Richardson was thrice married. Died, June 5, 1865.

Richardson, Jonathan, painter and author, was born about 1665. He quitted the profession of a scrivener to become the pupil of Riley, the portrait painter, whose niece he married. After the death of Kneller and Dahl, he was considered at the head of his profession in this country. He painted portraits of Lord Chancellor Cowper, Matthew Prior (for Lord Harley), and Alexander Pope; taught Hudson, the master of Reynolds; and was author of an 'Essay on the Art of Criticism in Painting,' 'An Argument in behalf of the Science of a Connoisseur,' 'Account of Statues, Bas-reliefs, Drawings, and Pictures, in Italy,' 'Notes and Remarks on Paradise Lost,' &c. Died, 1745. —In the two last-mentioned performances he was assisted by his son, who died in 1771.

Richardson, Samuel, the celebrated novelist, was born in 1689, in Derbyshire, and received his education at a common day-school. At the usual age he was bound apprentice to a London printer, and after the expiration of his time he worked as a compositor and corrector of the press some years. At length he took up his freedom, and set up business for himself, first in a court in Fleet Street, and afterwards in Salisbury Square. He became eminent as a printer, and by the interest of Mr. Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons, obtained the printing of the Journals. In 1754 he was chosen master of the Stationers' Company; and, in 1760, he purchased a moiety of the patent of law-printer to the king. In 1740 he published 'Pamela,' the popularity of which was so great, that it ran through five editions in one year, being recommended even from the pulpit. Two years later appeared the 'Joseph Andrews' of Fielding, written as a burlesque of the prolix details and high-flown moral sentiment of 'Pamela.' In 1748 'Clarissa Harlowe' fully established the literary reputation of Richardson; and its pathos, its variety of character, and minute development of the human heart, will cause it ever to be regarded as a work of genius. The 'History of Sir Charles Grandison' appeared in 1753, and was received with great applause. Besides these works, Richardson published 'Familiar Letters for the Use of Young People,' and 'Æsop's Fables, with Reflections.' His 'Correspondence' was published in 1804, with his 'Life' by Mrs. Barbauld. He was pious and benevolent, but immensely vain, and lived surrounded by a circle of affectionate friends, mostly ladies, who valued him for his moral worth and amiable disposition. Died, 1761. The portrait of Richardson, by his friend Highmore, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

RICHELIEU

Richardson, William, poet and miscellaneous writer, was the son of the pariah master of Aberfoyle, and was educated at the university of Glasgow. He accompanied L. Cathcart, who had been his pupil, to Russia, and was for more than forty years Professor of Humanity at Glasgow. Among his works: 'Anecdotes of the Russian Empire,' 'Essays on Shakespeare's Dramatic Characters,' 'Observations on the Study of Shakespeare,' poems and tales. Died, 1814.

Richelieu, Armand Jean du Fleury, Cardinal, Duke de, first minister of France under Louis XIII., was born at Paris in 1585. Destined at first for the army, he turned to the church on his brother's resignation of the see of Luçon, studied theology at the college of Navarre, and was consecrated bishop of the see in 1607. He occupied himself with episcopal functions, especially aiming at the conversion of Calvinists, till 1614, when he was chosen deputy to the States-general: having attracted attention by his eloquence, he was charged to harangue the young king, who was named almoner to the queen-mother, M^{rs} of Medici. Two years later he became Secretary of State for War and Foreign Affairs. He had at this time the protection of the queen-favourite, the Marshal d'Ancre; after the assassination, and the exile of the queen, Blois, he was banished from the court for his diocese, and then to Avignon, where he employed himself in writing theological works. He afterwards managed a formal reconciliation between the king and the queen; was cardinal in 1622; and in 1624 took his place in the council of state as first minister, a position which he held for eighteen years. He made himself absolute master of France, owning no colleagues nor equals. His history for the first half of his life is the history of France, the government of which he chiefly contributed to make an absolute monarchy. In working out policy, whether domestic or foreign, he was scrupulous as to means. He broke the power of the nobility, put many of them to death and imprisoned many more; he suppressed the Calvinists as a party in the state by his measures, and besieged and took Rochelle in 1628; while at the same time, to humiliate the house of Hapsburg, he aided the Protestants in Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. Richelieu, meanwhile, like some other despotic ministers, distinguished himself by a patronage of letters and the arts. In 1635 he founded the French Academy; he greatly improved the royal printing-office; built the Palais Cardinal, since called Palais Royal, rebuilt on a grander scale the Sorbonne; and the imposition of additional taxes he excused by his latter years general discontent, and conspiracies were formed to assassinate him. One of them Cinq-Mars and De Thou were implicated, and both perished on the scaffold in 1642. The queen-mother died the same year in want and misery at Cologne. Richelieu was lost by death four years before his friend

RICHIEU

diplomatic agent, the Père Joseph; and the cardinal himself died at Paris, 4th December, 1642, having recommended Cardinal Mazarin as his successor. The remains of Richelieu were interred in the chapel of the Sorbonne, but were exhumed with others in the first years of the Revolution and flung away, the head only being accidentally preserved. It was long kept in concealment in a private family; the posterior half was cut away, and ultimately what remained was given up to the Minister of the Interior. The precious relic was finally restored to its first resting-place, December 15, 1866. Mass was celebrated on the occasion, and the ceremony was attended by eminent statesmen, members of the University of Paris, of the French Academy, &c.

Richelieu, Louis François Armand du Plessis, Duke of, French marshal, descended from the same family as the cardinal, was born in 1696. After the death of Louis XIV. he was admitted into the court of the regent, the Duke of Orleans, and he largely participated in its profligacy. He was sent to the Bastille in 1716 for fighting a duel with the Count de Gacé, and again in 1719 as an accomplice with the Spanish ambassador in a conspiracy against the regent. He distinguished himself under Villars, and afterwards at Kehl, Philippsburg, Dettingen, and Fontenoy; conquered Minorca, forced the Duke of Cumberland to submit to the capitulation of Closterseven, and devastated the electorate of Hanover. In 1781 he obtained the rank of dean of the French marshals; and he concluded his long career, varied with acts of heroism and villany, in 1788.

Richelieu, Armand Emanuel du Plessis, Duke of, grandson of the preceding, was born at Paris, in 1776, and eventually became first minister to Louis XVIII. He emigrated at the commencement of the Revolution, entered the Russian service, and distinguished himself at the siege of Ismail, for which he was rewarded with the rank of major-general. In 1801 he revisited France, when Buonaparte endeavoured to attach him to his service; but he returned to Russia, and in 1803 he was appointed governor of Odessa, which city, by his prudent measures, he raised from insignificance to the height of prosperity. On the restoration of the Bourbons, he took his seat in the Chamber of Peers; accompanied Louis XVIII. to Ghent; and, returning with him to Paris after the battle of Waterloo, was appointed President of the Council, and placed at the head of the foreign department. He soon resigned his post, but again held the office of first minister in 1820, and died in 1822.

Richensa (Richilda). [*See Lothaire II.*]

Richmond, Arthur, Earl of. [*See Joanna of Navarre.*]

Richmond, Henry, Earl of. [*Henry VII. of England.*]

Richmond, Henry Fitzroy, Duke of, the natural son of Henry VIII. by Elizabeth,

RICHTER

daughter of Sir John Blunt, was born in 1519. At six years of age he was created Earl of Nottingham and Duke of Richmond and Somerset, and the king attempted to negotiate a marriage for him with a princess of the Imperial family. He was a boy of high spirit and great promise, and his father appears to have hoped that he might be placed in the line of the succession. He accompanied the court to France in 1532; had Surrey for the companion of his boyhood at Windsor; married Surrey's sister in 1535, and died, aged 17, in the following year.

Richmond, Legh, a clergyman of the established church, was born at Liverpool, in 1772; became chaplain to the Lock Hospital, London, and afterwards rector of Turvey, in Bedfordshire. He was principally known as the author of 'Annals of the Poor,' containing the 'Dairymen's Daughter,' and other devotional tales, written with great force, originality, and pathos. He also wrote a work entitled 'The Fathers of the English Church,' &c. Died, 1827.

Richmond, Margaret, Countess of. [*Beaufort.*]

Richomer. [*See Fritigern.*]

Richter, Jean Paul Friedrich, commonly called **Jean Paul**, the great German humourist, was born at Wunsiedel, near Bayreuth, 21st March, 1763. The son of a village teacher and pastor, he was educated for the church, and was sent in 1780 to the university of Leipsic. Theology was soon abandoned for more attractive studies, poetry, philosophy, and general literature; and impelled by sheer want, he early began to write. His first book, entitled 'Grönländische Prozesse'—Greenland Lawsuits—appeared in 1783. It was five years before he could find a publisher for his second, the 'Auswahl aus des Teufels Papieren'—Selection from the Devil's Papers. Meanwhile he was bravely struggling against penury; had gone to live with his mother in a one-roomed house at Hof; tried tutorships, and continued to read and study and make chests full of excerpts. At last his works attracted attention, his prospects brightened up, and he became the friend of many of his most eminent literary contemporaries. After the death of his mother he left Hof, and settled in 1798 at Weimar; three years later he married, and about 1803 took up his residence at Bayreuth. A liberal pension lifted him above the oppression of the cares which he had known so long, and his latter years were sweetened by the warm affection of friends, and the high esteem and admiration of his countrymen. The works of Jean Paul are very numerous, and in the complete edition which appeared after his death they fill 60 volumes. Written in prose, they are full of the truest and most splendid poetry; and though most of them 'novels' in name, they treat of every variety of subject, from the profoundest questions of philosophy to the trivial details of vulgar life. The writings of this wonderful man are not for idlers, they are hard enough for enthusiastic students. But

RICHTER

the toil of mastering the peculiar language and style, of penetrating through all the harsh outward obstructions to the very core and inner life, is a thousandfold repaid by the truth, the beauty, the wisdom, the geniality, and the rich and rare humour with which they abound. Among the principal of these works are, 'Titan,' which the author considered his masterpiece; 'Hesperus'; 'Levana,' an admirable treatise on education; 'Siebenkäs, oder Blumen-Frucht-und Dornenstücke'; 'Das Campanerthal,' a discourse on the immortality of the soul; and 'Vorschule der Aesthetik.' 'Titan,' 'Levana,' and 'Siebenkäs' have been translated into English. Carlyle was one of the first to make Jean Paul known in England, by his eloquent Essays on his Life and Writings. Jean Paul died at Bayreuth, 14th November, 1825, having been blind nearly a year.

Richter, Otto von, a Russian traveller, who accompanied Lindmann, a learned Swede, to Egypt and Nubia, where they discovered interesting remains of ancient architecture. They returned to Cairo in 1815, and proceeded by water to Jaffa: at Acre the two friends separated, and Richter went alone, by way of Tyre and Sidon, to Baalbec, after which he traversed Syria as far as the mountains of Lebanon, and went to Tadmor in the desert; but on his return to Smyrna, in 1817, he died.

Ricimer, Count, Patrician of Rome in the 5th century, was descended on the father's side from the tribe of the Suevi, and on the mother's was grandson of Wallia, King of the Visigoths. As a commander of the Barbarian forces in the service of the Roman empire he obtained great reputation. He was sent, A.D. 456, against Genseric, and destroyed the fleet of the Vandals off Corsica, for which he was called 'Deliverer of Italy.' He then deposed the Emperor Avitus, who was allowed to become bishop of Placentia, but was soon afterwards slain. Ricimer governed for some months with the title of Patrician, and in 457 raised Majorian to the throne of the West. The latter was deposed and put to death in August, 461, and Libius Severus was proclaimed Emperor by Ricimer, at Ravenna, in November; the latter, however, exercising the supreme power. In 464 he won a great victory over the Alani in Venetia: the death of Severus took place in 465; and two years later Anthemius was declared Emperor by Leo I. The daughter of Anthemius was soon after given in marriage to Ricimer. The Patrician quarrelled with the Emperor, took up his residence at Milan, and in 472 made war on him. He encamped near Rome, proclaimed Olybrius, defeated Billimer, who advanced to the support of Anthemius, stormed the city and gave it up to pillage, and put Anthemius to death. Ricimer survived his guilty triumph about forty days only, and died, August 18, 472.

Rickman, John, F.R.S., clerk assistant at the table of the House of Commons. He first brought himself into public notice by the

RIDLEY

attention he paid to the means of obtaining accurate statistical knowledge of the population &c., of Great Britain. He was for thirty years officially connected with the House of Commons, and his life was one course of noble zeal in the service of the public. He was on terms of intimacy with Southey, Coleridge, Charles Lamb, Telford the engineer, and many other celebrated men. Born, 1771; died, 1841.

Rickman, Thomas, an eminent architect and writer on Gothic architecture, was born at Maidenhead, of a Quaker family, in 1776. He was educated for the medical profession after various changes of occupation he was at Liverpool as clerk in an Insurance Office and there became an ardent student of architecture. He ultimately adopted it as a profession, established himself at Birmingham, having made himself a name by his admirable work entitled 'An Attempt to discriminate the Styles of Architecture in England,' was employed to erect a great number of churches. He withdrew from the Society of Friends in 1841.

Riddle, Joseph Esmond, an eminent Church of England divine and classical scholar, was born about 1804. He was educated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, graduated B.A. in 1831, and was ordained priest in the following year. In 1840 he was nominated a member of the proprietary church of St. Peter and St. James, Leckhampton, near Cheltenham, and in this post he remained till his death. Named Bampton Lecturer in 1852, he chose his subject the 'Natural History of Infidelity and Superstition.' His name will be principally remembered in connection with the well-known 'Copious and Critical Latin-English Lexicon,' which appeared in 1849. He was also author of a 'Manual of Christian Antiquities,' 'Ecclesiastical Chronology,' 'Manual of Scripture History,' &c. He was translator of Scheller's Latin Dictionary, and died at Cheltenham, August 27, 1859.

Ridley, Nicholas, an eminent Episcopate and Protestant martyr, was born in 1500, at Tynedale, in Northumberland, educated at Cambridge. He travelled on the continent, and during three years' absence from his native country became acquainted with several of the early Reformers, whose doctrine he afterwards warmly espoused. Returned to Cambridge, he filled the office of professor of divinity, and as such protested against the claims of the papal see to the supremacy in ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the realm. He was also chosen public orator, became one of the king's chaplains, bishop of Rochester, and was finally elevated to the see of London, where he discharged the duties of his office with unwearied diligence. He was likewise engaged in all the most important ecclesiastical measures of that reign, particularly in the compilation of the Liturgy, and the framing of the Articles of Religion. It was at the instigation of Ridley that King Edward endowed the great foundations of Christ's, Bartholomew's,

RIDOLFI

and St. Thomas's hospitals. Having unadvisedly concurred in the proclamation of Lady Jane Grey, Ridley was, on the death of Edward, marked out as one of the most prominent victims of papal authority; and being condemned, as a heretic, to the stake, he suffered, with the venerable Latimer, at Oxford, October 15, 1555.

Ridolfi, Carlo, Italian painter and writer on art, was born at Vicenza in 1594. He painted in a better style than his contemporaries, was employed by the Pope, Innocent X., and wrote the 'Lives of the most illustrious Venetian Painters,' a valuable contribution to the history of art, but incomplete. It was published in 1648, and reprinted in 1835. Ridolfi died at Venice in 1658.

Riedinger, Johann Elias, a celebrated painter of animals, born at Ulm, in Suabia, in 1695; died, 1767. He lived chiefly at Augsburg, where he became director of the Academy of Painting. He excelled also as an engraver. His spirited drawings, chiefly of wild animals, are very numerous.

Riego, Rafael del, a Spanish patriot officer, was born in the Asturias, in 1785. The enthusiasm with which he embraced the cause of independence at the period of the French invasion in 1808 subjected him to a long imprisonment in France. Before he returned to Spain, he visited Germany and England. Till 1820 every effort for liberty had been followed by exile and the horrors of the Inquisition; nearly all the chiefs who favoured liberty were in confinement; but the valour of Riego was at once triumphant; he delivered Quiroga from the hands of his gaolers, and, on the 1st of January, his troops proclaimed the constitution. General O'Donnell made his victory difficult, but he was victorious; and in the first sitting of the Cortes, in 1822, they appointed him president. At the height of his glorious career his moderation was conspicuous; he avoided parade, and displayed real magnanimity, prudence, and disinterestedness. Fortune, however, changed; Ferdinand VII. was reinstated, and the popularity of the brave Riego exciting the jealousy of those in power, he was calumniated as a promoter of anarchy. Still he preserved the confidence of the people, and again appeared in arms, in 1823, to assert the liberty of his country, but it was destined to fall before foreign foes. He was taken prisoner after the surrender of Cadiz to the French, and conveyed to Madrid on the 2nd of October. His wife and brother came to England, where they hoped to obtain friends for Riego; but their supplications were vain, and he was condemned to an ignominious death. His limbs were sent to different parts of the Peninsula, and his head kept at Las Cabezas, where the constitution was first declared. He suffered Nov. 7, 1823; and his wife died of grief a few months after.

Rienzi, Cola di, an illustrious citizen of Rome, who in the 14th century obtained great celebrity by his attempts to restore the repub-

RIGAUD

lic. He was of low origin, but had received a liberal education, and possessed great eloquence and lofty views, which induced his fellow-citizens to send him as one of their deputies to Pope Clement VI., then at Avignon. Rienzi, on this occasion, drew so affecting a picture of the distressed state of the city, that the Pope appointed him apostolic notary, which office he discharged by deputy. But he was secretly poring over the old Roman classics, and brooding sadly yet hopefully over the ancient glory and freedom of Rome and the present misery and oppression of her citizens. And he let no opportunity pass of exciting the people, by haranguing against the nobles and the defects of the public administration. By these means he became the idol of the people, who, in May, 1347, assented to the constitution of a republic and conferred upon him the title of Tribune, with the power of life and death, and all the other attributes of sovereignty. What was more extraordinary, the Pope confirmed the title, and Rienzi for some time governed the city with judgment and moderation. But the intoxication of supreme power betrayed him into extravagances—acts of weak concession and great despondency—and in December he fled from Rome, taking refuge for more than two years, it is said, among the Fraticelli in the Apennines. In the summer of 1350 he went to Prague, at the bidding of Fra Angelo, a hermit recognized as a prophet, and had two interviews with the Emperor, Charles IV. He was imprisoned, and at last given up to the Pope and sent to Avignon, was there tried and again sentenced to imprisonment. Released in 1353, Innocent VI. sent him again to Rome as governor. He obtained the title of Senator of Rome, and was thus once more master of the city. But his cruelties raised him new enemies, and he was massacred in 1354, about seven years after the commencement of his extraordinary career. (*See* Milman's *Lat. Christ.*, book xii. c. 10-11.)

Ries, Ferdinand, an eminent musical composer and performer, was born at Bonn, in 1783, and was early distinguished for the precocity of his genius. He became a pupil of Beethoven, and as a pianist he had few superiors. From the year 1813 to 1825 he resided in England, and produced numerous musical compositions, some of which possess first-rate merit. He died at Frankfort, Jan., 1838.

Rigaud, Hyacinthe, an eminent portrait painter, was born at Perpignan, in 1659; settled at Paris in 1681, and died there in 1743. He was called the Vandyck of France. He painted many royal and noble persons, and the most illustrious men of his age. In 1700 he was received at the Academy, of which he ultimately became director.

Rigaud, Stephen Peter, Savilian Professor of Astronomy in the university of Oxford, was born at Richmond, in Surrey, and may almost be said to have been the inheritor of scientific pursuits, both his father and grandfather having filled the office of observer in the

RILEY

Royal Observatory at Kew. His contributions to the scientific works of the day were both numerous and valuable. Born, 1775; died, 1839.

Riley, John, an eminent portrait painter, born in London, in 1646. He learnt his art under Isaac Fuller and Gerard Zoust. After the death of Sir Peter Lely he was appointed painter to the king, Charles II., and rose greatly in public estimation; but his modesty and humility were impediments to his advancement. Riley painted the portraits of Charles II., James II. and his queen, William and Mary, to whom he was named painter, Bishop Burnet, the poet Waller, Dr. Busby, and Lord-keeper North. He died in 1691.

Rintoul, Robert Stephen, projector, editor, and proprietor of the 'Spectator' newspaper, was born in Scotland in 1787. Little is known of his early life, but it is certain that before 1813 he had been appointed editor of the 'Dundee Advertiser.' His superior intelligence and splendid energy were soon shown in the improved character of the paper, and procured for it a greatly extended circulation. In 1818 he first met Joseph Hume, whose practical character made a deep impression on his mind, and with whose aims as a reformer he heartily sympathized. Rintoul gave up his connection with the 'Dundee Advertiser' about 1825, and soon after accepted the editorship of the 'Atlas,' just established in London. This engagement, however, soon terminated, and with the aid of his friends he started the 'Spectator,' of which he was for thirty years editor and proprietor. The first number appeared on the 5th July, 1828. It at once took, and steadily held, a very high place as a weekly journal of politics, literature, and art; and its influence was especially powerful on the subject of parliamentary reform, and contributed to the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832. Rintoul was the friend of Whately, Grote, Molesworth, Buller, and other eminent men; had a great capacity for work; a very kind heart under a rough exterior; and enjoyed the kindest regards of those connected with him in business relations. He was married before he settled in London, and left his wife, son, and daughter surviving. Died, April 22, 1858.

Rinuccini, Ottavio, a Florentine poet, who went to France with Mary de' Medici in the year 1600. He wrote 'Daphne,' 'Eurydice,' and 'Ariadne,' lyrical dramas or operas, besides many graceful and pleasing poems. He contributed to the revival among the moderns of the lyrical drama. Died, 1621.

Rioja, Francisco de, a Spanish poet, was born in 1600, and became librarian and historiographer to Philip IV. Besides his poems, he produced several comic dramas, and other pieces adapted for scenic representation. Died, 1659.

Riolan, Jean, an eminent French physician, born at Amiens in 1539, became dean of the faculty at Paris, and died in 1606. He was a defender of the doctrines of Hippocrates and

RIQUET

the ancients against the chemists.—His was the same name, born at Paris, about 1580; he came Royal Professor of Anatomy and Botany, and physician to Mary de' Medici; and to the university of Paris is indebted for its botanical garden. He made discoveries in anatomy, published several works, and died in 1667. The work on which his reputation as anatomical rests is the 'Anthropographia,' the first edition of which appeared in 1618.

Ripon, Frederick John Robinson, Earl of, an English statesman, was the youngest son of Thomas, second Lord Grantham, and was born in London, in 1782. He was educated at Harrow, where he was the schoolfellow of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Palmerston, and Lord Byron. From Harrow he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained Sir William Browne's medal for the best Latin ode in 1801, and graduated M.A. in the following year. In 1804 he was appointed private secretary to his relative, Lord Hawke, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1807 he was returned for Ripon, which he continued to represent for twenty years. After filling various subordinate offices, he was appointed President of the Board of Trade in 1818, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1820, created Viscount Goderich and made Secretary for the Colonies in 1827, and on the death of Mr. Canning in the autumn of the same year elevated to the high office of Prime Minister, which position, however, he held only for a few months. On the formation of Lord Grey's ministry in 1830, he resumed the seals of the Colonial Office, which post he held till 1834, when he was appointed Lord Privy Seal, and created Earl of Ripon. In 1834 he returned from the Grey ministry; and in 1841 he accepted the office of President of the Board of Trade under Sir Robert Peel. He subsequently presided over the Board of Control, and finally retired from official life on the breaking up of Sir Robert Peel's administration in 1846. Died, 1859.

Ripperda, John William, Baron de, a celebrated adventurer, was born of a noble family in Groningen, in 1680; served some time as colonel of infantry in the Dutch army, and in 1715 was sent on a mission to Spain, where he acquired such an ascendancy over Philip V. that the monarch took him into his service, made him chief minister, and created him a duke. At length he fell into disgrace, and was imprisoned in the castle of Segovia, where he escaped in 1728, and came to England. In 1731 he went to Morocco, where he was favourably received by Mulay Abdallah, declared himself a convert to the Mahometan religion, took the name of Osman, and obtained the chief command of the Moroccan army at the siege of Ceuta. But the Moroccan army was defeated, he fell into disgrace, and retiring to Tetuan, he there died in 1737.

Riquet, Pierre Paul de, a celebrated French civil engineer, born at Beziers, in 1694. He projected the noble canal of Languedoc.

which opens a communication between the Mediterranean and the Bay of Biscay. It was commenced in 1666, and carried on during the remainder of his life. After his death, which occurred in 1680, his two sons completed it.

Riquetti. [*Mirabeau.*]

Ritchie, Joseph, an English traveller, who, in 1819, in conjunction with Captain Lyon, engaged in the mission to explore the interior of Africa. They set out from Tripoli, and reached Mourzouk, the capital of Fezzan, where for some months they resided in circumstances of distress, arising from the want of funds, heightened by the treacherous conduct of Mukin, the Bey of that country. Mr. Ritchie fell a sacrifice to the hardships and vexation he experienced; but Captain Lyon returned to England, and published his 'Narrative' in 1821.

Ritson, Joseph, an English antiquary and miscellaneous writer, was born at Stockton, in Durham, in 1752; settled in London as a conveyancer; and obtained a lucrative post in the duchy of Lancaster. As an antiquary, particularly in the field of our early poetry, he exhibited much industry and intelligence; but his morbid singularities of temper, and his avowed contempt for religion, were great drawbacks to the merit of his services. He appears to have laboured under a species of protracted mental derangement, of which he died. His principal publications are a 'Collection of English Songs,' 'Collection of Scottish Songs and Ballads,' 'The English Anthology,' 'Metrical Romances,' 'Bibliographia Poetica,' the 'Robin Hood Ballads,' &c. Died in 1803.

Rittenhouse, David, a celebrated American mathematician, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1732. In 1769 the American Philosophical Society employed him to observe the transit of Venus; and he afterwards constructed an observatory, where he made some important discoveries. After the revolutionary war he was appointed director of the mint, and treasurer of his native province. He also had the degree of LL.D. conferred on him, and succeeded Franklin as president of the Philosophical Society. Dr. Rittenhouse was regarded by his countrymen as the Newton of America, and his exertions in the cause of science contributed in no small degree to the diffusion of a taste for mathematical and physical knowledge in the United States. Died, 1796.

Ritter, Johann Wilhelm, a celebrated German natural philosopher, was born at Samitz, in Silesia, in 1776. The study of electricity occupied his chief attention; and in 1798 he conceived the idea that the phenomena of animal life are connected with galvanic action. He advocated the reveries of animal magnetism, wrote 'Physico-Chemical Memoirs,' 3 vols., and other works. Died, 1810.

Ritter, Karl, the distinguished founder of Comparative Geography, was born at Quadlinburg, in Prussia, in 1779. He was educated at the university of Halle, and was engaged for several years as private tutor. In 1820 he was

appointed Professor Extraordinary of Geography in the university of Berlin, to which several other appointments were subsequently added. He became a member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, and was chosen a foreign member of the Royal Society of London. His great work, entitled 'Die Erdkunde im Verhältnisse zur Natur und Geschichte des Menschen,' first appeared in 1817, 1818; and in a second, and much extended edition, between 1821-46. It opened new views of the relations between the physical and historical sciences, and will form a great landmark in the history of science. Ritter was a laborious student and writer, and his works are very numerous. Among them are—'Europa;' 'Die Stupas,' a treatise on the Topes of India; 'Der Jordan;' an 'Introduction to Comparative Geography,' &c. He contributed the article 'Asia' to the 'Penny Cyclopaedia,' and introductions to many books of geography and travels. Died at Berlin, September 28, 1859. An English 'Life of Karl Ritter,' by W. L. Gage, appeared in 1867. A work entitled 'The Comparative Geography of Palestine and the Sinaitic Peninsula,' translated and condensed from Ritter's 'Vergleichende Erdkunde von Asien,' by the same author, was published, in 4 vols. 8vo., in 1866.

Rivarol, Antoine, Count de, an able French writer, was born in Languedoc, in 1757, and settled at Paris, where he formed an acquaintance with the most eminent literary characters of the age; but, on the breaking out of the Revolution, he went to Germany, and obtained the patronage of Prince Henry of Prussia. He was much admired for his wit and satirical talent, and died at Berlin in 1801. He wrote 'Discours sur l'Universalité de la Langue Française,' translated into French Dante's 'Inferno,' edited the 'Journal Politique et National,' and published several other works of temporary interest.

Rivaz, Pierre Joseph de, a skilful French mechanist, born in 1711. He made a watch which had the singular property of winding itself up; invented an improved pendulum, &c. He also drained the mines of Pontpéan, in Brittany, and made many mechanical discoveries. Died, 1772.

Rivers, Earl. [*Wydeville, Anthony.*]

Rivière, Mercier de la, a celebrated French political economist, who obtained the post of counsellor of the parliament of Paris, in 1747; was afterwards made intendant of Martinique; and, on his return, published his noted work, entitled 'L'Ordre Naturel et Essentiel des Sociétés Politiques.' His schemes and pretensions were ridiculed by Voltaire, Grimm, and others, for their singularity and novelty; and his prudent counsels were powerless to check the advance of the Revolution, which he lived to witness. Died, 1794.

Rivière, the Marquis de, governor of the young Duke of Bordeaux, was born in 1765, entered the army, and was a devoted servant of the Bourbons. He emigrated with the French

princes in 1790, served in the army of Condé, and became aide-de-camp to the Count of Artois, afterwards Charles X. Seven times he entered France in disguise, to correspond with the friends of his royal master; but in 1804 he was arrested, tried, and sentenced to death, from which he escaped through the intercession of Josephine, his punishment being mitigated into an imprisonment for four years. At the Restoration he resumed the military service, was made a peer of France, and sent ambassador to Constantinople. In 1826 he was appointed governor of the Duke of Bordeaux, and died in 1828.

Rivinus, Augustus Quirinus, an eminent botanist and physician, whose real name was Bachmann, was born at Leipsic, in 1652; practised medicine, and became Professor of Physiology and Botany in his native city. He was the author of 'Introductio generalis in Rem Herbariam,' and 'Systema Plantarum,' in which he divides all plants into eighteen classes, distinguished by the number and form of their petals. Died, 1723.

Rivoli, Duke of. [*Masséna*.]

Rizzio, Rizzì, or Ricci, David, the son of a music and dancing master at Turin, was born there in the earlier part of the 16th century. His musical abilities procured him notice at the court of Savoy, while his talents as a linguist caused him to be selected by the ambassador from the Grand Duke to Mary, Queen of Scots, as a member of his suite. In 1564 he first made his appearance at Holyrood House, where he soon became so great a favourite with the Queen, that he was appointed her secretary for foreign languages. The distinction with which he was treated by his royal mistress excited the envy of the nobles, and the jealousy of Darnley. A conspiracy, with the king at its head, was accordingly formed for his destruction, and before he had enjoyed two years of court favour the Lord Ruthven and others of his party were introduced by Darnley himself into the queen's apartment, and there assassinated Rizzio, who fell at the feet of his royal mistress, having received no less than fifty-six stabs in her presence, March 9, 1566.

Robbia, Luca della, a distinguished Italian sculptor, was born at Florence in 1400. He first learnt the goldsmith's art, but soon devoted himself to sculpture, and is said to have studied with Ghiberti. He executed a beautiful series of bas-reliefs for the Cantoria in the Cathedral of Florence, the bronze door of the sacristy of the same cathedral, and the tomb of Bishop Federighi. But his name is best known for the numerous works in enamelled terra-cotta, named 'Robbia ware,' executed by himself and other members of his family. Among those attributed to Luca are the 'Coronation of the Virgin,' an altarpiece, medallions for the façade of Or San Michele at Florence, an 'Adoring Madonna,' formerly at Pisa, and a fountain in the Sacristy of Santa Maria Novella. There is a valuable collection of these enamelled

terra-cottas in the South Kensington Museum. Luca died about 1481.

Robbia, Andrea della, nephew of the preceding, and like him an admirable sculptor and worker in Robbia ware, was born at Florence in 1437. He worked in conjunction with Luca, and after Luca's death applied their art still more extensively in architectural decoration. One of his most important works was the frieze of the Ceppo Hospital at Pistoia, on which he spent, with his son Luca, eleven years. In the South Kensington Museum is a charming relief of the 'Virgin and Child,' by Andrea. Died, 1528.—The four sons of Andrea della Robbia, **Giovanni**, **Luca**, **Ambrogio**, and **Girolamo**, all worked skillfully in the same field. Girolamo went to France about 1527, and was employed by Francis I. as one of his successors. He built and decorated the once famous Château de Madrid in the Faubourg de Boulogne, which was allowed to fall into decay, and was destroyed during the Revolution. Girolamo died in France, about 1567.

Robert I., King of Scotland. [*Bruce*.]

Robert II., King of Scotland, first of the Stuart line, was only son of Walter Stuart and Marjory, daughter of Robert Bruce, and was born in 1316. He took part in the battle of Halidon Hill, and acted a prominent part in the affairs of government during the minority of David II. He held the office of regent of Scotland during the captivity in England of his uncle David, 1346–1357, and succeeded to the throne on his death, in 1371. He was engaged for several years in war with England, in which he was aided by the French; lived chiefly in retirement during his later years, the Earl of Fife being named regent in 1389; and died at Dundonald Castle, in 1390.

Robert III., King of Scotland, eldest son of the preceding, succeeded his father in 1390. He was probably about fifty years of age, and being of feeble character and indolent, left the chief power in the hands of his brother, the Duke of Albany (previously Earl of Fife). In the tenth year of his reign war broke out with England; Henry IV. invaded the kingdom, and the Percies made an inroad the next year, 1401. The defeat of Douglas by the Percies at Homildon Hill took place in 1402. Robert guarded against the ambitious designs of the Duke of Albany, sent his son, James, to France; but the young prince was taken prisoner by the English on his way, and his father died, broken-hearted, in 1406.

Robert Guiscard. [*Guiscard*.]

Robert of Anjou, surnamed the Wise, King of Naples, was the third of the name of Charles II. His eldest brother, Charles Martel, became King of Hungary; the second, Louis, a monk; and thus the way was opened for his succession to the throne. On the death of his eldest brother, his father gave him the title of Duke of Calabria, and afterwards named him heir instead of Charles's nephew. On the death of Charles II in 1295 the claims of the rivals were submitted to the

ROBERT

Pope, Clement V., at Avignon; his decision was in favour of Robert. The reputation which he had acquired during his father's life secured him a hearty reception at Naples. He was soon after named by the Pope his vicar in the Romagna, to oppose the new Emperor, Henry VII.; and he sent to Rome his brother, John, Prince of the Morca, who occupied the Vatican and great part of the city, so that Henry could only be crowned in the church of St. John, Lateran. In 1313 the Florentines gave him the lordship of their city for five years, as a precaution against any attack by the Emperor. The latter then pronounced an extraordinary sentence against Robert, and threatened an invasion of Naples, but this was averted by the death of the Emperor the same year. Robert then (1314) made the first of his many attempts to conquer Sicily. With an immense armament, partly furnished by the Guelfic towns and nobles, who looked up to him as their head, he landed at Castellamare, the fortress of which was betrayed to him; besieged Trapani; and after sustaining very heavy losses made a truce with the King of Sicily and withdrew. In 1316 he promoted the election of Pope John XXII., and receiving soon after the lordship of Genoa, greatly distinguished himself by his brilliant and successful defence of the city against the Ghibelline nobles of Lombardy; among them, the Visconti della Scala and Buonaccorsi, the greatest warriors of their age. Brescia also submitted to him. He left the continuance of the war to his generals, and went to Avignon, where he remained several years. In 1325 he sent another fleet to Sicily, under the command of his son, Charles, Duke of Calabria, who besieged Palermo for some months and then retired. Another attempt was made in 1326 with no better success. The same year Robert was named Vicar of the Empire in Italy, during the quarrel between the Pope and Louis of Bavaria. He lost his son in 1328, and this blow, added to the failure of his ambitious schemes, deeply affected him. He made, however, another unsuccessful attempt on Sicily in 1339. In his latter years avarice to a great extent supplanted ambition. He was the generous patron of men of letters and art, and the warm friend of Petrarch and Boccaccio. He had married, in 1297, Yolande (Violante), daughter of James II., King of Aragon, by whom he had two sons, and who died in 1302; and in 1309 Sancia, daughter of James I., King of Majorca, who died in 1345. Robert the Wise died in January, 1343, and was buried in the church of St. Claire, which he had founded.

Robert, Duke of Normandy. [See **William Rufus**.]

Robert the Frisian. [See **Philip I.** of France.]

Robert, Hubert, an eminent French painter, was born at Paris, in 1733. He resided in Italy twelve years, and during that time he made numerous admirable drawings both of

ROBERTSON

scenery and ancient monuments. On his return to France he obtained admission into the Academy; but during the Revolution he was thrown into prison. He obtained his release on the fall of Robespierre, was made keeper of the Museum of the Louvre, and continued in the exercise of his profession till his death, in 1808.

Robert, Leopold, French painter, born in Neuchâtel, in 1794. He studied at Paris under the engraver Girardet and the painter David, and after supporting himself awhile by portrait painting, he went to Italy. He was an unwearied worker, produced few pictures, and seldom satisfied himself. But his work at length attracted attention, and brought him friends and patrons. Among his best productions are the 'Moissonneurs,' the 'Improvvisateur Napolitain,' the 'Madonna dell' Arco,' and the 'Pêcheurs de l'Adriatique.' He spent his latter years at Venice, where a love-cross threw him into a hopeless melancholy, and he killed himself, March 20, 1835.

Roberts, David, an eminent painter, was born at Edinburgh in 1796. He began life as a house-painter, then became a scene-painter, and was associated in London with Clarkson Stanfield, who remained his friend through life. He first exhibited at the Society of British Artists in 1824, and at the Royal Academy, London, in 1826; soon after visited Spain, and published a volume of 'Spanish Sketches;' became vice-president and then president of the Society of British Artists; and in 1840 was chosen R.A. The fruits of a long visit to the East appeared in 1842, in his splendid work entitled 'The Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia,' in four vols. folio. Among the very numerous paintings which he subsequently exhibited are—'Outer Court of the Temple of Edfou,' 'Temple of Denderah,' 'Thebes,' 'Entrance to the Crypt, Roslin Chapel,' 'Ruins of the Temple of Karnak,' 'Jerusalem,' 'Destruction of Jerusalem,' and 'Rome.' He excelled as an architectural painter, and a large proportion of his pictures are ecclesiastical interiors. Broadly treated, rapidly painted, and with no minute finish, his works were very popular, and have fetched high prices. Died, suddenly, at London, November 25, 1864. A 'Life of David Roberts,' by James Ballantine, was published in 1866.

Robertson, Frederick William, M.A., Incumbent of Trinity Chapel, Brighton, one of the most suggestive thinkers and eloquent preachers of the age, was born in London, in 1816. He was the son of a soldier, and his earliest associations were with the incidents of a military life at Leith Fort, which gained a powerful fascination over his mind. After studying at the New Academy, Edinburgh, he was bent on being a soldier, and applied for a commission; but yielding to his father's wish, went to Brasenose College, Oxford, to prepare for the church. In 1840 he was ordained; held a curacy at Winchester for

a year; went abroad to recruit his health, injured by hard work and a semi-ascetic life; found, at Geneva, a wife in the daughter of an English baronet; and after his return to England held a curacy at Cheltenham about five years. He worked with great energy as a clergyman, and found eager listeners among all classes. He continued to be also an earnest student, not of theology alone, but of philosophy, physical science, and political economy. The natural result of his wide and liberal culture, and of his ecclesiastical experience, was a very great change in his mode of thought and way of apprehending the truth which he was set to preach. He suffered all the agony of doubt; and in the fear and darkness and perplexity that fell upon him for a time he gave up his Cheltenham curacy, and again went abroad for a few months. Returning healthier, and in comparative calmness of mind, he resumed work, first at Oxford, where he spent about two months, and then at Brighton. There, as minister of Trinity Chapel, he laboured for the last six years of his life; and notwithstanding great bodily weakness and the gradual advances of disease of the brain, causing him at times the most fearful sufferings, he never flagged nor failed in energy, nor lacked the cheer of honourable success and hearty public esteem. The impression produced by his preaching was extraordinary; and the high estimate formed by those who heard his 'words that burn' is fully justified by his printed sermons, which, rich as they are in genius, truth, and poetic eloquence, are likely to hold a high place in our literature for some time to come. The interest of Robertson's life is very great, and of a kind peculiar to a period of intellectual and religious revolution, such as the present age. A man nobly true, intensely in earnest, heroically brave, and perfectly honest in utterance, yet endowed with a feminine sensitiveness which shrank from publicity, and still more from popularity; totally indifferent to honours and preferments; he started in life with a thorough belief in the traditional dogmas of the Evangelical school, passed through the fiery ordeal of modern doubt, which consumes the worn-out forms and garments of belief, and ended with a firmer faith than ever in the old truth, and with an absorbing love for Christ as the Divine Saviour, the abiding source and substance of truth and life for the world. He died—like Raphael, Byron, William Collins, Mendelssohn, and many another man of genius—at the early age of 37, August 14, 1853. His grave is in a hollow of the Downs he loved so well, and within hearing of the sea. His 'Life and Letters,' genially edited by Stopford A. Brooke, M.A., appeared in 1865, and have reached a third edition (1866).

Robertson, Joseph, LL.D., Scottish antiquary and political journalist, was born at Aberdeen in 1811. The only son of a merchant, he was educated under Dr. Bisset and at Marischal College, and studied for the law,

which, however, he did not practise. As a political writer he was editor successively of the 'Aberdeen Constitutional,' 'Glasgow Constitutional,' and 'Edinburgh Evening Courant.' He was one of the founders of the Spalding Club, for which, as well as for the Maitland and Bannatyne Clubs, he edited many works, among which are the 'Diary of General Patrick Gordon,' 'Collections for the History of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff,' 'Inventory of the Jewels and Personal Property of Queen Mary,' and the 'Statuta Ecclesie Scotice,' an authoritative collection of the canons and councils of the Scottish church. His first antiquarian work was 'The Book of Boscawen,' on the history and antiquities of Aberdeen. He contributed many learned papers to periodical literature, the most important of which are those on the 'Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland,' in the 'Quarterly Review' and on the 'Secular Architecture of Scotland,' in the 'Archæological Journal.' In 1853 he was appointed by Lord Aberdeen curator of the Historical Department of the Register House at Edinburgh, and was engaged at the time of his death in preparing several volumes of historical records. Dr. Robertson was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and received the degree of LL.D. from the university of Edinburgh in 1864. Died at Edinburgh, Dec. 13, 1866.

Robertson, Patrick, an eminent Scottish judge, was born at Edinburgh in 1794. He passed advocate in 1815, and the clearness of his intellect, with his readiness, versatility, wit, and humour, served in no long time to establish him in great practice as well in the Parliament House as at the bar of the General Assembly. But he was no less remarkable in private life for his genial disposition; and he was without a rival in the Scottish metropolis for the same qualities of wit and humour which rendered Theodore Hook the life of London society. He was chosen Dean of the Faculty of Advocates in November, 1841. A twelvemonth afterwards he was promoted to the bench of the Court of Sessions. In 1845 the students of Marischal College and University of Aberdeen elected him their Lord Rector. He was author of a volume of verse entitled 'Leaves from a Journal and other Fragments.' Died, 1855.

Robertson, William, D.D., a celebrated historian, was born in 1721, at Borthwick, near Edinburgh, where his father was minister. Having completed his theological studies at Edinburgh, he obtained a licence to preach in 1743 was presented to the living of Glasmuir, in East Lothian. He soon became distinguished by his eloquence as a preacher; but it was not till 1759 that, by his 'History of Scotland,' he acquired a place among British classical writers. The distinction he acquired by this work, which reached a fourth edition before his death, appeared in his successive preferments. He became chaplain at Stirling Castle in 1759, king's chaplain

ROBERVAL

1761, Principal of the University of Edinburgh in 1762, and historiographer royal of Scotland in 1764. At the head of a flourishing seat of education, he was minutely attentive to all his duties; and co-operated with the greatest liberality in all the improvements which have raised Edinburgh to its present celebrity. Yet notwithstanding his official avocations, he found time to write his celebrated 'History of Charles V.,' which, in 1777, was followed by the 'History of America;' and his last publication was 'An Historical Disquisition concerning the Knowledge which the Ancients had of India.' He died in 1793. As an historian, Dr. Robertson is admired for luminous and skilful arrangement, graphic description, and a singularly perspicuous style.

Roberval, an eminent French mathematician, was born in 1602. His real name was **Gille Persone**, and he acquired that by which he is best known from the village which was his birthplace. After completing his education he went to Paris, where he soon became known to several distinguished men, and in 1631 was appointed Professor of Philosophy at the College of Gervais. Shortly after, he was called to the chair of Mathematics at the Collège Royal, and this post he held till his death. Among the discoveries which he made in his science are methods of determining the area of a cycloid, the areas of spaces contained between curves of indefinite length, and the direction of a tangent at any point of a curve by the principle of the 'composition of forces.' He claimed also to have discovered independently a process similar to the 'method of indivisibles.' Roberval opposed some of the geometrical propositions of Descartes, and is charged with jealousy and injustice towards others, his rivals in science. He was one of the first members of the Academy of Sciences, and died in 1675. A collection of his writings was published by his friend Gallois in 1693.

Robespierre, François Maximilien Joseph Isidore, one of the most violent of the French revolutionists, was the son of a counsellor at Arras, and was born in 1759. After completing his studies at the college of Louis le Grand, at Paris, he adopted the law as a profession, and distinguished himself as an advocate. At the convocation of the States-general, in 1789, Robespierre was chosen deputy, and spoke for the first time, in the Constituent Assembly, on the 17th June. He joined the Jacobin Club, and soon became one of its most influential members. His voice was raised against martial law, against the frequent punishment of death, and against slavery; and so invincible appeared to be his justice and integrity, that he obtained the title of 'The Incorruptible.' The flight of the king in 1791 gave Robespierre an opportunity of announcing clearly his republican views. In June of that year he was named Public Accuser, an office which he held till April, 1792. He took no active part in the attack on the Tuileries in the following August, nor

ROBESPIERRE

did he sanction the September massacres. He was named deputy for Paris to the National Convention, and was almost immediately accused by Rebecqui and Barbaroux of aiming at the dictatorship, but he successfully resisted them. In the discussions respecting the fate of the king he vehemently demanded his death, even without the form of a trial, as already condemned by the people. Robespierre was at this time one of the chiefs of the party named the Mountain, who were earnestly opposed by the Girondists. The influence of Robespierre prevailed, and the Girondists perished by the guillotine at the close of May, 1793. He had now virtually the power of a dictator, for in the Jacobin Club, in the Commune of Paris, in the Committee of Public Safety, and in the Convention, he was supreme. The 'Reign of Terror' had begun. Danton was sacrificed and the anarchists who followed Hébert, and now the dictator set himself to the establishment of a new worship. The Convention decreed 'the Existence of the Supreme Being,' and on the 8th of June, 1794, Robespierre, in person, celebrated what he impiously termed 'The Feast of the Supreme Being.' But, powerful and secure as he appeared, his tyranny and mysterious denunciations had alarmed many of those who had been most intimately connected with him, and a conspiracy was formed for his destruction. Instead of acting with his accustomed decision, he secluded himself for more than a month; and when he again made his appearance in the National Convention, Tallien and others openly accused him; and amidst cries of 'À bas le tyran!' he, with his brother, and his friends St. Just, Couthon, and Le Bas, were arrested and sent to the Luxembourg prison. In the night, however, he was set free by the keeper, and conducted to the hall of the Commune of Paris, where Henriot, commander of the national guard, and others were waiting to receive him. Meanwhile his enemies proceeded to action. Barras and other commissioners, directing the military of Paris, seized the fallen tyrant and his associates; and he entered his solitary room with apparent indifference. Le Bas, having provided a pair of pistols, killed himself with one of them; and Robespierre, taking the other, put the muzzle to his mouth, intending to blow out his brains, but the ball only fractured his lower jaw. On the next day, July 28, 1794, he and his associates were guillotined. The fall of Robespierre is the revolution of 9th Thermidor. It is the close of the Reign of Terror. The name of Robespierre is abhorred. But the lapse of time has calmed the natural agitation of terror and hate, and made it possible to be fair to him. It is now admitted that, while good qualities and great qualities are scarcely discernible in him, he has seemed worse than he was. He was not guilty of all the atrocities charged on him; some of his colleagues surpassed him in cruelty; the terror became more terrible during his retirement; and it was his hope and purpose

to put an end to it. A *Life of Robespierre* has been written by M. G. H. Lottin.

Robin Hood, a legendary English outlaw of the 12th century—whose personal narrative, in its many versions of adventures and exploits, has been largely retained as the basis of a legendary history of our countrymen, in the story of a forest in Nottinghamshire. The details of the story, as recorded by writers are widely diverse. In the 12th and 13th centuries, in the reign of Richard I. were many robberies and outlaws, among whom Robin Hood, and Little John, and other names, mentioned in the words, legends, and romances of the time. They killed none but even as would excuse them, or of resistance for their own defence. The said Robin entertained both tall men and great abbots, with such sports and frolics as he got upon whom they were very strong, but not give the onset. He suffered no woman to be oppressed, violated, or otherwise molested; gave men's goods to spend, and instantly restoring them with that which by theft he got from a knight and the houses of rich and earls. Robin Hood was the hero of many popular stories, songs, and ballads, a collection of which was published by Ritson in 1795. In modern times he has been the subject of many curious speculations and controversies, his existence even being doubted by some critics. A bold defence of the substantial historical truth of his story has been made by Hunter the antiquary; to whom those will be grateful who would rather not see all old popular beliefs swept away by the remorseless tide of criticism. He died in 1247.

Robins, Benjamin, an English mathematician of great genius, was born at Bath, in 1707; was a teacher of mathematics, became engineer-general to the East India Company, wrote 'New Principles of Gunnery,' and was the real narrator of Lord Anson's 'Voyage round the World,' though it was published under the name of Walter. Died, 1751.

Robinson, Edward, the distinguished American philologist and Biblical scholar, was born in Connecticut, U. S., April 10, 1794. His father, William Robinson, was pastor and farmer at Southington above forty years, and the son worked on the farm in his boyhood. He studied at Hamilton College, and graduated in 1816 with the highest honours. Continuing diligently his studies, he became associated, in 1822, with Professor Stuart at Andover in preparing a new edition of his Hebrew Grammar, and soon after was appointed assistant instructor in Sacred Literature, a post which he filled for four years. He visited Europe in 1826, studied at Halle under Gesenius, Tholuck, and other scholars, and at Berlin, where he enjoyed the society of Neander, Hengstenberg, and O. von Gerlach. On his return to America, in 1830, he was appointed Professor Extraordinary of Biblical Literature at Andover, where in the following year he established the 'Biblical Repository,' which he edited four years. In consequence of failing health he

removed in 1834 to Boston, and continued his study of the Hebrew and Greek languages. He was elected in 1837 to the chair of Biblical Literature in the Union Theological Seminary at New York, and he continued his new office until 1843. He died the purpose of *Grammatical* and *Harmony of the Four Gospels* at Berlin in the preparation of the 'Biblical Repository' in Palestine, which appeared in 1843. He died in a European tour, and his works were published as *Grammatical* and *Harmony of the Four Gospels*. He was one of the first members of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and was elected F.R.S. by the University of Halle. He visited Europe again in 1850, and Palestine in 1852. The latter years of his life were devoted to the preparation of a great work on the Physical and Historical Geography of Palestine, the only completed portion of which appeared in 1863. Dr. Robinson was author of the well-known 'Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament,' the first edition of which appeared in 1836, and a second revised in 1850. He published translations of Walli's 'Clavis Novi Testamenti,' Buttman's 'Greek Grammar,' and Gesenius's 'Hebrew Lexicon,' of which five editions have appeared. He originated the 'Bibliotheca Sacra' in 1843, and published a 'Harmony of the Four Gospels' in Greek in 1845. His name is held in high honour as one of the soundest and most accomplished scholars of his age. Died at New York, January 23, 1863. In 1828 Dr. Robinson married for his second wife Teresa, daughter of Professor von Jacob of Halle, who has distinguished herself as a writer under the assumed name of 'Talvi.'

Robinson, Fred. J. [Ripon, Earl of.]

Robinson, Henry Crabb, F.S.A., the friend and correspondent of Goethe, was born at Bury St. Edmunds, in 1775. He was educated at a private school kept by an uncle at Devizes, and afterwards articled to a lawyer at Colchester; but after serving his articles he travelled on the Continent, studied at the university of Jena, and then made the acquaintance of Goethe, Wieland, and other eminent Germans. In 1809 he was at Corunna as special correspondent of the 'Times,' to which journal he frequently contributed. He was one of the earliest admirers of Wordsworth, and became his intimate friend; as he was also of Charles Lamb, Mrs. Barbauld, William Blake, Flaxman the sculptor, Sir T. Lawrence, Coleridge, Southey, and other distinguished men. In 1813 Mr. Robinson was called to the bar, at the Middle Temple, and practised on the Norfolk Circuit, of which he became leader. He retired from the bar in 1828. In the following year he was elected F.S.A. He was one of the first members of the Athenæum Club; took part in founding University College, London, and became a member of its council and one of the vice-presidents of the Senate; and promoted the formation of the Flaxman Gallery, for the maintenance of which

he left a large bequest. Mr. Robinson greatly resembled Goethe in countenance, was a vivacious talker and a clever mimic, and had a very retentive memory, well stored with racy anecdotes. He contributed some interesting passages to Gilchrist's 'Life of William Blake,' and wrote a vigorous defence of Clarkson, the Anti-Slavery philanthropist. Died, unmarried, at his house in London, February 5, 1867, and was buried in Highgate cemetery.

Robinson, John, the distinguished Puritan minister, sometimes called the Father of Independency, was born, probably in Lincolnshire, in 1575. At the age of 17 he entered Cambridge University, and was greatly influenced during his residence there by the preaching of several Puritan clergymen. On quitting the university he appears to have officiated as a clergyman in the neighbourhood of Norwich, without, however, taking full orders. Suspended by the bishop, he withdrew to Norwich, and there gathered a congregation, who became deeply attached to him. After a period of grave and painful mental conflicts, he felt it his duty to separate from the Church of England; and in 1604 he left Norwich, gave up his fellowship at Cambridge, and settled in Lincolnshire. He became assistant and then sole pastor of a church at Serooby, a village in Nottinghamshire, near the borders of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire; and when persecution dispersed the separatists he escaped, with the remnant of his church, in 1608, to Amsterdam. In the following year he removed to Leyden, and there collected and ministered to a congregation of fellow-exiles; attended lectures at the university, and became some years later a member of it; and took a zealous part on the Calvinist side in the great controversy which led to the Synod of Dort. A desire grew up among these exiles to remove to the New World, and permission was obtained for them to settle in Virginia. Accordingly on the 22nd July, 1620, the embarkation of the 'Pilgrim Fathers' took place, at Delft Haven; a solemn service having been held on the previous day. They sailed in the 'Speedwell' for Southampton, where the 'Mayflower' was awaiting them. Robinson remained at Leyden with those who deferred their voyage till the roughest pioneering work should be done. He hoped then to follow with their wives and children. But early in 1625 he fell ill with an 'inward ague,' and died at Leyden, on the 1st of March. His remains were interred in a hired grave in St. Peter's church, the oldest in Leyden; the members of the university and the ministers of the city attending his funeral. A collected edition of the works of John Robinson appeared in 1851, in 3 vols. 12mo., with a Memoir, embodying the scattered and very scanty materials for his biography, by Robert Ashton. Among these works are—'A Justification of Separation from the Church of England,' 'Of Religious Communion,' an 'Apology for Certain Christians no less contumeliously than commonly called Brownists or Barrowists,'

a 'Defence of the Doctrine propounded by the Synod of Dort,' 'Essays, or Observations Divine and Moral,' &c.

Robinson, Richard, Archbishop of Armagh and Baron Rokeby, was born in Yorkshire in 1709, and died in 1794. The archbishop, besides building a palace at Armagh, with an observatory, founded a school and a public library there, which last he furnished with a large collection of books, and left a liberal endowment for its support. He also erected four new churches in his diocese.

Robinson, Mrs. [See **George IV.**]

Robison, John, an eminent mathematician, Professor of Natural Philosophy at Edinburgh, was born at Boghall, in Stirlingshire, in 1739; was educated at Glasgow; became director of the marine cadet academy at Cronstadt, in Russia; and on his return to his native country was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy at Glasgow, whence he removed to Edinburgh, where he died in 1805. Dr. Robison published 'Elements of Mechanical Philosophy,' and wrote several articles for the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' &c.

Rob Roy, or Robert the Red, was a celebrated Highland freebooter, whose true name was Robert Macgregor, but who assumed that of Campbell, on account of the outlawry of the clan Macgregor by the Scotch parliament, in 1662. He was born about 1660, and was the younger son of Donald Macgregor of Glengyle, said to have been a lieutenant-colonel in the service of James II., by his wife, a daughter of Campbell of Glenfalloch. Like other Highland gentlemen, Rob Roy was a trader in cattle previous to the rebellion of 1715, in which he joined the adherents of the Pretender. On the suppression of the rebellion, the Duke of Montrose, with whom Rob Roy had previously had a quarrel, took the opportunity to deprive him of his estates; and the latter began to indemnify himself by a war of reprisals upon the property of the duke. An English garrison was stationed at Inversnaid, near Aberfoyle, the residence of Rob Roy; but his activity and courage saved him from the hands of his enemies, from whom he continued for some time to levy black mail. The time of his death is uncertain, but he is known to have survived the year 1733, and died at a very advanced age. The story of Rob Roy furnished Scott with the theme of one of his most fascinating novels.

Robson, George Fennel, an eminent painter in water-colours, was born at Durham, in 1788, and was placed under the tuition of Mr. Harle, a drawing-master in that city. His progress was rapid; and before he attained the age of 18 he visited London, where his talents soon became known. His first publication was a view of his native city, the profits of which enabled him to undertake a long tour in the Scottish highlands. On his return to London, where he took up his future residence, he published 'Outlines of the Grampian Mountains.' One of his last and best pictures was a 'View of London Bridge

RODRIGUEZ

adopted by Rodney, in the battle of 12th April, 1782.

Rodriguez. [See *Loyola*.]

Roe, Sir Thomas, an able statesman and diplomatist, was born about 1580, at Low Layton, in Essex, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1604 he was knighted, and soon after went to make discoveries in America. In 1615 he was sent on an embassy to the Great Mogul, Shah Jehan, at whose court he remained three years. Of this embassy he left an interesting account. In 1621 he went in the same capacity to the Grand Seigneur; in which post he continued under Osman, Mustapha I., and Amurath IV. During his residence there, he collected a number of manuscripts, which he presented to the Bodleian library, and he brought the Alexandrian MS. of the Greek Bible, as a present to Charles I., from Cyril, patriarch of Constantinople. In 1629 Sir Thomas Roe negotiated a peace between Poland and Sweden; and it was by his advice that Gustavus Adolphus entered Germany as leader of the Protestants in the Thirty Years' War. After the victory of Leipsic, the king sent him a present of £2000. In 1640 he was chosen to represent the university of Oxford in Parliament. The next year he was sent ambassador to the diet of Ratisbon, and on his return was made Chancellor of the Garter and privy-councillor. Died, 1644.

Roederer, Pierre Louis, Count, French statesman and political writer, was born at Metz, in 1754. He became councillor to the parliament of Metz at the age of 25, deputy to the States-general in October, 1789, and member of the Jacobin Club. On its division in July, 1791, he joined for a short time the new club of the 'Femillants,' but returned to the Jacobins, and was named Syndic of the department of the Seine. He was sent for by the king during the attack on the Tuileries in 1792, and was consulted on the measures to be taken. It was by his advice that Louis XVI. with his family went to the National Assembly, never to enter the Tuileries again. With his usual caution he kept himself in retirement during the Terror, appeared afterwards as the defender of the emigrants, and contributed with Talleyrand to the Revolution of the 18th Brumaire. He was consulted by Napoleon when First Consul, made successively councillor of state, president of the section of the interior, director of Public Instruction, senator, and commander of the Legion of Honour. He assisted Joseph Buonaparte in the organization of the kingdom of Naples, and was appointed his minister of finance. He soon returned to France, and was loaded with honours and offices. After the fall of Napoleon he remained in retirement till the Revolution of July, 1830, entered the Chamber of Peers two years later, and died at Paris, in December, 1835. His 'Opuscules mêlées de Littérature et de Philosophie' appeared in 1802-1804. Among his later writings are, 'Chronique de 60 Jours, du

ROGER

20 Juin au 10 Août, 1792;' 'L'Esprit de la Révolution de 1789;' and 'La Première et la Seconde Année du Consulat de Bonaparte.'

Roelas, Juan de las, a great Spanish painter, born at Seville, about 1560. He probably studied painting in Italy, and afterwards returned to his native country, residing chiefly at Seville and Madrid, in which cities are many of his works. The most celebrated are 'Death of St. Isidore,' 'St. Iago,' 'Holy Family with Jesuits,' 'The Conception,' and 'The Nativity.' Roelas excelled in composition and in colouring, and his style appears to have been formed on that of Titian. Died at Olivares, 1625. Roelas was the master of Zurbaran.

Roemer, Olaus, a Danish astronomer, was born at Arhusen, in Jutland, in 1644. He studied at the university of Copenhagen, where he applied so diligently to the mathematics, that he was appointed tutor to the dauphin of France. In 1681 he returned to his native place, and held several considerable offices previous to his decease, which took place in 1710. He made many scientific discoveries, the most important of which was that of the velocity of light, from the observation of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites. Roemer invented the Transit Instrument, about 1690. It was first used in Greenwich Observatory about thirty years later.

Roger I., conqueror and Count of Sicily, was the youngest of the twelve sons of Taacrod of Hauteville, and was born in 1031. He was distinguished by a noble and graceful figure, heroic courage, and great eloquence. He joined his brother Robert Guiscard in Italy, about 1058; assisted him in the completion of the conquest of Calabria, and in 1061 passed into Sicily, which had been held by the Mussulmans for 200 years. The conquest of the whole island was only effected after almost continual war for about thirty years; Palermo was besieged in August, 1071, and taken early in 1072; and Roger was then invested with the government under the title of Count. Syracuse fell in 1088, and Girgenti in the following year. Roger governed Sicily with much wisdom, and re-established the Christian religion there; zealously supported the party of the Pope against the Emperor; detached Sicily from the Greek church, and brought it under the jurisdiction of Rome, and for his services the Pope, Urban II., in 1098, created him and his successors legates apostolical in Sicily. Roger married three wives successively, but had sons only by the third, Adelaide, niece of the Marquis of Montferrat. His daughters formed illustrious alliances, and his sons succeeded him as counts of Sicily. Roger I. died in 1101.

Roger II., Count, and first King of Sicily, was the second son of Roger I. and Adelaide, and was born in 1097. He was proclaimed Count on the death of his father, under the regency of his mother, who in 1103 associated with herself in the government Robert of Burgundy, giving him in marriage one of her daughters or nieces. In 1113 Adelaide mar-

ROGER

ried Baldwin, King of Jerusalem, who sought her rich dowry, and after he had got possession of it repudiated her, and sent her back to Sicily. She died in 1118. Roger executed his difficult task of governing Sicily, with its mixed population of Mussulmans and Christians of the Greek and Roman churches, with great ability and success. In 1121 he invaded Apulia, and on the death of his cousin, William, he got himself recognized Duke of Apulia and Calabria. This led to war with the Pope, Honorius II., who led an army against Roger, and excommunicated him. Their armies lay opposite each other on the Brendano for forty days, and the Pope at last yielded, and invested him with the duchies of Apulia and Calabria and Naples. In 1130 Roger espoused the cause of the anti-pope Anacletus, whose sister Alberia he had married about ten years before, and received from him the title of the King of Sicily. Naples and Amalfi soon after submitted to him, and he was thus King of the Two Sicilies. He assumed the title of King of Italy. He ruled despotically henceforth, and his subjects frequently revolted. In 1137 he was driven from Italy by the Emperor Lothaire, who was urged by St. Bernard to suppress the schism in the Papacy and restore Innocent II. But Roger recovered his dominions as rapidly as he had lost them. Negotiations and war followed, and in July, 1139, the Pope was taken prisoner by Roger, but was treated with all honour. Peace was made, the Pope annulled all excommunications against Roger, and recognized his title of king. Roger was afterwards engaged in a career of conquest on the coasts of Africa and in Greece. One of his admirals, in 1149, rescued Louis VII. of France, then a prisoner in the hands of the Greeks, and Roger gave him a magnificent reception at Potenza. Died, 1154, and was buried in the cathedral of Palermo.

Roger, Archbishop of York in the 12th century, was promoted to that see in 1154. He claimed the right of consecrating Becket on his appointment to the primacy, but refusing canonical submission to the see of Canterbury, was not allowed to perform the ceremony. After the signing of the Constitutions of Clarendon, Henry II. requested the Pope, Alexander III., to appoint Roger his legate for all England, but the Pope refused. In 1165 Roger was head of the splendid embassy of prelates and nobles sent to the Pope at Sens, to make charges against Becket and to pray the Pope to appoint legates with full power to decide the quarrel. The Pope refused. Roger having performed, on the authority of a papal brief, the ceremony of crowning the king's son, Henry, in 1170, the Pope, on the complaint of Becket, suspended him. He attempted to prevent the landing of Becket, and failing, embarked with other prelates for Normandy, to complain to the king. It was by their representations that Henry was excited to utter the hasty words which became the occasion of the murder of Becket, and after its perpetration Roger publicly justified it. In 1171 Roger was restored

ROGERS

to his see, after purging himself upon oath and receiving absolution. In a parliament held at Northampton, in 1176, he claimed jurisdiction over the bishops of Glasgow and Whithorn as suffragans to the see of York; and two years later, as legate for Scotland, excommunicated King William, and laid an interdict on the realm by the Pope's order. Died at York, December 1, 1181.

Roger of Wendover, an early English chronicler, of whom little is known, except that he was a monk of St. Albans, was promoted to the rank of Prior of Belvoir, was deprived on a charge of extravagance soon after the accession of Henry III., and was recalled to St. Alban's Abbey, where he died, May 6, 1237. He was the writer of the work entitled '*Flores Historiarum*,' which was embodied with little alteration in the later work of Matthew Paris. The original was edited by the Rev. H. O. Coxe, of the Bodleian Library, for the English Historical Society in 1844. An English translation by Dr. Giles forms two volumes of Bohn's Antiquarian Library.

Rogers, Henry Darwin, LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Natural History and Geology in the University of Glasgow, was born in Virginia about 1806. He was the son of a Professor of Chemistry, and while young was appointed State Geologist for Pennsylvania. His great work, in the preparation of which he was engaged for the greater part of his life, is the '*Geological Survey of the State of Pennsylvania: with Reports on the Coal-Fields of America*.' Having come to England to superintend its publication, he received in 1857 the appointment in Glasgow University which he held till his death. Died, near Glasgow, May 30, 1866.

Rogers, John, an eminent English divine of the 16th century, was educated at Cambridge, and became chaplain to the factory at Antwerp, where he assisted Tindal and Coverdale in translating the Bible into English. In the reign of Edward VI. he returned to England, and obtained a prebend in St. Paul's Cathedral. He was the first person condemned as a heretic in the reign of Queen Mary, and was burnt at Smithfield, Feb. 1, 1555.

Rogers, John, a celebrated divine, was born at Ensham, in Oxfordshire, in 1679, and educated at Corpus Christi College, of which he became a fellow. He wrote an able treatise on the '*Visible and Invisible Church of Christ*,' against Hoadly; four volumes of Sermons, and an '*Answer to Collins's Scheme of Prophecy*.' Dr. Rogers obtained the living of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, and died in 1729.

Rogers, Samuel, poet and connoisseur, was born at Stoke Newington, near London, in 1762. His father was a banker, and the poet, after a careful private education, was introduced into the banking house, in which he remained a partner through life. The reading of Beattie's '*Minstrel*,' when he was nine years of age, first excited in him the desire of becoming a poet. He appeared as author of '*An*

Ode to Superstition, and other Poems,' in 1786, the year of the first appearance of the poems of Robert Burns. In 1792 he produced 'The Pleasures of Memory,' with which his name is most frequently associated. In 1812 he published 'The Voyage of Columbus,' a fragment; in 1814, 'Jacqueline,' a tale; in 1819, 'Human Life;' and in 1822, 'Italy,' a descriptive poem in blank verse. His collected works have been published in various forms, one edition containing vignette engravings from designs by Stothard. His wealth enabled him to cultivate his favourite tastes, to enrich his house in St. James's Place with some of the finest and rarest pictures, busts, books, and gems, and to entertain his friends with the most generous hospitality. His conversation was rich and various, abounding in wit, shrewd observation, and interesting personal anecdote, specimens of which may be seen in the 'Table Talk,' published by Mr. Dyce. He was familiar with almost every distinguished contemporary author, orator, and artist, and many works were dedicated to him as memorials of friendship or admiration. His benevolence was equal to his taste; his bounty soothed and relieved the last days of Sheridan, and was exerted to a large extent in behalf of suffering or friendless talent. An interesting volume, entitled 'Recollections by the late Samuel Rogers, Esq.,' has been published since his death. Died, Dec. 18, 1855.

Rogers, Woods, an English circumnavigator, who was serving in the royal navy in 1708, when he was invited by the merchants of Bristol to take the command of an expedition to the South Sea. He set sail with two vessels, taking out Dampier as a pilot. Passing to the south of Terra del Fuego, in January, 1709, they entered the Pacific Ocean, and in February arrived at the isle of Juan Fernandez, where they found Alexander Selkirk; they then visited the coast of California, crossed the Pacific, and returned to England in October, 1711. Captain Rogers was afterwards employed with a squadron to extirpate the pirates who infested the West Indies. Died, 1732.

Rohan, Henri, Duke of, a very distinguished peer of France, born in 1579. After the death of Henry IV., in 1610, he became the chief of the Huguenots; and having ably maintained three wars against Louis XIII., procured a peace upon advantageous terms, 1629. He distinguished himself also as a political writer, and at length died of wounds received at the battle of Rheinfeld, in 1638. Among his works are, 'Memoirs on French Affairs,' 'The Perfect Captain,' and 'Memoirs relative to the War of the Valteline,' 3 vols.—His widow, **Marguerite de Béthune**, daughter of the great Sully, was remarkable for her spirit, learning, and piety. At the taking of Rochelle, she and her mother refused to be included in the capitulation, and were made prisoners of war. Died, 1646.

Rohan, Louis René Édouard, Prince de, Cardinal, Archbishop of Strasburg, was born in 1734. He became coadjutor to his uncle in the see of Strasburg, and afterwards his successor; was sent in 1772 ambassador to Vienna, where he displayed the most ridiculous luxury, but vainly sought to obtain the favour of the Empress Maria Theresa. As coadjutor, he had ceremonially received the Princess Marie Antoinette on her entrance into France. On the death of Louis XV. he returned to Paris, and for ten years bent his energies and efforts to winning the favour of the queen, but all in vain. Nevertheless, he had meanwhile become, in spite of his known profligacy, archbishop, grand-almoner, cardinal, and commendator of St. Wast of Arras, one of the richest benefices in France. Associate of the quack Cagliostro, and of the infamous Madame Lamotte, he was duped by a forged letter with the signature of the queen, and induced to buy of Boehmer and Bassange, the court jewellers, the too celebrated diamond necklace, in the name of the queen. The necklace was placed in the hands of Madame Lamotte, forged autograph messages from the queen followed, and an interview in the park of Versailles, between the cardinal and a fair adventuress personating the queen. On the discovery of the fraud Rohan was summoned before the king, answered vaguely and unsatisfactorily, and was arrested and imprisoned in the Bastille, 16th August, 1785. After a year's proceedings he was acquitted and released, but at the same time exiled from the court, and deprived of his grand-almonership. He was a deputy to the States-General in 1789; was afterwards accused of various disloyal intrigues and maladministration, gave up his see in 1801, and died in 1803. His character and career are admirably sketched by Carlyle in his Essay on The Diamond Necklace.

Roland, one of the heroes of the chivalric legends which gathered around the name of Charlemagne, and who fell at the battle of Roncesvalles. The battle is historical, is noticed in Eginhard's 'Life of Charles the Great,' and is celebrated in a Basque ballad, which is believed by some critics to be of contemporary origin. Eginhard also names a Roland, who fell at Roncesvalles; but whether this Roland is the same with the famous Paladin of Charlemagne is a point we have no means of clearing up.

Roland, Philippe Laurent, an eminent French sculptor, was born near Lille, in 1746, and after studying at Rome, acquired great reputation in Paris. He became member of the Institute, professor at the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and was employed five years in the palace of the Luxembourg and the Tuileries. One of his best works is the statue of Homer. Died, 1816.

Roland de la Platière, Jean Marie, a French statesman of the Revolution, was born near Lyons in 1732. He obtained an appointment as inspector-general of manufactures at Amiens, and married, in 1780, Jeanne Philipon,

ROLAND

afterwards so distinguished as Madame Roland. He travelled with her in Italy, Switzerland, and in 1784 in England, and afterwards removed to Lyons, where he held the office of inspector of commerce and manufactures at the outbreak of the Revolution. He was engaged at the same time in preparing a Dictionary of Manufactures for the new *Encyclopédie*. He and his wife enthusiastically welcomed the promise of the new epoch; and in February, 1791, he was sent to Paris as deputy extraordinary to the Constituent Assembly, Madame Roland accompanying him. He was occupied in arranging the municipal affairs of Lyons with the committees of the Assembly, and at the same time made acquaintance with Péthion, Buzot, Robespierre, and other popular leaders, who spent four evenings in the week at his house. After a stay of seven months in Paris, he returned to Lyons, where he founded a Jacobin club. After the abolition of his king's inspectorship he again went to Paris, February, 1792, to claim his retiring pension, to renew intercourse with the patriot leaders, and to finish and publish his book. His wife was with him, and on this visit they first met the brave young Barbaroux. On the formation of a patriot ministry, in March, Roland was named Minister of the Interior, on which occasion he astonished the court usher by appearing at a reception without buckles to his shoes. He applied himself diligently to the duties of his office, guided, however, both in speech and action by the genius of his wife. In consequence of a very plain-spoken 'Letter to the King,' written in fact by Madame Roland—he, with the rest of the ministry, was dismissed. Recalled after the events of the 10th August, he struggled conscientiously against the lawlessness and violence of the time, but his influence declined with that of the whole moderate (Girondist) party, the September massacres took place, and the day after the execution of Louis XVI. he resigned his office. On the fall of the Girondists, in June, 1793, Roland fled, no one knew whither; his wife was arrested. He found refuge at Rouen, but on hearing of the execution of his wife he killed himself, and was found leaning against a tree, between Paris and Rouen, with a cane-sword through his heart, 16th November, 1793.

Roland, Marie (dim. *Manon*) **Jeanne Philpon** (Madame **Roland**), wife of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1754. She was the daughter of an engraver, received a good education, and made extraordinary progress in her studies, and early gave proof of great ability and energy of character. At nine years of age she pored with enthusiasm over Plutarch's Lives, and wished she had lived in the days when heroes lived. Soon religious feelings became predominant, and she desired to enter a convent, which she did for a time as pensionary. On the death of her mother, in 1775, she divided her time and attention between the house affairs and her favourite studies and readings. In 1780 she married M. Roland,

ROLLE

who was by twenty-two years her senior. She travelled with him, entered with sympathy into all that engaged and interested him, and welcomed the Revolution with passionate joy. She assisted him in editing the 'Courrier de Lyon,' and contributed to it a narrative of the Federation of Lyons, of which 60,000 copies were sold. She accompanied her husband to Paris in 1791, frequented the sittings of the Assembly and the Jacobin Club, and exercised a marked influence on the leading men and political affairs. On his second visit she was again with him, and so great was her influence that it was said *she* was Minister of the Interior. 'Serene and queenly' she was in the saloons once occupied by Madame Necker, 'as in her own hired gurret of the Ursulines convent.' The course of events soon excited in her painful misgivings. In January, 1793, she was accused as a spy, and summoned before the Convention; but with few words completely cleared herself. Seeing the hopeless decline of the Girondist party, she urged M. Roland's resignation, and after the destruction of that party, 31st May, favoured his flight, which, however, she would not share. She was arrested and imprisoned in the Abbaye the day he fled, and after five months' confinement, during which she wrote her remarkable and well-known 'Memoirs,' distinguishing herself to the last by a sublime, calm courage, she perished by the guillotine, 8th November, 1793. She left one child, a daughter, for whose benefit she wrote some counsels in her prison. [See also preceding Notice.] Two editions of her memoirs have been recently published; one, in 1864, by M. Dauban, author also of a remarkable 'Étude sur Madame Roland et son Temps,' which was accompanied by her Letters to M. Buzot. In 1867 appeared a new and complete edition, by the same editor, of her Letters to her old schoolfellows, the Mesdemoiselles Cannel.

Rolle, Dennis, a native of Devonshire, who professed to trace his descent from Rollo, first Duke of Normandy. In 1766 he purchased a whole district in Florida, whither he proceeded with a thousand persons to people his new possessions; but through the unhealthiness of the climate, and the desertion of those who escaped disease, he soon found himself without colonists and without money; so that, in order to revisit England, he was compelled to work his passage back in an American vessel. He was then satisfied to live on his paternal estate, had a seat in the House of Commons, and filled the office of sheriff for the county. He devoted much of his time to the improvement of the condition of the lower classes. Died, 1797.

Rolle, Henry, Chief Justice of England, was born at Heanton, in Devonshire, in 1589, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford; after which he became a student of the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar. In 1640 he was made a serjeant-at-law, and in 1648 he accepted the office of Chief Justice of the

ROLLI

Court of Queen's Bench. He wrote 'Reports,' 2 vols., folio; and 'An Abridgment of Cases and Resolutions of the Law,' which was published by Sir Matthew Hale.

Rolli, Paolo Antonio, an Italian poet, born at Todi, in 1687. He came to England, and was employed in teaching the children of George II. He published a collection of poems; also editions of several Italian authors; was the editor of Marchetti's *Lucretius*, and the translator of Milton's 'Paradise Lost' into Italian verse. Died at Rome, in 1767.

Rollin, Charles, an eminent French historian, born at Paris, in 1661. He was intended for business, but his talents obtained the notice of a learned Benedictine, and he was enabled to gratify his inclination for learning. After going through a course of theology at the Sorbonne, he received the tonsure, and was twice chosen rector of the university of Paris. Elected a third time, he was deprived of his situation by the intrigues of the Jesuits; but he employed his leisure in composing his work 'On the Manner of Studying and Teaching the Belles Lettres,' 4 vols. This was followed by his 'Ancient History' and nine volumes of the 'Roman History.' Rollin's works, especially his 'Ancient History,' obtained great and wide-spread popularity. They are written in a pleasing and attractive style, and narrative is freely interspersed with just moral reflections, without being burdened with profound thought. They are entirely uncritical, and of no value to the student; but they still find readers, at least in France. Died, 1741.

Rollo, or Rolf, the conqueror of Normandy, was a Norwegian chief, banished from his country on account of his piracies, by Harold Harfager, who conquered Norway in 870. He first retired with his fleet to the islands of the Hebrides, whither the flower of the Norwegian nobility had fled when Harold became master of the kingdom. He was there received with open arms by those warriors, who, eager for conquest, waited only for a chief to lead them on. In 876 he sailed up the Seine to Rouen, took the city, the capital of the province, then called Neustria, twice defeated Renaud, Duke of Orleans, and took part in many expeditions. So terrible were the ravages of these Northmen in France, that the King, Charles the Simple, was glad to procure peace by the cession, in 911, of Neustria and Brittany to Rollo, with the title of duke. Rollo was persuaded to embrace Christianity, and was baptized by the Archbishop of Rouen the same year. The year of Rollo's death is not known. It is given as 917, 920, and 932. But it is certain that the last years of his life were spent in retirement, after he had abdicated the duchy in favour of his son, William Longsword. This great chieftain was of gigantic size and strength. It is said that he was too big to ride on horseback, and thus acquired the surname of the Walker (Ganger).

Romagnosi, Gian Domenico, a distin-

ROMANINO

guished Italian publicist and jurist, was born near Piacenza in 1761. He became an advocate, held the office of chief magistrate of the city of Trent, and in 1802, having gained some reputation by his writings, was chosen Professor of Law at the university of Parma. He took part in revising the criminal code for the kingdom of Italy constituted by Napoleon, and after teaching civil law at the university of Pavia for two years, removed to Milan in 1809 to lecture on jurisprudence, which he continued to do till 1817. From that time he taught privately, and occupied himself in writing his numerous works. Among them are, 'Genesi del Diritto Penale,' 'Introduzione allo Studio del Diritto Pubblico Universale,' 'Assunto primo della Scienza del Diritto Naturale,' and 'Saggio filosofico-politico sull' Istruzione Pubblica Legale.' Romagnosi was a member of the Institute of France, and of various Academies. He was an independent thinker, the courageous champion of the principles of true liberty, and his fame has increased with the lapse of time. Died, at Milan, 1835.

Romaine, William, a popular Calvinistic divine, was born in 1714, at Hartlepool, in Durham, and was educated at Hertford and Christchurch Colleges, Oxford. In 1748 he obtained the lectureship of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; the year following he was chosen lecturer of St. Dunstan in the West; and, in 1750, he was appointed assistant morning preacher at St. George's, Hanover Square. Soon after this he was elected Gresham Professor of Astronomy, which situation he soon resigned. He obtained much popularity by his opposition to the bill for the naturalization of the Jews; and his publications on that subject were printed by the corporation of London. In 1764 he was elected to the living of St. Ann, Blackfriars, where, as well as at St. Dunstan's, he continued to officiate till his death, in 1795. Among his works are, 'Discourses on the Law and the Gospel,' 'The Life of Faith,' 'The Walk of Faith,' and the 'Triumph of Faith.'

Romaña, Don Pedro Caro y Sureda, Marquis de la, a Spanish general, was born at Majorca, in 1761. He distinguished himself in the campaigns against the French, on the Pyrenean frontier, from 1793 to 1795; and commanded the auxiliary Spanish corps of 14,000 men, which was sent in 1807 to the north of Europe by Napoleon; but when Spain rose against her oppressor, La Romana, aided by an English squadron under Admiral Keats, succeeded in embarking his troops from the island of Funen, and leading them home in safety. During 1809 and 1810 he displayed great talents both as a general and a statesman; and his death, in 1811, was a real loss to his country.

Romanino, II (Girolamo Romani), an eminent Italian painter, was a native of Brescia, and was born about 1480. He was the rival of Bonvicino in Brescia, and is supposed to have imitated the style of Titian and

ROMANO

Giorgione. Among his finest works are named a 'Descent from the Cross,' now in the Berlin Gallery; the 'Dead Christ, with Mourners,' at Venice; and a 'Nativity,' in the National Gallery. This master painted as late as 1641, and survived till about 1660.

Romano, Giulio. [Giulio Romano.]

Romanoff, Peter Alexandrovich, Count, a Russian General and Field-marshal, was born about 1730, and having entered the army when very young, his courage and abilities soon procured him promotion. He succeeded Prince A. Galitzin, as commander-in-chief against the Turks, in 1770, and obtained many advantages over the enemy in that and the following years, previously to the treaty which he compelled the Grand Vizier to sign, in his camp at Kainardji, in 1774. He soon after set out for his government of the Ukraine. He was again placed at the head of an army against the Turks, in the war which began in 1787; and being thwarted by Potemkin, he retired in disgust. Died, 1796.

Romanoff, Nicholas, Count, son of the preceding, was born in 1753, entered early on his public career, became privy-councillor, senator, minister of commerce, of war, and, in 1807, of foreign affairs. He accompanied his sovereign, in 1808, to the conference with Napoleon at Erfurt. He was afterwards employed in several important negotiations, and retired from office in 1814. He had rendered great services to his country by his intelligent promotion of commerce, of education, of literature, and religion. He employed his wealth in erecting churches and schools, and was at the expense of fitting out the expedition of discovery conducted by Captain Kotzebue. The sculptor Canova, a short time before his death, sent him as a present a colossal statue representing the Goddess of Peace holding the olive branch, and leaning against a pillar, on which is engraved, 'Peace of Abo, in 1743; Peace of Rustchuk Kainardji, in 1774; Peace of Fredericksham, in 1809;' these treaties having been severally signed by his grandfather, his father, and himself. Died, 1826.

Rombouts, Theodore, an eminent Dutch painter, born at Antwerp in 1597, was a pupil of Janssens, and went to Italy in 1617. He soon made himself a reputation, was employed at Florence by the Grand-Duke, and settled again at Antwerp about 1625. He hoped to equal or surpass Rubens, and did not fall far short of his aim. His best works are those in which he especially competed with Rubens; 'St. Francis receiving the Stigmata,' 'Sacrifice of Abraham,' 'Themis with her Attributes,' and a 'Descent from the Cross,' the last-named being in the cathedral of Ghent. Died at Antwerp in 1637 or 1640.

Romilly, Sir Samuel, a celebrated English lawyer, and M.P. for Westminster, was descended from a Protestant family who left France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was born in London, in 1757, and

ROMULUS

was placed in the office of a solicitor, which he quitted to study for the bar. Called to the bar in 1783, for some years his practice was chiefly confined to draughts in Equity; but he rose to distinction in the Court of Chancery, and ultimately took the lead, being equally distinguished by profound information and forcible eloquence. His general politics agreeing with those of the Whigs, he was, during the short administration of Mr. Fox, in 1806, appointed to the office of solicitor-general, and knighted. He eloquently pleaded the necessity of a revision of the criminal code; and wrote a very able pamphlet, entitled 'Observations on the Criminal Law of England.' His knowledge of the law, his great talents, and his known integrity rendered him the highest legal authority of his time. Grief for the death of his wife brought on a brain fever, and, during a paroxysm, he put an end to his life, Nov. 1818. There is a Life of Sir Samuel Romilly, by his sons.

Romney, George, an eminent English painter, was born at Dalton, in Lancashire, in 1734. At the age of nineteen he was apprenticed to Steele, a portrait painter at Kendal; married in 1756, and soon began to work on his own account. In 1762 he came to London, where he quickly made himself a name, and got full employment. He subsequently spent two years in Italy, and after his return was recognized as the rival of Reynolds and Gainsborough. He lived more than twenty years in Cavendish Square, whence, in 1797, he removed to Hampstead; his wife and family all the while remaining at Kendal, and visited by him only twice during thirty-seven years. In 1799 he returned to them, but soon became imbecile. Romney was an admirer of Lady Hamilton, and is said to have painted twenty-three portraits of her, in a great variety of characters. One of these, a study for a Bacchante, is in the National Gallery. His portraits of distinguished persons are very numerous, and his poetic and historical compositions are scarcely less so. The latter were very highly praised by Flaxman, who affirmed that few artists since the 15th century had done so much as Romney in so many different branches. Romney's portraits of Flaxman modelling the bust of Hayley, and of Cumberland the dramatist, are in the National Portrait Gallery. He never exhibited at the Royal Academy, and was therefore not a member of that body. Died in 1802.

Romulus, mythical founder and first king of Rome. According to the legends, he was the son of the vestal Rhea Sylvia, by the god Mars; Sylvia being a daughter of Numitor, rightful heir of the king of Alba, but deprived by his brother. Exposed with his twin-brother, Remus, the babes were suckled by a she-wolf, and afterwards brought up by a shepherd. Their parentage was discovered, and they determined to found a city on the banks of the Tiber, the scene of their exposure. The right to choose the site was acquired by Romulus, and Remus,

not acquiescing in his disappointment, was slain. Inhabitants for the new city were found by establishing a refuge for murderers and fugitive slaves on the Capitoline hill, and by carrying off the Sabine maidens at a feast to which they were invited. This led to war with the Sabines, which ended, through the intervention of the Sabine women, in a union of Romans and Sabines under their two kings, Romulus and Titus Tatius. The latter was soon slain, and Romulus reigned alone. He was regarded as the author of the fundamental division of the people into tribes, *curiæ* and *gentes*; and of the institution of the senate, and the *comitia curiata*. After a long reign Romulus disappeared; taken, it was said, up to heaven in a chariot of fire. The story of Romulus closely resembles those of Cyrus, Paris, *Œdipus*, and other legendary heroes, and the chronology of his reign is entirely artificial. He is the eponymous hero of the city which he is said to have founded, as *Arcas* is of *Arcadia*, *Ion* of the *Ionians*, &c. The date commonly assigned for the foundation of Rome is B.C. 753.

Ronsard, Pierre de, a French elegiac and epigrammatic poet, of a noble family. Born, 1524; died, 1585.

Roche, Sir George, British admiral, was born near Canterbury, in 1650. He entered the navy early, and in 1689 commanded a squadron on the coast of Ireland, to intercept communications with James II. He took part in the engagement with the French fleet off *Beachy Head*, and, as vice-admiral, in the battle of *La Hogue*, after which he performed the service of destroying the French ships which had escaped. Soon after he was knighted, and received a pension of £1000 a year. In 1697 he entered parliament as member for *Portsmouth*, attaching himself to the Opposition. The war of the Succession recalled him to active naval service, and he commanded, in 1702, a joint English and Dutch expedition against *Cadiz*; which failing, he co-operated with the Duke of *Ormond* in an attack on *Vigo*, and destroyed in its harbour the *Plate fleet* and its French convoy. On his return to England he was made a privy-councillor. His last exploit was the capture, in conjunction with *Sir Cloudesley Shovel*, of the fortress of *Gibraltar*, in August, 1704, followed a few days later by a severe and indecisive engagement with the French fleet. His last service was not rewarded by the government, and he spent the rest of his life in retirement. Died at his family seat, near Canterbury, January 24, 1709.

Rooke, Laurence, an eminent geometrician and astronomer, born at *Deptford*, in *Kent*, in 1623; became astronomical professor of *Gresham College*, and was one of the original members of the *Royal Society*. Died, 1662.

Rosa, Salvator, a celebrated painter, poet, and musician, was born near *Naples*, in 1615. After studying under *Fracanzano*, and displaying his genius in many studies of wild landscape, he went to *Rome*. But his taste was formed

more from the study of nature among the wilds of the *Apennines* than from the lessons of other artists; and he delighted in delineating scenes of gloomy grandeur and magnificence. He also wrote plays, and performed parts in them; and composed many cantatas. He was liberally patronized by the *Grand-Duke of Tuscany*, and lived some years at *Florence*. *Salvator* executed many pictures for churches; but his principal merit lay in the representation of the wild scenery of nature, storms, &c. Died, at *Rome*, 1673. There is one good example of *Salvator* in the *National Gallery*—a landscape with *Mercury* and the *Woodman*; and many of his pictures are in English collections.

Rosamond Clifford, usually called **Fair Rosamond**, was the daughter of *Walter de Clifford*, Baron of *Hereford*, and the favourite mistress of *Henry II.* She had two sons by *Henry*: *William*, called *Long-sword*, who became an eminent military commander, and died in 1226; and *Geoffrey*, who became archbishop of *York*, and died in exile in *Normandy*, in 1212. The legend of the labyrinth constructed for *Rosamond's* safety at *Woodstock*, and of her discovery and death through the jealousy of the queen, is elegantly treated by *Daniel* in his '*Complaint of Rosamond*.'

Rosapina, Francesco, a celebrated Italian engraver, was born near *Rimini*, in 1762, and settled at *Bologna*. He executed many engravings from the old masters; but his greatest performance is the work known as the '*Gallery of Bologna*,' of which all the drawings and most of the engravings were executed by his own hand. Died, 1841.

Roscelin, the first great interpreter, in modern times, if not the author, of the philosophic system of *Nominalism*, was a canon of *Compiègne* in the 11th and 12th centuries. For his daring speculations on the doctrine of the *Trinity* he was condemned by the Council of *Soissons* in 1092. Passing then into *England*, he found a vigorous adversary in *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who wrote against him his treatise on the *Trinity* and the *Incarnation*. *Roscelin* made many bitter enemies by his fearless denunciation of the immoralities of the clergy, and was compelled to quit *England*. He afterwards taught in *Toursaine*, and had among his disciples the famous *Abelard*, who became at a later period his opponent. *Roscelin* left no written works except an invective against *Abelard*; and our knowledge of his opinions is derived from the evidence of *Anselm*. Died, after 1121.

Roscius, Quintus, a Roman actor, born near *Lanuvium*, was so celebrated for his powers of representation, that his name has become the common designation of performers of pre-eminent merit. *Roscius* enjoyed the friendship of *Cicero* and *Sulla*. Died, B.C. 61.

Roscoe, William, an eminent historian and miscellaneous writer, born at *Liverpool*, in 1753. His parents, who were in a humble sphere, gave him the mere rudiments of a common education. Placed very early in a lawyer's

ROSCOE

office, he found leisure to make himself master of the Latin and Greek languages; and he then went through a course of study of modern languages, reading the best authors in each. On the expiration of his clerkship he entered into partnership with Mr. Aspinall, an attorney of considerable practice. But while he strictly attended to his professional duties, he did not lose sight of literature and the arts. In 1773 Roscoe took part in founding at Liverpool a society for the encouragement of the arts of painting and design, and he early gained the friendship of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Fuseli, and Mason, the friend of Gray. When the abolition of the slave-trade became a subject of public discussion, he warmly interested himself in it; and his ardent love of liberty led him to hail the commencement of the French Revolution as an era of happiness to the human race. His studies, however, gradually settled in the field of Italian history and literature. In 1796 the first-fruits of these studies appeared in his 'Life of Lorenzo de' Medici;' soon after which he retired from practice and entered himself as a student at Gray's Inn, with a view to the bar. But in 1799 he retired to his estate at Allerton, and devoted himself to literary labour. In 1805 appeared his second work, 'The Life and Pontificate of Leo X.' These two works became immediately popular, and gained him a great reputation throughout Europe. The cool impartiality with which he treated religious controversies offended both Romanists and Protestants; and while some of the latter angrily denounced him for his severe treatment of the Reformers, and his lenient comments on their opponents, Papists were equally dissatisfied, and Pope Leo XII. consigned the Italian translation of the 'Life of Leo X.' to the Index. Roscoe being attached to the Whig party, they supported him as a candidate to represent Liverpool, and after a severe contest with General Tarleton, in 1806, he was returned. He retired, after the dissolution of parliament, in 1807. Some time previous to this he had become a banker at Liverpool; but the house to which he belonged failed, and his private property was lost; his valuable library, prints, drawings, &c., producing about £8000. Roscoe had long been considered as the head of the literary and scientific circles of his native town; and much of his time was spent in promoting the success of its many noble public institutions. He was one of the first to recognize and encourage the genius of the sculptor, John Gibson. A statue of Roscoe was executed by Chantrey, and placed in the Royal Institution of Liverpool. Died, June 30, 1831.

Roscoe, Henry, youngest son of the preceding, was born about 1800; studied the law, and was called to the bar in 1826. Like his father, he united with his professional studies an extensive acquaintance with polite literature, and was an accomplished writer. Independent of many 'Digests' of different branches of the law, he was the author of 'Lives of eminent

ROSELLINI

British Lawyers,' in Lardner's Cyclopædia; a 'Life' of his father, 2 vols.; and the editor of 'North's Lives.' Died, 1836.

Roscoe, William Caldwell, a young poet of considerable promise, was grandson of the historian of Lorenzo de' Medici, and was born at Liverpool in 1823. He was educated at a private school in that town, and at University College, London, taking his degree at London University in 1843. He then studied at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar in 1850. His health, however, was too delicate for perseverance in his arduous profession, and after two years he abandoned it, and devoted most of his time to literature. The death of his favourite sister, Elizabeth, in 1846, threw a gloom over many years of his life, which other losses contributed to deepen. In 1855 he married, and lived thenceforth almost entirely in Wales. He made occasionally circuit-journeys as marshal with Mr. Justice Crompton. Died at a friend's house at Richmond, July 30, 1859. His 'Poems and Essays,' edited, with a memoir, by R. H. Hutton, appeared in 2 vols. in 1860.

Roscommon, Earl of. [Dillon, Wentworth.]

Rose, George, a statesman and political writer, was born at Brechin, in Scotland, in 1744. He became a purser in the navy, but through the interest of the Earl of Marchmont he was afterwards made keeper of the records in the Exchequer. Here his talents for business were soon discovered, and he was appointed to superintend the publication of Domesday Book, and to complete the Journals of the Lords. From this period his advancement was rapid; and when Mr. Pitt (whose friendship and full confidence he possessed) returned to power, Mr. Rose was made President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Navy. On the death of that minister he lost these situations; but when the administration formed by Lord Grenville retired, he resumed his former post, and continued in it till his death, which took place at Cuffnells, his seat in Hampshire, in 1818. He published 'A brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenues, Commerce, and Navigation of Great Britain,' 'Considerations on the Debt due by the Civil List,' 'Observations respecting the Public Expenditure, and the Influence of the Crown,' &c.

Rosellini, Ippolito, one of the most celebrated archaeologists of modern times, was born at Pisa, 1800; completed his studies at the university of his native town in 1821; three years later obtained the chair of Oriental Languages, which he had meanwhile pursued at Bologna with great zeal under Cardinal Mezzofanti. Having made Egyptian antiquities his peculiar study, he followed eagerly in the steps of the illustrious Champollion, whom he accompanied first to Paris and then to Egypt in the prosecution of his researches; and on whose death he undertook the publication of the splendid work, the result of their united

ROSEN

efforts, entitled the 'Monuments of Egypt and Nubia,' &c. Died, 1843.

Rosen, Friedrich August, Professor of Oriental Languages in London University, was born at Hanover, in 1805. He studied at the universities of Leipsic and Berlin, and afterwards studied Sanscrit under Professor Bopp. Having distinguished himself by the publication of his 'Sanskrit Roots,' he was appointed Professor in London University, a post which he held for several years. He was afterwards Professor of Sanscrit in University College, honorary foreign secretary to the Asiatic Society, and secretary to the Oriental Translation Committee. His studies and literary labours were gradually concentrated on the earliest Indian literature, and he began to publish but did not live to complete the hymns of the *Rig Veda* with a Latin translation. He edited the 'Essays' of his friend Colebrooke, and the 'Algebra' of Mohammed Ben Musa, with an English translation; prepared the catalogue of Syriac manuscripts in the British Museum, which was published by Forshall; and contributed many articles on Oriental literature and geography to the 'Penny Cyclopaedia.' Rosen was the correspondent of the most eminent foreign scholars, and was as much esteemed for the charms of his character as he was respected for his scholarship. Died suddenly, at London, 12th September, 1837.

Rosenmüller, Ernst Friedrich Carl, a distinguished Orientalist, was born at Leipsic, in 1768; became Professor of Arabic in the university, and rendered great services to Oriental literature by various learned works. One of the most important is his 'Scholia' on the Old Testament, in 23 vols. Among his other works are, a 'Handbook of Biblical Antiquities,' and a useful Arabic Grammar. Died, 1835.

Rosmini, Carlo de', Italian historian and biographer, born in the Tyrol, in 1758. He wrote a History of Milan, and Lives of Ovid and Seneca, of Guarino Veronese, Vittorino da Feltre, Filelfo, and Trivulzio. He was a member of the Florentine Academy, and died at Milan, in 1827.

Rosny, Baron de. [Sully.]

Ross, Alexander, a Scotch poet, born in Aberdeenshire, in 1699. He was educated at the Marischal College, Aberdeen, and spent his life in discharging the duties of a parish schoolmaster, at Lochlee, in Angushire. It was not till he was nearly 70 years of age that he first appeared as an author, when he published 'Helenore, or the Fortunate Shepherdess,' a poem which in the north of Scotland is nearly as popular as the writings of Ramsay and Burns. He was also the author of some favourite songs, and died in 1784. A new edition of 'Helenore,' with a sketch of Glenesk, where Ross long lived, a new 'Life' and an account of his inedited works, by John Longmuir, LL.D., was published in 1866.

Ross, Sir James Clark, Captain R.N., a distinguished maritime discoverer, was the

ROSS

nephew of Sir John Ross, noticed below, and was born in London, in 1800. He entered the navy at twelve years of age, accompanied his uncle on his two voyages in search of a north-west passage, and in the interval between them accompanied Parry in his three Arctic voyages. He was promoted to the rank of post-captain in 1834, for his services during the second voyage of Sir John Ross. His most memorable expedition was that to the Antarctic Ocean, undertaken in 1839, which occupied four years. He commanded the Erebus, and was accompanied by Crozier in command of the Terror. The discovery of Victoria Land, the observation of a volcano, Mount Erebus, then in action, and valuable additions to scientific knowledge, in magnetism, meteorology, zoology, &c., were the fruits of this expedition; a narrative of which by Ross was published in 1847. The discoverer was knighted and created D.C.L., Oxford, after his return. He had long been F.R.S., F.L.S., F.R.A.S., and F.R.G.S., and he received in 1841 the gold medal of the last-named society. In 1848 Sir James Clark Ross commanded an expedition to the Arctic Seas in search of Sir John Franklin, but without success. Died, 3rd April, 1862.

Ross, Sir John, a distinguished navigator, was a son of the parish minister of Inch, in Wigtownshire, and was born at Balsarroch in 1777. Entering the navy when a mere boy, he was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1801, and during the war with France earned great distinction in all parts of the world. In 1818 he was associated with Sir Edward Parry in the expedition to Baffin's Bay, and on his return published his 'Voyage of Discovery in Search of a North-West Passage.' In 1829, aided by the munificence of Mr. (afterwards Sir Felix) Booth, he fitted out a steam vessel with the view of prosecuting researches in the same direction, and after spending four winters in the Arctic regions, during which he made important discoveries, he returned to England in 1833, and published his 'Narrative of a Second Voyage.' For his services on this occasion he received the honour of knighthood, and other distinctions; and in 1839 he was appointed British consul at Stockholm, which office he held till 1845. In 1850 he made a last expedition to the Arctic Ocean in search of Sir John Franklin, and returned in 1851. Besides the works above specified, Sir John Ross was author of 'Letters to Young Naval Officers,' a 'Treatise on Navigation by Steam,' 'Memoirs of Lord de Saumarez,' &c. Died, 1856.

Ross, or Rouse, John, called the Antiquary of Warwick, of which town he was a native, studied at Balliol College, Oxford, and afterwards became canon of Osney. After travelling over the greater part of the kingdom to collect information respecting historical events, he settled at Guy's Cliff, in Warwickshire, where he died, in 1491. He wrote a work on the 'Antiquities of Warwick' and the 'History of our Kings,' and left a MS. on the

'History of the Earls of Warwick,' which is in the Bodleian Library.

Ross, Sir William Charles, the distinguished miniature painter, was born in 1794. He gained prizes in boyhood at the Society of Arts, and afterwards at the Royal Academy; was for a time assistant to Andrew Robertson, the eminent miniaturist, and soon obtained a great reputation. Chosen R.A. in 1839, and knighted the same year, he enjoyed the patronage of the Queen, and painted, amongst many distinguished persons, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the King and Queen of Portugal, and Prince Louis Napoleon. He painted a few historical pictures in oil. Died, unmarried, January 20, 1860, and was buried in Highgate cemetery.

Rosselli, Cosimo, Italian painter, was born at Florence, in 1439. He was a scholar of Neri di Bicci, and was, perhaps, afterwards connected with Benozzo Gozzoli. Having gained some reputation as a painter, he was employed by Sixtus IV. to paint in the Sistine Chapel, but his works there were unworthy of the masterpieces with which they were placed in competition. To make up for artistic defects he made free use of gold and ultramarine, and obtained the prize offered by the Pope. The best of his frescoes there is the 'Sermon on the Mount,' the landscape in which is said to be by Piero di Cosimo. His best work, however, is in the chapel of St. Ambrogio at Florence, and represents the exhibition of a chalice with the blood of the Saviour in it. There are several of Rosselli's pictures in the Berlin Gallery, and a 'St. Jerome in the Desert' is in the National Gallery. Cosimo Rosselli was the master of Fra Bartolomeo. Died, after 1506.

Rossi, John Charles Felix, sculptor, was born at Nottingham, 1762, of an Italian family, and was apprenticed to a local sculptor. He went young to London, and studied at the Royal Academy; obtained the gold medal, and went to Rome in 1785. He was chosen A.R.A. in 1800, and R.A. in 1802. He executed the monuments to Lord Heathfield, Marquis Cornwallis, Lord Rodney, Captain Faulkner, and several others in St. Paul's Cathedral; the figure of Britannia at the Liverpool Exchange, a statue of Thomson the poet, &c. He had the appointment of sculptor to the Prince Regent, and to William IV. Died, 1839.

Rossi, Pellegrino, Count, was born at Carrara, in 1787. Though of humble origin, he received a liberal education, studied law at Pisa, and commenced practice at the bar of Bologna in 1809, where his success was rapid and complete. But in 1814, fired with the ambition of giving freedom to Italy, he renounced his profession for that of arms, and, on the overthrow of Murat, fled into Switzerland, where he sought consolation in the pursuits of science. At Geneva, where he fixed his residence, his varied acquirements, his great oratorical powers, and his commanding intellect

soon made themselves felt and acknowledged. In 1819 he was appointed Professor of Law. In 1820 he was elected a member of the Council of Geneva, and soon afterwards he was sent as deputy to the Diet, when he drew up his celebrated report on the revision of the Swiss federal constitution. Meanwhile the moderation of his political views, so closely resembling those of the French Doctrinaires, had brought him into connection with the leading members of that party in Paris, Guizot and De Broglie; and he quitted Geneva for Paris in 1833, with a view to employment in the service of the French government. On his arrival at Paris he was appointed Professor of Political Economy, was soon chosen member of the Institute, was created a peer in 1839; and in 1845, being now a naturalized Frenchman, he was appointed ambassador to Rome. Through his influence Pius IX. ascended the pontifical throne, in 1846; and at his instigation the Pope entered upon the liberal career so soon cut short. In 1848 he heard with delight the cry of national independence raised in Piedmont. He immediately set out for Carrara, where he was welcomed with enthusiasm; which still further increased when he sent his son to join the army of Charles Albert, to fight for freedom. But the victories of Radetzky and the triumph of despotism for a time consigned him to privacy and neglect. He was permitted, however, to have one more glimpse of fortune. In the midst of confusion and danger he was appealed to by the Pope, then in the Quirinal, to aid him with his counsel. Responding to the appeal, he took office as prime minister, 16th of September, and for two months laboured to secure freedom for the Roman people and peace for Italy; but his career of noble promise was cut short by an assassin, Nov. 14, 1848, and immediately afterwards the revolution broke out, which compelled Pius IX. to take refuge at Gaeta. Count Rossi has not left behind him any literary production commensurate to his great reputation; but his '*Traité du Droit Pénal*' (3 vols.) and his '*Cours d'Economie Politique*' may be consulted with profit.

Rossi, Rosso de', or Il Rosso, Italian painter, born at Florence about 1496, or perhaps somewhat earlier. He acquired from his study of the cartoons of Michael Angelo a bold and grand style; painted at Florence, Rome, Venice, and other cities of Italy; and in 1530 entered the service of Francis I. of France, who employed him in the decoration of the new palace of Fontainebleau, giving him a good salary, and a house at Paris. He gathered a group of pupils about him, and thus founded the school of Fontainebleau. Many of his paintings in the palace were destroyed by Primaticcio, who succeeded him there, and his other works are scarce. Il Rosso was a handsome and accomplished man; but either from jealousy of Primaticcio or remorse for having falsely charged his friend Pellegrini with theft, he poisoned himself, in 1541.

Rosslyn, Alexander Wedderburne, Earl of, an eminent lawyer and statesman, was born in Scotland, in 1733. He received his education at Edinburgh, and was called to the bar in 1757. His application was indefatigable, and in 1763 he obtained a silk gown as king's counsel. Not long afterwards he was returned to parliament for Richmond. He joined Mr. Grenville in opposition to the administration, and distinguished himself by his eloquence and political firmness. In 1771 he was appointed solicitor-general; in 1778, attorney-general; and, in 1780, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, with the title of Lord Loughborough. He adhered to the party of Fox when Pitt first came into power; but joined the administration, with many others, under the alarm produced by the French Revolution in 1793, and succeeded Lord Thurlow as Chancellor, which office he held till 1801, when he retired with the title of Earl of Rosslyn, and died in 1805. In legal affairs he was able, plausible, and eloquent; in his political capacity, a steady partisan, highly serviceable to the cause he espoused. His lordship wrote a pamphlet, entitled 'Observations on the State of the English Prisons, and the Means of improving them.'

Rosslyn, James St. Clair Erskine, Earl of, eldest son of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Erskine, and nephew of the preceding, succeeded his father as a baronet in 1763, and commenced his military career in 1778, as cornet in the 1st horse-guards. In 1782 he served on the staff in Ireland as aide-de-camp to the Lord-Lieutenant, and was subsequently appointed assistant-adjutant-general in that country. In 1783 he obtained a majority in the 8th light dragoons, and in 1792 the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 12th light dragoons. He served with that regiment at Toulon in 1793, and afterwards as adjutant-general to the forces in the Mediterranean, under Sir David Dundas and Sir Charles Stuart. In 1795 he obtained the rank of colonel, and was named aide-de-camp to the king. He was employed as brigadier-general and adjutant-general to the British army in Portugal from Nov. 1796 to the end of 1797. In 1798 he was appointed major-general, and was present at the reduction of Minorca. In 1805 he was promoted to be lieutenant-general, and placed on the staff in Ireland; in 1806 he was again called to serve in Portugal, was at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, and in 1809 in the Zealand expedition. In 1810 his lordship received the colonelcy of the 9th lancers; and in June, 1814, he became general. Sir James Erskine was a member of the House of Commons for twenty-three years before his accession to the peerage in 1805. In 1829 he was appointed a keeper of the Privy Seal, and sworn a member of the Privy Council; and in Dec. 1834, he was Lord President of the Council in Sir Robert Peel's brief administration. The Earl of Rosslyn was one of the most intimate friends of the Duke of Wellington, and a firm upholder of Conservative principles. He died

in 1837, and was succeeded by his son, Lord Loughborough.

Rostopchin, Feodor, Count, a Russian statesman and military officer, was born in 1765; entered the army as a lieutenant in the imperial guards; received high promotion from the Emperor Paul, but was dismissed in disgrace; and subsequently, under Alexander, became governor of Moscow. He exercised an important influence over the campaign of 1812, and is charged by the French with having caused the conflagration of Moscow. Rostopchin has positively denied it. It is certain, however, that he took measures for the destruction of the magazines in that city; and if his emissaries set fire to the ancient capital of Russia at his express commands, it must be regarded as the act of a patriot, which deprived the French invaders of a resting-place, and was the death-blow to Napoleon's boundless ambition. In 1814 Count Rostopchin accompanied the Emperor Alexander to the Congress of Vienna, afterwards spent several years in France, and died at Moscow, in 1826.

Rota, Bernardino, an Italian poet, was born of an illustrious family at Naples, in 1509. His father was in the service of Ferdinand II. of Aragon, and Bernardino spent his earliest years in the midst of camps and war. But he soon laid aside the sword for the pen, and devoted himself in retirement to the composition of his poems. He took Petrarch for his model, and wrote both in Latin and Italian. The most celebrated of his works are the 'Piscatorie' or Maritime Eclogues, and the series of Sonnets on his wife, Porzia Capecce. One section of them was written before his marriage and the other after his wife's death, sixteen years intervening. Rota, says Hallam, 'resembles Petrarch, with whatever inferiority, in combining the ideality of a poetical mind with the naturalness of real grief.' Died, 1575.

Rothschild, Nathan Mayer, the greatest *millionnaire* of his age, was one of five brothers, who, by their wealth, connections, and financial skill, exercised a great control over the monied, commercial, and political interests of Europe. Mayer Anselm, their father, and the founder of the house of Rothschild, was born at Frankfort. Though educated for the priesthood, he turned his attention to commerce, became eminent as a banker, and being trusted with the most important affairs by the Landgrave of Hesse during the dominion of Napoleon in Germany, he executed his trusts so faithfully and successfully, that his house ranked among the most celebrated on the continent. Mayer Anselm died in 1812, leaving for inheritance to his sons the example of his life and wise counsels, an immense fortune, and unbounded credit; and they, by combining their operations, and always acting in concert, formed among themselves an invincible phalanx, whose power at one time was sufficient to influence the rulers of a mighty empire, and to regulate its financial operations. Their names

and residences were as follow: **Anselm**, at Frankfort; **Solomon**, at Berlin and Vienna; **Nathan Mayer**, at London; **Charles**, at Naples; and **James**, at Paris. N. M. Rothschild, whose life we are recording, came to England in 1800, and acted as agent for his father in the purchase of Manchester goods for the continent. Shortly afterwards, through the agency of his father for the elector of Hesse Cassel and other German princes, he had large sums placed at his disposal, which he employed with such extraordinary judgment, that his wealth accumulated at a rapid rate. Besides the essential co-operation of his brothers, he had agencies in almost every city in the world, with hosts of minor dependent capitalists who participated in his loans, who placed implicit confidence in the family, and were ready at all times to embark with them in any operation that was proposed. His great success in loan operations made it a matter of rivalry with all states which wanted to borrow, to obtain his co-operation; and yet he continued to steer clear of all bad bargains. His transactions in bullion and foreign exchanges were also on an immense scale, and not less lucrative, perhaps, than his foreign loans. Mr. Rothschild had gone to Frankfort, to be present at the marriage of his eldest son, Lionel, with one of his cousins, a daughter of Baron Anselm, when he was taken ill, and speedily died. His remains were conveyed to London, and deposited in the burial-ground belonging to the German synagogue, in Duke's Place, on the 8th of August, 1836.

Rotron, Jean de, a French dramatic poet, was born in 1609, at Dreux. He was author of 37 plays, many of which were highly popular; but he willingly bore public testimony to the superior merit of his rival Corneille. Being at Paris when a pestilential disorder broke out at Dreux, he hastened to afford relief to his fellow-citizens; but, three days after his arrival, he died, the victim of his benevolent exertions, July 27, 1650.

Rotteck, Carl von, a celebrated historian, was born at Freiburg, in Baden, in 1775. Educated under the care of his father, who had been ennobled for his medical skill, he entered the university of his native town in 1790 as a law student; and eight years later he obtained the chair of History, his lectures forming the foundation of his great historical work. In 1818 he exchanged his chair of History for that of Politics and the Law of Nations; in 1819 he was chosen member for the university in the first chamber of the states of Baden; and the liberal tenor of his lectures and speeches was well seconded by his numerous able works on constitutional questions. After the French Revolution of 1830, he founded various journals to propagate his opinions; but the government not only deprived him of his chair in 1832, but interdicted him from editing any political journal for five years. Henceforth he was regarded as a martyr to the Liberal cause; his name became a watchword to the

opposition; and though in 1848 he was restored triumphantly to his previous offices, the redress came too late, for he died the same year, to the general regret of his countrymen. His fame chiefly rests upon his 'Allgemeine Welt-Geschichte,' which appeared between 1811 and 1827, and has been translated into nearly every European language.

Roubiliac, Louis François, an eminent sculptor, was a native of Lyons, but came to England in the reign of George I., and was employed on several great works; among which are, the monument of the Duke of Argyle, in Westminster Abbey; the statue of Handel, at Vauxhall; that of Sir Isaac Newton, at Trinity College, Cambridge; and many other statues and monuments in various parts of the kingdom. He long stood at the head of his profession, and died in 1762.

Rouelle, Guillaume François, one of the earliest of the modern chemists of France, was born at Caen, in 1703. Having devoted great attention to chemical science, botany, and pharmacy, he settled at Paris as an apothecary, and afterwards became Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Botanic Garden. He also held the office of Inspector-general of pharmacy at the Hôtel Dieu, and was a popular lecturer. Died, 1770.

Rousseau, Jacques, a French painter, born at Paris, in 1630. He studied in Italy, where he acquired great skill in his art; and returning to France, was employed by Louis XIV. He was admitted to the Academy in 1662. Compelled to leave his country after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he came to England. Died at London, 1694.

Rousseau, Jean Baptiste, a distinguished lyric poet, was born at Paris, in 1670. His father, though a shoemaker, gave him a liberal education, and at an early period he displayed a decided taste for poetry. In 1688 he became page to the French minister at the court of Denmark; after which he was secretary to Marshal Tallard in his embassy to England. In 1701 he was admitted to the Academy of Inscriptions; but, in 1712, he was banished from France, on the charge of writing some grossly libellous verses, which, during the remainder of his life, and even in his last moments, he solemnly declared were forgeries, devised for his ruin. He then went to Switzerland, and afterwards to Vienna, under the patronage of Prince Eugene. Some of his odes and epigrams are excellent, but among the latter are many which are obscene. Died at Brussels, 1741.

Rousseau, Jean Jacques, the French philosopher and miscellaneous writer, was the son of a watchmaker at Geneva, where he was born, in 1712. His father had a taste for literature; this taste he fostered in his son, whose love of marvellous adventure he encouraged by reading romances with him in his childhood, while he promoted the growth of those free principles which are the characteristics of a zealous republican. Rousseau learnt little at

school, but the frequent reading of Plutarch's Lives supplied him with noble ideals of human character, and kindled a passionate admiration of them. On leaving school he was first placed with an attorney, who soon dismissed him for negligence; he was then apprenticed to an engraver, from whom he ran away before he was sixteen. After wandering about for some time in Savoy, he was saved from starving by a priest, who sent him to Annecy to be under the care of the noted Madame de Warens, a recent convert to the Catholic church. This kind-hearted lady caused him to be instructed in science and music, and procured him admission to a school at Turin, where he professed himself a Catholic. After a very short stay he was a wanderer again; entered the service of the Countess of Vercellis, then of the Count de Gouvion; and again returned to Madame de Warens. She renewed her kind attentions and services, and her house was for many years open to him as a home. In the pleasant retreat near Chambéry, to which she removed, the restless wanderer found repose for a time, and applied himself more steadily than he had done to the study of philosophy. A more intimate relation had sprung up by this time between him and his protectress. In 1740 jealousy led him to quit the house of Madame de Warens, and in the following year he went to Paris to try his fortune as a musician. He failed, but obtained the place of secretary to the French ambassador in Venice, in 1742. But it was not till 1750 that he manifested his splendid literary talents. In that year he gained the prize offered by the Academy of Dijon, on the question, 'Whether the revival of learning has contributed to the improvement of morals'—taking the negative side of the question, it is said, at the suggestion of Diderot. From this period his pen became fertile and popular. He soon after brought out his 'Devin du Village,' a comic opera, which was received with general favour; but the appearance of his celebrated 'Letter on French Music' (1753), in which he pointed out its defects, excited a general storm. Singers and connoisseurs, who could not wield the pen, contributed to spread calumnies, pasquinades, and caricatures against the author, who retired to Geneva. He now again embraced Protestantism, and was formally reinstated in the privileges of a free citizen of Geneva. Rousseau had recently published his essay 'Sur l'Origine de l'Inégalité parmi les Hommes,' which excited still more sensation than his first prize essay. Soon after he went again to Paris, and there accepted the offer of Madame d'Épinay, whose friendship he had enjoyed for several years, of her house called the Hermitage for his residence. His mistress, Thérèse Levasseur, and her mother accompanied him. In 1760 he published 'Julie, ou la Nouvelle Héloïse,' a romance, of the most seductive description. This was followed, in 1762, by 'Émile, ou de l'Éducation,' which was anathematized by the archbishop of Paris, and ordered to be burnt by the parliament of

Paris and the authorities of Geneva. His famous 'Contrat Social' appeared soon afterwards, and his bold though superficial speculations on the condition and destiny of man and society alarmed and irritated men still more. Obligated to flee from France and Switzerland, the author took refuge in Neuchâtel, where he published his 'Letter to the Archbishop of Paris,' and 'Lettres de la Montagne,' a remonstrance against the proceedings of the Genevese republic, the citizenship of which he renounced. Thenceforth his existence was passed in frequent changes of place, to escape real or fancied persecution, for his mind was now completely under the tyranny of the morbid habit of suspecting all his friends of insulting and conspiring against him. This was particularly the case with respect to Hume, the historian, who secured for him a hospitable asylum in England, but whose friendship he solemnly renounced, and returned to France after a stay of sixteen months. In 1770 he was permitted to return to Paris. His last days were spent at Ermenonville, where he died suddenly, in 1778. Rousseau was the author of many works besides those we have noticed, all of them exhibiting his peculiar warmth and energy of style, and vigour of thinking. That he exercised a great influence over the opinions of his age at the period of the French Revolution, there can be no doubt; but his works, with all their fascination of splendid and passionate eloquence, have no place among the lights that men love and walk by. His social and political theories have no basis more solid than his personal feelings; and these he interpreted falsely. His 'Confessions,' one of the most singular books of its kind, appeared soon after his death. The most elaborate account of Rousseau is the 'Histoire de sa Vie et ses Ouvrages,' by Musset-Pathay, published in 1821.

Routh, Martin Joseph, D.D., President of Magdalen College, Oxford, was born at South Elmham, near Beccles, in 1755. He matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1770. In July, 1776, he was elected a Fellow, and in the same year proceeded Master of Arts. In 1781 he was appointed College Librarian; subsequently he was elected Senior Proctor of the university, and Junior Dean of Arts. In 1786 he proceeded Bachelor of Divinity, and in 1791 was chosen President of Magdalen on the resignation of Dr. Horne, Bishop of Norwich. His principal work is the 'Reliquiæ Sacre,' 3 vols. (1814-15). Dr. Routh edited Bishop Burnet's 'History of his own Times,' and 'Reign of James the Second.' He bequeathed his valuable library to Durham University. Died, in the 100th year of his age, 1854.

Rovere, Fr. della. [Sixtus IV.]

Rovere, Giuliano della. [Julius II.]

Rovezzano, Benedetto da, Italian sculptor, was born at Rovezzano, near Florence, about 1490. He executed a noble monument to San Giovanni Gualberto, founder of the con-

vent of Vallombrosa, adorned with numerous life-size statues and bas-reliefs, but it was wantonly destroyed by the troops during the siege of Florence in 1530, and only a few mutilated figures now remain. In 1624 Rovezzano came to England, and undertook his second great work, a tomb for Cardinal Wolsey. On Wolsey's fall, the king ordered the sculptor to finish it for him, but it was not finished when he died. Charles I. wished to be buried in it, but it remained unoccupied till the death of Lord Nelson, whose remains were deposited in it. Rovezzano acquired a fortune in England, returned to Florence, and after several years of total blindness, died in 1550.

Rovigo, Duke of. [*Savary, Anne J. M. E.*]

Rowe, Elizabeth, miscellaneous writer, was the daughter of a dissenting minister at Ilchester, where she was born in 1674. She was married to Thomas Rowe, a young littérateur, who died a few years after; upon which she retired to Frome, where she resided for the remainder of her life. Her principal works are, 'Friendship in Death,' 'Letters, Moral and Entertaining,' and 'Devout Exercises of the Heart.' Died, 1737.

Rowe, Nicholas, poet and dramatist, whose father was a serjeant-at-law, was born in 1673, at Little Beckford, in Bedfordshire; was educated at Westminster School, and was intended for the bar; but on the death of his father he gave up all thoughts of the profession, and devoted himself to literature. His first tragedy, published when he was twenty-four, was 'The Ambitious Step-mother,' and its success gave him encouragement. It was followed by 'Tamerlane,' 'The Fair Penitent,' 'Ulysses,' 'The Royal Convert,' 'Jane Shore,' 'Lady Jane Grey,' and a comedy called 'The Biter.' He also wrote miscellaneous 'Poems' and a 'Life of Shakespeare,' but his principal performance is a translation of Lucan's 'Pharsalia.' On the accession of George I. he was made Poet-laureate, and obtained several government situations. He died in 1718, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Rowena. [*See Vortigern.*]

Rowlands, Henry, a Welsh divine and antiquary, was a native of Anglesey, of which island he published an elaborate account, entitled 'Mona Antiqua Restaurata.' Died, 1722.

Rowlandson, Thomas, an artist celebrated for his skill in caricature, was born in London, in 1756. He studied drawing at Paris; and, on his return, continued his studies at the Royal Academy; rose to some degree of eminence in his profession, and died in 1827. Among his works are the plates to 'Dr. Syntax,' 'The Dance of Life,' and 'The Dance of Death.'

Rowley. [*See Chatterton.*]

Roxana. [*See Alexander the Great.*]

Roxburgh, William, physician and botanist, was born at Craigie, in Ayrshire, in 1769. He received his education at Edinburgh, served his time to a surgeon, went to India,

and was appointed, in 1793, keeper of the botanical garden at Calcutta, where he formed an intimacy with Sir William Jones, and became a member of the Asiatic Society. Dr. Roxburgh made several important discoveries, particularly of the colouring matter of the lacca insect, and rendered important services by the introduction of new plants into Bengal, for which he received three gold medals from the Society of Arts. His principal work is, 'The Plants of the Coasts of Coromandel,' 3 vols. folio. He died at Edinburgh, in 1815.

Roxburghe, John, Duke of, a celebrated collector of rare books, was born at Bristol in 1746. He spent most of his fortune in the formation of an immense collection of rare and curious books, and died at London in 1811. His library was sold by auction the following year, and some of the books fetched enormous prices. The 'Roxburghe Club,' named after this *bibliophile*, was established in 1813.

Roy, Count Antoine, an able French statesman, was born at Savigny, in 1764. Soon after the Revolution broke out, he quitted the bar, to which he had been admitted in 1785, and took part in several mining speculations, which turned out most successful. After the fall of Napoleon he ably maintained constitutional principles in opposition to the ultraroyalist opinions then in vogue. He also displayed such a thorough acquaintance with financial questions, that he was made minister of finance in 1819-20; and short as was his tenure of office, it was distinguished by various measures of reform, which won for him the honours of the peerage. He was a member of the Martignac administration in 1828, but retired from office when Prince Polignac became minister in 1829; and though he accepted no office under the régime of Louis Philippe, his long experience, sagacious judgment, and moderate counsels were for many years placed at the service of the Chamber of Peers. His private fortune was immense. Died, 1847.

Roy, Pierre Charles, a French satirist and dramatic poet, was born at Paris, in 1683. His principal pieces adapted for theatrical representation are, the operas of 'Callirrhoe' and 'Semiramis,' and the comedy of 'The Captives,' imitated from Plautus. His satires against the members of the French Academy prevented his gaining admission into that body, and he died in 1764.

Roy, William, British general, a distinguished geodesist and antiquary, was employed in 1746, at which time he was colonel and assistant quartermaster-general, to make a survey and map of Scotland for military purposes, of which only a reduced copy was published. He was chosen F.R.S. in 1767, and made several important contributions to the 'Philosophical Transactions.' But his great achievement was the successful measurement of the Hounslow base, in 1784, the first step in the great Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom; for which he received the Copley medal of the Royal Society. He afterwards

directed the observations and measurements for connecting the English triangulation with the French; a task which he completed in 1788. Died at London, July 1, 1790. His elaborate work on 'The Military Antiquities of the Romans in North Britain' was published by the Society of Antiquaries after his death.

Royer-Collard, Pierre Paul, French philosopher and statesman, was born at Sommepeux, in 1763. At the commencement of the Revolution in 1789 he was an advocate in the parliament of Paris, and at first embraced the new political principles. But his attachment to the Bourbon family led him to hope for an opportunity of re-establishing the throne. He escaped the proscriptions of the Reign of Terror, sat for three months (May to July, 1797) in the Council of Five Hundred, and then lived in retirement till 1811. In that year he was named Dean of the Faculty of Letters and Professor of the History of Modern Philosophy; his opinions both in politics and philosophy recommending him to Napoleon. He had adopted the principles of the Scotch philosophy, and by his eloquent and enthusiastic lectures formed a numerous band of scholars, and became the recognized head of a new school. He was one of the distinguished men who looked up to Maine de Biran as a master, and met at his house for philosophical discussion. At the Restoration Royer-Collard was named councillor of state and chevalier of the Legion of Honour; quitted his public offices on the return of Napoleon; and at the second Restoration was again made councillor of state and President of the Commission of Public Instruction. In the last capacity he re-established on a better plan the Normal School, and rendered other valuable services. Elected the same year to the Chamber of Deputies, he showed himself the firm friend of freedom, and opposed all attempts to restore privileges and to infringe upon the charter. In 1816 he was chosen Vice-President, was several times candidate for the presidency, and was called to that office in 1827. For some years previously he had been head of the small party of intellectual and influential members of the Chamber, known as the *Doctrinaires*. He was admitted to the French Academy in 1827, was President of the Assembly through the sessions of the two following years, took no part in the popular movement of July, 1830, and refused to join the deputation sent to the Tuileries to compliment the new king, Louis Philippe. He thenceforth lived in retirement, and died at his seat of Château-Vieux, Sept. 4, 1845.

Rubens, Sir Peter Paul, the most distinguished painter of the Flemish school, was born at Siegen, in Westphalia, in 1577. When he was ten years old his mother, then a widow, returned to her native place, Antwerp. He received an excellent education; and, after studying in his own country, especially under Otto Van Veen, he went to Italy, where he improved himself by copying the works of the best masters, but chiefly Titian. While in

Italy he was employed by the Duke of Mantua, not only as an artist, but on an embassy to Madrid. He returned to Antwerp in 1608, and was soon after made court-painter to the Archduke Albert, Spanish governor of the Low Countries. In 1620 he was employed by the Princess Mary de' Medici to adorn the gallery of the Luxembourg with a series of paintings, illustrative of the principal scenes of her life. While thus engaged, he became known to the Duke of Buckingham, who purchased his museum. He was afterwards employed by the Infanta Isabella and the King of Spain in some important negotiations, which he executed with such credit as to be appointed secretary of the privy-council. On coming to England with a commission from the Infanta, he obtained the favour of Charles I. While here he painted the fine picture called 'Peace and War,' now in the National Gallery, the 'Apotheosis of James I.' (or of William the Silent, as it is now named), and the picture of Charles I. as St. George; for which he was knighted, and received a chain of gold. Rubens acquired immense wealth, and was twice married, the second time in 1631, to a lovely girl of sixteen. Rubens, beyond all comparison, was the most rapid in execution of the great masters; and according to Sir Joshua Reynolds, he was the greatest master of the mechanical part of his art that ever existed. His works are very numerous and very diversified in subject. There are nearly a hundred in the Picture Gallery at Munich. The 'Descent from the Cross,' at Antwerp, is perhaps his master-piece. It is as a composition remarkably similar to the fine fresco of the same subject, painted by Daniele da Volterra, in the preceding century. The National Gallery contains eleven of the works of Rubens. The portrait of his mother in the Dulwich Gallery is a charming example of his skill as a portrait painter. He died at Antwerp, in 1640.

Rubens, Albert, son of the preceding, was born at Antwerp, in 1614. He succeeded his father as secretary to the council, and was greatly esteemed by the Archduke Leopold, governor of the Low Countries. He wrote 'De Re Vestiaria Veterum,' 'Regum et Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata,' 'De Vita Flavii Manlii Theodori,' &c. Died, 1657.

Rubini, Giambattista, one of the most accomplished vocalists of his age, was born at Romano, in 1795. He was early initiated in the study of music by his father, who was a professional musician. In 1815 he was engaged at Naples at a modest salary, and his reputation continued to increase till he went to Paris in 1825; there he obtained triumphant success in the 'Cenerentola,' 'Donna del Lago,' 'Gazza Ladra,' and 'Otello;' and he soon afterwards became the acknowledged 'King of Tenors,' not only at Paris, but in London, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and all the other European capitals. Died, 1854, leaving a fortune of nearly £100,000.

Rubruquis, a distinguished traveller of the middle ages, whose real name was **Willem de**

RUCELLAI

Ruysbroek, was born in Brabant, probably about 1230. He entered the Franciscan order, set out for the Holy Land, and, in 1263, was sent by St. Louis, who was then in Palestine, on an embassy to Manchu, the great Khan of Tartary, and in search of the famous but undiscoverable Prester John. He was accompanied by two other monks, and had interviews with Batu Khan and his son, the great Sartak, and the grand Khan Manchur. After an absence of two years and a half, Rubruquis returned to Syria, and entered the Franciscan monastery at Acre. He sent the narrative of his journey to St. Louis, and wished to visit France; but whether he did is not known. He was living in 1293. His narrative is full of curious information, and is remarkable for accuracy and sobriety.

Rucellai, Bernardo, an Italian statesman and historian, born at Florence, in 1449. Having married the sister of Lorenzo de' Medici, he was promoted to the office of gonfalonier of justice, and employed on several important diplomatic missions. After the death of Lorenzo, he protected the members of the new Platonic Academy, for whose use he erected a palace with gardens, embellished with noble monuments of ancient and modern art. Died, 1514.—His son, **Giovanni**, born in 1475, was sent ambassador to Venice in 1505; and in 1512 he took an active part in the measures which led to the restoration of the Medici family. He was afterwards papal nuncio in France, apostolical prothonotary, and governor of the castle of St. Angelo. Giovanni Rucellai was author of a didactic poem on Bees, and of two tragedies entitled 'Rosmonda' and 'Orestes.' He was the friend of Trissino, and like him sought to make Italian poetry classical in form. Died, 1525.

Rückert, Friedrich, one of the most distinguished German poets of his time, was born at Schweinfurt in 1789. He completed his education at the university of Jena, where he was for a short time lecturer; assisted in the editorship of the 'Morgenblatt,' at Stuttgart, between 1815-17; visited Rome, and on his return settled at Coburg, where he married. There he applied himself earnestly to the study of Oriental literature, the influence of which is so marked in much of his own poetry. In 1826 he was named Professor of Oriental Literature at Erlangen, whence he was called in 1840 to Berlin. His heart, however, was not in his professional work, and in 1849 he left Berlin and took up his abode on his estate at Neuses, a charming retirement in the country near Coburg, and there he passed the rest of his life. Rückert excelled as a lyric poet, but he wrote also epic and dramatic poems, and made many admirable translations from Oriental poems. The themes and the forms of his verse are almost endlessly diversified. His first volume of poems—'Deutsche Gedichte'—appeared under an assumed name in 1814; and he continued writing almost to the last. Among his works, too numerous to be named,

RUDOLPH

are 'Kranz der Zeit,' 'Oestliche Rosen,' 'Morgenländische Sagen und Geschichten,' 'Rostem und Suhrab, eine Heldengeschichte,' 'Die Weisheit der Brahmanen,' &c. Rückert was the warmly beloved friend of Uhland. Died, at Neuses, Jan. 31, 1866.

Rudbeck, Olaus, an eminent Swedish anatomist, botanist, and antiquary, born in 1630. When about twenty years of age he discovered the lymphatic vessels, of which he soon after published an account. After visiting the principal seats of learning in Germany and the Netherlands, at the expense of Queen Christina, he settled at Upsala, founded the Botanic Garden, and became Professor of Anatomy and Botany, rector of the university, and perpetual curator. He compiled a voluminous work on the early history and antiquities of Sweden, but the whole perished in the great fire at Upsala of April, 1702. Overwhelmed by this loss, he resigned his place, and died a few months later. Rudbeck was author of a curious book, in 4 vols. folio, entitled 'Atlantica, sive Manheim vera Japheti posterorum sedes et patria.'

Rudbeck, Olaus, Swedish botanist and philologist, was son of the preceding, and was born at Upsala about 1670. He travelled in Lapland, Germany, Holland, and England; founded, in conjunction with Benzelius, the Society of Sciences at Upsala; prepared a Treatise on Botany, of which he lost the greater part of the manuscripts by the conflagration of 1702; published several botanical and philological works; and died in 1740.

Ruddiman, Thomas, grammarian and critic, was born in 1674, at Boyndie, in Banffshire; was educated at King's College, Aberdeen; became assistant-keeper of the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh; set up a printing-office in conjunction with his brother; and was one of the founders of the earliest literary society in Scotland, in 1718. His 'Rudiments of the Latin Tongue,' long used as an elementary book in schools, was the most popular of his productions; but he wrote other grammatical works, and edited the works of George Buchanan. Ruddiman was also for a time editor of the 'Caledonian Mercury,' a paper which was established in 1662, and after an existence of two hundred and five years, ceased to appear in April, 1867. Died in 1757.

Ruding, Rogers, an English divine and distinguished numismatist, born at Leicester, in 1751; became fellow of Merton College, Oxford; was presented to the living of Morden, in Surrey; and soon after was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, to whose 'Archæologia' he was a contributor. He published, in 1817, an elaborate and important work entitled 'Annals of the Coinage of Britain and its Dependencies,' in 4 vols. 4to. Died, 1820.

Rudolph I., Emperor of the West, and founder of the imperial house of Austria, was born in 1218, being the eldest son of Albert IV., Count of Hapsburg and Landgrave of Alsace. He first served under Ottocar, King

RUDOLPH

of Bohemia, against the Prussians, and distinguished himself by his prudence, valour, and the spirit of justice with which he protected the inhabitants of the towns from their baronial oppressors. In 1273, as he was encamped before the walls of Basel, he received the unexpected intelligence that he was elected King of the Romans and Emperor, in preference to Alfonso, King of Castile, and Ottocar, King of Bohemia, the latter of whom opposed his election, and refused to do homage for his estates. But Rudolph, supported by powerful allies, made war on him, and compelled him to submit. Ottocar afterwards made another attempt to recover what he had lost, but in August, 1278, was defeated and slain. After a reign of nineteen years Rudolph expired, in 1291, aged 72.

Rudolph II., Emperor of the West, was the son of Maximilian II., and was born at Vienna, in 1552. He was brought up at the court of his uncle Philip II. of Spain, was crowned King of Hungary in 1572, King of Bohemia 1575, and King of the Romans the same year. He succeeded his father in 1576. Feeble and incompetent as a sovereign, and indifferent to affairs of state, Rudolph led almost a private life, occupying himself chiefly with the study of languages, the mechanical arts, and the sciences of chemistry and astronomy. Tycho Brahe and Kepler were successively in his service, and under his patronage the celebrated *Rudolphine Tables* were drawn up. Educated at the Spanish court, Rudolph was a rigid Catholic, and the severe measures he adopted against the Protestants gave rise to grave events in the Empire. War with the Turks was carried on through many years of his reign, but he took little interest in it, the direction of the war being left to his brother, the Archduke Matthias. In 1607 Matthias was elected King of Hungary, and the Emperor, reluctantly, ratified the election the following year. In 1611 he was compelled also to cede the crown of Bohemia to his brother; and he died at Prague, worn out with vexation and disappointment, in January, 1612.

Rudolph of Rheinfelden, Duke of Suabia, was appointed in 1057 to succeed Otto III., by the Empress Agnes, mother and guardian of Henry IV. Agnes gave him in marriage at the same time her daughter Matilda, who died, at the age of 14, in the following year. Rudolph was for nearly twenty years on good terms with his brother-in-law, Henry IV., and took part with him in the Saxon war. But when the quarrel began between the Emperor and the Pope, Gregory VII., Rudolph took the side of the latter. In 1077 he was chosen, by some of the princes and prelates, King of Germany, and was crowned at Mentz. The Pope confirmed his election in a Council at Rome. Meanwhile Henry hastened from Italy, ravaged Suabia, fought several battles with his rival with alternating fortune, was defeated by Rudolph at Fladenheim, in January, 1080, and finally defeated him at Wolsheim, near

RUINART

Merseburg, Oct. 15, the same year. Rudolph was mortally wounded by Godfrey of Bouillon, and died at Merseburg.

Ruffo, Fabrizio, Cardinal, born at Naples of an ancient family, in 1744. He entered the church, held the office of treasurer-general to Pope Pius VI., was created cardinal, and became intendant of the royal palace of Caserta. On the French occupation of Naples, he followed the king, Ferdinand I., to Sicily, and the next year, 1799, he was sent into Calabria to excite an insurrection of the people against the French republicans, and restore the royal authority. In this he succeeded, but his career of conquest was marked by the most atrocious proscriptions, and blood was shed without stint. He also invaded Apulia, and entered Naples, which became the scene of fierce contest and terrible carnage. Ruffo at length made terms with the republicans, but the convention was set aside by the king, and many of them were executed. The cardinal afterwards entered the service of the Pope, attended the second marriage of Napoleon, and was admitted to the Legion of Honour; rejoined Pius VII. on his restoration, assisted at the election of Leo XII., and died at Naples, in 1827.

Rufinus. [See *Arcadius* and *Stilicho*.]

Rufinus, by some called *Toranus*, a priest of Aquileia, in the 4th century. He became attached to St. Jerome, and accompanied him to the East; but being persecuted by the Arians, he was banished to a remote part of Palestine. After his return he founded a monastery on Mount Olivet, and employed himself in translating Greek authors into Latin. His version of Origen gave such offence to his old acquaintance, Jerome, that he wrote bitterly against him, and Rufinus was cited to Rome by Pope Anastasius. The Pope condemned his works, upon which he retired to Sicily, and died there, about 410. The works of Josephus, the Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius, and the writings of Gregory Nazianzen and St. Basil, were translated by Rufinus.

Rugendas, Georg Philipp, a celebrated battle-painter, born at Augsburg, in 1666. Such was his zeal for art that, during the siege of Augsburg, in 1703, he freely exposed himself amidst the fire and carnage, that he might be able faithfully to sketch the scenes around him. Died, 1742.

Ruhnken, David, a celebrated philologist, was born in Pomerania, in 1723. He studied at Wittenberg, and under Hemsterhuys at Leyden, whose assistant in the professorship of Greek he became in 1757. Four years later he was appointed Professor of Eloquence and History, and was afterwards rector of the university, and keeper of the library. He edited the *Lexicon of Timeus*, and many classical works, with commentaries; wrote a *Life of his master and friend Hemsterhuys*, and various 'Opuscula,' which were published in a collected edition in 1797. Died at Leyden, 1798.

Ruinart, Thierry, a French theological writer, was born at Rheims, in 1657. He

RUMFORD

became a Benedictine of St. Maur, and was the associate of Mabillon in his literary labours. His most important work is the 'Acta primorum Martyrum sincera et selecta,' which appeared in 1689, was translated into French by Drouet de Maupertuy in 1708, and has been several times republished. Dom Ruinart also edited the works of St. Gregory of Tours, and wrote other books on ecclesiastical history. He died at the abbey of Hautvilliers, Sept. 17, 1709.

Rumford, Count, whose real name was **Benjamin Thompson**, was born at Woburn, New England, 1752. He acquired, when young, a knowledge of natural philosophy, and employed himself as a teacher, till he was raised to independence by an advantageous marriage. He then became a major in the militia of his native province; and when the war took place between Great Britain and her colonies, his local knowledge enabled him to render services of importance to the English commanders. He came to England, and obtained a situation in the Foreign Office. Towards the close of the war he was sent to New York, raised a regiment of dragoons, of which he was appointed colonel, and returning to England in 1784, received the honour of knighthood. He was for some time one of the Under-Secretaries of State. Soon after he went to the continent, and through the recommendation of the Prince of Deux-Ponts (afterwards King of Bavaria) entered into the service of the reigning Elector-palatine and Duke of Bavaria, and effected many useful reforms in both the civil and military departments of the state. As the reward of his services, he received various orders of knighthood, was made a lieutenant-general, and created Count Rumford. He left Bavaria in 1799, and returning to England, employed himself in making experiments on the nature and application of heat, and on other subjects of economical and philosophical research. He suggested the plan, and assisted in the foundation, of the Royal Institution. In 1802 he removed to Paris, married the widow of the celebrated Lavoisier, and died in 1814.

Rumohr, Karl Friedrich Ludwig Felix von, a distinguished German art-critic and historian, born near Dresden, in 1786. He began a course of study at the university of Göttingen, but soon left it for his favourite art-studies. He visited the principal German galleries, and went to Italy in 1804, to study the great works of art at Rome, Florence, and other cities. He revisited Italy in 1816 and 1828 for the same purpose, and also to search for and examine original documents relating to the history of art and the biography of artists. The fruits of his investigations appeared in his great work entitled 'Italienische Forschungen,' which was published in 1827 and 1831. It is highly esteemed, and has contributed to the correction of various errors, and to the clearing up of many doubtful matters in the history of art. Rumohr was author of many other works on art, some

RUPERT

poems, tales, and political pieces. Among them may be named 'Drei Reisen nach Italien;' 'Zur Geschichte und Theorie der Formschneidekunst;' and 'Der letzte Surillo,' and 'Raphaels Lehr- und Wander-Jahre,' poems. Rumohr was the friend of Wilhelm and Alexander von Humboldt, of Thorwaldsen, Koch, the two Tiecks, Overbeck, &c. Died at Dresden, July 25, 1843.

Runciman, Alexander, a Scotch painter, was the son of an architect, and was born at Edinburgh, in 1736. After serving his time to a portrait painter, he went to Rome with his brother John, a promising artist, who died in Italy. Alexander continued his studies, and on his return home was employed by Sir James Clerk to decorate his house with scenes from Ossian. Among his pictures are, an 'Ascension,' in the episcopal chapel at Edinburgh; 'Lear,' 'Andromeda,' and 'Agrippina.' Died, 1785.

Runjeet Singh, Maharajah, chief of Lahore and Cashmir, was born in 1779. Perhaps neither ancient nor modern times can furnish a more striking proof of the power that lies in an iron and energetic will, than is furnished by the singular career of this chief, who, from being the leader of a gang of robbers, became the absolute despot of despots; whose word was law to princes, and who ruled 20,000,000 of men with a rod of iron. Brave, active, and remorseless, his bandit troop swelled its numbers, and became an army; the mere speck of earth which he first seized upon by the right of the strongest, a centre from which he carried the sword or the snare into the dominions of his neighbours. Of education he was so destitute that he could not read; but he had a very powerful memory, much shrewdness, and great discrimination; and he was in the daily habit of being read to in both Persian and Hindoo. Accessible to all ranks of his people, he administered justice with the utmost impartiality, at least when his own interests did not stand in the way of an equitable decision; but in taxing, or, to speak more correctly, in plundering the people who were unhappy enough to fall beneath his sway, he was absolutely merciless. Avarice seems to have been fully as much his incentive to warfare as ambition; for he has been known to undertake a military expedition against a distant prince who had the reputation of possessing particularly fine horses, or costly jewels. Among his immensely valuable treasures of the latter kind was the celebrated *Koh-i-Noor*, or Mountain of Light, now in possession of the Queen of England. In stature he was very short, and the naturally sinister expression of his countenance was much increased by the loss of his left eye by the small-pox. His long grey tapering beard, which descended below his breast, gave him something of a venerable appearance. At his death, four of his princesses and seven slave girls were permitted to burn themselves upon his funeral pyre. Died, 1839.

Rupert, or Robert, of Bavaria, Prince,

RUSH

the third son of Frederick, Elector-palatine, by Elizabeth, daughter of James I., was born in 1619, and received a military education. He came to England in 1642, commanded the cavalry of Charles I. during the civil war, and on various occasions manifested the most daring courage; but also great brutality and unscrupulous indulgence in pillage. He took part at the battle of Edgehill; forced a passage through Birmingham; surprised the parliamentarians at Chalgrove, Hampden being mortally wounded; took Bristol; fought at Newbury; relieved Lathom House after it had been defended for several months by the Countess of Derby; raised the siege of York, but immediately after was totally defeated at Marston Moor, July 2, 1644; commanded the right wing at Naseby; and three months later (Sept., 1645), having surrendered Bristol to General Fairfax, the king dismissed him from his service. Between 1649-53 Prince Rupert led the life of a buccaneer in the West Indies. He won distinction as a naval commander, particularly after the Restoration, in the great Dutch war; took part, under Monk, in the four days' battle with the Dutch, in 1665; served again in 1673; and on the conclusion of the war led a retired life, occupied wholly in scientific pursuits. He invented a composition called 'prince's metal,' improved the strength of gunpowder, found out a method of fusing black lead, and practised, if he did not invent, the art of engraving in mezzotinto. He was an active member of the Board of Trade, and a fellow of the Royal Society; and to his influence is ascribed the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company, of which he was the first governor. His name is perpetuated in 'Rupert's Land.' Died, at London, in 1682, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Portraits of Prince Rupert, by Mytens, Vandyck, and others, were lent to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).

Rush, Benjamin, a celebrated American physician, was born in 1741, in Pennsylvania. He was educated at Princeton College; took his degree at Edinburgh, in 1768; was chosen a member of Congress at Pennsylvania, in 1776; was appointed Professor of Medicine and Clinical Practice at the university; and died in 1813. During the prevalence of the yellow fever in 1793, Dr. Rush highly distinguished himself, and his history of that epidemic is a work of great value. He also wrote 'Medical Inquiries and Observations,' and 'Essays, Literary, Moral, and Philosophical.'

Rushworth, John, historian, was born in Northumberland, in 1607; studied at Oxford, and became a barrister. In 1640 he was appointed assistant-clerk of the House of Commons, was much employed in negotiations during the civil war, and after the Restoration he became secretary to the Lord-keeper Bridgeman. His 'Historical Collections,' in 8 vols., is a laborious and useful compilation. Died, 1690.

Russell, Edward, Earl of Orford, a British admiral, was born in 1651. He became

RUSSELL

gentleman of the bed-chamber to James, Duke of York; but on the execution of his cousin, Lord William Russell, he retired from court, and was an active promoter of the Revolution. He gained the celebrated battle of La Hogue, in 1692, commanded subsequently in the Mediterranean, became First Lord of the Admiralty, and died in 1727.

Russell, Michael, LL.D., Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, was born at Edinburgh, 1781; studied at Glasgow, and having received ordination, was in 1808 appointed to St. James's chapel, Leith, where he continued to officiate till his death. To extensive acquirements, theological and literary, Dr. Russell added the pen of a ready and elegant writer. His contributions to the 'Encyclopedia Metropolitana' and the 'British Critic' were remarkable for their learning and research; his works on Palestine, Egypt, and various other publications written for the Cabinet Library, still hold their ground; and his 'Connection of Sacred and Profane History' extended his fame far beyond the limits of his native land. On his elevation to the episcopal chair in 1837, the university of Oxford marked its respect for his character and attainments by conferring on him the degree of D.C.L. by diploma; an honour never before bestowed on a Scotchman not educated at Oxford. Died, 1848.

Russell, William, fifth Earl, and first Duke of Bedford, was born in 1614. He received his education at Magdalen College, Oxford; was elected a member of the Long Parliament in 1640, and commanded the reserve of horse at the battle of Edgehill; but in 1643 he joined the royal standard, and fought with great bravery at the battle of Newbury. He was not, however, in favour with the royalists, and he retired to private life till the Restoration, when he assisted at the coronation, and was elected a knight of the Garter. He also attended the coronation of William and Mary, who, in 1694, made him Marquis of Tavistock and Duke of Bedford. Earl Russell married Anne Carr, daughter of the notorious Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, and his wife the divorced Countess of Essex; and by her became the father of William Lord Russell. Died, 1700.

Russell, William, Lord, third and eldest surviving son of the preceding, was a distinguished supporter of constitutional liberty, and was born in 1639. In 1679, when Charles II. found it necessary to ingratiate himself with the Whigs, Lord Russell was appointed a member of the Privy Council. He soon, however, found that his party was not in the king's confidence, and the recall of the Duke of York, without their concurrence, induced him to resign. Although his temper was mild and moderate, his fear of a Catholic succession induced him to take decisive steps for the exclusion of the Duke of York. In June, 1680, he went to Westminster Hall, and, at the court of King's Bench, presented the duke as a recusant; and, in

November following, carried up the Exclusion Bill to the House of Lords, at the head of 200 members of parliament. The king dissolved the parliament, resolved to govern thenceforward without one; and arbitrary principles were openly avowed by the partisans of the court. Alarmed at the state of things, many of the Whig leaders favoured strong expedients, and a plan was formed for a simultaneous rising in England and Scotland. Among these leaders, including the Dukes of Monmouth and Argyll, the Lords Russell, Essex, and Howard, Algernon Sidney, and Hampden (grandson of the great Hampden), different views prevailed; but Lord Russell looked only to the exclusion of the Duke of York. He was, however, accused of having engaged in 'the Rye-house Plot,' which had for its object the assassination of the king on his return from Newmarket; and on this pretext he was committed to the Tower, tried, condemned, and executed July 21, 1683, being then in the 44th year of his age. After the Revolution, the proceedings against him were annulled. A portrait of Lord W. Russell, by Riley, has been added to the National Portrait Gallery.

Russell, Lady Rachel, wife of the preceding, was daughter of Thomas Wriothesley, fourth Earl of Southampton, and was born in 1636. She first married Lord Vaughan; and after his death Lord William Russell, 1667. The affectionate zeal with which she assisted him, and the magnanimity of her behaviour after his death, have excited for her general respect and sympathy. Her husband being refused counsel upon his trial, and allowed only an amanuensis, she accepted that office. She survived him forty years. Her 'Letters,' which do equal credit to her understanding and her heart, have been often reprinted. Died, 1723. A memoir of Lady Rachel Russell has been written by M. Guizot.

Russell, William, an historical writer, was born in Midlothian, in 1746. He was brought up as a printer, which business he followed for a time, and then became author by profession. He is known chiefly by his 'History of Modern Europe,' 4 vols. 8vo. A 'History of Ancient Europe,' which was left unfinished at his death, in 1793, was completed in 3 vols. by Dr. Coote.

Rustam. [See *Yezdegard III.*]

Rutherford, Daniel, natural philosopher and physician, was born at Edinburgh, in 1749; studied in the university; succeeded Dr. John Hope as Professor of Botany and keeper of the Botanic Garden in 1786; and died in 1819. Dr. Rutherford was the discoverer of nitrogen, and was the first who represented oxygen gas (then called vital air) as the necessary constituent of all acids.

Ruthven, Patrick, Earl of Forth and Brentford, general-in-chief of the army of Charles I. in the civil war, was the great-grandson of William, first Lord Ruthven, and was probably born soon after 1570. Having early adopted the soldier's calling, he entered

into the service of the great Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden. At the siege of Riga, in 1621, he held a colonelcy in the Swedish army, and he continued to serve under Gustavus in Germany and other parts of northern Europe through the following ten years. As major-general he distinguished himself at the battle of Leipsic in 1631; and the same year was appointed governor of Ulm, then the magazine of the royal army. For the vigilance with which he discharged the duties of that post, and for other services, Gustavus gave him the county of Kirchberg, part of the confiscated estates of the Fuggers of Augsburg. Having a strong head, he was usually charged with the direction of the entertainments given by Gustavus, and thus acquired the title of 'field-marshal of the bottles.' Returning to Scotland after the death of Gustavus, he offered his services to Charles I. at the commencement of the great contest with his subjects, and in June, 1639, was named governor of the castle of Edinburgh. He was made lieutenant-general, and created a peer by the title of Lord Ettrick. In June, 1640, hostilities began; the castle was besieged by the Covenanters under General Lesley, and after three months was surrendered to him on honourable terms. Ettrick then passed into England, was second in command of the cavalry, under Prince Rupert, at Edgehill, and soon after succeeded Lord Lindsey as general-in-chief. In November, 1642, he defeated the parliamentary forces at Brentford, and thus opened a way for the king's advance to London. In 1643 he was with Charles at Oxford, taking an important part, however, at the sieges of Bristol and Gloucester and at the first battle of Newbury. With Hopton, he was defeated by Waller in 1644; was created Earl of Brentford; defeated Waller at Cropredy Bridge; and was seriously wounded at the second battle of Newbury, October 27. He was taken to Donnington Castle, and being disabled by age and by his wounds, was succeeded in his post of general by Prince Rupert. Ruthven was twice 'forfeited' by the Scottish parliament, but was also twice restored; and he was one of those excepted from pardon by the Articles of Westminster, July, 1646. Died near Dundee, in 1651, and was buried at Monifeith. His wife and three daughters survived him.

Ruysch, Frederick, an eminent anatomist, was born in 1638, at the Hague, and died in 1731. He was Professor of Anatomy at Amsterdam, and was very skilful in making anatomical preparations. His works were collected and published in 1737.—His son **Henry** published 'Theatrum Animalium,' 2 vols. folio.

Ruysch, Rachel, daughter of the preceding, was one of the most celebrated painters of fruit and flower pieces, and was born at Amsterdam in 1664, and died in 1750. Her pictures are distinguished for truth and splendour of colouring, united with great finish.

Ruysdael, Jacob, a celebrated Dutch painter, was born at Haarlem, probably about 1625, but the date is uncertain. He stood un-

RUYTER

rivalled in the representation of woods and waters, particularly waterfalls. The figures in his pictures were usually inserted by other artists. Ruysdael is supposed to have been the master of Hobbema. The National Gallery has four of his works. Died in 1681.

Ruyter, Michael Adrian de, a gallant Dutch admiral, was born in 1607, at Flushing. He entered the naval service when he was only 11 years old, and by dint of bravery and skill rose to the summit of his profession. On many occasions he nobly distinguished himself when engaged against the English, especially in the terrible battle fought in February, 1653, near the mouth of the Channel, when Blake commanded the English, and Van Tromp and De Ruyter the Dutch. In June, 1666, De Ruyter gained an advantage over Prince Rupert and Monk; but, the next month, another battle was fought, in which the Dutch were defeated. The following year, however, he avenged himself by sailing up the Thames, and destroying several English men-of-war at Sheerness. He died in the port of Syracuse, April 29, 1676, in consequence of a wound received a few days before, when engaging with the French fleet off Messina. His body was embalmed, carried to his native country, and buried at Rotterdam.

Rycant, Sir Paul. [**Ricaut.**]

Ryder, Dudley. [**Marrowby, Earl of.**]

Ryland, William Wynne, engraver, was born in London, in 1732. He attained great excellence in his art; but his end was melancholy, for, in order to extricate himself from some embarrassments, he, in 1782, committed a forgery on the East India Company, and was tried and executed the year following.

Rymer, Thomas, critic and antiquary, was a native of Yorkshire; studied at Cambridge and at Gray's Inn; and, succeeding Shadwell, in 1692, as royal historiographer, employed the opportunities afforded him by

SAAVEDRA-FAXARDO

his office to make a valuable collection of public treaties, which he began to publish in 1704, under the title of '*Fœdera, Conventiones, et cujuscunque Generis Acta publica, inter Reges Angliæ et alios Principes.*' This now well-known work extended to 15 vols. folio, five more being added by Robert Sanderson. Besides several minor works, Rymer left an unpublished collection relating to English history, in 58 vols., now in the British Museum. Died, 1713.

Rysbrach, John Michael, an eminent sculptor, was born at Antwerp in 1693. He was the son of a painter, studied his art under Vander Voort, and in 1720 settled in England. He made himself gradually known, and was at length employed on almost all important works of sculpture commissioned in this country. Among his very numerous statues, busts, and monuments, may be named the equestrian statue of William III., at Bristol; the monument to the great Duke of Marlborough, at Blenheim; statues of Sir Isaac Newton, in Westminster Abbey; of Locke, at Oxford; of George II., at Greenwich Hospital; and the celebrated figure of Hercules, at Stourhead. The reputation of Rysbrach declined, as that of Scheemaker and Roubiliac increased. Died, 1770.

Rzewusky, or Rzewicki, Wenceslaus, a Polish nobleman, born in 1705. After travelling through the principal countries of Europe, he filled various high offices, among which was that of grand general of the crown, to which he was appointed on the invasion of Poland by the Tatars, in 1739. Having opposed the election of Stanislaus Poniatowski to the throne, he gave great offence to the Empress, and was subjected to six years' imprisonment in Russia. He translated the Odes of Horace, and was author of some poems, dramas, and other works. Died, 1779.

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Saadi, Sheikh Moolih Eddin, one of the most celebrated poets of Persia, was born at Shiraz, in 1175, and died in the 116th year of his age. He studied at Baghdad, and pursued a religious course of life under the direction of the famous Sophi Abd al Kadir Ghilani, whom he accompanied on a pilgrimage to Mecca. He afterwards made the same pilgrimage fourteen times. He fought against the infidels, and extended his wanderings into India and Asia Minor. Being, however, taken prisoner by the Turks, he was put to work on the fortifications of Tripoli; but was redeemed by a merchant of Aleppo, who gave him his daughter in marriage with a dowry. Towards the close of his life he built a hermitage near the walls of Shiraz, where he passed his time in exercises of piety; and his tomb, on the spot where he had lived, was long visited by the admirers of his genius and devotion. The

'Gulistan' is the most celebrated of Saadi's works. It is a collection of unconnected moral stories, historical and fictitious, with admixture of verse. It has been several times translated into English, German, French, and Dutch. The '*Bostan*' is of like character, but entirely in verse. His other works consist of miscellaneous odes and essays.

Saavedra. [**Corvantes.**]

Saavedra-Faxardo, Diego de, a Spanish writer and diplomatist, was born at Algezaros, in Murcia, in 1584. He became secretary to the embassy at Rome, and afterwards was appointed ambassador for Spain at the papal court. He took part in important diplomatic negotiations for more than thirty years in Italy and Switzerland, and received the collar of St. Jago, a canonry of the church, and a seat in the council of the Indies. His '*Idea de un Principe Politico-Christiano*' was translated

SABATIER

into Latin, French, and Italian, and with his other works has been frequently republished. He died in 1648.

Sabatier, Antoine, was born at Castres, in 1742. He was a very celebrated French writer, and was early connected with Helvetius and the philosophical party; but he soon left them, and showed his opposition to them in his work, '*Les Trois Siècles de la Littérature Française*.' He emigrated at the Revolution. At the Restoration he obtained but a small income, and continued his attacks on the court and clergy, till sickness reduced him to find shelter in the house of the Sisters of Charity at Paris, where he died in 1817.

Sabatier, or Sabbathier, Pierre, a learned Benedictine, born at Poitiers, in 1682. His great work was an edition of all the ancient Latin versions of the Bible, 3 vols. folio. Died, 1742.

Sabbatini, Andrea, or Andrea da Salerno, one of the first painters of the Neapolitan school, was born about 1480. He studied under Raphael, and imitated his Florentine manner with great success. He died at Naples, in 1545.—**Lorenzo**, called also Lorenzino da Bologna, was another admired artist of the 16th century, and his pictures are sometimes mistaken for those of Andrea. He died at Rome, in 1577.

Sabellius, a distinguished heresiarch of the third century. He was an African by birth, and became a disciple of Noetus, and an eminent church teacher. He was one of the most profound thinkers who took part in the controversies respecting the insoluble problem of the nature of God and the mode of his existence. He was one of the so-called Monarchians, and especially insisted on the oneness of the Divine essence, treating the terms Father, Son, and Holy Spirit as merely different names for the same person according to the different relations in which he is conceived as standing to his creatures. Sabellius was opposed and formally condemned by Dionysius of Alexandria, but his followers long existed as a distinct sect.

Sabina. [*See* **Hadrianus.**]

Sabina, Poppaea. [*See* **Nero.**]

Sabine, Joseph, F.R.S., honorary secretary of the Horticultural Society, treasurer and vice-president of the Zoological Society, &c., was born in 1770, and was originally intended for the bar. In 1808 he was appointed inspector-general of taxes, which office he held for twenty-six years; and when it was abolished, in 1835, government allowed him a compensation pension of £350 per annum. Died, in January, 1837.

Sabinus, George (in German, **Schelten**), a modern Latin poet, was born in Brandenburg, in 1508. He studied at Wittenberg, when but 15 years old, under Melancthon, whose eldest daughter he married. He became Professor of the Belles Lettres at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and afterwards rector of the new university of Königsberg. His great repute made him

983

SACKVILLE

known to the Emperor Charles V., who ennobled him, and employed him on several embassies. Died, 1560.

Sabinus, Oppius. [*See* **Decebalus.**]

Sacchetti, Franco, Italian poet and novelist, was born at Florence, about 1835. He was probably engaged in commerce during part of his life, was a member of the council of Eight in his native city, and subsequently held the chief magistracy in several towns successively. He was the contemporary and friend of Boccaccio, and like him, one of the earliest Italian prose writers. His '*Novelle*' were reckoned inferior only to those of Boccaccio, and were cited as models of style by the academicians of La Crusca. They were not printed till 1724. Sacchetti was author of a comic poem, entitled '*La Battaglia delle Vecchie e delle Fanciulle*,' printed or reprinted in 1819. Died, probably between 1400-1410.

Sacchi, Andrea, an eminent Roman painter, born in 1598. He studied under Albano; and, assisted by the patronage of Pope Urban VIII., rose to great eminence. The churches and palaces of Rome contain many of his works. Died, 1661.

Sacchini, Antonio Maria Gaspare, a celebrated Italian composer, was born at Naples, in 1735. He studied under Durante, and, after being employed in Rome, Venice, and several other cities of Italy with great éclat, he came to London, where he composed several operas. Meeting some opposition here, he left for Paris, where he reached the height of his fame, and obtained a pension from the queen. He died in 1786, leaving upwards of 80 dramatic pieces.

Sacharissa. [*See* **Waller, Edmund.**]

Sacheverell, Henry, an English divine, was educated at Oxford, where, in 1708, he obtained the degree of D.D. In 1709 he was appointed preacher at St. Saviour's, Southwark, and the same year he preached his two famous sermons, the object of which was to create alarm for the safety of the church, and to excite hostility against the Dissenters. Being impeached in the House of Commons (1710), he was sentenced to be suspended from preaching for three years. This prosecution, however, established the fortune of Sacheverell, who was collated to a living near Shrewsbury; and the same month that his suspension terminated, he was appointed to the valuable rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. Died, 1724.

Sachs, Hans. [*See* **Hans Sachs.**]

Sackville, George, Viscount, soldier and statesman, was the third son of the first Duke of Dorset, and was born in 1716. He was educated at Westminster, and afterwards at Trinity College, Dublin, when his father was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Entering the army, he distinguished himself at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy; in 1758 was made a lieutenant-general; but the year following he fell into disgrace for his conduct at the battle of Minden, where he commanded under Prince

Ferdinand of Brunswick, and disobeyed orders to advance with his troops during the engagement. His behaviour being, at home, attributed to cowardice, he was tried by a court martial, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. Under the administration of Lord Bute, however, he was restored to favour, and in 1775 he was appointed Colonial Secretary of State, which office he held during the American war. On quitting office, in 1782, he was created Viscount. On succeeding to the estate of Lady Germaine, he took the name of Germaine. He died in 1785. The 'Letters of Junius' have been attributed to his pen.

Sackville, Thomas and Charles. [Dorset, Earl of.]

Sacy, Louis Isaac, whose real name was **Le Maistre**, was born at Paris, in 1613. He entered into orders, and was chosen director of the nuns of Port Royal, where he settled, and to which he gave the chief part of his property. Persecuted as a Jansenist, he quitted Port Royal in 1661, and concealed himself; but his retreat was discovered in 1666, and he was sent to the Bastille, where he was confined three years. He spent his time chiefly in making a new translation of the Scriptures. Died, 1684.

Sacy, Antoine Isaac Sylvestre, Baron de, a celebrated French Orientalist, was born at Paris in 1758. At an early age he was inspired with a taste for Oriental languages by the learned Benedictine, Bertheau, and he made rapid progress in them. He was elected associate of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1785, and assisted in the preparation of Notices and Extracts of unedited manuscripts in the Royal Library. He continued his studies, and was forgotten during the Reign of Terror; became a member of the Institute on its reorganization by Napoleon; and in 1808 was named Professor of Persian at the College of France. The same year he was chosen a member of the Legislative Body, and sat in it till 1814; when on the return of the Bourbons he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and afterwards was for some years a member of the Commission of Public Instruction. After the accession of Louis Philippe, de Sacy was created a peer of France and keeper of Oriental manuscripts in the Royal Library. He was one of the founders and first president of the Société Asiatique. His principal works are, 'Principes de Grammaire Générale;' 'Chrestomathie Arabe;' 'Grammaire Arabe;' 'Calila et Dimna,' the Arabic text with a French translation of the fables of Bidpai; and 'Exposé de la Religion des Druses.' Died, suddenly, at Paris, in February, 1838. Among the eminent disciples of De Sacy were Abel Rémusat and Champollion.

Sadeel, Antoine, a learned French Huguenot and theological writer, was born of a noble family, in the Maçonnais, in 1534. At an early age he preached the reformed faith; for which he was imprisoned, but obtained his release through the interposition of his

royal patron, Henry of Navarre. When Henry became King of France, he made Sadeel his chaplain, and he attended that monarch in some of his campaigns; but, on the reconciliation of the king to the church of Rome, he retired to Geneva, where he was chosen pastor and Hebrew professor. He died in 1591, and his works were printed the following year.

Sadeler, Hans or Jean, a distinguished engraver, was born at Brussels, in 1550. He executed many masterly works, and was honoured by the patronage of the Elector of Bavaria. Died, 1610.—**Raphael**, brother and pupil of the above, was born in 1555. He worked in conjunction with Hans, and executed upwards of 500 engravings.—**Gilles**, the nephew and pupil of the above brothers, excelled both of them in correctness and taste. He was born at Antwerp, in 1570, went to Prague on the invitation of the Emperor Rudolph, and there executed most of his works. Died, 1629.

Sadi. [Saadi.]

Sadler, Michael Thomas, F.R.S., parliamentary orator and philanthropist, was born at Snelston, in Derbyshire, in 1780. He chiefly devoted himself to mercantile pursuits at Leeds until 1829, when he was elected M.P. for Newark-upon-Trent. At the general election (1830) he was again returned for Newark; and, in the ensuing year, for Aldborough, Yorkshire. His chief object in parliament was to benefit the poor, for the agricultural portion of whom he sought parliamentary aid, to provide them with allotments of ground, &c.; while for Ireland he eloquently urged the necessity of a well-regulated system of poor laws. To spare the sacrifice of life among the children employed in the manufactories was another of his great objects; and on each he wrote as forcibly and clearly as he spoke. His parliamentary exertions, and the intense anxiety they occasioned, are said to have been the primary cause of his death, which occurred in Ireland, in July, 1835. Mr. Sadler's two principal works were, 'Ireland, its Evils, and their Remedies,' and his 'Law of Population,' in which the Malthusian doctrines were impugned.

Sadler, or Sadher, Sir Ralph, an English statesman, was born in 1507, at Hackney, in Middlesex. In early life he enjoyed the patronage of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, and being introduced by him to Henry VIII., he was employed in many political affairs, and at the dissolution of the monasteries partook of the spoil. He was sent on various embassies to Scotland; and at the battle of Musselburgh Sir Ralph greatly distinguished himself, and was made a knight banneret for his services. At the accession of Elizabeth he was again sent to Scotland; and when Queen Mary came to England, she was for a time committed to his care. He died in 1587. A collection of his 'Letters and Negotiations' was published in 1809, in 2 vols. 4to., with a memoir, written by Sir Walter Scott.

Sadoleto, Jacopo, a learned cardinal, was born at Modena, in 1477. His father was Pro-

fessor of Jurisprudence at Ferrara, where he received his education, and attained great celebrity by his Latin poetry and philosophy. On the election of Leo X. to the pontificate, he was made one of his secretaries, and soon after bishop of Carpentras. He suffered much from the vicissitudes of war, and was several times compelled to quit the city, leaving his palace, &c., to the plunder of the soldiery. Clement VII. restored him to his office; and the succeeding pontiff, Paul III., again recalled him to Rome, raised him to the purple, and employed him on many negotiations. Died, 1547.

Saemund hinn Froda (**Saemund** the Learned), **Sigfusson**, a celebrated Icelandic priest, poet, and historian of the 11th century. He had a share in forming the ecclesiastical code, wrote a 'History of the Kings of Norway,' and was the reputed compiler of the collection of Scandinavian poetry and mythology termed the old or poetic Edda, printed at Copenhagen, in 1787, 4to. It is doubtful whether the work that passes under his name is his. Died, 1135.

Sagarelli, Gerard, founder and first martyr of the sect of Apostolic Brethren, was a monk of Parma, of the Franciscan order, and flourished in the second half of the 13th century. He aspired to found a new mendicant order, more spiritual and more beggarly than the existing orders. He was expelled by the Franciscans, sold his little property and threw away the money to the street boys, and preached in Parma and its neighbourhood for more than twenty years, not without some timid reserve of his most obnoxious opinions. Banished from Parma in 1286, he returned, was imprisoned, and in 1300 was once more seized by the Inquisition, and in spite of his abjuration, was condemned as a heretic, and burnt. (For a strange account of his death see Milman, Lat. Christ. vii. 358.)

Sage. [**Le Sage.**]

Sahagun, Bernardino de, Spanish historian, was born at Sahagun, in Spain. He was educated at Salamanca, entered the Franciscan order, and in 1529 was sent as a missionary to Mexico. There he laboured with great zeal and disinterestedness through a long life, studied also the history, antiquities, and traditions of the country, and wrote several voluminous works in illustration of them. The most important of these, and the only one yet printed, is the 'Historia Universal de Nueva España,' which he first wrote in the Mexican language, then translated into Castilian, and sent both versions to Madrid for publication. But the manuscript was no more heard of, except as a valuable lost work, till the close of the 18th century, when it was discovered in a convent at Tolosa by Muñoz. It was first published by Bustamante, at Mexico, in 1829; and in the following year it was published in England by Lord Kingsborough, who believed that he was the first to give it to the world. Sahagun's work is the most important authority on the religion and antiquities

of the Aztecs, and is frequently cited by Prescott. Sahagun died at Mexico, at an advanced age, in 1590.

St. Aignan. [**Beauvillier.**]

St. Arnaud, Jacques Achille Leroy de, Marshal of France, was born at Paris in 1801. He entered the army in 1816, but after several years' service he quitted it and became an actor. Ten years he gave to the stage, and in 1831 re-entered the army. He assisted in the suppression of the insurrection in La Vendée, excited by the Duchess of Berri, and was charged with her custody in the castle of Blaye. In 1836 he was sent to Algiers, and there he remained fifteen years. He distinguished himself at the siege of Constantine, displayed a brilliant and dashing courage throughout the various campaigns of the war, and was rapidly promoted. He became a member and commander of the Legion of Honour, general of brigade in 1847, and three years later commander of the province of Constantina. In 1851 he conquered the country of the Kabyles, was named general of division, and on his return to Paris was made, in October, 1851, by Louis Napoleon minister of war. He became the intimate friend and supporter of the president, took a leading part in the *Coup d'Etat* of 2nd December, 1851, by which the republic was overthrown, and was made senator, marshal, and grand cross of the Legion of Honour. In 1854 he was intrusted with the chief command of the French army sent to the Crimea, and entered upon his duties with great spirit and energy, distinguishing himself especially at the battle of Alma. But his health had long been broken, and a week after the battle he left the Crimea, and embarked for Constantinople. Died at sea, September 29, 1854. A pension of 20,000 francs was granted to his widow.

St. Croix, Guillaume Emanuel Joseph, Baron de, a learned French writer, was born at Montmoiron, in 1746; studied at the Jesuits' College, Grenoble; obtained the rank of captain in the grenadiers, but quitted the army for literary pursuits; suffered greatly during the Revolution, and died in 1809. His principal work is a 'Critical Examination of the Historians of Alexander the Great.'

St. Cyr. [**Gouvion St. Cyr.**]

St. Evremond. [**Evremond.**]

St. George, Chevalier de. [**Stuart, James F. B.**]

St. Germain, Claude Louis, Count of, French general, minister of war under Louis XVI., was born of a noble but poor family in 1707. He first entered the army of the Elector-palatine, and learnt the art of war under Prince Eugene; served afterwards in the Bavarian army; and after a visit to Berlin for the purpose of offering his services to Frederick the Great, whose rigorous discipline frightened him from doing so, he entered the French army. He was created lieutenant-general in 1748, and soon after was appointed commander in Lower Alsace. He was employed in the

ST. HILAIRE

Seven Years' War; commanded a corps under Marshal Soubise at the battle at Rossbach, and saved the remnants of the French army after the defeat; was defeated at Crevelt, and covered the retreat to Minden. He next served on the Lower Rhine in co-operation with the Duke de Broglie, and took part in the combat of Corbach. Slighted and disgraced, he passed in 1762 into the service of Denmark, and was charged to reorganize the army. He returned to France in 1768, lost his property by the failure of his banker, was presented to Louis XVI. at Fontainebleau in October, 1775, and on the suggestion of Turgot was appointed Secretary of State in the ministry of war. He entered heartily into the hopeless struggle then going on for financial and general reform, and failing like his colleagues, resigned in September, 1777. Died at the Arsenal, January, 1778.

St. Hilaire. [Geoffroy.]

St. John, Henry. [Bolingbroke, Viscount.]

St. John, Oliver, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas during the Commonwealth, was a descendant of the noble family of St. John of Stanton, in Oxfordshire, and was born about 1598. After studying at Queen's College, Cambridge, he proceeded to Lincoln's Inn in 1619, and was called to the bar in 1626. His first marriage about three years later brought him into connection with the families of Cromwell and Hampden; and a feeling of bitterness against the government was aroused in him by an absurd prosecution brought against him in the Star Chamber in 1630. He acquired great reputation by his elaborate and powerful argument for Hampden in the great Ship-money Trial, Nov. 1637. His first wife having died, St. John married, at the beginning of 1638, Elizabeth, a cousin of Oliver Cromwell, and daughter of Henry Cromwell of Upwood. He sat in parliament as member for Totnes in April and November, 1640; was a member of several committees, and chairman of the Committee on Ship-money. In the following January he was appointed Solicitor-general, the king hoping, probably, to gain him over. He pressed on the trial of Strafford and the bill of attainder against him, and took an active part in all the measures of the popular party. The king revoked his appointment in October, 1643, but the parliament refused to recognise his successor, and named him one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal. He was one of the commissioners to treat for peace at Uxbridge, and in November, 1648, was sworn in Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He took no part in the trial of Charles I., and asserted subsequently that he disapproved it. In 1650 he held a conference with Fairfax as to the invasion of Scotland; and in the following year was sent, against his will, ambassador to the Dutch, with Mr. Strickland. He was subjected at the Hague to gross insult, and his life was even attempted; and after a few months, failing in the negotiation of a treaty, he returned.

ST. MARTIN

His services received the acknowledgment of parliament. Shortly after his return he procured the passing of an ordinance on which was founded the famous Navigation Act; originally intended as a blow to the trade of the Dutch. In 1651 he was one of the four sent to congratulate Cromwell on the victory of Worcester; was named a Commissioner for the affairs of Scotland; made a member of the Council of State, and appointed, by the parliamentary committee, Chancellor of the university of Cambridge. A coolness afterwards grew up between Cromwell and St. John. The latter was continued in his office of Chief Justice by Richard Cromwell; was a member of the 'Rump' Parliament; and narrowly escaped proscription at the Restoration. He then retired to his estate at Longthorpe, near Peterborough, and afterwards to the continent under an assumed name. His disposition was gloomy and reserved; Carlyle has called him 'a dark tough man, of the toughness of leather,' and speaks of him as ambitious, and ultimately avaricious. The drainage of the Bedford Level was chiefly accomplished by the exertions of St. John, who also drew the Act under which it is still managed. His name is still attached to its greatest work, 'St. John's Eau.' He married a third wife, who survived him. One of his daughters married Sir Walter St. John of Battersea, and was grandmother to Henry, first Viscount Bolingbroke. Died, December 31, 1673; whether in England or abroad is uncertain.

St. Just, Antoine, one of the associates of Robespierre, was born in 1768, and was educated for the legal profession. He voted for the death of Louis XVI., materially assisted in the destruction of the Girondists, acted as a commissioner of the National Convention to the army in Alsace, where he was distinguished for his severity; and, on his return to Paris, becoming involved in the ruin of Robespierre, was guillotined in July, 1794. This demagogue, who was the author of several works, among which were some licentious poems, has often been confounded with **Louis Léon St. Just**, the writer of 'Esprit de la Révolution, et de la Constitution de France.'

St. Lambert, Charles François de, a French poet, and member of the Institute, was born at Nancy, in 1717. He entered the army, but left it at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, and obtained an office in the court of Stanislaus of Poland; became a devoted adherent of Voltaire, and a favoured admirer of Madame du Chastellet; again entered the army, and died in 1805. Among his works are, 'The Seasons,' a poem; 'Oriental Tales;' and a philosophical work, in 3 vols., entitled 'Catéchisme Universelle.' He also contributed to the Encyclopédie.

St. Léger, Abbé de. [Mercier, B.]

St. Martin, Louis Claude de, a celebrated French mystic, styled 'the Unknown Philosopher,' was born at Amboise in 1743. He was of an honourable family, and received a careful and religious education. The first

book which gave a decided bent to his mind, and led him to meditation on divine mysteries, was the 'Art de se connaître Soi-même' of J. Abbadié. For a short time he was set to study law, and then he entered the army. He soon quitted it, however, and with restless, unsatisfied spiritual nature, he fell under the influence of the Portuguese Jew, Martinez Pasqualis, and became one of his disciples. His cultivated and refined nature was attracted by the higher order of mysticism, and while desirous of spreading the spiritual doctrines which satisfied him, he aimed to do so unobtrusively. He was not a recluse, but moved and was welcomed in the best society. He was at one time a friend of Lalande, and afterwards of Rousseau. Richelieu was also his friend and protector. St. Martin visited Italy in 1775 and 1787, being on the second occasion the companion of Prince Alexis Galitzin. He spent about three years at Strasburg after his return, where he found congenial society, and first studied the works of Jacob Böhmen. Expelled from Paris as a noble, in 1794, he retired to his native district, looking with a wise and steady hopefulness on the Revolution. His first and best work is entitled 'Des Erreurs et de la Vérité,' published in 1775. He translated some of Böhmen's works, and wrote numerous original treatises. As a philosophical thinker he was the opponent of the materialist and sensational theories of his day. His theory of government was very similar to that of De Maistre, and to what is now called 'Cesarism.' Died at Aunay, near Paris, 1803. A new French account of St. Martin, by Ad. Franck, appeared in 1866.

St. Palaye, Jean Baptiste de la Curne de, a learned and ingenious writer, born at Auxerre, in 1697; died, 1781. He studied the manners and customs of ancient France with great diligence, and wrote 'Mémoires sur l'ancienne Chevalerie,' 3 vols., which have been translated into English. After his death, the Abbé Millot published his work entitled 'L'Histoire des Troubadours,' 3 vols. He left a voluminous collection of MSS.

St. Pierre, Charles Irénée Castel de, a French publicist and miscellaneous writer, was born at St. Pierre, in Normandy, in 1658. He was brought up as an ecclesiastic; hence he is generally known as the Abbé de St. Pierre; but he was more distinguished as a politician and philanthropist. Cardinal Polignac took him to the conferences at Utrecht, where he formed a project for a diet to secure a perpetual peace; which Cardinal Dubois called 'the dream of a good man.' He had the boldness to expose the errors of the government of Louis XIV., and to deny that monarch's right to the epithet of 'Great,' for which he was expelled the Academy. His works form 18 vols. 12mo. His aim through life was the social elevation of the people; and some of his ideas, though treated with ridicule at the time he wrote, have since been carried out. Died, 1743.

St. Pierre, Jacques Bernardin Henri

de, a French miscellaneous writer, was born at Havre, in 1737; was educated in the engineer school at Paris; for a time followed the military profession in the service of Russia; afterwards obtained a commission in the engineer corps of France; spent three years in the Isle of France, about 1770-73; and, retiring from a military life, he devoted the remainder of his days to literature. In 1784 appeared his 'Études de la Nature,' and in 1788 his 'Paul et Virginie,' which, after passing through fifty impressions in one year, has been translated into almost all the languages of Europe. 'For many years,' says Humboldt, 'it was the constant companion of myself and my valued friend and fellow-traveller Bonpland; and often, in the calm brilliancy of a southern sky, or when in the rainy season the thunder re-echoed and the lightning gleamed through the forests that skirt the shores of the Orinoco, we felt ourselves penetrated by the marvellous truth with which tropical nature is described in this little work.' Carlyle has called it 'the swansong of old dying France.' Napoleon conferred on St. Pierre the order of the Legion of Honour, and Joseph Buonaparte granted him a pension of 6000 francs. St. Pierre was also the author of 'La Chaumière Indienne,' 'Harmonies de la Nature,' and several other works, all marked by elegant taste and philosophical feeling. Died, 1814.

St. Simon, Claude Henri, Count de, the celebrated French social philosopher, founder of the school of Saint-Simonians, was born at Paris in 1760. He studied under d'Alembert, served twelve years in the army—three of them in the American war—was imprisoned during the reign of Terror; and soon after, with the conviction that society must be fundamentally reformed, and that he was the man to do it, he devoted himself for ten years to a laborious course of preparation for his self-chosen task. He aimed to acquire by study, travel, and personal experience, the knowledge of the sum of human thought, science, pleasure, and suffering, in order that he might find the highest starting-point for the future in the present. In the process he expended his fortune and reduced himself to want, but adhered constantly to his views and resolutions. The first public announcement of the fundamental ideas of his system was made in 1807, when he published his 'Introduction aux Travaux Scientifiques du 19^e Siècle.' Years elapsed before his theories attracted much attention, but about 1814 several young men, afterwards distinguished, became his disciples. Among these were Olinde Rodrigues, Augustin Thierry, and Auguste Comte; and later, Bazard, and (Père) Enfantin. Disheartened, nevertheless, by the slow progress of his doctrines, and struggling with poverty, St. Simon attempted, in 1823, to kill himself. He failed in the attempt, but lost an eye. Among the works in which he expounded his system are, 'De la Réorganisation de la Société Européenne,' written in conjunction with Thierry; 'L'Industrie, ou Discussions

Politiques, Morales, et Philosophiques; 'Catholicisme des Industriels,' with Comte; and 'Nouveau Christianisme,' his last work. He started and edited the periodicals entitled 'Le Producteur' and 'L'Organisateur,' which were continued by his followers after his death. The leading idea of Saint-Simonianism is the supremacy of industry as the grand definitive aim of human society. He desired a new organization of society, in which capacity to labour, intellectually or physically, should determine the gradation of rank, and each man's place. He recognized religion as a necessity of man, and Christianity as the true religion; but held its progressive development, and in his last work proposed to carry this on a step further. Died at Paris, May 19, 1825.

St. Simon, Louis de Rouvrol, Duke of, was born in 1675. He entered the army early, and served in the campaigns in Flanders, was a member of the Council of Regency under the Duke of Orleans, and in 1721 was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of Spain, to negotiate a marriage between the Infanta and Louis XV.; and died in 1755. His Memoirs of the Reign of Louis XIV. and the Regency contain a vast mass of information, and possess great historical value as a vivid, and on the whole truthful, representation of the times. A complete edition of the Memoirs did not appear till 1830. A better edition, collated with the original manuscript by M. Chéruef, appeared in 20 vols. 8vo. in 1856-7. And M. Chéruef, in 1865, completed his task by the publication of a valuable work entitled 'Saint-Simon considéré comme Historien de Louis XIV.' It consists of a biography and a critical examination of some portions of the Memoirs.

St. Victor. [Adam, Hugh, and Richard of.]

St. Vincent, Earl. [Jervis, John.]

Saintine, Xavier Boniface, French littérateur and dramatic writer, born at Paris, in 1798. He published, in 1823, a volume of 'Poèmes, Odes, et Epîtres,' and about the same time became one of the collaborateurs of Eugène Scribe, and wrote a great number of dramatic pieces. His reputation rests, however, on his 'Picciola,' a most touching story of a flower and a prisoner, of which twenty-four editions have appeared in France. The tale was first published in 1836, and procured him, in the following year, the cross of the Legion of Honour, and the Montyon prize of the Academy. It has been translated into almost all languages, and several times into English. Among his other prose works are, 'Jonathan le Visionnaire,' 'Le Mutilé,' 'Les Trois Reines,' and 'Seul.' Died, January, 1865. 'Saintine' is only a *nom de plume*; his family name is 'Boniface.'

Saisset, Bernard. [See Plasian.]

Saisset, Émile, a distinguished French philosopher of the Spiritualist School, was born at Montpellier in 1814. After studying at the Normal School he was engaged as teacher of

philosophy in various colleges, was appointed deputy Professor of the History of Philosophy at the Normal School in 1842, Maître de Conférences four years later, and in 1849 titular Professor of the History of Philosophy at the Sorbonne. He delivered the courses of lectures on Greek and Latin Philosophy at the College of France from 1853 to 1857. Among his published works are, 'Aénéside,' a history of Scepticism; a French translation of the works of Spinoza; 'Essai sur la Philosophie et la Religion au XIX^e Siècle;' 'Mélanges d'Histoire, de Morale et de Critique;' 'Essai de Philosophie Religieuse' (1860), which has passed through three editions; and 'L'Âme et la Vie,' a posthumous publication. M. Saisset was a member of the Institute and of the Legion of Honour. He contributed largely to the 'Revue des Deux Mondes,' and the 'Dictionnaire des Sciences Philosophiques.' Died, December 17, 1868.

Saladin, or more properly, **Salaheddin,** the famous Sultan of Egypt and Syria, was born about 1137, or A.H. 532. He was the son of Ayub or Job, of the pastoral tribes of Curds, and after passing in obscurity the first thirty years of his life, he followed, by command of the Sultan Nouredin, his uncle Shiracouh to Egypt, to combat the crusaders. By his courage and skill he contributed to the success of his uncle, who became grand vizier, and on his death succeeded him in that office. Without openly rebelling, he made himself master of Egypt, and was proclaimed Sultan on the death of Nouredin, in 1173. He soon after undertook the conquest of Syria, took Damascus, Aleppo, and Diarbekir, and protected Mecca and Medina from the attacks of Renaud de Châtillon. In 1187 he invaded the Holy Land, and gained a great victory over the Christian army, led by Guy of Lusignan, King of Jerusalem, at Tiberias. The king was taken prisoner, but was treated honourably, and soon released for a ransom. Renaud was also captured and put to death. By this victory Saladin was master of almost all the towns of Syria, and in three months (September, 1187) he appeared before Jerusalem. After some feeble efforts of defence, it was taken, 2nd October, and Saladin made his triumphant entry. He displayed great humanity and moderation after his conquest; prohibited massacre and pillage, allowed the Greek and Syrian Christians to remain in the city, but required all the Franks to quit it. The gold cross was taken down from the dome of the mosque of Omar, and the mosque was purified with rose water, and reconverted from a Christian church to a Mohammedan sanctuary. In November he besieged Tyre, but it was successfully defended by Conrad, Marquis of Montferrat. Meanwhile Europe was agitated by the reports of his progress, and the third crusade was undertaken. In 1189 the siege of Acre was commenced by the crusaders, and Saladin hastened to the relief of the city. It lasted two years, and nine battles were fought near Mount Carmel with fluctuating

SALE

fortune. At last the two kings of France and England with their fleets arrived at Acre, the city capitulated, and Saladin, after many more battles, in which Richard I. distinguished himself, and won his surname of Cœur de Lion, agreed, in September, 1192, to a truce of three years. Richard soon after sailed for Europe, and Saladin, in the midst of vast schemes of conquest, died at Damascus, March 4, 1193 (A.H. 589). Saladin, like Nouredin, is reckoned among the Mohammedan saints. His virtues were recognized even by the Christians, whom his prowess and victories terrified. He conquered himself before he began to conquer nations, and was distinguished for his temperance and chastity, humanity and generosity, patience and affability. He founded hospitals, colleges, and mosques in Egypt, Syria, and Arabia, and fortified Cairo. The Emperor of the West was proud of his friendship, and the Emperor of the East desired him for an ally. The terror he inspired in Europe led to the imposition of a tax called the Saladin tenth for the service of the crusade. The clergy were not exempt, and this was the origin of the grants by the Popes of all the tenths on church benefices.

Sale, George, an English writer, who was well versed in the Oriental languages. His greatest work is an excellent translation of the Koran, to which he prefixed a curious dissertation. Sale was also one of the principal authors of the 'Universal History.' Born, 1680; died, 1736.

Sale, Sir Robert Henry, known to his countrymen as the 'hero of Jellalabad,' was the son of Colonel Sale, of the East India Company's service, and entered the army in 1795, when only thirteen years of age, as ensign in the 36th foot. He served at the siege and storming of Seringapatam, in 1799; at the storming of the Travancore lines, in 1809; at the capture of the Mauritius, in 1816, and of Rangoon, in 1824. On these and many other important occasions this gallant officer distinguished himself; and in 1838 he was appointed to the command of the first Bengal brigade of the army of the Indus, which advanced on Afghanistan. He commanded the storming party at Ghuznee, and was severely wounded; received the rank of major-general, and led the forces sent to subdue the Kohistan country in 1840, when, after numerous stormings and captures, he compelled Dost Mahomed Khan to surrender himself to Sir W. M'Naghten. In 1841 he commanded the brigade which stormed the Khoord Cabul pass, and was there shot through the leg; with eminent skill he next forced the Jugdollock pass, stormed the fort of Mamoo Khail, and finally retreated upon Jellalabad. Here he and his gallant band were besieged by the Afghan troops from Nov. 12, 1841, to April 7, 1842; on which day the wearied garrison attacked and utterly routed the besieging army under the notorious Akbar Khan. He afterwards contributed to the capture of Cabul, &c., and received the thanks of parliament for the share he had

SALMON

in redeeming the British name in Afghanistan. He was quartermaster-general to the army of the Sutlej when he received his fatal wound in the action of December 18, 1845, being then in his 65th year. Lady Sale, whose heroic conduct during the too memorable retreat from Afghanistan will not soon be forgotten, was married to Sir Robert in 1809.

Sales, St. François de. [François de Sales.]

Salimbene, Fra, an Italian chronicler of the 13th century, was a native of Parma, and was born in 1222. His father had fought in the crusade, and his own earliest recollections were of a warlike character; but in 1238 he entered the Franciscan order. During the wars of the great Emperor, Frederick II., in Italy, he was frequently imprisoned by the Imperial police. He quitted Parma in 1247, and went to Lyons, and soon after to Auxerre and Paris, returning to Italy in 1248. Fra Salimbene was author of a valuable chronicle of his own times, which, although frequently consulted by historians, was never printed till 1857. He is called by Mr. Kington, author of the 'History of Frederick the Second,' the Burnet of the 13th century.

Salisbury, John of. [John of Salisbury.]

Salisbury, Earl of. [Cecll.]

Salisbury, Margaret, Countess of. [See Pole, Reginald.]

Salustius, Calus Crispus, the Roman historian, distinguished equally for his talents and profligacy, was born at Amiternum, B.C. 86. His name was expunged from the list of senators in consequence of his extravagance and shameless debaucheries; but being restored by Julius Cæsar, and made governor of Numidia, he there amassed an enormous fortune by acts of rapine. He died B.C. 35. His Histories of the Jugurthine War and the Conspiracy of Catiline bear testimony to his genius; but the rigid morality paraded in his writings forms a strange contrast to the vices of his life.

Salmasius, or Saumaise, Claude, an eminent French scholar, was born at Saumur, in 1588, and succeeded Scaliger as Professor of History at Leyden. In 1649 he wrote a defence of Charles I., King of England, which was forcibly and conclusively replied to by Milton in his 'Defence of the People of England.' The year following he went to Sweden, on an invitation from Queen Christina; but the success of Milton's crushing reply, followed by the loss of Christina's favour and by general neglect, preyed on his mind, and he died in 1653. His principal works are 'Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores Sex,' the 'Defensio Regia pro Carolo I.,' a very learned commentary on the 'Polyhistor' of Solinus, 'De Modo Usurarium,' &c.

Salmon, Nathaniel, an English divine, biographer, and antiquary; was admitted of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1690, and entered into holy orders, but subsequently studied medicine, and died in 1742. He wrote

SALVATOR

the History and Antiquities of several of the English counties, besides two works on the Roman Stations in Britain, and is esteemed for his accuracy and patient research.

Salvator Rosa. [Rosa.]

Salvi, Giambattista. [Sassoferrate.]

Salviati, Francesco Rossi del, an eminent Italian painter, born at Florence, 1510; died, 1563. He was a fellow-student and friend of Vasari, the biographer, and executed many works at Rome, Venice, Florence, and other Italian cities. He was also employed for a short time at Fontainebleau.

Samail. [See Yusuf Al Fehri.]

Sambuca, Marquis. [See Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies.]

Sansarero, Giacomo, a distinguished poet, who wrote both in Latin and Italian, was born in 1458, at Naples. He adopted, on entering the Neapolitan Academy, the name of **Actius Syncerus**. Through the friendship of Pontano he early obtained the favour of the King of Naples, Ferdinand I., and continued to enjoy that of Alfonso II. and Frederick, the last of whom he accompanied in his exile and attended on his deathbed. He produced a dramatic piece on occasion of the celebration at Naples of the Conquest of Granada (1492). His most celebrated poem is the 'Arcadia,' written in Italian, and published in 1504. Sixty editions appeared before 1600. He was also author of sonnets, canzoni, elegies, eclogues, epigrams, and a Latin poem entitled 'De Partu Virginis.' The last cost him twenty years of labour, was dedicated to Pope Clement VII., and procured the author the designation of 'the Christian Virgil.' His elegance of style, no less than the poetical beauty of his thoughts, gave him a distinguished place among modern Italian poets. Died in 1530.

Sancerre, Louis de, Constable of France, was born of an illustrious family in 1342. His father fell at Crecy, and he was brought up with the children of the Duke of Normandy. At the age of seventeen he served in the war against the English, and by his bravery attracted the notice of Bertrand Duguesclin, whose intimate friend he became. Created marshal by Charles V. in 1369, he took a brilliant part in the campaigns of 1372-1375, in which Poitou and part of Guienne were recovered by the French. With Duguesclin and Clisson he undertook, in 1380, to drive the English out of Guienne; and though Bertrand was killed at the first siege, and Clisson returned to Paris, Sancerre continued the enterprise. He assisted at the coronation of Charles VI., contributed to the victory of Rosebecque in 1382, and again passed into Guienne to oppose the English. Sancerre was named Constable in 1397, and died in 1402.

Sanchoniathon. The works or fragments attributed, on the authority of Philo Byblius, to a writer of this name, are now admitted to be a forgery by Philo. He professed to have translated them into Greek from Phœnician originals, and stated that San-

SANCTORIUS

choniathon was a native of Berytus, who lived in the time of Semiramis; Semiramis herself being no more than a myth. Philo lived in the first century of the Christian era.

Sancroft, William, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Fressingfield, in Suffolk, in 1616. He was educated at Bury School and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and became a fellow of his college in 1642. Deprived of his fellowship by the parliament in 1649, he was appointed at the Restoration chaplain to Dr. Cosin, bishop of Durham, and assisted, privately, in the revision of the Prayer-book, in 1661. In the following year he was chosen Master of Emmanuel College, Dean of York in 1664, and soon after Dean of St. Paul's. In 1668 Charles II. presented him to the archdeaconry of Canterbury, and in 1677 raised him to the primacy. Sancroft was one of the prelates who attended at the death-bed of Charles II. When James II. created a new Ecclesiastical Commission, the primate, convinced of its illegality, resolved not to sit in it, but timidly excused himself on the plea of ill health. He took a bolder course on the publication of the famous Declaration of Indulgence. The prelates met for deliberation in his palace at Lambeth; he drew up the petition which was signed by himself and six other prelates—Lloyd of St. Asaph, Turner of Ely, Lake of Chichester, Ken of Bath and Wells, White of Peterborough, and Trelawney of Bristol (the 'Seven Bishops'); but, having long been forbidden the court, did not accompany them to present it. He was examined with his colleagues before the Privy Council, sent with them to the Tower, liberated on bail, tried in Westminster Hall, and acquitted, June 29, 1688. A few months later, as head of a deputation of bishops, he gave the king some wise and unwelcome counsel respecting the dispensing power, the Ecclesiastical Commission, the municipal charters, &c., in consequence of which the Commission was abolished and the Charter of the City of London was restored. On the landing of the Prince of Orange, Sancroft presented to the king the petition of the Lords for the calling of a parliament; presided at the meeting of the Lords at Guildhall, on the flight of James; advocated a Regency, but did not attend the debate respecting it; and refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary, was, in 1691, deprived of his see. He rejected the liberal offers made to him by the government, and obstinately refused to leave Lambeth even after Tillotson had been named his successor. After judgment against him he left, but ordered his steward to keep possession. The steward was consequently arrested and heavily fined. Sancroft retired to Fressingfield, and there, with impotent hatred of the church which had expelled him, he attempted to set up a new church and provided for a succession of nonjuring prelates. Died, Nov. 24, 1693. His portrait, by Lens, is in the possession of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Sanctorius, or Santorio, an eminent

SANDBY

physician, was born at Capo d'Istria, in 1561; filled the professor's chair in the university of Padua, was the first physician that endeavoured to ascertain the heat of the skin by a thermometer, made important experiments on the insensible perspiration, and rendered his name memorable by his work entitled '*Ars de Statica Medicina.*' Died, 1636.

Sandby, Paul, an eminent painter and engraver, born at Nottingham, in 1725. He took numerous views in Wales and Scotland, which he engraved on copper, in imitation of drawings in Indian ink; a method of aquatint engraving which he carried to great perfection. He especially distinguished himself by his admirable water-colour paintings. On the institution of the Royal Academy he was elected a member, and, in 1768, he was appointed chief drawing-master to the Military Academy at Woolwich. Died, 1809.

Sandby, Thomas, Professor of Architecture at the Royal Academy, was brother of the preceding, and was born at Nottingham in 1721. After holding the situation of draughtsman under the government of Scotland, and to the Duke of Cumberland, he was appointed, in 1746, deputy ranger of Windsor Great Park, a post which he held till his death. He was a member of the Society of Incorporated Artists, and assisted in the project of an Academy of the Fine Arts; was called to the chair of Architecture at the Royal Academy on its establishment in 1768, and died at Windsor in 1798.

Sandeman, Robert, a Scotch divine, was born at Perth, in 1723, and educated at St. Andrew's. He accepted and promulgated the peculiar theological views of John Glass, whose daughter he married. He thus became the recognized head of the small sect known as Sandemanians. In 1765 he went to New England, made many proselytes, and died in 1772. The chief practices in which the sect differs from others are, the weekly administration of the Lord's Supper, weekly offerings for the poor, washing each other's feet, &c.

Sanders, Nicholas, a zealous Roman Catholic writer, was born at Charlewood, in Surrey, about 1527. He became Professor of Canon Law at Oxford, and about 1560 went to Rome, was present at the Council of Trent, and was sent by Pope Gregory XIII. as nuncio to Ireland, where, to avoid falling into the hands of the English, he wandered about in the woods and bogs, and perished of want in 1581. His principal work is his treatise against the Reformation, entitled '*De Origine ac Progressu Schismatis Anglicani.*'

Sanderson, Robert, Bishop of Lincoln, an eminent casuist, was born at Rotherham, in Yorkshire, in 1587. He studied at Oxford, became fellow of Lincoln College and reader in logic, entered the church, and in 1616 was presented to the rectory of Boothby Pannell, in Lincolnshire. Through the friendship of Laud he became chaplain to Charles I., whom he attended at Oxford, at Hampton Court, and in the

SANDYS

Isle of Wight. Charles made him Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, but he was ejected in 1648. At the Restoration he was made Bishop of Lincoln. Sanderson was author of '*Logicæ Artis Compendium*,' and many polemical works, among which are, '*Episcopacy as established by Law not prejudicial to Regal Power*,' '*Nine Cases of Conscience resolved*,' and '*De Juramenti Obligatione.*' Died, 1663.

Sanderson, Robert, a learned antiquary, was usher of the Court of Chancery and clerk of the Rolls. He continued '*Rymer's Fœdera*' from the 16th to the 20th volume, and died in 1741.

Sandford, Sir Daniel Keyte, D.C.L., Professor of Greek in the university of Glasgow, was the son of Dr. Sandford, one of the bishops of the Scottish episcopal church. This accomplished scholar and brilliant orator was not more distinguished for his classic attainments than for the enthusiasm with which he advocated the Reform Bill, and other measures which had for their objects the extension of popular rights and privileges. As a teacher he was highly successful; and to his efforts Scotland is indebted for much of her eminence as a school for the study of classic literature. Died, Feb. 9, 1838.

Sandart, Joachim, German painter, engraver, and writer on art, was born at Frankfurt-on-the-Main in 1606. He was a pupil successively of Matthew Merian, Sadeler, and Honthorst, lived long in Italy, and afterwards returned to Frankfurt. He was employed by the Emperor Ferdinand III. and the Duke of Bavaria. Among his works are, '*Teutsche Academie*,' a series of Lives of the Painters, '*Iconologia Deorum*,' '*Admiranda Sculpturæ veteris*,' &c. Died at Nürnberg, 1688.

Sandwich, Edward Montagu, Earl of, a distinguished naval commander in the reign of Charles II., was born in 1625. At the age of 18 he raised a regiment for the service of the parliament, and was present in several battles; but in the Dutch war he left the army for the navy, and was associated with Blake in the Mediterranean. Afterwards he commanded the fleet in the North Sea; but at his return was deprived of it on suspicion of being in the royal interest. Monk, however, procured his restoration, and he conveyed the king to England; after which he was created Earl of Sandwich. In the war of 1664 he commanded under the Duke of York, and had a principal share in the great battle of June 3, 1665. On the renewal of hostilities with the Dutch, he was again employed, and in the battle of Southwold Bay, after he had by his conduct rescued a great part of the fleet from the most imminent danger, and given astonishing proofs of his bravery, his ship caught fire, on which he leaped into the sea and was drowned, May 28, 1672.

Sandys, Edwin, an eminent English prelate, was born in 1519, at Hawkshead, in Lancashire. He was educated at Cambridge, became master of Catherine Hall, and at the

accession of Mary he was vice-chancellor. For preaching in support of the succession of Lady Jane Grey, he was deprived of his office, and sent first to the Tower, and afterwards to the Marshalsea. Liberated in a few weeks, he was again pursued, and escaped to Flanders. Similar danger there drove him to Germany. He lost his health, his wife, and his child; went to Zurich; and on the death of Queen Mary returned to England. Elizabeth appointed him one of the commissioners for revising the Liturgy. He was also made Bishop of Worcester, and had a share in the translation of the Scriptures, commonly called the 'Bishops' Bible.' In 1570 he was translated to London, and in 1576 to York, where a conspiracy was formed by Sir Robert Stapleton, to ruin him by the imputation of adultery; but it was discovered, and the parties concerned in it were punished. He died in 1588.

Sandys, Sir Edwin, eldest son of the preceding, was born about 1561, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, under the learned Hooker. He then went on his travels, and published the result of his observations under the title of 'Europæ Speculum.' He was knighted by James I., who employed him in many important missions; and he died in 1629.

Sandys, George, second son of the archbishop, was born in 1577, at Bishop's Thorpe, and was educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford. He travelled through the Levant and Italy, of which, in 1615, he published an account. Among his works are, a translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, and metrical paraphrases of various parts of Scripture. He died in 1644. A selection of his Paraphrases, with a memoir of his Life by Todd, was published in 1839.

Sangallo, Antonio da, an eminent Italian architect of the 16th century, was born at Florence, and studied architecture at Rome, under his two uncles. He subsequently perfected himself under Bramante, whom he succeeded as architect of the church of St. Peter. He was employed under Popes Leo X., Clement VII., and Paul III., both in fortifying towns and in the erection of public buildings, the grandeur and solidity of which have been much admired. Died, 1546.

Sanmichele, Michele, a celebrated architect, born at Verona, 1484. He erected several cathedrals and other magnificent edifices, and excelled in the construction of fortified works. Died, 1559.

Sansavino. [Contucci, Andrea.]

Sansavino, Jacopo, whose real name was **Jacopo Tatti**, a celebrated Italian sculptor and architect, was born at Florence in 1477. He became a pupil of Andrea Contucci di Monte Sansavino, and the friend of Andrea del Sarto; went to Rome and learnt architecture under Giuliano di Sangallo; enjoyed the friendship of Perugino, Luca Signorelli, Bramante, and other great artists, and was employed by Pope Julius in the Vatican. About 1527 he settled at Venice, was appointed Protomastro

of the Republic, and there spent the rest of his life. He restored the cupolas of St. Mark, built the Public Library, his chief work, the Zecca, and a large number of palaces and churches, and founded at Venice, as well as at Florence and Rome, a school of architecture. Among his works of sculpture the most beautiful perhaps was a 'Bacchus,' for which his pupil, Pippo Fabro, stood as model. The exposure to cold made poor Pippo ill and mad, and at last killed him. Sansavino's architectural works were rich and picturesque, but extravagant and overloaded with ornament, and his style and influence helped to hasten the decline of art. His reputation was immense, and his services eagerly sought by princes and popes. Died at Venice, 1570.

Sansevero, Raymond di Sangro, eminent for his mechanical inventions and scientific discoveries, was born at Naples, in 1710, and died in 1771. Among the multifarious and extraordinary machines invented by him was a four-wheeled vehicle, to pass over the surface of the water, which he exhibited on the bay of Naples.

Sanson, Frier. [See Zwingle.]

Sanson, Nicolas, a celebrated geographer and engineer, was born at Abbeville, in 1600. He constructed, even while a youth, a map of ancient Gaul, remarkable for its excellence and accuracy. He subsequently produced upwards of three hundred maps, all on a large scale, with several volumes to illustrate them; reached the head of his profession, and was appointed geographer and engineer to the king. Died, 1667.—His three sons, **Nicolas**, **Guillaume**, and **Adrien**, who also were excellent geographers, collected and published the works of their father, as well as several of their own.

Santerre, Jean Baptiste, a French painter, was born at Magny, near Pontoise, in 1650. He was admitted to the Academy in 1708, and had apartments assigned him in the Louvre. He painted historical subjects, on a small scale, and with great delicacy. Died, 1717.

Santerre, M., Commander of the National Guard of Paris, and general in the republican army, was a rich brewer, who acquired some influence with the citizens, and acted a conspicuous part in the French Revolution. He rendered himself notorious at the siege of the Bastille on the memorable 14th of July, 1789; but, deficient in the talents which are necessary to form the leader of a party, he was satisfied to follow the inspirations of his more fortunate competitors for public favour. Appointed to command a battalion of the Parisian guard, he figured on the 20th of June, 1791, as the agent to intimidate the minority in the Legislative Assembly, and assist in delivering up Louis XVI. and his unhappy family to the violence of an infuriated mob. He presided at the execution of the king on the 21st January, 1793; and, by ordering the drums to beat when his Majesty addressed the people, prevented his

voice from being heard. He was afterwards intrusted with a command in La Vendée against the royalist army; but, as he possessed mere courage without any military talent, his campaign was a failure. He lost his counsellor by the death of Danton; and the Committee of Public Safety suspecting his fidelity, he was arrested in April, 1794. After obtaining his liberty, which he did in a short time, Santerre sank into deserved obscurity. Died, 1809.

Santeul, Jean de, or Santolius, a distinguished modern Latin poet, was born at Paris, in 1630; and after studying under the Jesuits, entered the abbey of St. Victor, and died in 1697. He was eccentric, witty, and capricious; generally licentious, and endeavoured to atone for it by sudden fits of devotion.

Santi, Giovanni, an eminent Italian painter, and the father of Raphael, was a native of Colbordolo, in the duchy of Urbino, where his grandfather had settled in 1418. About 1450 the family went to Urbino, and Giovanni appears to have been known as a painter in 1468. It is not known who instructed him, but his works show the influence of Melozzo of Forlì and Pietro Perugino. His earliest known works are frescoes in the Tiranni chapel at Cagli, probably executed about 1482. He painted a St. Jerome at Pesaro, altar-pieces at Fano, at Gradara, near Pesaro, and at the convent of Monte Fiorentino, near Urbania. In the last and in some other of his works are noticed qualities prefiguring those of his greater son, who owed much to his earnest and conscientious instructions. Died, 1494. The National Gallery possesses one picture, a Madonna and Child, by Giovanni Santi.

Sapor I., King of Persia, was son of Artaxerxes I. (Ardshir), and succeeded his father A.D. 241. He carried on war with the Romans, taking from them several towns in Syria and Mesopotamia, which were retaken by Gordian. Early in his reign he procured the assassination of Chosroes, King of Armenia, who had maintained himself invincible during a war of thirty years, and Armenia was made a province of Persia. In 258 the Emperor Valerian arrived in the East, and took up his quarters at Antioch. After a fruitless march into Cappadocia he encountered Sapor near Edessa, in 260, and was defeated and captured. Sapor then crossed the Euphrates, and advanced on Antioch, which he surprised and pillaged; conquered Syria and Cilicia; besieged Caesarea, in Cappadocia, and gained it by the treachery of a physician. In 264 the progress of Sapor was successfully opposed by Odenathus of Palmyra, who compelled him to repossess the Euphrates. He was assassinated by some of his satraps, A.D. 272. It was in the reign of Sapor I. that the famous heresiarch Manes (Mani), the founder of the Manichean system, appeared.

Sapor II., the Great, King of Persia, posthumous son of Hormouz (Hormisdas) II., was crowned king by a strange ceremony before his birth, about A.D. 308 or 309. His

martial character showed itself first in his invasion of Yemen, about 326. After the death of the Emperor Constantine, he began the war with the Romans, which was carried on through almost his whole reign, against Constantius II., Julian, and Jovian. Nine great battles were fought, in two of which Constantius commanded in person, the Romans usually being defeated. Sapor besieged the important town of Nisibis, in Mesopotamia, three times, in the years 338, 346, and 350, each time unsuccessfully. In 348 he won the battle of Singara against Constantius, took the son of the Emperor prisoner, and had him shamefully put to death. After fruitless negotiations with Constantius in 358, Sapor in the following year invaded Mesopotamia, and laid siege to Amida. It was heroically defended from July to October, but was at last taken, and the people massacred. Sapor lost in this siege 30,000 of his soldiers. The next year he took Singara and Bezaabde, and then retired. In 363 he attempted to avert by negotiation the threatened invasion of his dominions by Julian, but his overtures were despised, and Julian advanced to Antioch, passed the Euphrates and the Tigris, took several towns, burnt his own fleet, and soon after commenced his retreat. Sapor pursued and harassed the Romans, and in a battle fought soon after Julian was killed. A treaty of peace was made with Jovian, and Sapor obtained Nisibis, Singara, and the five provinces beyond the Tigris. After a temporary subjugation of Armenia and Iberia, Sapor died at Ctesiphon, 379.

Sappho, the celebrated Greek poetess, was a native of the island of Lesbos, and flourished in the 6th century B.C. She was the contemporary and friend of Alcaeus, and won so high a reputation by her exquisite lyrics that she was called the tenth Muse. Hardly anything is known of her biography, and fragments only of her nine books of poems are extant. Amongst them, however, is a fine hymn to Aphrodite, probably complete. The admiration of the ancients is justified by these precious remains of her songs. The moral character of Sappho has to be inferred from these compositions, and while some critics find ground for the gravest charges, others vigorously contend for her purity and virtue. She is said to have invented the lyrical measure called after her the Sapphic; so familiar to us through the poetry of Horace.

Saramita, Andrea. [See *Wilhelmina*.]

Sarazin, Jacques, a French sculptor, was born at Noyon, in 1590. After learning the rudiments of his art at Paris, he went to Rome, where he remained eighteen years, and studied painting as well as sculpture. On his return he was patronized by Cardinal Richelieu, executed a large number of excellent works of sculpture, and assisted in the foundation of the Academy of Painting, of which he was the first Director. Sarazin was the friend of the painter Simon Vouet, and married his niece. Died, 1660.

SARPI

Sarpi, Pietro, better known by his monastic name of **Fra Paolo** or **Father Paul**, the illustrious historian of the Council of Trent, was born at Venice in 1552. His great intellectual faculties early showed themselves in the ease and rapidity of his studious acquirements. Physical science, mathematics, and logic, philosophy and theology, and the classical and Oriental languages engaged his attention, and in all he distinguished himself. About 1572 he became a monk of the Servite order; was for a short time Professor of Theology at Mantua; was consulted at Milan by the Archbishop San Carlo Borromeo; and in 1585 was proctor-general of his order. This drew him for a time from his cell, and brought him, by the various missions intrusted to him, into relation with some of the distinguished men of the time. In 1597 he was at Rome. He allowed himself to speak freely and severely of the corruptions of the papal court, and was never forgiven nor forgotten. During the pontificate of Paul V. Venice was threatened with an interdict for defying the claim of papal supremacy over secular governments, and Fra Paolo was employed by the republic to plead their cause. This he did boldly and successfully, and in recognition of his services he was named consulting theologian to the republic, and afterwards councillor of the tribunal of the Ten. Plots were formed by his adversaries to assassinate him, and in one instance he received a friendly warning from Cardinal Bellarmine. In October, 1607, Sarpi was actually attacked by a party of ruffians, and received many wounds from their weapons; but he recovered under the care of the famous surgeon, Fabricius of Padua, whose services were had at the expense of the state. It is related that he kept one of the daggers of the assassins as a memorial, and sarcastically named it 'Stilo della chiesa Romana;' the '*Pen* (also *Dagger*) of the Roman church.' From that time he seldom quitted his monastery, but worked there indefatigably with his pen, also a formidable weapon. He was chiefly occupied with the composition of his noble, learned, honest, and religious 'History of the Council of Trent,' which was published at London in 1619. It was translated into English and French, and has been frequently republished. The most complete edition of his works is that of Naples, 1790, in 24 vols. 8vo. Fra Paolo died at Venice after a long illness, January 14, 1623. The ambassadors of the republic were charged to announce his death to all the powers of Europe, and a marble monument was erected to him.

Sarsfield, Patrick, a distinguished Irish officer in the service of James II., had a commission in the English Life-Guards, served under the Duke of Monmouth on the continent and against him at the battle of Sedgemoor. At the Revolution he was a member of the Irish Parliament, and was not only one of the wealthiest Roman Catholics of Ireland, but also one of the bravest, truest-hearted and

SASSOFERRATO

most generally esteemed among his countrymen. Taking a command in the Irish army of James, in 1689, he was sent with a detachment of cavalry into Connaught, dislodged the English from Sligo, and made Galway safe. He was one of those who insisted on the defence of Limerick against William III., and one of his most celebrated exploits was the surprise, well planned and executed, of the English artillery the night after the English tents were pitched before the town. The administration of Limerick fell into his hands for a short time, but he was unskilled in civil affairs. He commanded the Irish reserve at Aghrim, and retreated to Limerick; lost heart at the second siege of that town, and negotiated the armistice. He enlisted Irish volunteers for the French service, but many of them deserted him before embarking. He fought with distinction at the battle of Steinkirk, and was mortally wounded at Landen, July 19, 1693.

Sarti, Giuseppe, musical composer, born at Faenza, in 1730. After having been master of the Conservatory of La Pietà at Venice, he was invited to St. Petersburg by the Empress Catherine, who appointed him director of music at the Conservatory of Ekaterinoslav, with a munificent salary, to which she afterwards added a title of nobility and an estate. Died, 1802.

Sarto, Andrea del (Andrea Vanzocchi), a celebrated Italian painter, was born near Florence in 1487. He was the son of a tailor, and was first apprenticed to a goldsmith, but afterwards studied painting under Piero di Cosimo. He was much influenced by the cartoons of Leonardo da Vinci and Michael Angelo, and became an imitator of the latter. The works of Fra Bartolomeo were also studied by him. Among his earliest and best works are the frescoes of the Santissima Annunciatia at Florence, representing scenes in the life of the founder of that convent. In the same convent is his admired 'Madonna del Sacco,' painted in 1525. Andrea was invited to France by Francis I. in 1518, and was well received, but he returned to Florence the next year, and mispending the money intrusted to him for the purchase of works of art for Francis, he never saw Paris again. Among his other frescoes are a 'Last Supper,' in the convent of San Salvi, and an 'Annunciation,' and 'Disputa della Santissima Trinità,' in the Pitti Palace. The finest of his easel pictures is the 'Madonna di San Francesco,' now at Florence. One of his numerous Holy Families and a portrait of himself are in the National Gallery. Andrea del Sarto copied with singular skill the works of other masters. He had among his pupils Vasari, Franciabigio, and Jacopo da Pontormo. Died at Florence, 1530.

Sarsana, Tommaso da. [Nicholas V.] Sassoferrato, El, Italian painter, whose real name was **Giambattista Salvi**, was born in 1605. He was first taught by his father, and afterwards studied particularly

the works of the Caracci and their followers. He chiefly painted Madonnas, characterized by great sweetness, resignation, and also sentimentality. There are many points of likeness between his pictures and those of Carlo Dolci. There is one specimen of this master, a Madonna in prayer, in the National Gallery. Died at Rome, 1685.

Sa'ud, Mohammed Ibn. [See *Wah-hab.*]

Saumaïse. [*Salmasius.*]

Saumarez, James, Lord de, a distinguished officer in the British navy, was born in the island of Guernsey, in 1757, and was descended from a French family, whose ancestor, it is said, followed William the Conqueror to this country. He entered the naval service at the age of 15, accompanied Sir Peter Parker across the Atlantic, and having signalized himself in an attack upon Fort Sullivan, received the command of the *Spitfire*; but the cutter having been much damaged, was burnt, to avoid falling into the hands of the enemy, and he returned to England. After being actively engaged, under Sir Hyde Parker, at Dogger Bank, and with Admirals Hood and Rodney, he was sent to cruise on the French coast, and captured *La Réunion*, a fine French frigate, without the loss of a single man, while 120 were killed or wounded on the part of the enemy. This gallant action procured him the honour of knighthood. He afterwards sailed with Sir John Jervis to the Mediterranean, and shared in the victory off Cape St. Vincent in 1797; and going again to the Mediterranean, was second in command to Lord Nelson in the glorious victory of the Nile. On his return to England, Sir James received the decoration of the order of the Bath, and was appointed colonel of marines; and in 1801 he was made a rear-admiral of the Blue, created a baron, and appointed to the command of the squadron off Cadiz. On the 6th of July he made a daring attack on a superior force in the bay of Algeiras; but owing to the protection of the batteries, and the wind failing, he was compelled to withdraw his ships after an action of five hours, and repair to Gibraltar to refit. With unparalleled expedition he again put to sea, and offered battle to the enemy's fleet, now amounting to 10 sail of the line, his own squadron consisting of only half the number; two of the enemy's 3-deckers being blown up, and a 74-gun ship captured; and though the darkness of night gave the remainder an opportunity of escaping, they were so crippled that they were laid up at Cadiz, and never again during the war left that port. For this brave action Sir James received the thanks of both houses of parliament, and a pension of £1200 per annum. After this he performed a series of signal services, as commander-in-chief of the British fleet in the Baltic; and in 1814, when this country was visited by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, he received the personal thanks of those monarchs, together with those of Prince

Metternich, on the part of the Emperor of Austria, for the services he had rendered to the common cause of Europe. In 1831 he was appointed vice-admiral of England, and not long afterwards general of marines; and at the coronation of William IV. he was called to the House of Peers, as Baron de Saumarez. Died at Saumarez, his seat in the island of Guernsey, 1836.

Saunders, Sir Edmund, an English judge in the reign of Charles II., who was originally an errand boy at the inns of court. A lawyer of St. Clement's Inn perceiving his talent, took him into his office, and made him his clerk. He afterwards became an eminent counsel, and rose to be chief justice in the court of King's Bench. His moral character was as low as his origin. Saunders's 'Reports,' which are highly esteemed, were published in 1686. Died, 1683.

Saunderson, Nicholas, an eminent mathematician, was born in 1682, at Thurlstone, in Yorkshire. He lost his sight when twelve months old, by the small-pox; but was sent to the free-school at Penistone, where he made great proficiency in classical learning. At the age of 18 he was introduced to Mr. West, a lover of mathematics, who instructed him in algebra and geometry; and he made such progress, that his friends sent him to Cambridge, where he delivered lectures on the mathematics to crowded audiences. Having been created M.A. by royal mandate, he was appointed Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in 1711; and in 1738 he received the degree of LL.D. Died, 1739.

Saurin, Jacques, an eminent French Protestant preacher, was born at Nismes, in 1677. Upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, his father retired with his family to Geneva, where Jacques made considerable progress in learning, but quitted his studies and went into the army. When the Duke of Savoy, under whom he served, made peace in 1696, he returned to Geneva, with a view to engage in the ministry. In 1700 he visited England, where he preached nearly five years to his fellow-refugees in London. He subsequently became pastor to a congregation of French refugees, who assembled in a chapel belonging to the Prince of Orange, at the Hague. He was author of 'The State of Christianity in France,' 'Discourses, Historical, Critical, and Moral, on the most remarkable Events of the Old and New Testaments,' 'Sermons,' 12 vols., &c. Died, 1730.

Saurin, Right Hon. William, an eminent Irish lawyer. He was called to the bar in the year 1790; in 1798 he received a patent of precedence, which was soon followed by his appointment to the office of solicitor-general. As a member of the Irish parliament he took an active part in the politics of the latter end of the 18th century; yet, turbulent as were the times, and fierce as were the political antagonists to whom he was opposed, his personal integrity and honour were on all hands admitted.

SAUSMAREZ

His powers as a debater, and his eminence as a lawyer, caused him, in 1807, to be made attorney-general for Ireland, and he held that office until 1822, when he was succeeded by Mr. (afterwards Lord) Plunket. Though for many years previous to his death he had been in ill-health, his faculties remained unimpaired. Born, 1767; died, 1840.

Sausmarez. [**Saumarez.**]

Saussure, Horace Bénédict de, a celebrated naturalist, was born at Geneva, in 1740; attained an early proficiency in the mathematical and physical sciences, and was for several years Professor of Philosophy at Geneva. He enjoyed the friendship of Haller, and at first applied himself to the study of botany. He travelled in France, England, Italy, &c.; and by the valuable observations which he made, particularly among the glaciers of the Alps, he contributed much to the advancement of geology and meteorology. Saussure first visited Chamouni in 1760, his interest in the district having been excited by the narrative of the visit, in 1741, of William Windham, father of the English statesman. In 1788 he spent seventeen days on the Pass Col du Géant. Saussure constructed several improved scientific instruments, viz., a thermometer, a hygrometer, a eudiometer, an electrometer, &c. His most important work is the record of his Alpine observations, '*Voyages dans les Alpes*,' in 4 vols., published between 1779-96. Died, 1799.

Sauvages, François Boissier de, a celebrated French botanist and physician, born in 1706, at Alais; became Professor of Medicine and Botany at the university of Montpellier, was a member of nearly all the learned societies in Europe, and acquired by his writings and lectures a high reputation. His principal work is entitled '*Nosologia Methodica*,' 5 vols. Died, 1767.

Sauveur, Joseph, a French mathematician, born in 1653, at La Flèche. He was dumb till he had passed his 7th year, but such was his love for the mathematical sciences, that he acquired them with scarcely any instruction, and became professor at the royal college. He was received at the Academy of Sciences in 1696. He was the founder of that branch of science called musical acoustics. Died in 1716.

Savage, Richard, an English poet, celebrated for his genius, irregular and dissipated life, and misfortunes, was born in London about 1698. The singular story of Savage, narrated by the pen of his intimate friend, Dr. Johnson, has acquired great interest. He was the natural son of the Countess of Macclesfield by Earl Rivers. No sooner did he see the light than an unnatural hatred took possession of his mother, who placed him with an old woman in the lowest state of indigence, with directions that he should be brought up in ignorance of his birth, and in the meanest condition. He was an apprentice to a shoemaker, when this woman dying suddenly, some letters of Lady

SAVARY

Mason (the mother of the countess), which he found among her papers, discovered to him the secret of his birth. From this moment his attempts to obtain the notice of his mother were incessant, but all were unavailing; and in justice to the Countess of Macclesfield it must be stated that she always asserted that her child died while quite young, and that Savage was an impostor. In 1723 Savage produced the tragedy of '*Sir Thomas Overbury*,' the profits of which amounted to £200; and he was rising in reputation, when in 1727 he accidentally killed a Mr. Sinclair, at a house of ill-fame, in a drunken quarrel. For this he was tried and found guilty; but he obtained the royal pardon, through the intercession of Lady Hertford. Soon after, Lord Tyrconnel became his patron, received him into his house, and allowed him £200 a year; but the bard and the peer quarrelled, and he was again turned adrift upon the world. A '*Birth-day Ode*,' addressed to the Queen, procured him a pension of £50, but on her Majesty's death this was discontinued, and he subsequently endured much misery and privation; till at length, in 1743, he died in the debtors' prison at Bristol; exhibiting, as his biographer, Johnson, observes, a lamentable proof that 'negligence and irregularity, long continued, will make knowledge useless, wit ridiculous, and genius contemptible.'

Savary, Anne Jean Marie René, Duke of Rovigo, a distinguished French general, was born in Champagne, in 1774. He entered the army in 1790, was rapidly promoted, and having distinguished himself in the army of the Rhine, he was named aide-de-camp to General Desaix, and accompanied him in the expedition to Egypt and Syria. At the battle of Marengo, in which Desaix was killed, Savary rescued his chief's body, and conveyed it to the headquarters of Napoleon. He was then made aide-de-camp to Napoleon, and was almost constantly employed by him on important missions for the next five years. The mock trial and shameful murder of the young Duke d'Enghien was intrusted to his direction, and he never cleared himself of the di grace which it brought on him. General of division in 1804, he was sent on a private mission to the Emperor Alexander both before and after the battle of Austerlitz; won the victory of Ostrolenka over the Russians in 1807, and received the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour; and for the part he took at Friedland was created Duke of Rovigo. The next year he was sent to the Peninsula, to observe and to negotiate; and the conferences at Bayonne were the result of his influence. He accompanied Napoleon to the conferences at Erfurt; thence to Spain, and in 1809 throughout the campaign of Wagram. In June, 1810, Savary was appointed minister of general police, and while he held that post the formidable conspiracy of Mallet broke out. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, Savary was created peer of France. He would have followed his master to St. Helena, but was refused per-

SAVARY

mission, and was confined some months in Malta. Sentence of death for contumacy having meanwhile passed against him at Paris, he fled to Smyrna, afterwards to Austria and to England. In 1819 he returned to France, submitted to a trial, and being acquitted, was reinstated in his dignities. He attempted a vindication of his conduct in the murder of the Duke d'Enghien, and threw the blame of it on Prince Talleyrand; but it only deepened his own disgrace, and he had again to leave France. On the accession of Louis Philippe he returned, was commander in Algeria for a short time, and died in 1833.

Savary, Nicolas, a French traveller and author, was a native of Vitre, in Brittany; travelled to Egypt and the Levant, where he gathered much information relative to the antiquities, manners, and customs of the country, and died in 1788. He translated the Koran, wrote a 'Life of Mahomet,' 'Letters on Egypt,' &c.

Saverien, Alexandre, a French mathematician, was born at Arles, in 1720; and died in 1805. His principal works relate to naval tactics and maritime affairs; but he also wrote on philosophical and other subjects.

Saverrio. [*See Pyrrhus.*]

Saville, George. [*Malifax, Marquis of.*]

Saville, Sir Henry, one of the most profound and elegant scholars of his age, was born in 1549, and after graduating at Brasenose College, Oxford, removed on a fellowship to Merton College. In his 29th year he made a tour on the continent, and on his return was appointed tutor in Greek and mathematics to Queen Elizabeth. Seven years after, the wardenship of his college was conferred on him, which he held for about thirty-six years, the provostship of Eton being added to it in 1596. Sir Henry Saville was the founder of the Savilian professorships of Geometry and Astronomy at Oxford. He had a splendid edition of the works of Chrysostom printed at his expense, translated Tacitus, and published a valuable collection of the English historians. Died, 1622.

Savonarola, Fra Girolamo, the great Florentine preacher and political reformer, was born at Ferrara in 1452. Of a deeply reflective and even ascetic temper, which was confirmed by the splendours and frivolity and corruptions of the court of the princes of Este, he lived there in his youth a sad and solitary life; praying, fasting, and studying the Bible and the works of Thomas Aquinas. The passion of love was awakened in him by a maiden of the Strozzi family, but she was proud, and refused his offer. At the age of 23 he secretly left home and entered the Dominican order at Bologna, where he spent seven years. The presentiment that he was called to some extraordinary mission had long been fixed in his mind, and gave a tone to his preaching. About 1483 he entered the convent of San Marco at Florence, with high, unselfish hopes and purposes; but soon, with the bitter sadness of a man who

SAVONAROLA

finds such hopes illusions, quitted it. He preached at San Geminiano and at Brescia; distinctly announced the idea which pervaded all his discourses as it ruled his life—'The church will be scourged and regenerated, and that quickly;' and produced the most extraordinary impression on the crowds who listened to him. In 1490 he was recalled to Florence by Lorenzo de' Medici, re-entered San Marco, the walls of whose apartments and cloisters were covered with the inspired and inspiring frescoes of the saintly artist, Fra Angelico; and the convent church becoming too small, he soon began to preach in the Duomo. He spoke with the fervour and authoritative tone of a prophet, and acquired almost unbounded influence, both political and social. The despotic government of the Medici, administrative wrongs, social gaieties and immoralities, as well as ecclesiastical abuses, were the common themes of his vehement oratory; and in all these matters he found himself in collision with the scholarly and politic Lorenzo. The latter, however, sent for him to give him absolution on his deathbed (April, 1492), and a memorable interview took place between them, of which there are two conflicting accounts. The invasion of Italy by the French under Charles VIII. appeared to be the fulfilment of the alarming warnings repeatedly uttered by Savonarola, who was twice sent ambassador to Charles. After the expulsion of Piero de' Medici, successor of Lorenzo, in consequence of his disgraceful submission to the French, to whom he gave up some of the chief cities of the republic, Savonarola rose higher and higher; was real though not nominal head of the state, restored the democratic form of government, reformed taxation, abolished usury, passed a general amnesty, and improved the administration of justice; not a sword being drawn, nor any blood shed, and not even a riot taking place. Great social and moral changes gave the city a new aspect; but these fruits of mere legislation were very transitory. Meanwhile the Pope, Alexander VI., was bent on the destruction of the friar, and the exiled Piero was at Rome. Savonarola courageously disobeyed a papal mandate; refused with equal decisiveness a cardinal's hat; talked of a General Council; was excommunicated, but not silenced. At last the Pope sent an express order to the Signory to prohibit his preaching, which they did in March, 1498. Then followed the famous 'ordeal by fire' (which has been for the first time set in its true light by Professor Villari), the immediate result of which was the loss of his credit with the populace. He returned to San Marco, of which he had been Prior since 1491, and with a few faithful friends awaited the inevitable end. An attack was made on the convent by his enemies; he and his friends were seized and imprisoned; and after repeated examinations with brutal torture, they were hung and then burnt in the Piazza at Florence, 23rd May, 1498. The most contradictory judgments have been passed on this extraordi-

nary man, and there are points in his life which must probably remain insoluble problems. But one thing is certain: that he was a man of rare sincerity and intensely in earnest. It is noteworthy that the results of his action do not appear to have lasted beyond his own lifetime, nor his influence to have been more than local. Among the disciples of Savonarola were the famous painters Fra Bartolomeo and Lorenzo di Credi, and the sculptor Luca della Robbia. His principal written work is entitled 'The Triumph of the Cross.' In the 'Compendium Revelationis' he vindicates his prophetic gift and mission. Many of his sermons remain, and are sufficient to confirm the reports of his marvellous power as a speaker, and to testify to his clearness of spiritual vision, his profound scorn for mere shows, his deep and tender human affections, and his high principles of morality. The best account of him is Villari's *History of his Life and Times*, of which an English translation, by Leonard Horner, F.R.S., appeared in 1863. Perhaps the truest estimate of his character is that presented in 'George Eliot's' fine story of *Romola*, in which Savonarola has a prominent place. And there is a noble *Essay on his Life* by Dean Milman in the *Quarterly Review*, vol. xcix. On the general suppression of monasteries in Italy under Victor Emmanuel, it was resolved to preserve intact the famous convent of San Marco.

Saxe, Maurice, Count de, Marshal of France, was a natural son of Augustus II., King of Poland, and was born at Dresden in 1696. He entered the army at an early age, and was present with Prince Eugene at the siege of Belgrade. In 1720 he went to Paris. After an unsuccessful attempt to get himself elected Duke of Courland, he took service in the French army, distinguished himself in the campaigns of 1733-35, and was made lieutenant-general. In the general war which followed the death of the Emperor Charles VI., Count Maurice took a distinguished part. He captured Prague, defended Alsace, and in 1743 was named marshal of France. In the following year he held a command in Flanders. One of his most brilliant achievements was his victory over the English and Hanoverian forces at Fontenoy, in May, 1745. He was at the time 'nearly dead of dropsy; could not sit on horseback except for minutes; was carried about in a wicker bed; had a lead bullet in his mouth all day, to mitigate the intolerable thirst.' (Carlyle.) The victories of Raucoux and Lawfeldt and the capture of Maestricht added to his fame in the two following years. Saxe was a man of great size and strength; intrepid, self-possessed, and as a commander famed for his ingenuity and dash; he was also one of the most dissolute men of his age, and unscrupulous in the gratification of his lust. He died of putrid fever, the result of his debaucheries, November 21, 1750. Marshal Saxe was author of a work on military affairs, entitled '*Mes Réveries*,' which was published in 1757,

and was immediately translated into English. Two biographies of this great soldier have recently appeared; one German, by Dr. Karl von Weber (1863), and the other French, by M. St. René-Taillandier (1865).

Saxe-Coburg, Fred., Prince of. [Coburg.]

Saxe-Weimar, Bernhard, Duke of. [Bernhard.]

Saxe-Weimar, Amalie, Duchess of, was born in Italy in 1739. She was of the historical family of the Guelphs; married the Duke of Saxe-Weimar in 1756, and in two years was left a widow and head of the government of the duchy. Under her rule Weimar became greatly distinguished as the residence of many of the most illustrious literary men of Germany. Goethe settled there in 1775, and among the other eminent men attracted to the court of Weimar were Wieland, Herder, Musæus, and Schiller; some of whom had honourable appointments under the government. In 1775 the duchess resigned her authority to her son, and retired to her country seat. She visited Italy in 1788-90, and had Goethe for her companion. Deeply affected at the humiliation of Germany by the victory of Napoleon at Jena, in 1806, she gradually declined, and died in the following year.

Saxo Grammaticus, a Danish historian, who was secretary to the Archbishop of Lund, and died early in the 13th century. He is known as author of the curious and interesting work entitled '*Danorum Regum Heroumque Historia*;' which is in great part composed of popular traditions and ballads and Icelandic sagas. It is elegantly written, was first printed in 1614, and has been frequently republished.

Say, Jean Baptiste, an eminent French political economist, born in 1767. He concerted with Chamfort (who was guillotined) the '*Décade Philosophique*,' during the Revolution. Buonaparte, on going to Egypt, made him his librarian extraordinary, and afterwards appointed him a member of the tribunate, from which post he was dismissed, for voting against the creation of the Empire. His '*Traité d'Economie Politique*' is a valuable work, and popularized in France the doctrines of Adam Smith's '*Wealth of Nations*.' Among his other works are, '*Observations sur l'Angleterre et les Anglais*,' '*Cours complet d'Economie Politique*,' 6 vols., &c. M. Say, as a political character, maintained throughout the stormy period of the French Revolution, as well as during the despotism of Napoleon, an unsullied reputation. He died in 1832.

Say and Sele, Lord. [Pierres, William.]

Scala, Bartolomeo, an Italian statesman and historian; born, 1430; died, 1497. Under the Medici he was made chancellor of Florence, secretary apostolic by Innocent VIII., and afterwards gonfalonier of the republic. His chief work is a *History of the Florentine Republic*.

Scaliger, Julius Cæsar, generally known as the elder Scaliger, a celebrated classical scholar, was born in 1484, at the castle of Riva, on Lake Garda, and became page to the Emperor Maximilian, whom he served in war and peace for seventeen years. When he was about 40 he quitted the army, and applied himself to the study of natural law, medicine, and the learned languages. In 1525 he accompanied the Bishop of Agen to his diocese in France. His first work, which appeared in 1531, was a Defence of Cicero in reply to Erasmus, who had, in his 'Ciceronianus,' ridiculed the imitators of the Roman orator. Scaliger made his 'Oratio' a furious invective against Erasmus. Among his more important works are 'De Causis Linguae Latine,' and 'Poetices Libri VII.,' which gained him much reputation. Few men have surpassed him in erudition; but his vanity and insolence were on a par with his talents. His critical works are numerous. Died at Agen, in 1558.

Scaliger, Joseph Justus, a distinguished philologist and chronologist, was son of the preceding, and was born at Agen in 1540. He was educated by his father, on whose death he continued his studies at Paris, chiefly in private. He travelled through the principal countries of Europe, and thus added to his immense stores of knowledge, and gained the acquaintance of many eminent men. He became a zealous Protestant, but did not take part in religious controversies, and was engaged in his philological labours, when, in 1593, he accepted an invitation to fill the chair of Belles Lettres in the university of Leyden. There he spent the rest of his life, singularly absorbed in his literary occupations, and going, it is said, occasionally for days without meals. He was the teacher and warm friend of Grotius. Scaliger's learning and critical acumen excited the astonishment of his contemporaries, who called him the 'Ocean of Knowledge' and the 'chef-d'œuvre of nature.' This scarcely surpassed his estimate of himself, for he was as ridiculously vain as his father. One of his minor writings is entitled 'Epistola de Vetustate et Splendore gentis Scaligeranae.' It was satirized by Scioppius in his 'Scaliger Hypobolimeus.' Scaliger edited, commented on, and translated many of the Greek and Latin authors; but his most important work is that entitled 'De Emendatione Temporum,' which was supplemented by the 'Thesaurus Temporum.' The first appeared in 1583; the last in 1609. For these works he is sometimes called the creator of chronological science. He published some poems, which are forgotten; but his Letters, collected after his death, have much historical interest. Died at Leyden, 1609. He was never married.

Scanderbeg (Bey Alexander), whose proper name was **George Castriota**, was the son of John, Prince of Albania, and was born in 1404. Given up by his father as a hostage to Sultan Amurath II., he was educated in the Mohammedan religion, and at the age of 18

was placed at the head of a body of troops, with the title of sangiac. After the death of his father in 1432, he formed the design of possessing himself of his principality; and having accompanied the Turkish army to Hungary, he entered into an agreement with Hunniades to desert to the Christians. This design he put into execution; and, having recovered the throne of his fathers, he renounced the Mohammedan religion. A long war followed; but although frequently obliged to retire to the fastnesses of mountains, he always renewed his assaults upon the first favourable occasion, until the Sultan proposed terms of peace to him, which were accepted. He, however, renounced his treaty with the Sultan, obtained repeated victories over the Turkish armies, completely established his power, and died in 1467. His personal prowess was doubtless prodigious, but the accounts of it exceed all credibility. His death was a great loss to Christendom; and the Albanians, after the death of their chief, appeared to be deprived of energy, and in a short time submitted again to the Mussulman dominion.

Scapula, John, author of a Lexicon of the Greek language, published originally in quarto, in 1583, and which has since gone through many editions. The material of this Lexicon was stolen by Scapula from the grand 'Thesaurus' just before published by Henry Stephens, in whose service he had been.

Scarlatti, Alessandro, musical composer, born at Naples, in 1658, was educated at Rome under Carissimi, and died in 1728. The Italians called him the 'glory of the art,' and the first of composers. He composed about 100 operas, a great number of motets, and nearly 200 masses, but very few of them were printed.

—**Domenico Scarlatti**, his son, born in 1683, resided for a time at Rome and Naples, but finally settled at Madrid, where he obtained the appointment of chapel-master to the Queen of Spain. He produced several operas and some good church music, and was on terms of friendship with Handel. Died, 1757.

Scarlatt, James. [Abinger, Lord.]

Scarpa, Antonio, a celebrated Italian anatomist, was born in 1748, at Friuli. He became Professor of Anatomy at Pavia in 1793, and held that post, with brief interruption, till 1812. He obtained a first-rate reputation throughout Europe by his admirable description of the nerves of the heart. His treatises on the organs of hearing, sight, and smell, and on aneurism, hernia, and lithotomy, &c., farther contributed to his surgical fame; while his exquisite taste for the fine arts, and his amiable disposition, rendered him a great favourite in a more extended sphere. Died at Pavia, in 1826.

Scarron, Paul, a comic poet and satirist, was born at Paris, in 1610, and was intended for the church, to which he was averse, and for which his habits made him entirely unfit. At the age of 24 he travelled in Italy, where he gave himself up to indulgences of every kind,

cations, chiefly in the earlier part of his life, Schelling's place in the great series of German philosophers is determined to be between Fichte and Hegel, the former of whom died in 1814, and the latter in 1831. Schelling's metaphysical theory is generally known by the name of the 'System of Identity.' It rests on the principle that the two elements of thought, the objects respectively of understanding and reason, called by the various terms of matter and spirit, objective and subjective, real and ideal, &c., are only relatively opposed to one another as different forms of the *absolute* or *infinite*, hence sometimes called the two *poles* of the absolute. Died, 1854.

Schiavone, Andrea, painter, was born in Dalmatia, in 1522. His family name was *Medo'a*. He began life as a house-painter, but showing taste for art, he was employed as assistant to Titian in the library of St. Mark at Venice. Tintoretto was similarly employed there at the same time. Schiavone successfully imitated Titian as a colourist, but he failed in drawing, which he never learnt. Among his best pictures are named a Nativity and an Assumption of the Virgin, at Rimini; and a Head of John the Baptist, in the Louvre. There are several of his works in English galleries. Died at Vicenza, 1582.

Schiavonetti, Luigi, an eminent engraver, was born in 1765, at Bassano, in the state of Venice, and settled in England, where he acquired a high reputation, both as an artist and a man. Died, 1810.

Schill, Ferdinand von, a distinguished Prussian officer, was born in 1773, and entered the army in 1789. He was severely wounded at the battle of Jena; but took the field again at the head of a free corps, displaying great ability. Indignant at the subjection of his country to the rule of Buonaparte, he resolved to make a great effort for the liberation of Germany. With that view he collected a small body of troops, and commenced operations on the Elbe; but, after having obtained some successes, he was overpowered and slain at Stralsund, in May, 1809.

Schiller, Johann Christoph Friedrich von, one of the most illustrious German poets, was born at Marbach, in Würtemberg, in 1759. After having studied medicine, and become surgeon in a regiment, he, in his 22nd year, wrote his tragedy of 'The Robbers,' which at once raised him to the foremost rank among the dramatists of his country. It was performed at Mannheim, in 1782. But some passages of a revolutionary tendency having incurred the displeasure of the Duke of Würtemberg, Schiller left Stuttgart by stealth, and made his way to Mannheim, where, after various wanderings and many hardships, he got his tragedy of 'Fiesco' brought out on the stage. The tragedies of 'Cabal and Love,' and 'Don Carlos,' were his next productions. In 1785 he repaired to Leipsic and Dresden, where he found many admirers. Here he wrote his singular romance called the 'Geist-

erseher' and his 'Philosophical Letters,' and collected materials for a 'History of the Revolt of the Netherlands under Philip II.' In 1787 he repaired to Weimar, where he was welcomed with great warmth by Wieland and Herder, undertook the management of a periodical called the 'German Mercury,' and not long afterwards made the acquaintance of Goethe, which soon ripened into a friendship only dissolved by death. In 1789 he was appointed to the chair of History in the university of Jena, and besides lecturing to crowded audiences, he published his 'History of the Thirty Years' War,' and engaged in various literary enterprises, which had great influence on the literature of Germany. 'Die Horen' and 'Der Musen-Almanach,' to which the most eminent men in Germany contributed, belong to this period. He also produced the 'Xenien,' a collection of epigrams, and wrote his 'Ballads,' which are reckoned among the finest compositions of their kind in any language. About 1790 he exhibited a strong tendency to consumption, which, by precluding him from lecturing, greatly reduced his income; but he was relieved from the pressure of misfortune by the kindness of the Prince of Denmark, who settled upon him a pension of a thousand dollars for three years, and thus enabled him to pursue his studies, free at once from narrow circumstances and public duties. He soon after settled at Weimar, in order to direct the theatre in conjunction with Goethe, in accordance with their mutual tastes and opinions; and here he at intervals published the works which, together with those above-mentioned, have immortalized his name. Among these are 'Wallenstein,' 'Mary Stuart,' 'Joan of Arc,' and 'William Tell.' There is a Life of Schiller by Thomas Carlyle, and an English translation by Lady Wallace of the *Life* by Pallaske. Coleridge translated the 'Piccolomini' and 'Death of Wallenstein,' and Sir E. B. Lytton has translated the 'Poems and Ballads of Schiller.' An English edition of his works forms part of Bohn's Standard Library. Died, 1806.

Schimmelpenninck, Mary Anne, best known as an author by her 'Memoirs of Port Royal,' was the eldest child of Samuel and Lucy Galton, of Dudson, near Birmingham, and was born on the 25th Nov. 1778. Her parents belonged to the Society of Friends. Her father was known as a man of science, and was also engaged in mercantile pursuits. Her mother, a lineal descendant of Barclay the apologist, was a woman of uncommon powers of mind, philosophic views, and strong principles. From early youth she was an enthusiastic student of Lavater's 'Physiognomy,' and her mind seems to have been matured by the society of the literary men who habitually met at her father's house. She had from childhood deep religious feelings, but at an early age she seems to have imbibed sceptical opinions. By remarkable circumstances she was thrown amongst members of the Church of United

Brethren or Moravians; and she joined their communion in 1818. In 1806 she married Lambert Schimmelpenninck, of the Dutch family of that name, and went to reside at Bristol. Her 'Memoirs of Port Royal' first introduced that community to the English public, and has been often reprinted. Her literary labours comprehend essays on various religious subjects, an ingenious theory on the 'Principles of Beauty,' and pamphlets in the anti-slavery cause. A slight paralytic seizure in 1837 for a time impaired the vigour of her mind, and was the occasion of her removal to Clifton. Her pathos and humour, united to wit and originality, gave her unrivalled powers of conversation. She died at Clifton, 29th August, 1856. Her autobiography has been published since her death.

Schinkel, Karl Friedrich, one of the most distinguished architects of his age, was born at Neu-Ruppin, in Brandenburg, in 1781. He studied architecture at Berlin under the two Gillys, David and Friedrich, and spent some time in Italy between 1803-1805. During the troubled years that followed till the peace of 1815, he occupied himself chiefly with painting; but after that time he had full work as an architect. Schinkel by his numerous works and more numerous designs gave a great impulse to architectural art. He followed chiefly the models of Greek art, seldom the Gothic; and among his principal works are the Berlin Museum, Theatre, and Observatory; the Church of St. Nicholas, at Potsdam, which, however, was not completed; and Charlottenhof. He published two collections of his designs, 'Entwürfe,' and 'Werke der höheren Baukunst,' among which were those for the Singing School at Berlin, and for the palace on the Acropolis of Athens; neither of which was adopted. He was appointed chief director of public buildings in 1839, and died, 9th October, 1841.

Schlegel, August Wilhelm von, a celebrated critic, poet, and philologist, was born at Hanover, 1767. After finishing his studies at Göttingen, he became professor at Jena, where he lectured on the theory of art, and joined his brother Friedrich in the editorship of the 'Athenæum.' In 1802 he repaired to Berlin, as a wider field for his literary pursuits; accompanied Madame de Staël, in 1805, on a tour through Italy, France, Germany, and Sweden; delivering lectures in Vienna, in 1808, on dramatic art; became secretary to Bernadotte, the Crown Prince of Sweden, in 1813; and, after studying Sanscrit in Paris, obtained in 1818 the professorship of History at Bonn, which he held till his death. Besides publishing numerous profound philological works, and many dissertations on subjects connected with the fine arts and poetry, he was the founder of the so-called *romantic* school, in contradistinction to the *classical*; his poems and ballads rank among the best in German literature; his Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature have become a standard work; and his translation

of Shakespeare is accounted one of the most wonderful achievements in that difficult, though too often ill-appreciated, art. Schlegel often displayed a puerile passion for titles and small court distinctions, which drew down upon him merited ridicule. Died, 1846.

Schlegel, Friedrich von, a celebrated German critic and philologist, and a younger brother of the preceding, was born at Hanover, in 1772, and studied at Göttingen and Leipsic. His first production of any importance was that entitled 'The Greeks and the Romans.' It was soon followed by a 'History of Greek Poetry.' He then joined his brother in conducting the 'Athenæum,' and after publishing the philosophical romance of 'Lucinda,' he visited Paris, where he delivered lectures on philosophy, and occupied himself with the study of Persian and Sanscrit and with the fine arts. In 1804 he published a 'Collection of the Romantic Poetry of the Middle Ages.' In 1805 Schlegel, with his wife, a daughter of Moses Mendelssohn, was received into the church of Rome, at Cologne. The result of his Oriental studies appeared in his celebrated work entitled 'The Language and Wisdom of the Indians' (1808). After this, he repaired to Vienna, and, in 1809, receiving an appointment at the headquarters of the Archduke Charles, he drew up several animating proclamations. When peace was concluded, he delivered in Vienna the lectures on 'The History of Ancient and Modern Literature;' a work which has been translated into nearly every European language. In 1812 he edited the 'German Museum,' and gained the confidence of Prince Metternich by the composition of various diplomatic papers; in consequence of which he was appointed Austrian counsellor of legation at the Germanic diet, which he held from 1814 to 1818. He then returned to Vienna, and resumed his literary occupations with great zest; contributing to various journals and reviews, lecturing on many topics connected with philosophy and æsthetics; and above all producing his 'Philosophy of Life,' 'Philosophy of History,' and 'Philosophy of Language,' which rank among his best literary efforts. Friedrich Schlegel's strong devotional tendencies are especially shown in his interesting 'Letters on Christian Art.' Died suddenly, at Dresden, Jan. 11, 1829.

Schleiermacher, Friedrich Ernst Daniel, distinguished as theologian, philologist, orator, and translator, was born at Breslau in 1768; studied at Halle in 1787; and, after holding various ecclesiastical appointments in different parts of Germany, was called to Berlin in 1809 as preacher, and, in the following year, received the chair of Theology in the university. The influence of his writings in Germany was, and still is, very great; but it was, perhaps, surpassed by that which his oral instructions and his personal character exercised over those who lived within his sphere. Of his numerous works we can only name the following: 'Reden ueber die Religion,' 'Der Christliche Glaube,' the translation of Plato,

unrivalled in excellence, the Critical Commentary on Luke's writings, and the Sermons. As a theologian Schleiermacher held a place in his own country very similar to that of Coleridge in England, midway between the extremes of orthodoxy and doubt. Died, Feb. 12, 1834.

Schmidt, Georg Friedrich, an eminent German engraver, born at Berlin in 1712. After completing his studies at Paris, where, in 1742, he was admitted to the Academy, he was called to Berlin by Frederick II.; was received at the Berlin Academy, and named court-engraver. Invited to St. Petersburg by the Empress Elizabeth, in 1756, he spent six years at her court. His prints are numerous, and many good engravers were trained in his school. Died, at Berlin, 1775.

Schneider, Johann Christian Friedrich, a distinguished composer, was born in 1786, near Zittau. His father began life as a weaver; but, by the force of perseverance, gained an appointment of organist at Waltersdorf, and himself superintended the education of his boys. At an early period the son was distinguished, not merely as a pianoforte player, but as a composer; and though contemporary with Beethoven, Weber, Spohr, and Mendelssohn, he took his place among the musical creators of Germany. The list of his works includes almost every form of musical composition, theatrical writing alone excepted. His oratorios—the works by which he is best known in England—comprise his 'Deluge,' 'Last Judgment,' 'Paradise Lost,' 'Pharaoh,' 'Christ the Master,' 'Absalom,' 'Christ the Child,' 'Gideon,' 'Gethsemane and Golgotha,' besides cantatas, psalms, hymns, and other service music. At the time of his death he was chapel-master to the Duke of Anhalt-Dessau. Died, 1853.

Schneider, Johann Gottlieb, an eminent German philologist and naturalist, was born at Kolm, near Hubertsburg, in 1750. He was educated at the universities of Leipsic and Göttingen, chiefly applying himself to classical literature, under the influence of Reiske, Fischer, and Reiz. In 1774 he became assistant to Brunk at Strasburg; and after publishing several works he was appointed, in 1776, Professor of Philology at Frankfort on the Oder, a post which he held, including five years at Breslau, whither the university was removed, till 1816. In that year he was appointed chief librarian to the university of Breslau. The great merit of Schneider was the remarkable combination in him of philological learning with the knowledge of natural history, which enabled him to throw light on many parts of ancient literature previously neglected or misinterpreted. His works are very numerous, and we can only name here his editions of Demetrius Phalereus, Xenophon, Aristotle's History of Animals, and Theophrastus, his Greek Lexicon, and 'Eclogæ Physicæ.' His original writings on Natural History are in German. Died, at Breslau, 1822.

Schnorr von Karolsfeld, Julius, one of

the greatest German fresco-painters, born at Leipsic in 1794. Having received his first lessons in art from his father, then director of the Academy of Art, he studied at Vienna, and in 1818 went to Rome, where he became the sympathizing associate of Cornelius, Overbeck, and other young artists of the Romantic School. After a residence of ten years at Rome, during which he painted his 'Wedding at Cana,' 'Jacob and Rachel,' 'Ruth in the Field of Boaz,' and other pictures, besides assisting in the decoration of the Villa Massimi, he settled at Munich. He was appointed, in 1827, Professor of Historical Painting in the Academy, by King Ludwig, to whom, while crown-prince, he had been introduced, and whose commissions kept him fully employed during the nineteen years of his stay at Munich. Schnorr removed in 1846 to Dresden, where he spent his remaining years as Professor of Painting, and director of the Picture Gallery. The most important works of this great painter are the four series of frescoes executed for the King of Bavaria in the palace of Munich, one series representing the successive scenes of the Nibelungen Lied, and occupying the walls of five rooms; the others, events in the histories of Charles the Great, Frederick Barbarossa, and Rudolph of Hapsburg, occupying three other rooms. The whole were designed by Schnorr, but the painting of many of the pictures was executed by his assistants under his direction. Schnorr executed many other paintings and designs, and his 'Bibel in Bildern' is well known in England. His works display great force of imagination, variety of invention, and surprising technical skill. The frescoes are very impressive and very popular. Died, at Dresden, 13th April, 1853.

Schoeffer, Peter, one of the inventors of printing, was born at Gernsheim, in the territory of Darmstadt; was a partner with Gutenberg and Faust, and having married the daughter of the latter, became sole possessor of the printing establishment. He died about 1502.

Schoen, or Schongauer, Martin, a celebrated early German painter and engraver, was born at Ulm, about 1420, or, according to Waagen, about 1440. He was the son of an artist, and studied first engraving, in which he attained great excellence. He afterwards applied himself to painting, under Roger van der Weyden at Antwerp, and became one of the best artists of the Van Eyck school. He settled at Colmar about 1461, and there founded a school of art. His best works are in the college of Colmar. This artist was known as 'Hübsch Martin' among the Germans, was called 'Bel Martino' and 'Martino d'Anversa' by the Italians, and 'Beau Martin' by the French. The National Gallery has a small 'Death of the Virgin' by him. Died, at Colmar, 1488 or 1492.

Scholz, Johann Mathias August, German Biblical scholar and philologist, was born near Breslau in 1794. He was educated at the

university of that city, and early devoted himself to the task which occupied so many years of his life, the critical examination of the text of the New Testament. He spent several years in visiting the principal European libraries, and collating the manuscripts of the Greek Testament; travelled in Egypt and Palestine; was ordained priest in 1821, and two years later was appointed Professor of Theology at the university of Bonn, and canon of the cathedral. His principal work, the edition of the Greek New Testament, appeared in 1830-1835. Scholz maintained the existence of two *recensions*, or families of manuscripts—the Alexandrian, which he called Occidental, and the Constantinopolitan, which he called Oriental; and in forming his text he gave the preference to the latter, believing them directly descended from the autographs of the writers. His system, however, is based on assertions without proofs, and has been controverted, if not refuted, by Rinck, and by Tischendorf in the *Prolegomena* to his edition of the New Testament. Among the other works of Scholz are a 'Handbuch der biblischen Archäologie,' and 'Biblischkritische Reise.' Died, in November, 1852.

Schomberg, Henri de, Marshal of France, was descended from a German family. He served in 1617, in Piedmont, under Lesdiguières, and afterwards against the Huguenots in the civil wars. In 1625 he was made marshal, and two years afterwards defeated the English at the isle of Rhé. In 1629 he forced the passage of Susa, on which occasion he was severely wounded. The next year he took Pinerolo, and relieved Casale. In 1632 he defeated the Huguenots in Languedoc at the battle of Castelnaudary, capturing their leader, the Duke of Montmorency, for which he was made governor of that province. He wrote a narrative of the war of Italy, and died in 1632.

Schomberg, Frédéric Armand, Duke of, Marshal of France, was born about 1619, of an illustrious family, but not of the same as the preceding. He began his military career in the Imperial service; was next employed by Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange, and his son William; but in 1650 he passed into the French service, became acquainted with Condé and Turenne, and obtained the government of Gravelines and Furnes. In 1661 he was sent to Portugal, where his success against the forces of Spain procured a favourable peace. Although a Protestant, he received in 1675 the baton of Marshal. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he left France and went to Brandenburg, where he was made a Minister of State. He accompanied the Prince of Orange to England at the Revolution, was created a peer, made knight of the Garter, and obtained a grant of £100,000. In 1689 he accompanied William III. to Ireland, took Carrickfergus and Charlemont, and was shot as he was crossing the Boyne, at the head of his regiment, July 1, 1690.

Schomberg, Isaac, a naval officer and historian. He served as lieutenant in the

American war, distinguished himself in the victory gained by Admiral Rodney over Count de Grasse, and was captain of the *Culloden* in Lord Howe's fleet on 'the glorious 1st of June,' 1794. He eventually became a commissioner of the navy, and at his leisure devoted his attention to the composition of a work entitled 'Naval Chronology,' 5 vols. Died, 1813.

Schopenhauer. [Schoen.]

Schopenhauer, Arthur, a German philosopher, was born at Dantzic in 1788. His father was a merchant, and his mother the popular novelist and litterateur, Johanna Schopenhauer. His travels with them while a boy, and his early association with some of the leading literary men of the time—the Schlegels, Klopstock, Goethe, Wieland, &c.—contributed to the development of his precocious intellect. He studied at Göttingen, attended the lectures of Fichte at Berlin, spent some time at Weimar and Dresden, and led a very restless life till 1831, when he settled at Frankfort-on-the-Main. He was accompanied only by a female servant and a dog, and lived a quiet, reserved, selfishly comfortable life; seeming to some the model of a sage, and to others a surly fanatic. He despised his countrymen and their philosophies, read much of English and French literature, had the 'Times' regularly sent to him throughout his life, and latterly paid much attention to Oriental studies. He became an enthusiast for Buddha and the Vedas, and enjoyed tracing all Western accomplishments to Eastern sources. The principal work of Schopenhauer is entitled 'Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung.' It appeared in 1819, and after being neglected for many years attracted a good deal of attention, and received some sharp blows of criticism. The practical upshot of his system, which makes *Will* the one sole reality, is intolerably melancholy, taking from man all that constitutes his greatness, his goodness, or his bliss. God—futility—the soul—mere names, illusions; and the world of men is to him bad, hopelessly bad, and made so. 'Strange, melancholy, and deterrent,' says the 'Saturday Review' (5th Sept. 1863), 'the speculations of Schopenhauer are likely to remain a monument of dark genius rather than a light of philosophy. They form no centre of warmth and hope, but the funeral pyre on which faith and trust and aspiration immolate themselves.' Schopenhauer published several other works of philosophy, of which the most important is 'Die beiden Grundprobleme der Ethik.' Died, at Frankfort, 21st Sept., 1860.

Schopenhauer, Johanna, a German authoress of great celebrity, was born at Dantzic, 1770. Her father, whose name was Trosina, was a wealthy citizen of that town, and gave her a good education. Soon after her marriage she made a tour through France, Italy, and the British Islands, of which she subsequently published an account; and, on the death of her husband, she went to reside at Weimar, where she lived in the closest intimacy with Goethe, and her home became the resort of all the eminent

Buonaparte from Elba he was again intrusted with the command of a great portion of the allied forces; and at the conclusion of the war he was made President of the Aulic Council, which post he occupied until his death, in 1820.

Schwarzenberg, Prince Felix, an Austrian statesman, was born in 1800. He entered the army at an early age; but soon afterwards became attached to the Austrian embassy at St. Petersburg, where he fell into a political scrape, in connection with a conspirator, which caused his expulsion from the Russian dominions. He was afterwards attached to the Austrian embassy in London, where he became acquainted with, and ruined, an English lady of high rank, and was compelled to fly under circumstances which for ever precluded his re-appearance on British ground. He was subsequently sent as Austrian minister to Turin and Naples. In 1848 he took part in the war that broke out between Austria and Sardinia, and was wounded; and in November of the same year he was recalled to Vienna, and became chief minister of the Austrian empire. The course which he then adopted to retrieve the shattered fortunes of his country belongs more to history than to biography; and we shall here only state that, though it is impossible to approve of the means to which he had recourse, his policy was successful, and a long and prosperous career seemed to lie before him, when he died suddenly, in 1852.

Schwerin, Christoph, Count von, Prussian field-marshal, was born in 1684. He entered the Dutch army, and served his first campaign in the allied army under Marlborough and Prince Eugene in 1704, passing afterwards into the service of the Duke of Mecklenburg, and in 1720 into that of Prussia. He obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1731, and of commander-general of infantry in 1739; was made a councillor of state by Frederick the Great on his accession, and contributed the following year to the important victory of Mollwitz. He was then named governor of Neiss and Brieg. He had a command in the campaign of Bohemia in 1744, was again called into active service at the beginning of the Seven Years' War, and was killed at the battle of Prague, May 5, 1757.

Scina, Domenico, an eminent Sicilian scholar and natural philosopher, born at Palermo in 1766. He was named while young assistant Professor of Mathematics at the university of that city, and subsequently titular Professor of Experimental Physics, Chancellor in 1822, and the next year chief librarian. He reorganized the library, and did good service also as member of the commission of education. Among his writings are 'Introduction to Experimental Physics,' 'Elements of Physics,' 'Memoirs on the Life and Philosophy of Empedocles,' 'Views of the Literary History of Sicily during the 18th Century,' 'Topography of Palermo and its Neighbourhood,' and various works on the natural phenomena of Sicily. Died, at Palermo, 1837.

1008

Scioppius, Caspar, German philologist and polemical writer, was born in the Palatinate in 1576. He was brought up a Protestant, but having obtained the notice of Pope Clement VII. by a 'Panegyric,' which he wrote in 1598, he abjured Protestantism at Rome, and became a Catholic. Rewarded with honours and offices, he wrote several treatises in defence of the holy see. He quarrelled with Scaliger, who had turned Protestant, and in his 'Scaliger Hypobolimus' ridiculed his vaunt of noble ancestry, and attacked Protestants with much bitterness. On a visit to Venice, in 1609, Scioppius had an interview with Father Paul, and endeavoured to win him to the side of Rome, for which he was imprisoned a few days. At Vienna, which he next visited, he was named aulic councillor, and created count-palatine. In 1613 he went to Spain, and at Madrid got a sound beating from the servants of the English ambassador, probably on account of his attacks on James I. in his recent works. These works were deemed worthy to be burnt by the hangman, both at London and at Paris. Scioppius fled from Spain, and discharged at the ambassador his 'Legatus Latro.' He wrote more and more ferociously against Protestants, especially in his 'Classicum Belli Sacri,' and afterwards wrote as savagely against the Jesuits, so that his life was not safe at Milan, and he fled to Padua. His critical and polemical works are more than a hundred in number, and among the former are, 'Verisimilium libri IV.,' 'Suspectarum Lectionum libri V.,' 'De Arte Critica,' and 'Grammatica Philosophica, sive Institutiones Grammaticæ Latinæ.' In learning and acuteness Scioppius might rival Scaliger, and some of his philosophical works are still of value. The relentless severity of Scioppius as a critic has procured him the designation of the 'Attila of authors.' Died, at Padua, 1649.

Scipio Africanus (the elder), **Publius Cornelius**, one of the greatest of the Romans, was born of an illustrious patrician family, B.C. 234. He is said to have saved his father's life at the battle of the Ticinus, and by his courage and decision he prevented the desertion of the young nobles after the defeat at Cannæ. At the age of 24 he was chosen to command, as proconsul, in Spain, where, instead of risking a battle with the superior forces of the Carthaginians, then under the command of Hasdrubal and Mago, brothers of Hannibal, he laid siege to the city of Carthago Nova, and took it the same year. His humane and generous conduct on becoming master of the city, and especially his liberation of the Spanish hostages and prisoners found there, among them a very beautiful girl, excited the most enthusiastic admiration. He was even offered the sovereignty of Spain, but declined to be more than general of the Roman people. During the next three years Scipio made himself master of all Spain except the town of Gades. In order to prepare the way for the invasion of the Carthaginian territory, he made

a secret visit to the court of Syphax, King of Numidia, and won his alliance. In 206 he returned to Rome, and was chosen consul for the next year. Sicily was given to him as his province, and having attracted by his character and success an army of volunteers, he crossed, in 204, into Africa, and began the siege of Utica, but on the approach of Hasdrubal, son of Gisco, retired into winter-quarters. In the spring he burnt, by stratagem, the double camp of the enemy, and destroyed their fugitive forces. Syphax, who had joined Hasdrubal, was captured, and Cirta surrendered to the conquerors. Hannibal was recalled to oppose Scipio in Africa, and the second Punic War was terminated by the total defeat of Hannibal at the battle of Zama, October 19, 202. Peace was signed the next year, and Scipio, on his return home, had the most splendid triumph which had yet been seen, and received the surname *Africanus*. He declined other honours which were offered him; was subsequently censor, consul a second time, and in 193 ambassador to Antiochus, King of Syria, at whose court he is said to have met Hannibal. Having accompanied his brother Lucius to the Syrian war as lieutenant in 190, they were accused of misappropriation of monies received from Antiochus. Cato was the leader of the party opposed to Scipio, and the prosecution of Lucius was successful, but that of Africanus was dropped by the advice of Tib. Gracchus. The popularity of Scipio had waned, and he left Rome never to return. Died at his villa, at Liternum, B.C. 183, the same year in which Hannibal died. Scipio married the daughter of Æmilius Paulus, and his youngest daughter became the wife of Tib. Gracchus, and the mother of the tribunes, Tiberius and Caius. Throughout his career Scipio was distinguished by extraordinary self-confidence and decisiveness in action, and no less by a profound sense of religion. He professed, and it was believed by the people, that he was favoured with intercourse with the gods, and on all occasions he devoutly awaited divine direction before acting. The stately pride with which in his later years he disregarded the laws of his country obscured the lustre of the immense services he had earlier rendered.

Scipio, Lucius Cornelius, surnamed **Asiaticus**, was brother of the preceding, with whom he served in Spain and Africa. He obtained the consulate, B.C. 190.

Scipio Æmilianus Africanus (the younger), **Publius Cornelius**, conqueror of Carthage, was born about B.C. 185. He was the youngest son of Æmilius Paulus, and the adopted son of P. Scipio, son of Africanus the elder. In his youth he had the advantage of the instructions and friendship of Polybius, who, exiled from Greece, was permitted to live in the house of Æmilius Paulus. He was an industrious student of literature, and early proved himself singularly free from the common vices of sensuality and covetousness. He began his military service in Spain in 151; gained

great reputation soon after in Africa, in the third Punic war; and in 148, although not of fit age, was chosen consul. The next year, accompanied by Polybius and C. Lælius, he went to Africa, and at once commenced the siege of Carthage, which was heroically defended. It was entered by the Romans in the spring of 146; desperate fighting took place from street to street, and from house to house; with awful bloodshed, and at last a fire that raged nearly a week. Scipio mused mournfully over these horrors, and foreboded like ruin for Rome. By order of the Senate the walls and houses were totally destroyed, and a curse pronounced against whoever should rebuild the city. Scipio had a magnificent triumph on his return. He led a simple and frugal life, and during his censorship, 142, tried to effect reforms in the manners of his countrymen, but without success. In 134 he was again consul, with Spain for his province, and his great achievement there was the siege and capture of Numantia; for which he had the surname *Numantinus*. His marriage with Sempronia, sister of the Gracchi, was not a happy one, and by his bold resistance to the proposed reforms he lost the favour of the popular party. At last, in 129, he was found dead in his bed. Suspicion of murder fell on various persons, but chiefly on Carbo, one of the most rash advocates of the agrarian reforms. Scipio was the friend of Terence, Panætius, and especially of Lælius, whose name is affixed to Cicero's discourse 'De Amicitia.'

Scironides. [*See Phrynichus.*]

Soelastic, St. [*See Benedict, St.*]

Scopas, a celebrated Greek sculptor, was a native of the isle of Paros, and flourished in the 4th century B.C.

Scopoli, Giovanni Antonio, an Italian naturalist and physician, was born in 1723, at Cavalese, in the Tyrol; and became successively, first physician of the Tyrolean mines, Professor of Mineralogy at Chemnitz, and Professor of Botany and Chemistry at Pavia. He wrote several works on botany and entomology. Died, 1787.

Scoresby, William, D.D., the Arctic voyager, was born at Whitby, in 1790. He was the son of the captain of a Whitby whaler, and such was his early passion for the sea, that at the age of ten he concealed himself in his father's ship, and did not present himself until the vessel was well at sea. The long intervals during which the vessel was laid up in the winter, he spent in study at Edinburgh. In 1820 he published a very interesting account of the Arctic regions which he had repeatedly visited. Soon afterwards he went to Liverpool, out of which port he sailed for some years. In his last voyage he surveyed a large portion of the coast of Greenland, which still bears the name of Liverpool Coast, and upon any chart of that coast may be read a long list of the names of Liverpool families in headlands, bays, and islands. Considering that he had a call to the ministry, Mr. Scoresby then aban-

doned the sea, studied for orders at Cambridge, took a doctor's degree, accepted the chaplainship of the Mariners' Church, Liverpool, and at a later period took charge of an immense parish at Bradford. For the last few years of his life he resided at Torquay in retirement. Before he changed his profession, he had turned his attention to the properties of the magnet, and much of the increased safety of iron ships is probably owing to the distrust of adjusted compasses excited by his experiments. In 1855 he went out in the Royal Charter to Melbourne, with the view of testing the truth of his theories. Besides his 'Discourses to Seamen,' which have gone through many editions, Dr. Scoresby contributed numerous articles on natural history, physics, and meteorology to the 'Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.' Died, at Torquay, March 21, 1857. His Life has been written by his nephew, R. E. Scoresby-Jackson, M.D., of Edinburgh; who was also author of a 'Note-book on Materia Medica,' &c., and died in February, 1867.

Scott, John, a Quaker poet, born at Brompton, in 1739. He resided, during the greater part of his life, at Amwell, a very picturesque village in Hertfordshire, enjoyed the friendship of Dr. Johnson, and died in 1783. He was author of 'Amwell,' and other poems, which pleasingly reflect the charms of the pastoral scenery amidst which he lived; a 'Digest of the Highway Laws,' and 'Critical Essays.' Amwell spring, the Emme-well of Domesday Book, is one of the heads of the New River, and Myddelton has a monument there.

Scott, John. [Milton, Lord.]

Scott, Michael, a celebrated Scottish philosopher of the 13th century, whose knowledge of the occult sciences caused him to pass for a magician, was born at Balwirie, in Fifeshire. He is said to have travelled in France, Germany, and England, and to have been received with great distinction by their respective sovereigns; was knighted by the Scottish monarch, Alexander III.; and died in 1293. Several works on natural history and physical science are attributed to Michael Scott. But the account of his life is involved in much uncertainty, and it seems possible that there may have been two persons of the same name, and that their separate histories have been confused and run into one.

Scott, Michael, author of 'Tom Cringle's Log,' was born in Glasgow, 1789; received his education at the high school and university of that city; went to Jamaica in 1806, where he remained till 1822; and finally settled in Scotland, and embarked in commercial speculations. During his leisure he composed the entertaining sketches above mentioned, which first appeared in 'Blackwood's Magazine.' He preserved his incognito so well, that it was not until after his death that they were known to have proceeded from his pen. Died, 1835.

Scott, Reginald, or Reynold, was a native of Kent, and received his education at

Hart Hall, Cambridge. He had the good sense and the courage to oppose the absurd opinion, at that time prevalent, of the existence of witches, by publishing his 'Discoveries of Witchcraft.' Died, 1599.

Scott, Samuel, an eminent painter of sea scenery, who took Vandervelde for his model. His views of Old London Bridge and Westminster Bridge are in the National Gallery. Scott was one of Hogarth's companions in the Gravesend water-frolic, 1732. Died, 1772.

Scott, Thomas, an English divine, born in 1747, at Braytoft, in Lincolnshire, was intended for the medical profession, but entered the church, and rendered himself celebrated as a theological writer. He became chaplain of the Lock Hospital in 1785, and rector of Aston Sandford in 1801; was author of 'The Force of Truth,' a 'Defence of Calvinism,' the well-known 'Commentary on the Bible,' and 'Sermons.' Died, 1821.

Scott, Sir Walter, Bart., the great novelist, was born at Edinburgh, August 15, 1771. He was the son of a writer to the signet (advocate), received his education at the High School of his native city, and at the age of 15 was apprenticed to his father. A lameness, which came upon him in infancy, incapacitated him for a time for active sports, and a later attack of sickness occasioned a long confinement. The blank thus made in his life was filled up by promiscuous reading, especially of the romances of chivalry, old plays and ballads. He listened greedily to the tales and legends told by his maiden aunt, in whose care he was for some time placed; delighted in the society of many persons who in spirit and manners belonged to a bygone age; and began early to practise the art of story-telling for the amusement of others. He made frequent excursions to the Highlands during the period of his clerkship, thus familiarizing himself with the scenery, society, and forms of life which he was afterwards so vividly to depict. At the age of 20 he joined the Speculative Society, and in the following year was called to the Scottish bar. The poems of Burns, the ballads of Monk Lewis, the poems of the German Bürger, and especially Percy's 'Reliques' and Goethe's 'Goetz von Berlichingen,' contributed to stimulate his fancy and imagination, and to give a permanent direction to his studies and activity. In 1796 he published a translation of Bürger's 'Lenore,' and 'Wilder Jäger,' thus commencing his career as author. Three years later appeared his translation of 'Goetz von Berlichingen.' He was at the same time pursuing his legal studies and practice, and obtaining the natural rewards and promotions. In 1797 he married Charlotte Charpentier, having succeeded, the same year, to a small estate on the death of an uncle; and in 1799 he was appointed sheriff of Selkirkshire. Scott was already under the influence of the ambition which was his most powerful stimulus through life, that of becoming a great landed proprietor and the founder of a family. In 1802 appeared his 'Minstrelsy of

the Scottish Border,' which, by its vivid resuscitation of the past, startled and delighted the world. 'It was,' says Carlyle, 'a well from which flowed one of the broadest rivers; a collection of materials from which some of his best works were composed.' His first original work as a poet was 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel,' 1805. It made him immensely popular, and was rapidly followed by 'Marmion,' 'The Lady of the Lake,' 'Don Roderick,' 'Rokeby,' 'The Lord of the Isles,' &c. But after a run of about ten years, these metrical romances of chivalry began to lose their magical influence, and society recognized in Byron a more potent enchanter than Scott. Meanwhile the latter had enjoyed a full tide of worldly prosperity—had been appointed, in 1806, one of the principal clerks of the Court of Session, had entered into a business partnership with his printers, the Ballantynes, and become owner of an estate and built a mansion at Abbotsford, on the Tweed. Resolved to adapt himself to the popular taste, he discontinued writing poems, and began the long series of his prose tales, in 1814, with 'Waverley.' It was published anonymously, as were the rest of the series; and although they made him the widest literary reputation, and brought him immense wealth, the mystery of their authorship was kept up for years. 'Guy Mannering,' 'The Antiquary,' 'The Black Dwarf,' 'Old Mortality,' 'Rob Roy,' and 'The Heart of Mid-Lothian' were published in swift succession before 1819, and for seven years longer his rapid pen was at work in the same field. Scott had also been a contributor to the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, and had undertaken various biographical and critical works—among them, editions of Swift and Dryden. He was created a baronet by George IV. soon after his accession, and took a prominent part in the reception of the king at Edinburgh in 1822. But the end was not far off. In the commercial crisis of 1826 the bankruptcy of the publishing firm of Constable and Co. took place, which drew with it that of Ballantyne and Co. Scott's liabilities amounted to above £140,000, and the fruits of his labour and the rewards of his ambition were gone. With rare courage and a healthy pride he faced the hard fact: saw there was no remedy but one, and resolved to try that. 'Time and I,' he said to his creditors, 'against any two.' And he worked harder than ever, till his health broke down under the severe strain. It was during these years that his 'Life of Napoleon,' 'Letters on Demonology,' 'History of Scotland,' &c., were written. His debts were greatly reduced in his lifetime, and were subsequently completely discharged by the profits of his works. The same year in which bankruptcy overtook him he lost his wife, and quitting Abbotsford took lodgings in Edinburgh, and applied himself to his fresh task. Symptoms of paralysis appearing in 1831, he visited Italy, but his strength continued to decline, and he hastened back to his native land. He lay for a short time totally

insensible, and died at Abbotsford, September 21, 1832. He left four children. His eldest daughter, Sophia, married J. G. Lockhart, who published his biography in 7 vols., in 1837-39. For critical estimates of Scott's writings see the Essay of Carlyle, Ruskin's 'Modern Painters,' 'National Review,' April 1858, and the Memoir, by F. T. Palgrave, prefixed to the Globe Edition of the Poetical Works.

Scott, William. [Stowell, Lord.]

Scott, Winfield, commander-in-chief of the United States army, was the son of a Scottish Jacobite, and was born near Petersburg, in Virginia, in 1786. He was brought up to the law, and was called to the bar, but soon abandoned it and entered the army. He served with distinction in the war with the English in 1812-14, and was taken prisoner, but was soon exchanged. He captured Fort George, defeated General Riall at Chippawa in 1814, and was severely wounded at the battle of Niagara. Later, he visited Europe, and studied military science at Paris. In 1832 and the following years General Scott was employed in suppressing the revolts of the Indian tribes. He was appointed commander-in-chief in 1841. His greatest distinction was derived from his brilliant conduct of the war with Mexico in 1846-7. He took Vera Cruz, won several victories over Santa Anna, made himself master of Mexico, and concluded an advantageous peace. General Scott was twice a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, but was unsuccessful. At the commencement of the War of Secession, in 1860, he was charged to protect Columbia against the forces of the South. He resigned his command soon after the battle of Bull Run, and the conduct of the war passed into other hands. Died, at West Point, near New York, May 29, 1866.

Scotus, Johannes. [Erigena.]

Scotus, Duns. [Duns Scotus.]

Scribe, Augustin Eugène, a celebrated French dramatic writer, was born at Paris in 1791. He was educated for the law, but soon abandoned it for the stage. His first play, 'Le Dervis,' was produced in 1811, and at once made him a name. From that time till his death he was a most prolific writer, frequently employing assistants, and his influence remained unshaken through all the political changes of France. He has been called the greatest wholesale manufacturer of *bon-mots*, the Rothschild of epigrams, and the Autocrat of vaudevilles. A sly political satire pervades some of his plays, which had considerable influence at the time on the course of public opinion. The first of his five-act prose plays was the 'Bertrand and Raton,' which appeared soon after the accession of Louis Philippe, and set some great persons in a very contemptible light. Scribe sought only to amuse, and very cleverly adapted his productions to the spirit of the times and the tastes of various audiences. Among the numerous *libretti* composed by him are—'Robert le Diable,' 'Fra Diavolo,' 'Les Diamans de la Couronne,' 'Les Huguenots,' and 'La Juive.'

Among his other most celebrated pieces are—'La Camaraderie,' 'Le Comte Ory,' 'Une Chaîne,' and 'Le Verre d'Eau.' He was a member of the French Academy and a Commander of the Legion of Honour. Died at Paris, 20th February, 1861.

Scroggs, Sir William, Lord Chief Justice of England in the reign of Charles II., was born of a respectable family in Oxfordshire, and studied at Oriel, and afterwards at Pembroke College, Oxford. He fought on the king's side in the civil war, then studied the law at Gray's Inn, and was called to the bar. In 1669 he was made a King's Serjeant, but he led so loose a life that he could not be depended on. Recommended to the Earl of Danby, then first minister, he was knighted and named a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas (1676). In 1678, on the removal of Sir John Raynsford, Scroggs was appointed to succeed him as Chief Justice of the King's Bench. In this office he showed himself the sordid tool of an arbitrary government, and especially disgraced himself by the abominable cruelties which he practised and sanctioned on occasion of the trials which grew out of the Popish Plot. He made a futile attack on the liberty of the press in 1680; and about the same time prevented an indictment of the Duke of York as a Popish recusant by discharging the grand jury. Complaints were brought against him before the king in council, by Oates and Bedloe, but he succeeded in getting an acquittal. Articles of impeachment were brought in by the Commons, but a trial was prevented by the abrupt dissolution of parliament. In April, 1681, his character having fallen so low that he was not reckoned competent even to be the tool of the government, he was dismissed from the bench, and retired on a small pension. Died, unmarried, at Weald Hall, near Brentwood, in Essex, Oct. 25, 1683.

Scrope, W., author of 'Days of Deer-Stalking,' and 'Days and Nights of Salmon-Fishing,' was the last male representative of the famous family of his name, seated at Castle Combe, in Wiltshire—of which they possessed the manor and estate as early as the reign of Edward the Third—and boasting among its historical worthies the name of Lord Scrope of Bolton, Lord Chancellor of England in the reign of Richard the Second. Mr. Scrope was proud of his descent, but prouder of his skill with the gun, the rod, and the pencil, as well as of his classical attainments. He had an eye alive to the varieties of nature, and great power in communicating to his readers what he had seen and what he knew, and his books above named are worthy of a place beside Walton's 'Angler' and Davy's 'Salmonia.' Died, in his 81st year, 1852.

Scudéri, or Scudéry, George de, a French dramatist, once in great reputation, but now notorious chiefly for his bad verses and his ridiculous vanity, was born at Havre about 1601. He served for a time in the French guards, and about 1630 began to write for the

theatres. In the course of the next fourteen years he produced sixteen plays, which in spite of their bad taste and irregularity made him very popular, and obtained him the favour of Richelieu and of Queen Christina of Sweden. He first introduced, in his 'L'Amour Tyrannique,' a strict observance of the Aristotelian unities of time and place. He was received at the Academy in 1650, and about the same time was appointed governor of the petty fort of Notre Dame de la Garde, near Marseilles. Scudéri wrote, besides his plays, a volume of miscellaneous poems, 'Alaric,' a heroic poem, and 'Observations sur le Cid,' the latter occasioned by the success of Corneille's masterpiece. He was a warm-hearted man, and of a really noble spirit, which stood the sharp test of poverty and misfortune. Died at Paris, 1667. His widow, who was the friend of the Duke of St. Aignan, the Count of Bussey-Rabutin, and other eminent men, is ranked among the best letter-writers of her age. She survived till 1712.

Scudéri, or Scudéry, Madeleine de, a French novelist, sister of the preceding, was born at Havre in 1627. She went at an early age to Paris, where her genius and accomplishments gained her admission to the distinguished social and literary circle of the Hôtel de Rambouillet. To increase her scanty resources she began to write, in the name of her brother, voluminous romances. The most celebrated were 'Artamène, ou le Grand Cyrus,' which appeared in 10 vols. in 1650, and 'Clélie, Histoire Romaine,' 10 vols. in 1656. The success of these prodigious tales was as wonderful as their length, and among their admirers were such eminent men as Huet, Mascaron, Ménage, and Flechier. Pellisson was one of her friends, and Christina of Sweden her correspondent. She received pensions from the latter and from Cardinal Mazarin. Perhaps the principal cause of the keen relish with which her romances were read was the clever delineation, under ancient names and histories, of eminent persons of her own time and of the secret intrigues of the court and the city. She wrote ninety volumes, among which are, 'Conversations sur divers Sujets,' 'Conversations Morales,' 'Entretiens de Morale,' 'Fables en Vers,' &c. Mlle. de Scudéri retained her social influence till her death, in extreme age, July 11, 1701.

Seaton, John Colborne, Lord, Field-marshal of England, was born in 1779. He was educated at Winchester School, and, at the age of 15, was appointed ensign in the army. He first served as lieutenant in the disastrous campaign of the Duke of York in Holland in 1799, afterwards in Egypt, in Italy and Sicily, and took part in the battle of Maida. He was next military secretary to General Fox, and in 1808-9 accompanied Sir John Moore in the same capacity, and was with him at the battle of Corunna. Major Colborne was doubtless one of those who took part in the simple, hasty burial of the hero, when 'slowly and sadly'

they 'laid him down.' The same year he joined Wellington's army in Spain, was at the battles of Ocaña and Busaco, and during the campaign of 1811 commanded a brigade which was employed as a flying force to keep in check the incursions of the French. His brigade was almost entirely destroyed at Albuera, being taken in flank and rear by the French. He greatly distinguished himself at the head of the 52nd Light Infantry in the assault on the fortress and town of Ciudad Rodrigo, 8th Jan., 1812; and though wounded in the shoulder by a musket-ball, still led his men on and won. Another most brilliant exploit was the carrying of the redoubts on the heights of Vera in the Pyrenees, on the 7th October, 1813. Colonel Colborne took part in the battles of Nivelle and the Nive; carried the entrenchments at Bidasoa, on which occasion Havelock, then very young, distinguished himself by an act of dashing courage; and led the attack on Soult's position at Orthes, Feb. 27th, 1814. He commanded the 52nd at Waterloo, and by one well-timed decisive movement contributed to the great victory. In 1825 he was made major-general; was lieutenant-governor of Canada from 1828 till 1836; he suppressed the rebellion which broke out subsequently, was created G.C.H., and raised to the peerage as Baron Seaton, with an annuity of £2000. He was afterwards Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and commander-in-chief in Ireland. On his retirement in 1854, he was named colonel of the 2nd Life Guards; general, a few months later; and in 1860 was created field-marshal. 'He will be remembered,' says a writer in the 'Saturday Review,' 'as one of the ablest and most trusted lieutenants of Britain's greatest general, and as having headed, on its most brilliant days, "a regiment never surpassed in arms since arms were first borne by men."' Lord Seaton died at Torquay, April 17th, 1863. He left his wife surviving him, and his three sons have distinguished themselves in the army. A colossal statue of Lord Seaton has been executed by Mr. Adams, to be erected at Southampton (1866).

Sebastian, King of Portugal, was born in 1554, and ascended the throne at three years of age, on the death of his grandfather, John III. Possessed of a romantic disposition and an extravagant admiration of the glories of chivalry, he rashly determined to carry on war against the Moors in Africa, hoping thereby to effect something for Christianity and the fame of Portugal. He accordingly equipped a fleet and an army, which comprised the flower of the Portuguese nobility, and sailed for Africa in 1578, at the age of 23 years. A general engagement soon took place, at Alcaacer-el-Xebir, and the ardour of the young king bore him into the midst of the enemy, who were already pouring on the rear of his troops. Sebastian fought with the most determined bravery, while most of his attendants were slain by his side. He at length disappeared; and so complete was the slaughter, that no more than fifty Portuguese

are said to have survived this wild and ill-fated expedition. The mystery which involved the fate of this royal warrior led several adventurers to assume his person and his claims, but there seems to be no doubt that he died on the field of battle. An interesting work was published in 1866, entitled 'Les Faux Don Sébastien, Étude sur l'Histoire de Portugal,' by Don Miguel d'Antas.

Sébastien, Horace François, Count, Marshal of France and diplomatist, was born in Corsica, in 1776. He entered the army in 1792, served in the campaign of Italy, and obtained the favour of Napoleon by the part he took in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire (November, 1799). Various negotiations were intrusted to him, which he managed with much tact. At Austerlitz he greatly distinguished himself, was severely wounded, and was made general of division. He was employed in the Peninsula, 1809-1811; took part in the expedition to Russia, and in the campaign of 1813; and after Waterloo was one of the envoys to the allied sovereigns. In 1819 he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies; minister of marine and minister for foreign affairs under Louis Philippe; filled the post of ambassador to England for five years, 1835-40; was soon after created marshal of France, and died at Paris, in July, 1851. The unfortunate Duchess of Praslin, murdered by her husband in 1847, was the daughter of Marshal Sébastien.

Sebastiano del Piombo, an eminent Italian painter, born at Venice, in 1485. He renounced music, of which he was very fond, for painting, and studied under Bellini, but afterwards took Giorgione as his model. He went to Rome about 1512, and worked in the palace of the Farnesina. The delicacy of his pencil was much admired, and Michael Angelo encouraged him to enter into competition with Raphael, and even supplied him with designs, which he often executed very happily. His greatest work is his 'Resurrection of Lazarus,' now in the National Gallery. It was painted at Rome in 1519, and exhibited there at the same time with Raphael's masterpiece, the 'Transfiguration.' It is said that parts of the 'Raising of Lazarus' were designed by Michael Angelo. This great work has recently (1866) been engraved in line by Mr. Doo. Sebastiano excelled in portraits, two of his finest being those of Andrea Doria and Giulia Gonzaga. Died, 1547.

Sebonde, Raymond de, philosopher and theologian, was a native of Barcelona, and taught at the university of Toulouse in the first half of the 15th century. No further particulars of his biography are known, except that he died in 1432. He is remembered as author of a remarkable work entitled 'Liber Creaturarum sive Naturæ,' in which he treats of the two great sources of human knowledge, Nature and Revelation, and attempts to deduce the theological doctrines of his age from the contemplation of Nature and of Man. His book was written in Spanish, and

attracted little attention till it was translated into French by Montaigne, who published it under the title of 'Theologia Naturalis,' in 1569. Montaigne also wrote an 'Apology for Raymond de Sebonde,' which forms the longest of his celebrated 'Essays.'

Secker, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Sibthorpe, in Nottinghamshire, in 1693, and was educated with the view of becoming a dissenting minister. He, however, conformed to the Church of England, took orders, and became, successively, rector of Houghton-le-Spring, prebendary of Durham, king's chaplain, and rector of St. James's, Westminster. In 1735 he was elevated to the see of Bristol; whence he was translated to that of Oxford, in 1737; and, in 1758, he was raised to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury; in which situation he conducted himself with great dignity, munificence, and proper severity against any laxity in the morals and manners of the clergy. His sermons, charges, and other works form 12 vols. Died, 1768.

Sedjah. [See *Mosellama*.]

Sedley, Sir Charles, a celebrated wit, courtier, and poet, of the age of Charles II., was born at Aylesford, in Kent, in 1639, and was educated at Wadham College, Oxford. He was a conspicuous character among the licentious circle which surrounded the gay monarch; but though himself a profligate, he was so much annoyed by the intrigue which James II. carried on with his daughter, that he took an active part in promoting the Revolution. Died, probably about 1721. The works of Sir Charles Sedley, consisting of his poems, plays, and speeches in parliament, were published by his friend Aylloff, in 2 vols. in 1722.

Sedley, Catherine, Countess of *Dorchester*, the favourite mistress of James II., was the daughter of Sir Charles Sedley, whose wit and profligacy she inherited. Lean and ugly, and ridiculously fond of gaudy dress, she attracted the admiration of James while Duke of York, and long had an extraordinary influence over him. At his accession to the throne, James promised his queen that he would see Catherine Sedley no more, but the mistress refused to quit Whitehall. An intrigue was soon after set on foot by the Protestant ministers of State, with the Earl of Rochester at their head, the purpose of which was to use the influence of Catherine Sedley to keep in check the Romish propensities of the king. But the intrigue was foiled by the agitation excited in the court circle by the elevation of Catherine, in 1686, to be Countess of *Dorchester*. James, after some hesitation, dismissed her, and she went to Ireland. After the Revolution she married the Earl of Portmore. Died, 1717. Her portrait, painted by Mary Beale, was lent to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866) by Earl Spencer.

Seetzen, Ulric Jasper, a celebrated German traveller, was a native of East Friesland, and received his education in the university of Göttingen, where he particularly studied na-

tural history and philosophy. Seconded by the patronage of the Dukes Ernest and Augustus of Saxe-Gotha, in a desire to visit Asia and Africa, he commenced his perilous undertaking in 1802, at Constantinople, where he stayed six months. The ambassadors there assembled encouraged his enterprise; and at Smyrna the Russian Prince Oczakow, who had visited Asia Minor and Egypt, assisted him with many useful instructions. Seetzen stopped one year at Aleppo to learn the Arabic language, and to collect MSS. for the library of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, and reached Damascus in April, 1805. From thence he explored many parts of Syria, Palestine, and Arabia, which had not before been visited by any European; and in order that he might be able to undertake a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, he made a profession of Mahometanism. In 1810 he was at Mocha, whence he wrote the last letters that arrived from him in Europe. Having had his property seized by the Arabs, under the pretence of his being a magician, he proceeded towards Saana, to complain to the imam of that place; and, a few days after his departure (December, 1811), he died suddenly at Taes, probably from the effects of poison given him by order of the imam.

Segneri, Paolo, a celebrated Italian Jesuit, one of the most eloquent preachers of his time, was born at Nettuno, in the States of the Church, in 1624. He was educated at the Roman seminary, and in 1637 entered the Order of Jesuits. He devoted himself especially to preaching, and travelled through all parts of Italy in the exercise of his vocation, attracting general attention, and exerting a very powerful influence over his countrymen. During the last three years of his life he held the office of preacher to Pope Innocent XII. and the College of Cardinals. The works of Segneri consist of his 'Quaresimale' (Lent sermons), 'Panegirici Sacri,' various religious treatises, one of which was condemned by the Inquisition, &c. Died at Rome, in 1694.

Segni, Bernardo, Italian historian, was a native of Florence. He was born about the close of the 15th century, was educated at Padua, and was for a time engaged in commerce at Aquila. After the restoration of the Medici in 1530, Segni returned to his native city, and entered into the service of Duke Cosmo, who in 1541 sent him on a diplomatic mission to the Imperial Court. In the following year he was named consul of the Academy Della Crusca. Under the patronage of Duke Cosmo, Segni translated into Italian the works of Aristotle; he also wrote a valuable history of Florence, which comprises the period from 1527 to 1555. It was not made public till after his death. Died at Florence, 1558.

Ségur, Philippe Henri, Marquis de, Marshal of France, was born of an ancient and noble family in Périgord, in 1724. His family were Protestants, and had suffered much both

SÉGUR

during and after the civil wars. He served with distinction in the wars of Bohemia and Italy; was dangerously wounded at the battle of Raucoux; had his arm shattered at Lawfeldt, but continued at his post till victory was complete, and was made immediately *maréchal de camp* and lieutenant-general. At Clostercamp he received a bayonet wound in the neck and a sabre cut on the head, and was taken prisoner. Appointed inspector at the peace, he became minister of war under Louis XVI., in 1781, and filled that post with much ability till 1788; introducing great improvements in military organization, discipline, and finance. It was during his administration that the unjust ordinance was published by which none but the nobles could become officers in the army; but he is said to have protested against it. He was created marshal in 1783, and retired when Cardinal Loménie de Brienne became first minister. During the Reign of Terror the old soldier and statesman, feeble and covered with wounds, was arrested, deprived of his dignities and property, and imprisoned. Liberated by Napoleon, he died at Paris, in 1801.

Ségur, Louis Philippe, Count de, a French diplomatist and historical writer, was the eldest son of Marshal de Ségur, and was born in 1753. He served during two campaigns in the American war, and was afterwards ambassador to St. Petersburg and Berlin. On the overthrow of the French monarchy he relinquished his connection with affairs of state; he was, notwithstanding, arrested by order of the Committee of Public Safety; but being liberated shortly after, he quitted France, and did not return till after the fall of Robespierre. In 1803 he was nominated to the council of state; and under the imperial government, he was appointed to the office of grand-master of the ceremonies at court. In 1813 he was made a senator; and, on the restoration of the Bourbon family, he was created a peer of France; notwithstanding which, after Buonaparte's return from Elba, he resumed his legislative functions, and again became grand-master of the ceremonies, and one of the peers created by Napoleon. On the final restoration of Louis XVIII. in 1815, the count was stripped of all his dignities, and passed the remainder of his life in literary retirement. He died in 1830. Among his works are, 'A Political Picture of Europe,' 'The Reign of Frederick William II.,' the 'History of Modern Europe,' &c.

Sejanus, Julius, minister of the Emperor Tiberius. [See **Tiberius**.]

Selden, John, an English antiquary, jurist, and historian, of most extensive acquirements, was a native of Sussex, and was born in 1584. After receiving his education at Chichester, and Hart Hall, Oxford, he studied law in the Temple, and was called to the bar. He practised chiefly as a chamber counsel, and devoted much of his time to the study of the history and antiquities of his country. So

SELEUCUS

early as 1607 he drew up a work, entitled 'Analectum Anglo-Britannicum,' which was quickly succeeded by several others; and in 1614 appeared his 'Titles of Honour.' Next followed his 'History of Tithes,' for which he was cited before the court of High Commission, and had to make a sort of apology. In 1623 he entered parliament, as member for Lancaster, and earnestly supported the measures of the popular party. He did not, however, abandon literary pursuits, and in 1635 published his 'Mare Clausum,' in which he endeavoured to establish the British right of dominion over the circumjacent seas. He was elected in 1640 member for Oxford; at which time he was so well affected to the king, that when the king withdrew to York, he had some notion of appointing him chancellor. At the commencement of the disputes between Charles and the parliament Selden acted with great moderation, and uniformly endeavoured to prevent an ultimate appeal to the sword. In 1643 the House of Commons appointed him keeper of the records of the Tower, and the following year a commissioner of the admiralty, voting him £5000 as a reward for his services. He employed all his influence for the protection of learning, and was universally esteemed for his honesty, urbanity, and goodness of heart. Died, 1654. Selden's valuable treatise, 'De Jure Naturali et Gentium juxta disciplinam Hebræorum,' was published in 1640. His 'Table Talk' appeared in 1689, and has been very popular. A portrait of Selden, painter unknown, is in the National Portrait Gallery. Another, by Daniel Mytens, is in the Bodleian Library.

Seleucus Nicator, founder of the dynasty of the Seleucidæ, was the son of a Macedonian general, and was born about B.C. 358. He greatly distinguished himself as a general in the campaigns of Alexander the Great in Persia and India. The satrapy of Babylonia was assigned to him after the death of Perdicas, in 322; but five years later, in consequence of the growing power of Antigonus, he fled to Egypt, joined the league formed against him, and after the victory of Gaza in 312 recovered Babylonia. From this year is reckoned the so-called era of the Seleucidæ. Seleucus extended his dominions by conquest, and in 306 took the title of king. He took part in a second war with Antigonus, who was defeated and killed at the battle of Ipsus, in 301. By acquisitions of territory after this battle, Seleucus made his empire the greatest of those ruled by the successors of Alexander. He founded the cities of Antioch in Syria and Seleucia near Babylon, besides a great number of other cities, thus continuing the work which Alexander had begun. He married Stratonice, daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes, but resigned her to his son Antiochus; to whom also he gave up a large part of his empire. Seleucus was afterwards engaged in war with Demetrius, made him prisoner in 286, and kept him so till his death, three years later. A war with Lysi-

SERTORIUS

the age of 62. The claim of Olive Serres has been (1866) once more brought into discussion by her daughter, Mrs. Ryves, who styled herself Lavinia, Princess of Cumberland and Duchess of Lancaster, and prosecuted her claim to £15,000 under the will of George III. She published an 'Appeal for Royalty,' in the form of a letter to the Queen, and the whole case was brought before the Court of Queen's Bench. The result of a patient investigation, occupying seven days, was to prove the tale a tissue of fraud and forgery, and thus finally to dissipate the scandal. It has been shown by Mr. W. J. Thoms, in his work entitled 'Hannah Lightfoot' (1867), that the story of her marriage to George III. rests on no trustworthy evidence, and is probably part of the Olive Serres forgeries.

Sertorius, Quintus, a distinguished Roman general, was a native of Nursia, in the country of the Sabines. He served under Marius in the Cimbric war, afterwards in Spain, and was made *quæstor*, B.C. 91. He joined the party of Marius in the civil war, and commanded with Cinna at the siege of Rome, B.C. 87; but was indignant at the atrocious proscription which followed. The licence and cruelties of the slaves especially excited his disgust, and he fell on them and slew several thousands. Appointed *prætor* in 83, he went soon after to Spain, where his courage and skill as a soldier were well known. He had, however, to retire before the forces of Sulla, and went to Africa; but on the invitation of the Lusitanians, returned and put himself at their head to fight for independence. His progress was rapid: he made himself master of great part of Spain, established a senate, founded a school at Osca for the education of young Spaniards in Greek and Roman learning, and to increase the superstitious reverence of the people for his person, gave out that he had communications with the gods through the white fawn which always accompanied him. Metellus Pius was sent against him in 79, but could effect nothing; two years later Pompey joined Metellus; but Sertorius, reinforced by Perperna, held out against both till 72. He entered into negotiations with Mithridates, which caused fresh alarm at Rome. But his influence and popularity were shaken by his despotic acts, and especially by the massacre of all the scholars at Osca; and he was assassinated by Perperna, his ally, at a banquet, in B.C. 72.

Servetus, Michael, a learned Spaniard, memorable as the victim of religious intolerance, was born at Villanueva, in 1509; was educated at Toulouse, studied medicine at Paris, and was for some years in correspondence with Calvin. He published several anti-Trinitarian works, especially one, entitled 'Christianismi Restitutio,' which excited against him the violent hatred of both Catholics and Protestants; and though he was so fortunate as to escape from the persecutions of the former, he could not elude the vengeance of the

SEVERUS

latter, headed and incited as they were by his implacable enemy, the stern and unforgiving reformer of Geneva. He was seized as he was passing through that city, tried for 'blasphemy and heresy,' and condemned to the flames. The sentence was carried into execution, October 27, 1553. Servetus is supposed by many to have anticipated Harvey in the discovery of the circulation of the blood. [See **Mead, Richard**.]

Servius Tullius, sixth King of Rome. The accounts of his origin are conflicting, and the story of his life is made up in great part of prodigies and fictions, so that it is not possible to assert anything respecting him as certain historical fact. In one account he appears as the son of a god; in another as the son of a chieftain who fights against Tarquin; and in a third as an Etruscan who came to Rome with Coelius Vibenna, and settled on the Cælian Hill. The name of Servius is connected in the legends with the great change in the constitution by which the plebs obtained a share of political power. He is also said to have extended the boundary of the city, and to have formed an alliance between Rome and the Latin cities. The legend of his death, which represents him as murdered by his son-in-law, the second Tarquin, the husband of his daughter Tullia, may have been invented as an explanation of the name of the Accursed Street (*Vicus Sceleratus*), the supposed scene of the murder.

Sesostris, King of Egypt, and a celebrated conqueror. The accounts of Sesostris given by Herodotus, Manetho, and Diodorus are hopelessly discordant; and the results of the attempts of modern Egyptologists to recover his true history, and to fix his place in the shadowy dynasties of Egypt, are no less so. There is an interval of 3793 years between the dates assigned to him by the leading Egyptologists, Bunsen and Lepsius. The subject is discussed by Sir G. Cornewall Lewis ('Astronomy of the Ancients'), who concludes that, 'having no sufficient reason for selecting any one of these systems, we are compelled, by the laws of historical evidence, to reject them all.' The name of Sesostris, therefore, passes into the list of mythical heroes.

Settle, Elkanah, an English poet, was born at Dunstable, 1681; studied at Trinity College, Oxford; became for a short time the rival of Dryden as a dramatist; was much engaged in the political squabbles of the age, and wrote some clever pieces both in prose and verse. Died, 1724.

Severus I., Lucius Septimius, Roman Emperor, was born A.D. 146, at Leptis, in Africa, and was raised to the throne on the death of Pertinax, 193. He had to contend with several rivals: first Didius Julianus, whom he put to death; then Pescennius Niger, whom he defeated at Issus; and at a later period, Albinus, whom he defeated near Lyons in 197. Severus had in the preceding year taken Byzantium after two years' siege. He carried on a successful war in the East, and in 208

SEVERUS

visited Britain, made war on the Caledonians, and built the great wall across the north of England from the Solway to the Tyne. As a monarch he was cruel; and it has been said that he never performed an act of humanity, or forgave a fault. He was a man of letters, and composed a history of his own reign. He died at York, in 211.

Severus. [*Alexander Severus.*]

Severus, Libius. [*See Ricimer.*]

Severus, Sulpicius. [*Sulpicius Severus.*]

Sévigné, Marie de Rabutin, Marchioness de, daughter of the Baron de Chantal, was born in 1626. At the age of 17 she married the Marquis de Sévigné, who was killed in a duel seven years afterwards. Being thus left a widow, with two children, she devoted herself to their education; and when her daughter married the Count de Grignan, she kept up a correspondence with her; to which circumstance the world is indebted for the greater part of those letters on which her reputation securely rests. They form one of the most precious portions of the French literature of her age, and have been repeatedly republished. Died, 1696. A magnificent edition of the 'Letters,' in 14 vols., of which the last two are a special dictionary for the work, with a Grammatical Introduction, was completed in 1867.

Seward, Anna, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Seward, himself a poet and editor of 'Beaumont and Fletcher,' was born at Eyam, in Derbyshire, in 1747. She evinced a poetical taste in early life. In 1782 she published her metrical romance of 'Louisa,' and she subsequently printed a collection of sonnets, and a 'Life of Dr. Darwin,' in which she asserted her claim to the first fifty lines of that author's 'Botanic Garden.' Died, 1809. An edition of her works, with a biographical preface, was published by Mr. (afterwards Sir Walter) Scott; her 'Letters' also appeared in 6 vols.; but her fame has passed away.

Seward, William, a biographical writer, was born in London, 1747. He was educated at the Charter House and at Oxford; was intimate with Dr. Johnson, and other eminent literary characters; and was author of 'Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons,' 'Biographiana,' &c. He died in 1799.

Sewell, William, the son of an English refugee at Amsterdam, who, though brought up as a weaver, made himself master of several languages, and compiled an 'English and Dutch Dictionary;' but he is best known by his 'History of the Quakers,' of which sect he was a member. Died, 1725.

Sextus Empiricus, a Greek philosopher and physician, who lived in the reign of Commodus. Only two of his works are extant, the 'Institutes of Pyrrhonism,' and ten books against the mathematicians.

Seymour, Edward, Duke of Somerset, Protector and Lord Treasurer in the reign of Edward VI., to whom he was maternal uncle, being the

SEYMOUR

brother of Jane Seymour, third wife to Henry VIII. On the marriage of his sister in 1536, he was created Viscount Beauchamp, and soon after Earl of Hertford. He devoted himself to the military profession, and commanded in a maritime expedition against the Scots, in 1544, when he landed a body of troops at Leith, and set fire to the city of Edinburgh. On the death of Henry VIII., who had named him one of his executors, he rose to unbounded power, procuring himself to be appointed governor of the king, and protector of the realm. In 1548 he obtained the post of Lord Treasurer, was created Duke of Somerset, and made Earl-marshal. The same year he invaded Scotland, and after having gained the victory of Musselburgh, returned in triumph to England. His success excited the jealousy of the Earl of Warwick and others, who first procured his confinement in the Tower, for a short time during 1549, on the charge of arbitrary conduct and injustice, and finally caused him to be again arrested, two years afterwards, on the charge of treasonable designs against the lives of some of the privy-councillors. He was beheaded on Tower Hill, Jan. 22, 1552.

Seymour, Jane. [*See Henry VIII.*]

Seymour, Sir Thomas, Lord **Seymour of Sudleye**, younger brother of the Protector, and uncle to Edward VI., distinguished himself as a naval officer in the French war under Henry VIII., and was made a privy councillor. On the accession of Edward VI. (Jan., 1547), he was created a baron and lord high admiral. His ambition led him to desire to marry the Princess Elizabeth, but, refused permission by the council, he privately married Catherine Parr, the dowager queen of Henry VIII. The jealousy of power existing between the two brothers was then embittered by a jealousy of rank between their wives. During the Protector's absence in the Scottish war, in which Seymour had declined to take command of the fleet, the latter continued his intrigues with a view to gaining influence over the young king and to get the guardianship of his person. He had the custody of the Princess Elizabeth and of Lady Jane Grey, and was charged with a design of carrying off Edward. He leagued with the pirates of the Channel, and obtained supplies of money from Sir William Sharrington, master of the mint at Bristol. On the death of his wife, Queen Catherine, in childbed, in August, 1548, Seymour was suspected of foul play, but without solid reason. He immediately renewed his attempt to marry the Princess Elizabeth, then living at Hatfield, and gained to his views her governess and her steward. At the same time he was aiming at the protectorate, fortifying Holt Castle, and getting cannon and ammunition made in large quantities. His wild speeches were reported to his brother, and he was called before the council, but refused to attend. In January, 1549, he was committed to the Tower, his accomplices made confession, and the whole scheme was disclosed. Refusing to answer

SEYMOUR

before the council, a bill of attainder was passed, and he was beheaded, March 20, 1549. He was attended in his last moments by Latimer.

Seymour, Sir Edward, Bart., of Bury Pomeroy, Devonshire, an eminent statesman, was the fifth baronet of the same name in lineal succession, and was born in 1633. He was lineal heir of the elder son of the Protector Somerset, was the possessor of a large fortune, and had extensive influence in the West of England. He entered parliament early, and played a prominent part in public affairs during four reigns, those of Charles II., James II., William III., and Anne. He was an able debater, and well versed in all the forms and usages of the House. In 1673 he was chosen Speaker, and was the first called to that office who was not a lawyer. He was the same year sworn a privy councillor, and appointed treasurer of the navy. Of a haughty temper, gay and dissolute in his way of life, and not too proud for bribery, yet formidable by his influence, he was at once courted and disliked. He was a chief promoter of the *Habeas Corpus Act*, opposed the Exclusion Bill, made a powerful speech on corrupt elections in the first parliament of James II., contributed to defeat the king's proposal for the augmentation of the army, and at the Revolution supported the Prince of Orange. Seymour, at that time member for Exeter, was named governor of that city, sat in the Convention parliament, took the oath of allegiance to William, and in March, 1692, was sworn of the Privy Council and appointed a commissioner of the Treasury. He was dismissed from office in 1694, and on the discovery soon after of his suspicious dealings with the East India Company, his influence declined. Losing his seat for Exeter, he was returned for Totnes. In 1698 he was once more elected in his absence for Exeter, and distinguished himself by many violent speeches, especially in the prosecution of the young officer Kirke, who had killed his son, Conway Seymour, in a brawl; and in the parliamentary attacks on Lord Somers. On the accession of Queen Anne, he was named comptroller of the household, and made a privy councillor. He was twice married, and left by his first wife one son, Sir Edward Seymour, his successor in the baronetcy; and by his second, six sons and one daughter. Died, at his seat, Maiden Bradley, in Wiltshire, February 17, 1708.

Seymour, William. [See **Stuart, Arabella**.]

Sforza, Jacopo, a very celebrated Italian *condottiere*, head of the illustrious family of Sforza, was born at Cotignola in the Romagna, in 1369. His family name was *Attendolo*, but on quitting his father's farm for the pursuit of arms he took the name of Sforza. He formed a company of soldiers with which he entered into the service of any prince or state for pay; passing from one to another as seemed expedient. He was successively in the pay of the Lords of Milan, the Florentines, the Mar-

SFORZA

quis of Ferrara, Pope John XXIII., and the Pope's enemy Ladislaus, King of Naples, who named him Grand Constable of the kingdom. After the death of Ladislaus he was twice imprisoned, but regained his liberty, acquired several towns and estates, and augmented and strengthened his band of soldiers, who were strongly and devotedly attached to him. He found a worthy rival in Braccio da Montone, and was for several years at war with him. In 1417 he was sent to re-establish the authority of the Pope at Rome, in which he succeeded. In 1420 he passed into the service of Louis of Anjou, being still opposed to Braccio. In 1422 he had a meeting with Braccio, and obtained his mediation with Joanna, Queen of Naples, so that she received Sforza into favour again, and made him Constable of the kingdom. He was employed to combat her adopted son, Alfonso of Aragon, who had taken possession of Naples, and compelled him to quit the city. Sforza was drowned while attempting to cross the river Pescara in January, 1424.

Sforza, Francesco, Duke of Milan, son of the preceding, was born in 1401. He followed his father in all his campaigns, and on his death succeeded to the command of his forces. He entered in 1425 the service of the Duke of Milan, and was employed against the Florentines and Venetians. In 1434 he occupied the March of Ancona, and made it independent of the Pope. About the same time he gained the firm alliance of Cosmo de' Medici. After serving the Venetians and the Florentines against the Milanese, who were commanded by Piccinino, another celebrated *condottiere*, he married, in 1441, the daughter of the Duke of Milan, and received with her the sovereignty of Cremona. The next year the Pope, Eugenius IV., and the King of Naples, on the instigation of the duke, made war on Sforza to recover Ancona; and the Pope excommunicated him. The war lasted till 1447, when Sforza gave up the last town he held in the March. On the death of his father-in-law the same year he claimed the states of Milan, and after several years of fighting, and finally blockading the city, he compelled the people to proclaim him duke, in March, 1450. War with the Venetians occupied him for two years, in which he was supported by René of Anjou, and peace was made in 1454. Sforza used his power with great prudence and moderation, and executed several important works for the strengthening and beautifying of Milan. Died, 1466.

Sforza, Ludovico, surnamed *the Moor*, Duke of Milan, was third son of the preceding, and was born in 1451. He was exiled from Milan during the reign of his brother, Galeazzo Maria, and again under his nephew, Giovanni Galeazzo; but in 1479 he returned in arms, put to death the wise Simonetta, secretary to the duchess-regent, and made himself absolute master. He married in 1491 Beatrice of Este; two years later invited Charles VIII. of France to invade Italy and seize the kingdom of Naples, and at the same time prevailed on the

Emperor Maximilian to give him the investiture of the duchy. On the death of the young duke his nephew, in October, 1494, by slow poison, it was said, administered by order of Ludovico, the latter succeeded him. Alarmed at the rapid conquest of the French, he joined in 1495 the league of the Pope, the Emperor, the King of Spain, and the princes of Italy against Charles, who, however, succeeded in fighting his way back to France. In 1499 the invasion of the Milanese was renewed under Louis XII., and the whole territory was conquered by his generals, Trivulzio and Torelli, Louis himself entering the capital in October. Ludovico succeeded in re-entering Milan in the following year, but was besieged in Novara, and betrayed to the French, who carried him with other princes of his house to France; and he passed the rest of his life as a prisoner at the château of Loches. Died, 1508 or 1510. His surname, the Moor, was given him either because of his swarthy colour, or in allusion to his device, the mulberry-tree, in Italian *El Moro*.

'Sgravesande. [Gravesande.]

Shadwell, Sir **Lancelot**, Vice-Chancellor of England, was born in 1779; and was educated at Eton and Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1800, as seventh wrangler, obtaining also the second Chancellor's medal. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1803, was appointed a king's counsel in 1821, sat for Ripon as M.P. in 1826, and was elevated to the Vice-Chancellorship of England in 1827. His Honour also twice filled the office of a Commissioner of the Great Seal; first in 1835, after Lord Brougham's, and in 1850, after Lord Cottenham's resignation. As a judge, Sir Lancelot disposed with great rapidity of the mere routine business of his court, and he was no less remarkable for his affability and courtesy than for the humour and classical wit with which he seasoned his dicta. Died, Aug. 10, 1850.

Shadwell, Thomas, a dramatic poet, was born in 1640, at Stanton Hall, Norfolk, and was educated at Cambridge. When Dryden was removed from the offices of Poet-laureate and historiographer royal, Shadwell was appointed his successor, which exposed him to the severity of that poet's satire, who ridiculed him under the appellation of *Macflecknoe*. Died, 1692. His principal plays are 'Epsom Wells,' 'Timon the Misanthrope,' the 'Virtuoso,' the 'Gentleman of Alsace,' and the 'Lancashire Witches.'—**Charles Shadwell**, supposed to have been the son or nephew of the preceding, wrote some plays, the best of which is entitled the 'Fair Quaker of Deal.' Died, 1726.

Shaftesbury, Earl of. [Cooper.]

Shah Soojah. [See **Mahammed, Dost**.]

Shakespeare, William, the poet, was born at Stratford-on-Avon, a pleasant and very old town in Warwickshire, in 1564. He was baptized on the 26th April, and his birthday, according to tradition, was the 23rd April. Strange to say, of the life of this chief of poets,

latest-born of the great Triad—Homer, Dante, Shakespeare—we know almost nothing with any certainty. From such trivial matters as the spelling of his name and the house in which he was born, up to the high and difficult question of the meaning of his sonnets, almost all the particulars of his biography are either involved in total darkness, or only seen by the imperfect and bewildering light of conflicting traditions. All that it is possible to do here is to tell the story as it is usually told, or the most probable particulars of it. The poet's father was John Shakespeare, a well-to-do inhabitant of Stratford, probably glover, grazier, and dealer in wool, owner of landed property, alderman, and in 1568 chief magistrate of Stratford. His mother was Mary Arden, of an ancient and wealthy family, but of whom personally nothing whatever is known. His name appears in the forms—Shakespeare, Shaksper, Shaksbur, Shagspere, Saxpere, Chacksper, and with other variations, and is spelt differently by himself on different occasions. His birthplace, as pointed out by tradition, is the house in Henley Street, Stratford, which belonged to his father. But his father owned several other houses, and there is no evidence to show where he lived in 1564. The house is now the property of the nation. William Shakespeare was educated at the free Grammar School of Stratford, where he probably remained from the age of 7 to about 14. During his boyhood Stratford was frequently visited by companies of strolling players, whose performances doubtless first attracted him to the stage. The beautiful scenery of the Avon and the places of historical interest in the neighbourhood could not fail to influence his fine and sensitive nature. In his 19th year he married Anne Hathaway, daughter of a yeoman at the neighbouring hamlet of Shottery, and eight years older than himself. No register of the marriage is known to exist, nor is the place of its celebration known; but the marriage-bond is extant, taken by the Bishop of Worcester for his security in licensing it with only one publication of banns. A first child, a daughter, was born about six months afterwards, May, 1583. Among the many suspicious stories told of Shakespeare's early life, one is of a drinking challenge made by a club at Bidford, called 'The Topers,' and accepted by him and his comrades; and of his sleeping off the effects of the bout under a crabtree on the way home. More celebrated is the tale of his taking part in stealing deer from the park of Sir Thomas Lucy at Charlcoate, and of his detection and prosecution. This affair is said to have been the immediate occasion of his going to London, about 1586. It is quite as probable that nuptial disappointments and dissatisfaction may have driven him from home; and very natural that his course should be to the metropolis with its large, full, and fascinating life. It is certain that he did go to London, and lived there many years, leaving his wife and children at Stratford; that he

SHAKESPEARE

gained an honourable position as actor, playwright, and shareholder in the Blackfriars and afterwards in the Globe Theatre; enjoyed the favour and patronage of Queen Elizabeth, James I., and the Earl of Southampton, the warm friendship of Ben Jonson, and the highest respect and admiration of his associates not only for his pre-eminence as a poet, but for his honesty, geniality, and worth as a man. Shakespeare gained also wealth, and became the purchaser of the house at Stratford called New Place, and afterwards of a large estate which he annexed to it. It was his ambition to found a family, and it was probably by his desire that his father, in 1597, obtained a grant of arms from the Heralds' College, and subsequently permission to impale the arms of Shakespeare with those of Arden. During his residence in London he is said to have visited his native town annually, and he returned to spend his last years there perhaps about 1604. Enjoying the dignified ease of the country gentleman, the highest respect of his countrymen, and the sweets of the rare wisdom to which he had attained, he awaited the end not ceasing to write, but producing in those quiet years some of his grandest works. Of the end we have no other account than the short statement in the diary of the Rev. John Ward, vicar of Stratford, that 'Shakespeare, Drayton, and Ben Jonson had a merry-meeting, and it seems drank too hard, for Shakespeare died of a fever then contracted.' The date of his death is 23rd April, 1616. Two days after, his remains were buried in the chancel of Trinity Church, Stratford, and the well-known bust was executed and placed near the spot within seven years. Shakespeare's will, executed about a month before his death, is still preserved in Doctors' Commons. Besides his first child, Susanna, his only other children were a boy and a girl, twins, born in 1585. Susanna married Dr. Hall, a physician of Stratford, in 1607, was left a widow in 1635, and died in 1640. She had one child only, a daughter, who, though twice married, left no children. Of the twins, the boy, named Hamnet, died at the age of eleven; and the girl, Judith, married Thomas Quiney in February, 1616, and had three sons, who all died childless. Shakespeare's wife, Anne, survived him, and died in 1623. His father died in 1601, and his mother in 1608. Although we have no proof that Shakespeare ever sat to a painter, portraits of him exist; but they curiously differ, and only three are thought of much importance, viz., that engraved by Martin Droeshout for the folio of 1623; the Chandos portrait; and that preserved in the museum at his birth-place. The bust is probably the best authenticated likeness. Ben Jonson's testimony is, however, very strong in favour of the Droeshout engraving. The Chandos portrait was presented by the Earl of Ellesmere, in 1856, to the National Portrait Gallery. The first collected edition of Shakespeare's Plays was the folio of 1623. His poems of 'Venus and

Adonis' and 'The Rape of Lucrece' were published in 1593 and 1594, and were the only works which appeared with his name in his lifetime. Of the 36 plays (exclusive of 'Pericles') the dates of publication of only a few are known. The 'Two Gentlemen of Verona' and 'Love's Labour's Lost' were among the earliest, and 'The Tempest,' 'Troilus and Cressida,' 'Henry VIII.,' 'Coriolanus,' 'Julius Caesar,' and 'Antony and Cleopatra' among the latest. 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' 'Merchant of Venice,' 'Romeo and Juliet,' 'Richard II.,' 'Richard III.,' 'Henry IV.,' and 'King John' were all produced before 1598. A copy of 'Hamlet' is extant, bearing the date 1602. 'Twelfth Night' was produced in 1601; 'King Lear' was printed in 1607; 'The Tempest' was written in 1611. The second folio edition of the collected plays appeared in 1632, and two others subsequently. It is said that by 1830 not less than eighty-two editions had been published, without including separate plays and poems and commentaries. Since then the number has been enormously increased. The list of editors, biographers, and commentators is too long to give here; but among the most recent must be named Charles Knight, J. P. Collier, Dyce, Singer, Staunton, Keightley, Mr. and Mrs. Cowden Clarke, Grant White, and the editors of the 'Cambridge Shakespeare.' A 'Concordance to Shakespeare' has been compiled by Mrs. Cowden Clarke. The work of Victor Hugo, entitled 'William Shakespeare,' and Guizot's 'Shakespeare and his Times,' must not be omitted. The works of Shakespeare have become to a large part of the world one of the primal necessities of life. In no other man's books, probably, is to be found so much truth, wisdom, and beauty as in his. Great to all men, he is greatest to the great, and the homage of the highest intellects of the world is silently or with eloquent speech yielded to him. The myriad-minded man, the greatest intellect who in our recorded world has left record of himself in the way of literature, the poet of the human race, the melodious priest of a true Catholicism;—such are some of the phrases in which other great men have striven to express their sense of his superiority. Ben Jonson, Milton, Dryden, Pope, and in our own day Coleridge, De Quincey, Carlyle, and Emerson have led the chorus of his praise. In Germany Lessing revived the knowledge of his works; and after him, Herder, Tieck, Wieland, Schlegel, and Goethe have contributed to establish his supremacy. The most important of recent contributions to the critical study of Shakespeare is the Commentary of Professor Gervinus, of which an English translation has appeared. Another valuable critical work is Dr. Hermann Ulrici's 'Shakespeare's Dramatic Art,' also translated. A Shakespeare jubilee, the first celebration of the kind in England, was suggested and carried out at Stratford by David Garrick, 6-8th September, 1769. A similar celebration took place under the auspices of the Shakespeare Club in 1824, and was ap-

SHARP

pointed to be held annually. In April, 1864, a Tercentenary Festival, with dramatic performances, exhibition of relics, and even sermons, was held at Stratford. An attempt was made to get up a national subscription for a monument to the poet, but it failed miserably. But during the same year the works of Shakespeare, his true monument, were republished in an immense variety of editions, ranging from the costly and splendid reproduction by photography of the folio of 1623, down to penny editions of the separate plays. In Germany, one result of the Centenary movement was the formation of a 'Shakespeare Society,' which is to publish annually a volume devoted to Shakespeare subjects. The first volume has already appeared. An interesting work was recently published entitled 'Shakespeare in Germany in the 16th and 17th Centuries,' by Albert Cohn; in which it is shown that English actors performed the plays of Shakespeare in the great cities of Germany as early as 1590, and that some of the plays were translated into German by 1611. A perfect copy of the much-talked-of and long vainly sought-for 'Shakespeare's Jest Book' was discovered in the Göttingen Library in 1864, and has been published. It is entitled 'A Hundred Mery Talys,' and bears the date of 1526. Two books only are certainly known to have been in Shakespeare's library: these are Montaigne's *Essays*, a copy of Florio's translation of which, with Shakespeare's autograph, is still extant; and Sir John Harrington's 'Metamorphosis of Ajax' (1596), a copy of which bearing the same autograph was discovered in 1867, by M. Philarrète Chasles, Mazarin librarian. One of the latest additions to our Shakespeare literature is Mr. Gerald Massey's 'Shakespeare's Sonnets never before interpreted; his private Friends identified; together with a recovered Likeness of Himself.' (1866.) It gave rise to an animated discussion in the 'Athenaeum' (1867) between the author, M. Chasles, and the Rev. S. Neil.

Sharp, James, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, was born in Banffshire, in 1618, and obtained the professorship of Philosophy in the university of St. Andrew's. The presbytery being abolished by parliament, under Charles II., Sharp, who had treacherously promoted that measure, was, in 1661, rewarded with the primacy, and appointed Archbishop of St. Andrew's. The wanton cruelties which followed confirmed the popular feeling against him, and led some of his more violent opponents to conspire against his life. His carriage, in which he was travelling, about three miles from St. Andrew's, on the 3rd of May, 1679, was met by some fanatics, headed by John Balfour of Burley, who were waiting there to intercept a servant of the archbishop, named Carmichael. To tempers heated by fanaticism, the appearance of the archbishop himself was deemed a sign of the intention of Providence to substitute a more important victim; and, regardless of the tears and entreaties of his daughter, they dragged him from his carriage, and murdered

him before her face. A portrait of Archbishop Sharp, by Lely, was lent to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).

Sharp, John, Archbishop of York, was born at Bradford, in Yorkshire, in 1644; studied at Christ's College, Cambridge; and rose, by gradual preferments, to the deanery of Norwich. In the reign of James II. he gave offence to the court by preaching against Popery, and an order was sent to the Bishop of London to suspend him; but the bishop having refused on the ground of its being contrary to law, he as well as Dr. Sharp were suspended by the ecclesiastical commission. The dean, however, was soon restored to the exercise of his function; and, after the Revolution, he was made Dean of Canterbury; whence, in 1691, he was elevated to the archbishopric of York. Died, 1713. His 'Sermons,' published after his death, form 7 vols.

Sharp, Granville, grandson of the preceding, distinguished for his philanthropy and learning, was born at Durham, in 1734. He obtained a place in the Ordnance Office, which he resigned at the commencement of the American war, because he disapproved of its principles; after which he devoted his life to private study and active philanthropy. With infinite difficulty and expense, he established the right of negroes to their freedom while in England, instituted the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, advocated the principles of parliamentary reform, and distinguished himself with equal zeal in other patriotic and benevolent objects; the last of which was the founding of the Bible Society. He was critically skilled in the Hebrew and Greek languages, and was author of various works, the principal of which are, 'Remarks on the Uses of the Definite Article in the Greek Testament,' 'Treatises on the Slave Trade, on Duelling, on the People's Right to a Share in the Legislature, &c.' Died, 1813.

Sharp, Richard, known in the literary world as 'Conversation Sharp,' whose taste and judgment as a critic were equal to his conversational powers, was born about 1769. Mr. Sharp was deeply engaged in commercial concerns, but employed his leisure hours in literary pursuits. He was author of 'Letters and Essays in Prose and Verse.' He had formerly been an M.P., adhering to the Whig interest; and few men displayed more anxiety for the extension of civil and religious liberty, and the moral improvement of the community. Died, aged 76, while on the road from Torquay to his residence in London, March 30, 1835. He left £250,000, which was divided between his nephews and nieces.

Sharp, William, an eminent engraver, was born in London, in 1749, rose to excellence in his profession, and produced many admirable prints. He became, in succession, a believer in the reveries of Mesmer and a disciple of Swedenborg, a dupe of the notorious Richard Brothers, and a supporter of the pretensions of Joanna Southcott. Died, at Chiswick, 1824.

SHARPE

His portrait, by Lonsdale, is in the National Collection.

Sharpe, Gregory, Oriental scholar and divine, was born in Yorkshire, in 1713, was educated at Westminster and Aberdeen, and eventually became master of the Temple. Among his writings are, 'A Review of the Controversy on the Demoniacs,' 'Defence of Dr. Clarke against the Attacks of Leibnitz,' 'Dissertations on the Origin of Languages, and the Original Powers of Letters, with a Hebrew Lexicon,' &c. Died, 1771.

Shaw, Sir Edmund, and Ralph. [*See Richard III.*]

Shaw, George, a distinguished zoologist, was born in 1751, at Birtton, in Buckinghamshire; was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; studied medicine at Edinburgh, and graduated M.D. at Oxford. He then settled as a physician in London, was elected F.R.S., and appointed vice-president of the Linnæan Society; delivered lectures on zoology at the Leverian Museum and at the Royal Institution; and was made librarian and assistant keeper of natural history at the British Museum. He was author of several works on Zoology, conducted the 'Naturalist's Miscellany,' and was one of the editors of the abridged Philosophical Transactions. Died, 1813.

Shaw, Thomas, an English divine and antiquary, famous for his 'Travels, or Observations relating to several parts of Barbary and the Levant.' Born, 1692; died, 1751.

Shea, Daniel, one of the professors of Oriental Languages at Haileybury College, was born at Dublin, in 1772, and educated at its university. Having held a situation as chief clerk to a large mercantile establishment in Malta, which had extensive connections in the East, he studied the Arabic and Persian tongues; and his Oriental acquisitions becoming known, a situation at Haileybury was provided for him. He translated Mirkhond's 'History of the early Kings of Persia,' and at the time of his death he had completed the translation of the 'Dabistan.' This translation was presented to the Asiatic Society after his death. Died, 1836.

Shebbeare, John, physician and political writer, was born at Bideford, in Devonshire, in 1709, where he was apprenticed to an apothecary. Having made a visit to Paris, he there obtained the degree of M.D., and was admitted into the Academy of Sciences. He settled in London, and commenced his career as a party writer; for his violence in which character he was once pilloried and twice imprisoned. Afterwards, under the administration of Lord Bute, he apostatized from the popular cause, and obtained a pension. His chief works are, 'Letters to the People of England,' 'The Marriage Act,' a satirical romance; 'Lydia, or Filial Piety,' 'Letters on the English Nation,' and the 'History of the Sumatrans,' a political satire. Died, 1788.

Shee, Sir Martin Archer, President and senior member of the Royal Academy, was born

SHEEPSHANKS

in Dublin, 1769. He studied at the school of the Dublin Royal Society, and after some practice in portraiture, came in 1788 to London. He was introduced to Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other distinguished persons, by his illustrious friend and countryman, Edmund Burke. He became an exhibitor at the Royal Academy for the first time in the year 1789. In 1796 he reached what is now the full academical number of eight portraits, including that of Mrs. S. Kemble in the character of Cowslip, in 'The Agreeable Surprise.' He continued equally industrious for many years; and was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1798. In 1800 he was elected R.A., and he survived the thirty-nine fellow Academicians by whom he was chosen. He continued to paint portraits, and for a time he was nearly as popular as Lawrence. In 1805 he made his appearance as a poet by the publication of his 'Rhymes on Art, or the Remonstrance of a Painter;' and this was followed in 1809 by a second poem, in six cantos, entitled 'Elements of Art,' to which Byron alludes in his 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.' A third poem, entitled 'The Commemoration of Reynolds,' &c., appeared in 1814. In 1824 he published a tragedy called 'Alasco,' with an angry preface directed against Mr. Colman, the licenser of plays, who had some years previously put a veto on its being brought upon the stage. On the death of Lawrence in 1830, Shee was elected President of the Royal Academy, and knighted. Sir Martin excelled in short, well-timed, and well-delivered speeches, and his eloquence was highly appreciated within the walls of the Academy. As a painter he has preserved to us, among others, the faces and figures of Sir Thomas Munro, Sir Thomas Picton, Sir Eyre Coote, Sir James Scarlett, Sir Henry Halford, and the poet Moore. Died, Aug. 19, 1850. A Life of Sir M. A. Shee has been published by his son.

Sheepshanks, John, founder of the *Sheepshanks Gallery*, brother of Richard Sheepshanks, was born about 1787. Having formed a fine collection of paintings by British artists, he presented it in 1856 to the nation. It contains above 230 oil paintings, besides drawings and sketches, and is at present in the South Kensington Museum. Died, 5th October, 1863.

Sheepshanks, Richard, mathematician and astronomer, was born at Leeds, in 1794. He studied at Cambridge, and became a fellow of Trinity College in 1817. He was called to the bar, but did not practise, and afterwards took orders. But from 1824, when he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, he gave himself up to science, and especially to practical astronomy. He obtained a high reputation, and was consulted and employed on many important occasions. His most memorable achievement was the completion of the arduous task, commenced by Bailly, of the restoration of the standards of measure and weight after their destruction by fire. It occu-

SHEFFIELD

pied him ten years. Mr. Sheepshanks was a fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of the Board of Visitors of the Greenwich Observatory. Died, at Reading, 4th August, 1855.

Sheffield, John. [Buckinghamshire, Duke of.]

Sheil, Richard Lalor, one of the greatest orators that Ireland has produced, was born in 1794. After receiving his education at Stonyhurst and Trinity College, Dublin, he was called to the Irish bar in 1814, and was making some way there when the formation of the Catholic Association opened a new and more attractive arena for his energies and his eloquence. Second to O'Connell alone, Sheil often, in that famous assembly, surpassed even the Agitator himself in his powers of captivation, from the beauty of his language and the grace of his imagination. As an author, Sheil was also distinguished. He wrote some successful tragedies; one of them, 'Evadne,' still retains possession of the stage; and his articles in the 'New Monthly Magazine' under Campbell's editorship were generally admired, especially his able sketches of the Irish bar. When the Emancipation Act was passed, Sheil was elected member for Milbourne Port, and, in spite of his shrill voice and vehement gesticulation, his fervid eloquence placed him at once in the foremost rank of speakers in the House. When O'Connell's energies declined, many in Ireland looked upon Sheil as his successor; but the orator had too closely allied himself to the Whig party, and for some years was heard in the House but on rare occasions. Besides being a Queen's counsel and a privy-councillor, Mr. Sheil was successively a commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, vice-president of the Board of Trade, judge-advocate-general, and master of the Mint. His last appointment was that of minister plenipotentiary at Florence, whither he went just prior to the bringing in of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in 1851. Died at Florence, 1851.

Shelburne, W. F. Petty, Earl of. [Petry.]

Sheldon, Gilbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Staunton, Staffordshire, in 1598. He studied at Oxford, graduated M.A., and became fellow of All Souls College. Entering the church, he was made chaplain to Thomas, Lord Coventry, then Keeper of the Great Seal, through whose influence appointments and promotion came rapidly. He was named chaplain to Charles I., and as such assisted at the treaty of Uxbridge, and attended the king at Oxford. After holding the wardenship of his college for twelve years, he was deprived by the parliamentary visitors, in 1647, and imprisoned. He lived in retirement till the Restoration, and was then made, in succession, dean of the Chapel Royal, bishop of London, master of the Savoy, and in 1663, on the death of Archbishop Juxon, he was raised to the primacy. The celebrated 'Savoy Conference' was held at his house, but he did not take part in it. He stood courageously at his post during

SHELLEY

the plague in 1665, and rendered great and generous service. He was afterwards Chancellor of the university of Oxford; built there the well-known Sheldonian Theatre, and gave endowments to several colleges; and rebuilt the library at Lambeth. Died at Lambeth, Nov. 9, 1677.

Shelley, Percy Bysshe, one of the most distinguished English poets, was born at Field Place, near Horsham, Sussex, in 1792. The rough experience of school life was acutely painful to his over-sensitive organization, and gave a permanent unhappy tone to his mind. A similar experience at Eton, whither he was sent in 1805, roused him to a daring resistance to authority, and intensified his instinctive indignation at injustice. He quitted Eton after three years' stay, and, in 1810, was sent to Oxford university. During his two years of home life he had written a good deal, and he continued to write at Oxford. He published in 1811, without his name, a 'Defence of Atheism,' and on its authorship being discovered, he was at once expelled from the university, and even for a time refused admittance to his home. The same year he formed a rash marriage alliance, found not in it what he sought, and after two years had passed, and two children been born, a separation from his wife was arranged. On her death, in 1816, he claimed his children, but a decree in Chancery was obtained for leaving them in the care of his wife's father, on the ground of his own alleged atheism, and consequent unfitness to have charge of them. He had before that time become acquainted with Mary, the daughter of William Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft, had travelled with her on the continent, found in her an intellectual and sympathizing companion, free and brave as himself, and at last made her his wife. The dedication to her of 'The Revolt of Islam' is one of the most exquisitely touching of his poems. Leigh Hunt, Lord Byron, and Keats were among the friends of Shelley. After a visit to Geneva, in 1817, he lived a year at Marlow, and finally quitted England, in March, 1818, for Italy, residing at Milan, Rome, Florence, and other cities. He took a warm interest in the movements towards political liberty in Spain, Italy, and especially in Greece; but he was not the man to take effective part in them either by act or word. His life, so full of rich promise, was too soon lost to the world. He was drowned at sea, by the wreck of his small sailing-boat on the way from Leghorn to his house at St. Arenzo, July 8, 1822. His body, found ashore after some days, was burnt, and the ashes buried near those of Keats in the Protestant graveyard at Rome. The obloquy and prejudice which long blinded his countrymen to the high poetic faculty and the rare moral excellences of Percy Bysshe Shelley, and made it a kind of sin to read or even to name him, have now passed away; and charity, in the best sense, covering his errors and faults, leaves us free to give his works the attention which they deserve, and the admiration they are

SHENSTONE

certain to excite. In force, and splendour of imagination, he is perhaps unrivalled; and few poets equal him in wealth and felicity of diction. He is no realist; does not stand firmly on the ground and deal with men and women as Shakespeare does; but, while denouncing the evils and wrongs, corruptions and miseries of the world, dreams splendid dreams of truth and good and beauty and bliss, and creates scenes of Utopian peace and loveliness. His principal poems are—'Queen Mab,' 'The Revolt of Islam,' 'Prometheus Unbound,' and 'The Cenci,' a tragedy full of horrors, not ideal ones. Among his shorter pieces are 'Adonais,' a singularly passionate and beautiful lament over the death of John Keats; 'Rosalind and Helen;' 'Hellas;' 'Alastor, or the Spirit of Solitude;' 'The Triumph of Life,' &c. His wonderful lyrics, 'The Cloud,' and 'To a Skylark,' are well known. A collected edition of his poems was published by his widow in 1839, and 'Memorials' of him, also by Mrs. Shelley, in the following year. Several Lives and notices have appeared since that time.—Mrs. **Shelley** was born in 1798. At the age of 18 she wrote her wild and extraordinary tale of 'Frankenstein,' which gained immense popularity, and is still in demand at Mudie's library. She was also author of the 'Lives of Literary Frenchmen,' in Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, of 'Rambles in Germany and Italy,' and of several novels written after her husband's death. She died in 1851.

Shenstone, William, an English poet, born in 1714, at Hales Owen, in Shropshire, was the son of a gentleman farmer residing on his own estate, called the Leasowes. He was educated at Oxford; and on coming into possession of his paternal property, he relinquished all views of an active life, and occupied himself with rural pursuits, and the cultivation of poetry. His great desire to render the Leasowes famous for picturesque beauty and elegance led to expenses which he could but ill support, and he was by no means a happy inhabitant of the Eden which he had created. His works, which consist of songs, elegies, pastorals, and miscellaneous essays, were printed in 3 vols. 8vo., by Dodsley. As a poet, he is pleasing, tender, and correct in sentiment; and his prose works display good sense and cultivated taste. Died, 1763.

Sherard, or Sherwood, William, an English botanist, was born in Leicestershire, in 1659. About 1702 he was appointed consul at Smyrna, and during his residence in the East he collected specimens of all the plants of Anatolia and Greece, and made observations on subjects of natural history and antiquities. He died in 1728, and by his will gave £3000 to provide a salary for a Professor of Botany at Oxford. He published Hermann's 'Paradisus Batavus,' and a work entitled 'Schola Botanica.'

Sherburne, Sir Edward, an ingenious writer, was born in London, in 1618. He held the office of clerk of the Ordnance under Charles I., and suffered greatly during the civil war;

SHERIDAN

but was restored to his office, and knighted, by Charles II. Died, 1702. He translated Seneca's tragedies, the astrological poem of Manilius, entitled 'Astronomica,' and other works into English.

Sherif-Eddin. [See *Tamerlane*.]

Sheridan, Dr. Thomas (the friend of Dean Swift), was born in 1684, and died in 1738. He was eminent as a teacher; but being singularly thoughtless and extravagant, he closed his life in great poverty. He was author of some sermons and of a translation of the Satires of Persius.

Sheridan, Thomas, son of the preceding, was born in 1721, at Quilca, in Ireland, and was educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1742 he went upon the stage, and gained much celebrity as a tragedian, both in his native country and in England. He became manager of the Dublin company; but being ruined by the opposition of a rival theatre and by riots in his own, he relinquished the profession, commenced as a lecturer on elocution, and for a time was very successful. During the ministry of Lord Bute, he obtained a pension of £200. He subsequently became manager of Drury Lane Theatre; but some disputes taking place, he retired, and resumed his attention to oratory. His principal works are his 'Dictionary of the English Language,' and a 'Life of Swift.' Died, 1788.

Sheridan, Richard Brinsley, third son of the preceding, distinguished as a statesman, wit, and dramatist, was born at Dublin, in 1751. He was educated at Harrow School, and became a student of the Middle Temple, but was not called to the bar. His first dramatic attempt was 'The Rivals,' which was acted at Covent Garden in 1776, with moderate success; but the 'Duenna,' a musical entertainment, which followed, was received with general admiration; and his 'School for Scandal' gained him the highest reputation as a comic writer. On the retirement of Garrick from Drury Lane Theatre, Sheridan purchased a share in that property, which qualified him for a seat in parliament; and, in 1780, he was chosen member for the borough of Stafford. He attained great celebrity as an orator, especially during the progress of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. The political changes consequent on the death of Pitt, in 1806, occasioned the rise of the party with which Sheridan was connected, and he obtained the lucrative post of treasurer of the navy, and the rank of a privy-councillor. This administration being weakened by the loss of Mr. Fox, who survived his rival only a few months, new alterations took place, and Sheridan was deprived of office, to which he never returned. At the general election in 1806 he obtained a seat for Westminster, the great object of his ambition; but he was afterwards nominated for the borough of Ilchester, which he continued to represent during the remainder of his parliamentary career. The latter part of his life was embittered by misfortunes, principally arising

SHERLOCK

from his own improvidence. His profuse habits involved him deeply in debt; his loss of a seat in parliament deprived him of protection from arrest; intemperance had undermined his constitution; mental anxiety completed the destruction of his health, and his death took place, July 7, 1816. Besides the pieces already noticed, he was author of part of 'A Translation of Aristænetus'; the farce of 'The Critic,' and poems. Sheridan was twice married, first to Miss Linley, a celebrated singer; and the second time to Miss Ogle, daughter of the Dean of Winchester.

Sherlock, William, an eminent English divine, born in 1641. He became dean of St. Paul's, and wrote numerous books and pamphlets, the greater part of which were of the controversial kind. His 'Practical Treatise on Death,' however, has been highly valued and very much read. Died, 1707.

Sherlock, Thomas, Bishop of London, son of the preceding, born in 1678, was distinguished as a spirited controversial writer. He was educated at Cambridge, succeeded his father as master of the Temple, and became, successively, dean of Chichester, and bishop of Bangor, Salisbury, and London. He took a leading part in the Bangorian controversy, and did good service in his day, in the controversies respecting the evidences of Christianity, by his work on Prophecy, and by his clever and interesting 'Trial of the Witnesses.' Died, 1761.

Sherwin, John Keyse, an eminent engraver, who, till the age of 19, pursued the humble occupation of a wood-cutter. He was at first employed on the estate of Mr. Mitford, near Petworth, in Sussex; but having produced a drawing, for which the Society of Arts voted him the silver medal, he was placed under Bartolozzi, and became his favourite pupil. His engravings are of the first excellence. Died, 1790.

Sherwood, Mary Martha, one of the most popular writers of juvenile and serious fiction, was the daughter of Dr. George Butt, chaplain to George III., vicar of Kidderminster, and rector of Stanford, in Worcestershire, where she was born in 1775. In 1803 she married her cousin, Henry Sherwood, of the 53rd regiment of foot, accompanied him to India the same year, and displayed great zeal in the cause of religion amongst the soldiers and natives dwelling around her. Of her numerous books we can only name 'Henry and his Bearer,' 'The Lady of the Manor,' 'The Church Catechism,' 'The Nun,' 'The Fairchild Family,' and 'The Golden Garland of Inestimable Delight.' Died, 1851.

Shield, William, an eminent musical composer, was born at Smalwell, Durham, in 1754. His father, a teacher of singing, died when his son was in his ninth year. He was apprenticed to a boat-builder, but quitted that business as soon as his indentures expired. He had early acquired the knowledge of the violin, and it was not long before he gained reputation at Scar-

SHIRLEY

borough as leader of the concerts, and thence passed to the Italian Opera House, where he remained eighteen years as principal viola. In 1778 he came forward as a dramatic composer in the music to 'The Flitch of Bacon,' the success of which was great and decisive. It procured for him the situation of composer to Covent Garden Theatre, which he held for several years. At the death of Sir W. Parsons, he was appointed master of his Majesty's musicians in ordinary; and he continued to enjoy a high degree of popularity to the time of his death, which took place in January, 1829. His style was simple, chaste, and graceful. Among his dramatic pieces are, 'Rosina,' the 'Poor Soldier,' 'Robin Hood,' 'Marian,' 'Oscar and Malvina,' 'Hartford Bridge,' &c. He also set to music many excellent songs, as 'Tom Moody,' 'The Heaving of the Lead,' 'The Thorn,' 'Old Towler,' &c.

Shir Khan. [See *Kumayun*.]

Shiracouh. [See *Saladin*.]

Shirley, Sir Anthony, a celebrated English traveller, was born at Weston, in Sussex, in 1565. On leaving Oxford University, he served under the Earl of Essex, with such reputation as to receive the honour of knighthood. He next went to Italy, and thence travelled, in 1598, to Persia, where he became a favourite with Shah Abbas, who in 1612 sent him as his ambassador to England. After this, the Emperor created him a count, and the King of Spain appointed him admiral in the Levant seas. He is supposed to have died in Spain about 1630.

Shirley, James, an eminent dramatic poet, was born in London, about 1594; was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at St. John's College, Oxford; obtained a curacy at St. Alban's, which he resigned on becoming a Roman Catholic; and then endeavoured, though without success, to establish a school there. He removed to London, became a fertile writer for the stage, and, having obtained celebrity, was taken into the service of Queen Henrietta Maria. He afterwards accompanied the Earl of Kildare to Ireland, but returned on the breaking out of the rebellion, and resumed his scholastic employment in the Whitefriars. At the Restoration many of his plays were again acted, and he appears to have been prosperous; but having lost his property by the fire of London, in 1666, both he and his wife were so affected by the calamitous event, that they died of grief and terror within twenty-four hours of each other, on the 29th of October, and were buried in the same grave. Shirley was the author of thirty-seven tragedies, comedies, &c., besides a volume of poems; of which a complete edition was published by Gifford.

Shirley, Walter Waddington, D.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, was born in 1828. He was the only son of W. A. Shirley, D.D., bishop of Sodor and Man (died, 1847), and was educated at Rugby School and Oxford University. He entered first University Col-

SHORE

lege, and was afterwards elected to a scholarship at Wadham College, of which he became a fellow and tutor. In 1864 he succeeded Dr. Stanley, then promoted to the deanery of Westminster, in the chair of Ecclesiastical History and the canonry of Christ Church. Dr. Shirley was an able preacher and lecturer, and took a warm interest in all matters relating to the university. He was, especially, a great historical scholar, and has left very important contributions to the history of England in his 'Fasciculi Zizaniorum Magistri Johannis Wyclif' (1858), his edition of 'Letters illustrative of the Reign of Henry III.' (1863), with learned prefaces, and his Catalogue of all the manuscripts of Wickliffe's writings in great public and private collections (1866). The first two works form parts of the series published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. 'In Dr. Shirley,' says Mr. E. A. Freeman, in the 'Guardian,' the university of Oxford and historical study generally have sustained a severe loss. He was a scholar of the old and right sort, a man who went to the fountain-head; a man who not only had read much, but who understood what he read, and who could make it available to others.' He married in 1855, and died at Oxford, Nov. 20, 1866, leaving two sons and three daughters surviving him.

Shore, Jane, the beautiful and unfortunate mistress of Edward IV., was the daughter of a London citizen, and the wife of a rich jeweller in Lombard Street. She had entire command over the king's heart and purse; but his favour 'she never abused to any man's hurt, but often employed to many a man's relief.' After the king's death, in April, 1483, she became attached to Lord Hastings; and their known partiality to the young princes rendered them obnoxious to Richard III., who accused them of witchcraft. On this charge Hastings was beheaded, and his pretended accomplice committed to the Tower. After undergoing the form of a trial, she was ordered to do penance in St. Paul's in a white sheet, and was paraded through the public streets, the bishop of London heading the procession. Her house and fortune were seized by the Protector, and she was reduced to the greatest distress; but the story of her perishing in a ditch (which is said to have given rise to the name Shoreditch) does not appear to be founded upon fact. Where or when she died is not known; but it is certain that she was living in the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Thomas More says of her—'Proper she was and fair; yet delighted not men so much in her beauty as in her pleasant behaviour; for a proper wit had she, and could both read well and write; ready and quick of answer; neither mute nor babbling.'

Shore, Sir John. [Teignmouth, Lord.]

Short, Thomas, physician, was a native of Scotland, and was educated at Edinburgh. He settled first at Sheffield, but removed to Rotham, where he died in 1772. He wrote a variety of works, among which were the 'Com-

SHUCKBURGH-EVELYN

parative History of the Increase and Decrease of Mankind in England, and several Countries abroad,' 'Natural History of Mineral and Medicinal Waters,' a 'Chronological History of the Air, Weather, Seasons, Meteors, &c., 2 vols.

Shovel, Sir Cloudealey, a gallant British admiral, was born near Cley, in Norfolk, about 1650. In 1674 he was a lieutenant under Sir John Narborough, who sent him to the dey of Tripoli with a requisition, which the latter treated with contempt. On his return he stated to the admiral the practicability of destroying the enemy's shipping, which service he performed the same night without the loss of a man. For this exploit he was appointed to the command of a ship, and he gradually rose in his profession till he became a rear-admiral. He took part in the battle of Bantry Bay, and was knighted for his gallantry, escorted William III. from Holland in 1691, and contributed to the victories of La Hogue and Malaga. He was afterwards joined with the Earl of Peterborough in the expedition to Spain. While in command of the Mediterranean fleet in 1707 he sailed for England, and in the night of October 22nd fell by mistake upon the Scilly Isles, where his ship was totally lost with some others, and all on board perished. His body being found by the fishermen, they stripped and buried it; but the fact becoming known, his remains were brought to London, and interred in Westminster Abbey. His portrait, by Michael Dahl, was presented by George IV. to the Naval Gallery, Greenwich Hospital.

Shrapnel, Lieut.-General Henry, the inventor of the case-shot known as Shrapnel-shells, received his commission as second lieutenant in the royal artillery in 1779, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1837. Shortly after the siege of Gibraltar he invented the spherical case-shot: this consists of a hollow globe of iron, filled with musket-balls and gunpowder, which, when the shell explodes, are projected about 150 yards, and do as much injury as the same number of muskets, in addition to the effects produced by the splinters of the exploded shell. On the adoption of these shells by the artillery, General Shrapnel was rewarded with a pension of £1200 per annum in addition to his regular pay.

Shrewsbury, John Talbot and Charles Talbot, Earls of. [Talbot.]

Shuckburgh-Evelyn, Sir George Augustus William, an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher, was born in 1750. He took the name of Evelyn in addition to his family name of Shuckburgh on marrying the daughter of James Evelyn, Esq., of Falbridge, Surrey. He was a zealous student of astronomy; determined by experiments a formula for the barometrical measurement of the height of mountains; ascertained the relation between the English yard and the length of a pendulum vibrating a certain number of times in a minute; and had a standard measure of length made by Troughton. He was a fellow of the

SHUCKFORD

Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries; sat in parliament as member for Warwickshire, and died at his seat in that county, in 1804.

Shuckford, Samuel, a learned divine, who was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and became prebendary of Canterbury, and rector of Allhallows, in Lombard Street. He wrote a work 'On the Creation and Fall of Man,' and 'The History of the World, Sacred and Profane.' Died, 1754.

Shuttleworth, Philip Nicholas, Bishop of Chichester, was born in 1782, at Kirkham, Lancashire. He received his education at Winchester, and New College, Oxford, and was distinguished by his superior attainments. For some time he resided in Oxford, and filled the situation of tutor to his college; and when, in 1822, the wardenship of New College became vacant, he was unanimously elected. In 1840 Dr. Shuttleworth was promoted to the see of Chichester; but his episcopal dignity was of brief duration, as he died in January, 1842. His principal works are a 'Discourse on the Consistency of the whole Scheme of Revelation with itself and with Human Reason;' 'Scripture not Tradition,' in which his objections to Puseyism are stated with great force and learning; a volume of sermons, &c.

Siagrus. [See *Clovia*.]

Sibbald, Sir Robert, physician and naturalist, born near Leslie, in Fifeshire, about 1643. He was physician and geographer to Charles II., and contributed to the foundation of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh, of which he became the first president. Among his works are 'Scotia Illustrata' and 'The Liberty and Independency of the Kingdom and Church of Scotland.' Died, 1712.

Sibthorp, John, a very learned naturalist, and Regius Professor of Botany in the university of Oxford, was a native of that city, and received his education at Lincoln College. After studying medicine at Edinburgh, he visited France, Switzerland, and Greece, for the purpose of making botanical researches. In 1794 he revisited Greece, and the same year he published 'Flora Oxoniensis,' and at his death left an estate of £300 a year to the university, in order to defray the expense of publishing a splendid work, entitled 'Flora Græca,' and towards the foundation of a professorship of rural economy. The 'Flora Græca' was subsequently edited, in 10 vols. folio, by Sir James Edward Smith and Professor Lindley. Died, 1796.

Sicard, Roch Ambroise Cucurron, an eminent teacher of the deaf and dumb, was born in 1742, at Fousseret, near Toulouse. On the death of l'Épée, in 1789, the Abbé Sicard was called to Paris, to succeed him in the direction of the establishment there. In 1792 he was arrested amidst his scholars, sent to prison, and was in imminent danger of becoming a victim in the ensuing massacres. He, however, obtained his liberty, and in 1796 took part in compiling the 'Annales Catholiques,' for which he was sentenced to transportation, but escaped. When this storm had passed away,

SIDDONS

he resumed his situation as teacher of the deaf and dumb. He wrote several valuable works relating to the instruction of deaf mutes; and died in 1822.

Sickingen, Franz von, an illustrious German knight of the 16th century, born at the castle of Ebernburg in 1484. He acquired great distinction as a warrior in the armies of the Emperors Maximilian and Charles V., and at the same time as the champion of the poor and oppressed, and the friend of learned men. While commanding in an expedition against Würtemberg he gave orders to spare the house of Reuchlin, and sent for him to his camp, giving him protection against his monkish persecutors. He was the warm friend of Ulrich von Hutten, and gave him a home in his castle for a long time. Through Hutten's influence, Sickingen embraced the doctrines of Luther, and so many of the reformers found a shelter at Ebernburg that Hutten used to call it 'the hostelry of the righteous.' Among them were Œcolampadius and Martin Bucer. In 1522 he made war on the Archbishop of Treves, on behalf of the Gospel, he said. Luther attempted in vain to dissuade him. Sickingen was repulsed, and in the spring of the following year he was attacked in turn in his castle of Landstein, severely wounded, and compelled to surrender. Died, almost immediately, May 7, 1523.

Siddons, Sarah, the most celebrated of English tragic actresses, was a daughter of Roger Kemble, manager of an itinerant company, and was born at Brecknock, in 1755. She commenced her theatrical career as a singer, but soon relinquished that line, and attempted tragedy. In her eighteenth year she was married to Mr. Siddons; when she and her husband played at Liverpool and other places, gaining both reputation and profit. In 1775 she tried her powers on the London boards, in the character of Portia, Garrick at the same time appearing as Shylock, but was unsuccessful. She then obtained an engagement at Bath, where she improved rapidly, and became a general favourite. Time, with study and practice, matured her powers; and when she reappeared at Drury Lane, in October, 1782, as Isabella, in the 'Fatal Marriage,' her success was complete, and, from that time forward, her theatrical career was one continued triumph. Her great parts were Lady Macbeth, Constance, and Lady Randolph in 'Douglas.' In 1801 she transferred her talents to Covent Garden Theatre; and in 1812, having acquired an ample fortune, she retired from the stage, appearing only once again in London, in 1816, for the benefit of her brother, Mr. Charles Kemble, and a few nights at Edinburgh, to assist her widowed daughter-in-law. Mrs. Siddons possessed every requisite, personal and acquired, for the high dramatic walk she aspired to, and those who knew her in the meridian of her splendid career can never forget her surpassing intellectual powers, or her unparalleled dignity of deportment. She

SIDMOUTH

died June 8, 1831. Portraits of Mrs. Siddons were painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds in 1783, by Gainsborough in 1784, by Sir T. Lawrence and Sir W. Beechey about 1798. The first portrait is in the Grosvenor Gallery, the second and third in the National Gallery, and the fourth in the National Portrait Gallery. A splendid medallion portrait was executed by Flaxman for Wedgwood. — A great-granddaughter of this tragedian, Mrs. **Scott-Siddons**, has distinguished herself as a comedian at Edinburgh and Dublin, and in the spring of 1867 gave 'Readings' from Shakespeare in London.

Sidmouth, Henry Addington, Viscount, &c., was the eldest son of Dr. Addington, an eminent physician, and was born at Reading in 1757. He was educated at Winchester and Brasenose College, Oxford, and was intended for the profession of the law, which, however, he abandoned almost as soon as he was called to the bar, in order to follow the political fortunes of his boyhood's friend, the second William Pitt. Entering parliament for Devizes in 1784, he in 1789 succeeded Lord Grenville as Speaker of the House of Commons—an honour, we believe, never before or since conferred on so young a member. In this post he remained for twelve years, during which period he commanded the respect of both friends and foes, and only ceased to be Speaker in order to take, in 1801, at the urgent request of George III., the still more arduous post of Prime Minister. His ministry lasted only two years and four months, but never were an English minister's talents and courage tried during a like space of time by a more perplexing state of public affairs, both foreign and domestic; and, when circumstances led him to resign, he most honourably supported government whenever he believed its measures to be calculated to benefit the country. In 1805 he became President of the Council, under Mr. Pitt, and was elevated to the peerage. This office he more than once resigned and reaccepted; but, on the formation of the Liverpool administration in 1812, after the assassination of Mr. Perceval, he became Secretary of State for the Home Department. The Spa Fields and Manchester meetings, and the Cato Street conspiracy, furnish abundant proofs alike of the difficulties against which Lord Sidmouth had to contend, and of the sagacity, courage, and firmness with which he opposed and overcame them. In 1822, after passing nearly forty years in the public service, he felt the infirmities of age pressing heavily upon him, and finally retired to private life. That he was singularly disinterested no one ever ventured to deny; more than once he refused a pension, and on one occasion he refused an earldom and the garter—those dazzling prizes for which so many statesmen have bartered both personal and political honour. He passed the remainder of life in retirement at his official residence as ranger of Richmond Park. Died, Feb. 15, 1844. His portrait, by George Richmond, is in the National Collection.

Sidney, Algernon, a celebrated English

SIDNEY

republican, second son of Robert, Earl of Leicester, was born about 1620. He was carefully educated under the inspection of his father, and early trained to a military life; served with considerable distinction during the Irish rebellion, under his brother, Philip Sidney, Lord Lisle, afterwards Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and one of Cromwell's Council (died, 1698); joined the parliamentarians on his return, in 1643; and, having displayed his skill and bravery in several actions, was ultimately made governor of Dover. When the High Court of Justice was formed for the trial of the king, he was nominated a member; and although he was neither present when sentence was pronounced, nor signed the warrant for the execution, yet he vindicated that measure. During the Commonwealth he retired to Penshurst, and there occupied himself in composing his celebrated 'Discourses on Government.' In 1659 he was one of the commissioners sent to mediate between Denmark and Sweden; and conscious of the offence which he had given the royalist party, he remained abroad till 1677, when he received a pardon, and returned. In 1683, on suspicion of being implicated in what was called the Rye-House Plot, he was arrested, with Lord William Russell and others; and when arraigned before the chief justice, Jeffreys, he was found guilty, though the evidence was defective and illegal. He was executed on Tower Hill, December 7, and suffered with characteristic firmness and constancy. One of the first acts of the Revolution was to reverse his attainder; and the name of Algernon Sidney has since been held in honour by those who maintain the fundamental principles of free government.

Sidney, Lady Dorothea. [See Walker, Edmund.]

Sidney, Mary, Countess of Pembroke, celebrated for her beauty, intelligence, and goodness, was the sister of Sir Philip Sidney. She was married to Henry, Earl of Pembroke, about 1576; wrote several religious works, some poetical pieces, and translated from the French the 'Discourse of Life and Death,' by Philippe de Mornay. The 'Arcadia' of her brother was written for her pleasure, and on its first publication was called 'The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia.' She died in London, after a widowhood of twenty years, Sept. 25, 1621, and was buried in Salisbury Cathedral. Ben Jonson wrote her epitaph, which, however, is not inscribed on her tomb:—

Underneath this sable hearse
Lies the subject of all verse,
Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother:
Death! ere thou hast slain another,
Fair and wise and good as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee.

A fine portrait of this noble lady is one of the most attractive pictures in the National Portrait Gallery.

Sidney, Sir Philip, son of Sir Henry Sidney, of Penshurst, in Kent, was born in 1564,

SIEGEN

and became one of the most accomplished statesmen and writers of the age. After leaving college, he travelled in France, Germany, and Italy; and, on his return, he became a favourite of Queen Elizabeth. In 1676 she sent him on an embassy to the Emperor Rudolph, the object of which was to promote a league among the Protestant states, which he effected. In 1681 he distinguished himself in the jousts and tournaments celebrated for the entertainment of the Duke of Anjou; and, on the return of that prince to the continent, he accompanied him to Antwerp. The Prince-palatine being invested with the order of the Garter in 1683, Sidney was appointed his proxy, and on that occasion received the honour of knighthood. In 1686 he projected, in concert with Sir Francis Drake, an expedition against the Spaniards in America; and he had gone to Plymouth to embark on the undertaking, when an express mandate from the queen recalled him to court. Her influence also was exerted to prevent him from being elected King of Poland, 'refusing,' as Camden says, 'to further his advancement, out of fear that she should lose the jewel of her times.' He was subsequently appointed governor of Flushing, and general of the cavalry under his uncle, Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who commanded the forces sent to assist the Dutch against the Spaniards. On September 22, 1686, he fell in with a convoy sent by the enemy to Zutphen; and though the English troops were inferior in number to the enemy, they gained the victory; but it was dearly purchased with the loss of their commander, who, after one horse was shot under him, mounted another, and continued the fight, till he received a ball in the left thigh, which proved fatal. As he was borne from the field, languid with the loss of blood, he asked for water; but just as the bottle was put to his lips, seeing a dying soldier looking wistfully at it, he resigned it, saying, 'This man's necessity is greater than mine.' He died on October 7th, and his body was brought to England, and interred in St. Paul's Cathedral. He was author of 'A Defence of Poesy,' 'Sonnets and Poems,' and the celebrated romance of 'Arcadia.' A new and elegant edition of the 'Arcadia,' with notes by Friswell, appeared in 1867. A fine portrait of Sir Philip Sidney was lent by the Earl of Warwick to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).

Siegen, Ludwig von, inventor of mezzotint engraving, was born at Utrecht in 1609. He was taken by his father to Cassel when ten years of age, and received his education at the college of Cassel, of which his father was appointed director by Prince Maurice. He appears afterwards to have served as a soldier. He first made known his invention of a new process of engraving in 1642, while living at Amsterdam; and in 1654, while visiting Cologne, he explained it to Prince Rupert, by whom it was introduced in England. Siegen was for some time in the service of the Duke of Wolfenbüttel. Died, after 1675.

SIGISMUND

Sieyès, Count Emmanuel, usually called the **Abbé Sieyès**, was born in 1748, at Fréjus, where his father was director of the Post-office. Having finished his studies in the university of Paris, he was appointed one of the grand vicars to the bishop of Chartres; but at the time of the American revolution he abandoned his ecclesiastical pursuits to enter into the field of politics, and boldly promulgating new doctrines, acquired very considerable influence. In 1787 he was named a member of the provincial assembly which Necker had established at Orleans. He advocated the necessity and expediency of calling the States-general in 1787, and in 1789 published his pamphlet 'Qu'est ce que le Tiers État?' which gained immense reputation, and undoubtedly hastened the crisis of the Revolution. Soon afterwards he became one of the deputies for Paris to the States-general; and it was at his instigation that they assumed the title of National Assembly. In 1790 he brought forward a project for repressing the licentiousness of the press, and voted for the establishment of civil and criminal juries. He joined in the attack on Robespierre, was a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and of the Council of Five Hundred, and in 1797 was sent ambassador to Berlin. In the next year he was a member and president of the Directory. After the 18th Brumaire he was named one of the three consuls; and from that time he remained steady to the constitutional principles he first asserted, opposing the Jacobins, declining union with Buonaparte, though he remained a member of the senate. When Napoleon returned from Elba, Sieyès protested against his mockery of a constitution, although Napoleon made him one of his peers. In 1816 he was obliged to retire from France, in consequence of the decree against the members of the Convention who voted for the death of the king in 1793, and he took up his abode in Brussels. After the Revolution of 1830, he, like the other French exiles, returned to his native country; but he never reappeared on the political scene. He died in June, 1836, aged 88. The Abbé Sieyès, during the various phases of the Revolution, published numerous pamphlets, the object of which was to consolidate a constitutional government, opposed at the same time to tyranny, dictatorship, and anarchy, and resting on the broadest possible base of freedom.

Sigismund, Emperor of the West, and King of Hungary and Bohemia, was second son of the Emperor Charles IV., and was born in 1366. On the death of his father, in 1378, he became margrave of Brandenburg, and was occupied four years in visiting his states, and receiving their homage. He married in 1386 Maria, daughter of Ludwig (Louis), King of Hungary, and was crowned king the same year. He soon after extended his dominions by the conquest of Wallachia. His queen dying in 1392, his claim to the crown of Hungary was contested by Ladislaus V., King of Poland, but unsuccessfully; and the frequent conspiracies formed

SIGISMUND

against Sigismund by the nobles made him suspicious and cruel. Alarmed by the conquests of the Turks, he sought aid of France and England; and a great battle was fought at Nicopolis in 1396, in which the French under the Count of Nevers were defeated and almost all slain, the Hungarians fled without fighting, and Sigismund narrowly escaped, and led a wandering life for eighteen months. In 1410 he was chosen Emperor by one party of the electors; Jobst, Marquis of Moravia, being chosen by another party, and Wenceslaus, who had been deposed, still retaining the title of Emperor. So that there were at the same time three rival Emperors, as there were also three rival Popes. But the death of Jobst and the acquiescence of Wenceslaus left Sigismund without a rival in the following year. He was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle in November, 1414, and went thence to the great Council of Constance. He surrounded the town with his troops, and remained master of its gates during the Council. The Bohemian reformer, John Huss, had come to Constance under a safe-conduct of the Emperor; but he was, nevertheless, burnt, as was also his disciple, Jerome of Prague. Sigismund had a conference with the Pope, Benedict XIII., at Perpignan, hoping to induce him to resign the tiara, but he failed. About the same time he sold Brandenburg to Frederick of Hohenzollern, burgrave of Nürnberg; raised Savoy into a duchy for Amadeus VIII., and visited France and England. He professed to negotiate a peace between Charles VI. and Henry V., but perfidiously made a secret alliance with the latter, hoping to recover Arles. By the death of his brother, Wenceslaus, in 1419, he succeeded to the crown of Bohemia, and the Hussite war began, which lasted fifteen years. The famous Zisca defeated Sigismund before Prague in 1420, but agreed to a truce; and Sigismund was crowned soon after. After the death of Zisca the war was ably carried on by the two leaders, named Procopius. In 1431 Sigismund was crowned King of Italy at Milan; and in 1433, Emperor at Rome by Eugenius IV. He died at Znaim, in Moravia, Dec. 9, 1437.

• **Sigismund I.**, King of Poland, fifth son of Casimir IV. and Elizabeth, daughter of the Emperor Albert II., was born in 1466. He was early invested with the duchy of Glogau, and made governor of Silesia, and on the death of his brother, Alexander, in 1506, was chosen to succeed him on the throne of Poland. The revolt of Glinski, governor of Lithuania, led to a war with the Russians, which lasted many years. In 1514 the Russians became masters of Smolensko, which was opened to them by treachery. Sigismund was also engaged in war with the Teutonic Knights. In 1515 he had an important conference with the Emperor Maximilian at Vienna, at which the Kings of Hungary and Bohemia were also present; and which resulted in a firm alliance of Sigismund with the house of Hapsburg. Sigismund had the advantage of superior

SIGONIO

education, and did much to advance the civilization of his subjects. He also fortified and beautified many of the towns, and set the example of a simple and unostentatious way of life. His physical strength was extraordinary. He opposed the spread of the Reformation in Poland, excluded from public offices those who accepted its doctrines, and prohibited the young men from frequenting the German universities. In 1523, Albert, grand-master of the Teutonic Knights, having become a Lutheran, was created, with Sigismund's consent, hereditary Duke of Prussia. Died, 1548.

Sigismund XII., King of Poland, son of John III. of Sweden, was born in 1566. He was grandson by his mother's side of Sigismund I. of Poland, and was called to the throne on the death of Stephen Bathori, in 1587. He had the Archduke Maximilian for his rival, but defeated him, and compelled him to renounce his claim. In 1593 he became King of Sweden on the death of his father; but in consequence of his strong attachment to the Catholic faith, and his close relations with the Jesuits, the Swedes were alienated from him, and, in 1604, he lost the crown. He was afterwards at war with the Russians, and took Smolensko in 1611; then with the Turks, from whom he took Choczim in 1621. He gave it up to them, however, by the treaty of peace signed the same year. A war with Gustavus Adolphus followed; and Sigismund died near Warsaw, in 1632.

Signorelli, Luca, a distinguished Italian painter, was born at Cortona about 1441. He is sometimes called **Luca da Cortona**. He was a pupil of Piero della Francesca, began to distinguish himself about 1472, and painted till 1512, or perhaps later. He holds an important place in the history of art as the first who applied anatomical knowledge to painting, and thus became the precursor of Michael Angelo. Signorelli painted in the Sistine Chapel, at Arezzo, Città di Castello, Cortona, Perugia, and Volterra; but his greatest works are the powerful frescoes in the chapel of the Madonna di San Brizzio in the cathedral of Orvieto. The series comprises the History of Antichrist, the Resurrection of the Dead, Hell and Paradise. It was commenced by Fra Giovanni, about 1447, and was completed by Luca between 1499-1504. These frescoes were studied and admired by Michael Angelo, and to a certain extent imitated by him in his 'Last Judgment.' One of the best works of Luca is the 'Madonna Enthroned,' the altar-piece of St. Onofrio, in the cathedral of Perugia, painted in 1484. Luca was a man of high character, and attained municipal as well as artistic honours. He spent his last years in retirement at Arezzo, and died there about 1524.

Sigionio, Carolo, an eminent classical scholar and antiquary, born at Modena about 1520. He studied under Portus, Professor of Greek at Modena, and then went to the universities of Bologna and Pavia. In 1546 he succeeded to the chair of Portus, was afterwards

SIGOURNEY

professor at Venice and Padua, and in 1563 at Bologna, whither his learning and reputation attracted many students. He was author of a large number of works, chiefly illustrative of Roman history and antiquities; though he also treated of mediæval and ecclesiastical history and diplomatics. Among his principal writings are—'Regum, Consulum, Dictatorum, ac Censurum Romanorum Fasti'; 'De Antiquo Jure Civium Romanorum—Italiæ—Provinciarum'; and 'Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ, lib. XIV.,' the last undertaken by the desire of Gregory XIII. A complete edition of his works appeared at Milan in 6 vols. folio, in 1732–37. Died, near Modena, 1584.

Sigourney, Lydia Huntley, an American poetess and miscellaneous writer, was born in Connecticut, U.S., in 1791. 'Huntley' was her maiden name, and she married Mr. Sigourney in 1819. Her first literary productions appeared in 1815, and from that period she was a very prolific writer, and her works enjoyed great popularity. Among her principal poems are—'Traits of the Aborigines of America,' 'Zinzendorf,' 'The Western Home,' and 'Pocahontas.' She commemorated her visit to Europe in 1840, in her 'Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lauds,' partly in prose and partly in verse; and wrote several works in prose. Her last publication was 'Past Meridian,' which appeared in 1854, and in three years passed through three editions. Her poetry is characterized by grace and tender and pious feeling, and has been flatteringly compared to the poetry of Mrs. Hemans. Mrs. Sigourney died at Hartford, Connecticut, June 11, 1865.

Silbtrio. [See *Athelstan*.]

Silius Italicus, Calus, a Roman poet, was born A.D. 25. He became a celebrated orator and advocate, rose to the dignities of consul and pro-consul in Asia, and died at his villa of Tusculum, in his 75th year. He wrote a poem in 16 books, on the second Punic war. It is still extant, and is a painstaking and unpoetic versification of material chiefly taken from the historians Livy and Polybius.

Silliman, Benjamin, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology at Yale College, U.S., was born in 1779. He was educated at Yale College, and in his twenty-second year was chosen to be the first Professor of Chemistry on the understanding that he should apply himself to the study of that science, and qualify himself for the post. He visited England in 1805, and at Edinburgh attended the university courses not only of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, but also of medicine. Returning to his post the following year, he resumed his lectures, and continued them for nearly fifty years. In 1818 he originated the 'American Journal of Science,' which took the highest rank among works of its class, and of which he continued editor till within a short time of his death. Professor Silliman was a man of high principle, wide culture, and great good sense, with the courtesy and polished manners of a gentleman. Died, Nov. 24, 1864.

SIMEON

His 'Life and Correspondence,' edited by George Fisher, appeared in 1866.

Silverius, Pope, was the son of Pope Hormisdas (died, 523), and was elected by command of Theodotus, King of the Ostrogoths, to succeed Agapetus, in June, 536. It was at the period of the conquest of Italy by Belisarius; and through the influence of the Pope, the great general of Justinian was admitted within the city as its deliverer from the Goths. Through the intrigues of the Eastern Empress Theodora in behalf of the ambitious and disappointed Vigilius, a deacon of Rome, Silverius was deprived and degraded. He was summoned to the military quarters of Belisarius, and in the presence of the general and his unscrupulous wife, Antonina, was rudely stripped of his pall, and then banished to Patara (Nov. 537). Vigilius was immediately ordained Pope in his stead. Silverius made his way to Constantinople, pleaded his cause before Justinian, who knew nothing of the violence done him, and was ordered to return to Rome. But Theodora once more triumphed: Silverius was given up to his rival, who banished him to the rocky island of Pandataria; and there he died, in June, 538, whether a natural or a violent death is not known.

Silvio Pellico. [Pellico.]

Simeon, Charles, an eminent English divine, was born at Reading, in 1759, and was brother to Sir John Simeon, Bart., recorder of that town, and a master in Chancery. He was educated at Eton, and entered at King's College, Cambridge, in 1776, where he made great progress in his theological studies, and received those religious impressions for which through life he was distinguished. In 1783 he was presented to the living of Trinity Church in that university, of which he continued to be the rector and officiating minister during the remainder of his life—a period of fifty-three years. His works are numerous, and were published entire, in 1832. They consist of 21 closely printed 8vo. volumes, containing 2536 sermons and skeletons of sermons, which form a commentary upon every book of the Old and New Testament; besides various tracts and devotional treatises. When Mr. Simeon received from Cadell, the bookseller, the sum of £5000 for the copyright, he appropriated £1000 to the Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, £1000 to the London Clerical and Education Society, and £1000 to the Church Missionary Society. The death of this venerable pastor took place, Nov. 13, 1836.

Simeon of Durham, an English historian of the 12th century, who composed a history of the Saxon and other kings of England from 616 to 1130.

Simeon Stylites, St., the famous anchorite, was born in Syria, in the latter years of the 4th century. From a shepherd-boy he became a monk, entering a monastery at the age of thirteen. He outdid his companions in austerities and mortification of the body, and went such lengths as several times to have narrowly

escaped death. He afterwards retired to a desolate mountain-side, chaining himself to the stones; and finally bethought himself of more completely escaping the sinful world, and drawing nearer to heaven, by establishing himself on the top of a column, first of nine feet, and finally of sixty feet in height. Here he lived—abode, rather—for thirty years, through heat and cold, calm and storm alike; stood, knelt, bowed head to feet, sang, prayed, and gave exhortations to the throngs who came to see him, and who venerated him as a celestial more than earthly being. It is affirmed by an eyewitness that thousands were moved by his exhortations to receive baptism, and that he often effected a reconciliation between enemies. A story is told that he once saw in a vision a chariot of fire, and an angel inviting him to ascend in it to heaven; that mistaking it for reality he raised his foot to mount, when the devil chastised his vanity by a sprain. Simeon died about the middle of the 5th century. His example was followed by a crowd of pillar-saints; his images were superstitiously venerated, and a figure of him was set as an amulet at the entrance of shops at Rome. Tennyson has made the sentiments which inspired this strange man the theme of a remarkable poem.

Simnel, Lambert, a pretender to the throne of England, was the son of a baker at Oxford, and was born about 1474. While yet a boy, he was trained by one Richard Simon, a priest, to play a part in opposition to Henry VII., and in 1487 he gave himself out to be Edward, Earl of Warwick, son of Clarence, and sole heir of the house of York. He landed in Ireland, and finding adherents, was crowned at Dublin as Edward VI. The Earl of Lincoln, with troops furnished by the Duchess of Burgundy, supported him, and they landed in Lancashire early in June; but Henry defeated them a few days after at Stoke, imprisoned Simon for life, and gave Simnel a place in his household, first as scullion and afterwards as falconer.

Simon de Montfort. [Montfort.]

Simon, Richard. [See Simnel.]

Simon, Richard, a celebrated French theologian and controversialist, born at Dieppe, in 1638. He entered into the congregation of the Oratory in 1659, and for some years lectured on philosophy at the College of Juilly, and at Paris. He was engaged in almost continual controversy with Bossuet and the Port-Royalists, and by his angry way of carrying on the discussions he entered upon, offended both Catholics and Protestants. The work which excited most attention, and which led to his exclusion from the Oratory, was the '*Histoire Critique du Vieux Testament*,' published in 1678. One of his obnoxious assertions was that the Pentateuch was not written by Moses, but compiled by the scribes of the time of Esdras. This work had a large circulation, and was translated into Latin and English. Among the other works of Simon are, '*Histoire Critique du Nouveau Testament*,' '*Histoire de*

l'Origine et des Progrès des Revenus Ecclésiastiques,' and '*Disquisitiones Criticæ de variis per diversa Loca et Tempora Bibliorum Editionibus*.' Several of his works first appeared under fictitious names. He spent the last twenty years of his stormy life at Dieppe, and died there in 1712.

Simonides, a celebrated Greek lyric poet, was born in the island of Ceos, B.C. 556. He lived at Athens during the reign of Hipparchus, whose patronage he enjoyed, and after a temporary retirement into Thessaly, returned again to Athens, where he lived till at least his 80th year. He was invited to the court of Hieron of Syracuse, and there spent his last years. Simonides especially excelled in the Elegy and Epigram, and celebrated in his poems the principal events of the Persian war. He was the contemporary of Æschylus, Pindar, and Lasus of Hermione; won very numerous prizes, and even defeated Æschylus by his elegy on the heroes who fell at Marathon. Only fragments of his poems are extant, and they bear out the high opinion of his contemporaries. Simonides made poetry his profession, and is said to have been the first poet who wrote for pay. He was also in repute as a philosopher; and is said to have added four letters to the Greek alphabet. Died, B.C. 467.

Simplicius, a philosopher of the sixth century, was born in Cilicia. He was the disciple of Ammonius, the Peripatetic, and lived for a time in Persia. Returning to Europe, he applied himself to philosophy, and endeavoured to prove a substantial agreement between the doctrines of Plato and Aristotle. Simplicius wrote commentaries on the works of Aristotle and Epicetus.

Simpson, Thomas, an eminent mathematician, was born in 1710, at Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire. He was the son of a weaver, who brought him up to his own trade, and, perceiving his inclination for reading, took away his books. He in consequence left his father, and, after many vicissitudes, one of which was his becoming a fortune-teller, he rose to be a mathematical professor at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and a member of the Royal Society. He wrote *Treatises on Fluxions, Annuities, and Algebra*, '*Elements of Geometry*,' and other scientific works. Died, 1761.—Simpson's widow, who was allowed a pension of £200 per annum, reached the extraordinary age of 102.

Simson, Robert, an eminent mathematician, was born in 1687, at Kirton Hall, in Ayrshire; studied medicine at Glasgow, but never practised; was Professor of Mathematics at Glasgow during a period of nearly half a century; and died in 1768. Among his works are an esteemed edition of Euclid's *Elements*, '*A Treatise on Conic Sections*,' '*The Loci Plaini of Apollonius restored*,' &c.

Sinclair, Charles Gideon, Baron, a distinguished Swedish general and writer on military tactics. He was engaged in the service of various governments of Europe, during the wars

of the last century; and published 'Military Institutions,' 3 vols., &c. Died, 1803.

Sinclair, George, Professor of Philosophy at Glasgow during the Commonwealth. Being a zealous Presbyterian, he lost his situation after the Restoration, but was restored to it on the accession of William III. He was distinguished for his researches in physical science, was an able engineer, and published treatises on mathematics, hydrostatics, and astronomy. He was also author of a book entitled 'Satan's Invisible World discovered,' which was for a long time popular among the Scottish peasantry. Died, 1696.

Sinclair, Sir John, Bart., philanthropist and statistician, was born at Thurso Castle, in the county of Caithness, in 1754. He received his education chiefly at the High School, Edinburgh, but subsequently attended the universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Oxford. In 1775 he was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates, and was afterwards called to the English bar. In 1780 he was elected member for the county of Caithness, which he also represented in the parliaments of 1790, 1802, and 1807; and sat for the borough of Lostwithiel in 1784, and for Petersfield in 1796. For more than half a century Sir John Sinclair occupied a prominent position in public life; and there was scarcely any topic in the whole range of political, statistical, or medical science, which had not engaged his active and inquiring mind. His reputation as a promoter of agricultural improvement, in particular, was not confined to Europe; the most eminent political economists in America appreciated his labours. He was the originator of the Board of Agriculture, in 1793; and he also procured the establishment of a society, in Scotland, for the improvement of wool: of both these he was the president. Nor were his patriotic exertions in defence of his country less conspicuous than his endeavours to improve its moral and economical condition. He raised two battalions of 1000 men each, in the counties of Ross and Caithness, which were the first fencible regiments whose services were extended beyond Scotland. His principal works consist of a 'History of the Revenue of Great Britain,' 3 vols.; the 'Statistical Account of Scotland,' 21 vols.; 'Thoughts on the Naval Strength of Great Britain,' 'Considerations on Militias and Standing Armies,' 'Essays on Agriculture,' and his publication of the alleged originals of the Ossianic Poems, with a "Dissertation." It is said that at the time of his death he had made considerable progress in a 'Political Code,' and a 'Code of Religion.' The 'Statistical Account of Scotland' occupied Sir J. Sinclair seven years and a half, and was completed in 1798. The materials for this elaborate work were furnished by all the parish ministers in Scotland, and then selected and arranged by the editor. It was received by his countrymen with wonder and delight, and praised as a Model Book of the Nation. Died, Dec. 21, 1835.

Sindiah, or **Scindia**, **Madhaje**, a bold and ambitious Mahratta prince, was born in Hindostan, probably about 1743. He was the son of a Mahratta officer at the court of the Peishwa, and was at the battle of Panniput in 1761, where he was wounded and taken prisoner; but made his escape, and took refuge in the Deccan. In 1770 he invaded Hindostan in concert with Holkar, and made himself master of Delhi; he also took Agra, where he established a cannon foundry, and was the first Indian prince whose troops were armed and disciplined after the manner of Europeans. He was greatly indebted to the talents of Leborgne de Boigne, a French general whom he had taken into his service, and who commanded the army which gained the famous battle of Patan, June 20, 1790. He possessed an extensive territory, and was engaged in schemes of farther aggrandizement at the time of his death, which happened in 1794. His nephew, Dowlah Rao Sindiah, succeeded him.

Siri, Vittorio, an Italian monk and annalist, was born at Parma, in 1613. He obtained the patronage of Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin, and settled at Paris, where he obtained an abbey, and was appointed almoner and historiographer to the king. Siri made himself known as author of two political journals—'Il Mercurio,' a record of current events, in 15 vols., published between 1644-82; and 'Memorie Recondite,' a similar record of events from 1601 to 1640. Died, 1685.

Siricius. [See **Jovinian**.]

Sirmond, Jacques, a learned French Jesuit, was born at Riom in 1559. He studied at the college of Billom, entered the order of Ignatius, and became Professor of Rhetoric at Paris. In 1590 he was called to Rome, and for sixteen years held there the post of secretary to Father Aquaviva, general of his order, during which period he diligently explored the literary treasures of the Vatican. On his return to France he continued his researches in the monastic libraries and archives, and succeeded in discovering and saving from destruction many valuable manuscripts. In 1637 he was named confessor to Louis XIII., again visited Rome in 1645, and died at Paris in 1651. His works, comprising editions of various early ecclesiastical writers, with dissertations, &c., were published by Father Labaume, in 5 vols. folio, in 1696.

Sismondi, Jean Charles Léonard Simonde de, one of the most eminent of modern historians and political economists, was born at Geneva, in 1773. In 1794 the house of his father, who had been an eminent member of the government of Geneva, was pillaged, two-fifths of his property confiscated, and both father and son condemned to twelve months' imprisonment. The future historian, as soon as he obtained his release, sought safety in Tuscany; but there the French imprisoned him as an aristocrat, and the Italian insurgents imprisoned him as a Frenchman. In 1800 he returned to Geneva, where in the following year he com-

menced his career as an author by the publication of 'The Agriculture of Tuscany.' His subsequent works were numerous and varied, including history, political economy, criticism, and biography. But the works by which he is most widely known are his 'History of the Italian Republics during the Middle Ages' (an abridgment of which he wrote for Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia), 'History of the Fall of the Roman Empire' (also written for Lardner), 'History of the Literature of the South of Europe,' and his elaborate 'History of the French,' 31 vols. 8vo. In 1838 he was elected one of the five foreign members of the Institute of France, in the department of moral and political sciences. M. de Sismondi was in principle a rigid republican, and so truly humane in heart and unassuming in manner that he won the esteem of all who knew him. Died, June, 1842, aged 69.

Six, Jan, a Dutch dramatic poet, was born in 1618, and died in 1700. The works of Six are remarkable for purity of style. He was the friend and patron of Rembrandt, and his portrait was engraved by that artist.

Sixtus IV., Pope, Francesco d' Albeicola della Rovere, was born about 1414. The son of a fisherman, he entered the Franciscan order, of which he became general, and was created a cardinal by Paul II. He succeeded Paul in 1471, occupied himself at first with preparations for the war with the Turks, and sent out a fleet under the command of Cardinal Caraffa, who took and burnt Smyrna. Sixtus especially disgraced himself by his unscrupulous nepotism. He promoted or sanctioned the conspiracy of the Pazzi (1478), and his nephew, Cardinal Riario, was present at the assassination of Giuliano de' Medici. [See Pazzi.] In alliance with Ferdinand of Naples he made war on Florence, but was abandoned by his ally, and alarmed at the capture of Otranto by the Turks, made peace, and promoted a joint expedition against the latter. Intrigues and wars troubled the last years of his pontificate, and he died in 1484.

Sixtus V., Pope, Felice Peretti, was born near Montalto, in the March of Ancona, in 1521. He entered the convent of the Cordeliers at Ascoli, and by his natural good abilities, and his popularity as a preacher, made his way rapidly, notwithstanding a petulant temper, and frequent contentions with his associates. He was successively Professor of Theology, Commissary-general of his order at Bologna, and Inquisitor at Venice; whence he fled to Rome, and obtained still higher honours and offices. A remarkable change appeared in his character or manners: he showed himself meek and amiable, and ingratiated himself with all who had to do with him. Pius V., who had been his pupil, got him chosen general of the Cordeliers, named him his confessor, and, in 1570, created him cardinal. He was not in favour with Gregory XIII., and it is said that in his retirement he feigned great feebleness, walked leaning on a stick, his head declined,

and his voice broken. These signs of old age vanished with surprising suddenness the moment of his election as successor to Gregory, in April, 1585. He threw away his staff, lifted up his head, and made the place ring with his loud 'Te Deum.' His first care was to repress brigandage, and make Rome and the States of the Church safe from the violence which had long prevailed. One year of his vigorous government made an immense and beneficial change. Before the end of 1585 Sixtus published a bull of excommunication against Henry of Navarre and the Prince of Condé, who boldly protested against it, and had the protest affixed to the gates of the Vatican. After the murder of the Duke of Guise and the cardinal of Lorraine, he cited Henry III. of France to Rome, and on his non-appearance excommunicated him. He afterwards publicly praised the zeal and deed of the assassin of Henry. He is said to have felt esteem for Queen Elizabeth, and an aversion against Philip II.; yet, when the latter sent his armada against England, the Pope gave it his benediction and a consecrated banner; and, at the same time, by a terrible bull, laid an interdict on England, declared Elizabeth a usurper, a heretic, and excommunicated. During the five years of his pontificate Sixtus formed and executed many great designs for the improvement and adornment of Rome; at a cost which made him so unpopular with the people, that after his death they destroyed his statue. He caused the famous granite obelisk, which Caligula had brought from Egypt, to be set up on a pedestal; completed a great aqueduct for the supply of Rome with water; rebuilt the library of the Vatican, and established the celebrated printing-office in connection with it; had new editions of the Septuagint and the Vulgate published at his own expense, and yet left the treasury rich. Sixtus confirmed the order of 'Fenillants;' established or reformed many congregations for the management of secular or ecclesiastical affairs, and fixed the number of cardinals at seventy. Died, 1590.

Skeffington. [See Fitzgerald, Lord Thomas.]

Skelton, John, an English poet and satirist, was of a Cumberland family, and was born about 1460. He appears to have studied at Oxford, and became distinguished for his classical attainments; was ordained priest in 1499, and was appointed rector of Diss, in Norfolk. Henry VII. chose him for tutor to his son, afterwards Henry VIII. Skelton was in great repute for wit, but indulged so much in severe satire, especially against the clergy, and even Cardinal Wolsey, that he was at last ordered to be arrested. This he avoided by taking sanctuary at Westminster, and there he died in 1529. An excellent edition of his poems, with a Life and Annotations by Dyce, appeared in 1843.

Skinner, Stephen, philologist, was born in London, about 1622; was educated at Christchurch, Oxford; settled as a physician at Lin-

SLEEMAN

coln, and died in 1667. He was author of 'Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae.'

Sleeman, Sir William Henry, K.C.B., British resident at Lucknow, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Stratton, in Cornwall, in 1788. At the age of 20 he entered the service of the East India Company, and after distinguishing himself both in active service and by his literary accomplishments, he became, in 1820, agent in the Saugor and Nerbudda districts. Here he had the happiness of seeing his energetic efforts successful in the suppression of the infamous Thuggee system, for which, just before his death, he was created K.C.B. Appointed resident at Lucknow by Lord Dalhousie in 1842, he was charged with preparing the measures necessary to carry out the annexation of Oude. Sir W. H. Sleeman was author of a 'Diary in Oude,' 'Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Officer,' 'Military Discipline in our Indian Army,' &c. He left India in ill health, and died on his way home, in February, 1856.

Sleidan, Johann, an eminent German historian and diplomatist, was born at Sleida, near Cologne, in 1506. His family name was Philippon; Sleidan was adopted from his birth-place. He studied at some of the principal universities of Europe, and in 1535 was attached to the Cardinal du Bellay. He took part in the diets of Haguenau and Ratisbon, but as a Lutheran had to quit France in 1542; settled at Strasburg, was named historian to the league of Smalkald, and Professor of Law, and was employed in several political negotiations. He was sent as deputy of Strasburg to the Council of Trent in 1551. In the midst of his active life he found time for much literary labour, and published many works; of which the most important is his history of the Reformation, entitled 'De Statu Religionis et Reipublice, Carolo quinto Cæsare, Commentarii.' It appeared in 1556, was translated into English, French, German, and Italian, and is esteemed for its original information and its impartiality. Sleidan's work entitled 'De Quatuor Summis Imperiis' passed through more than fifty editions. Charles V., it is said, called Sleidan and Paul Jovius his liars (*menteurs*), because the former spoke too ill of him, and the latter too well. Sleidan died in 1556.

Slingselandt, Pieter van, Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1640. He was a pupil and painstaking imitator of Gerard Douw, and his pieces have been sometimes mistaken for those of his master. They are little known in England. Died, 1691.

Sloane, Sir Hans, a distinguished physician and naturalist, was born at Killileagh, Ireland, in 1660, and studied medicine in London, where he settled. He was the first who introduced into general practice in England the use of bark, not only in fevers, but in a variety of other disorders. He formed a valuable museum of the rarest productions of nature and art, which, together with his library,

1037

SMEATON

consisting of upwards of 50,000 volumes and 3566 manuscripts, were purchased of his executors for £23,000 by act of parliament, and formed the basis of the collection of the British Museum. George I. created him a baronet in 1716, and he was appointed physician-general to the army; on the accession of George II., he was named physician in ordinary to his Majesty; and in 1727 he became President of the Royal Society, of which he had previously been secretary. Died, 1752.

Smart, Christopher, an English poet, born in 1722, at Shipbourne, in Kent, was educated at Cambridge, and having settled in London, commenced author. The gaiety of his disposition rendered him an acceptable companion to the wits and authors of the day, with many of whom, particularly Pope, Johnson, Garrick, and Hawkesworth, he became intimate. He translated Pope's 'Ode on St. Cecilia's Day,' and the 'Essay on Criticism,' into Latin verse; wrote a poetical version of the Psalms; some original poems, odes, fables, &c. He also translated the works of Horace. Poverty, however, overtook him; and his distresses, aided by intemperance, made him mad. His 'Song to David' was written in a mad-house, on the walls of his cell. He died, within the rules of the King's Bench prison, in 1771.

Smart, Sir George, an eminent English musician, and the first English conductor of note, was the son of a music-seller in London, and was born in 1776. Making the best of a poor training, he rose to be composer and organist to the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and as such directed the music at the coronation of William IV. and Queen Adelaide and Her Majesty Queen Victoria. In 1813 he took part in founding the Philharmonic Society. While musical director at Covent Garden Theatre, he engaged Weber to compose 'Oberon' for that house, and received the composer as his guest. Weber died in Sir George's house, in June, 1826. Sir George was engaged as conductor of the principal musical festivals, and was the first to introduce in England Mendelssohn's oratorio 'St. Paul,' performed at Liverpool in 1836, and Rossini's 'Stabat.' Throughout his long life he was distinguished for integrity and kindness. Among his numerous pupils were Madame Sontag and Jenny Lind, whom he taught oratorio music. He was knighted at Dublin in 1811, by the Duke of Richmond, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Died, in London, February 23, 1867, aged 91.

Smeaton, John, an eminent civil engineer, was born in 1724, at Rushmore, near Leeds. His father, who was an attorney, was desirous of bringing up his son to the same profession; but finding that the law was not suited to his taste, he wisely permitted him to follow the impulse of his genius, and he became a mathematical instrument-maker. In 1754 he visited Holland and Belgium for the purpose of inspecting the principal engineering works. In 1755 the Eddystone lighthouse was burnt down, and Mr. Smeaton, being recommended

to the proprietors, undertook the work of rebuilding it, and executed it in such a manner as almost to bid defiance to the power of time or accident. This was his greatest work. In 1759 he received the gold medal of the Royal Society, of which he was a member, for a paper on the power of wind and water to turn mills; and as an engineer, he rose to the summit of his profession. His last public employment was that of engineer for the improvement of Ramsgate Harbour. Died, 1792. There is a portrait of Smellie in the National Portrait Gallery.

Smellie, William, a Scotch printer, distinguished also as a man of science and learning, was born at Edinburgh, in 1740. He began business for himself in 1765, and one of his earliest literary undertakings was the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' the first edition of which was planned and compiled entirely by him. It began to appear in parts in 1771, and was completed in 3 vols. 4to. Smellie also originated the scheme of the 'Statistical Account of Scotland.' He was the translator of Buffon's *Natural History*, and author of the 'Philosophy of Natural History,' and other ingenious works. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and was much esteemed among the literati of his native city, where he died, June 24, 1795.

Smertius. [See *Darius I.*]

Smirke, Robert, R.A., was born at Wighton, near Carlisle, in 1762; entered, at the age of 19, as a student at the Royal Academy (then in its infancy); in 1786 first became an exhibitor, and in 1792 was elected one of its members. His pictures were generally of an historical or imaginative character, his favourite subjects being taken from the sacred writings, English history, the works of Shakespeare, Cervantes, or other eminent authors. Died, January 6, 1845.

Smirke, Sir Robert, R.A., an eminent English architect, was the eldest son of the preceding, and was born in 1780. He commenced his art-studies under the direction of his father, and after completing the usual professional course, visited Greece, Italy, and Germany. Soon after his return he was entrusted with the erection of Covent Garden Theatre (1808), one of the earliest examples of the Doric order of architecture in London. It was burnt down in 1856. Among the other works of Sir Robert the most important are the Mint, the General Post Office (1823-29), and the British Museum, which occupied him twenty-four years (1823-47). He built King's College, London, Millbank Penitentiary, and the Carlton Club, and was employed to direct the restoration of York Minster after the fire of 1829. He was chosen R.A. in 1813, knighted in 1831, and died, April 18, 1867.—His brother, **Mr. Sydney Smirke**, is a distinguished architect, and succeeded Sir Robert as architect of the British Museum. The new Reading Room of the Museum is his most important work.

Smith, Adam, the celebrated political economist, was born at Kirkcaldy, in Scotland, in 1723. He was educated first at Kirkcaldy school, then at the university of Glasgow, and in 1746 was sent to the university of Oxford, where he studied till 1747. He was next engaged as lecturer on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres at Edinburgh, and in 1751 was appointed Professor of Logic at Glasgow university; a post which he exchanged in 1752, for that of Professor of Moral Philosophy. His lectures attracted considerable attention, and contained the germs of the views which he subsequently developed in his well-known works. Towards the close of 1763 he accepted an invitation to travel with the Duke of Buccleugh, and having resigned his chair, made a long tour in France, becoming acquainted at Paris with some of the most eminent philosophers and economists. Among them were Turgot, Quesnay, D'Alembert, and Necker. Returning in 1766, he spent the next ten years in retirement at Kirkcaldy, engaged in the composition of his great work, the 'Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations,' which first appeared in 1776. It has a high rank among the successful books of the world; overthrowing the grave errors which is attached and establishing their opposite truths. Its main principle is that labour, not money, nor land, is the real source of wealth. The means of making labour most fruitful, the division of labour, what wealth consists in, the mischiefs of legislative interference with industry and commerce, the necessity of freedom of trade, are admirably discussed and expounded. The book may be regarded as the basis of modern Political Economy, and one of its great objects has been accomplished in England in the establishment of *Free Trade*. In 1788 Adam Smith settled at Edinburgh, where he had the appointment of a commissioner of customs for Scotland. He was the friend of David Hume, of whose last days and death he wrote an account, with a warm panegyric on his character, which was published with Hume's autobiography. He was also author of a 'Theory of Moral Sentiments,' which appeared in 1759, and the doctrine of which is that Sympathy is the foundation of Morals. It reached a sixth edition in 1790, and has been frequently reprinted. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on Adam Smith by the university of Glasgow, of which also he was chosen rector in 1787. Died, unmarried, July 8, 1790.

Smith, Alexander, a Scottish poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1830. He was the son of a pattern designer at Kilmarnock, and for a time followed the same business. While engaged as designer to a lace manufactory at Glasgow, he began to contribute to the 'Critic,' and in 1853 published his first volume, entitled 'A Life Drama.' In the following year he was appointed to the post of secretary to the university of Edinburgh, which he held till his death. His other port-

SMITH

cal works are 'Sonnets on the (Crimean) War,' written in conjunction with Mr. Sydney Dobell; 'City Poems,' and 'Edwin of Deira;' and his prose writings are 'Dreamthorp,' 'A Summer in Skye,' and 'Alfred Hagart's Household,' the last of which first appeared in 'Good Words.' Mr. Smith edited the works of Burns, and was a frequent contributor to periodical literature. Died near Edinburgh, January 5, 1867. He left a wife and young family.

Smith, Anker, engraver, was born at London, in 1759. He was for some time assistant to James Heath; was employed on the illustrations to Bell's British Poets; and, in 1797, was chosen A.R.A. for his excellent print of the Death of Wat the Tyler, after Northcote. Died, 1819.

Smith, George, painter, was born at Chichester, in 1714. He excelled in landscape, and some of his pieces gained prizes in competition with Wilson at the Society of Arts. Died, 1776.—His elder brother, **William**, and younger brother, **John**, had also a great reputation as landscape painters.

Smith, Sir Henry George Wakelyn, Bart., usually called **Sir Harry Smith**, a distinguished British general, was a native of Whittlesea, in Cambridgeshire. He was born in 1788, entered the army at the age of 17, and first served in the expedition to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. He was present at the siege of Copenhagen, and afterwards served in the Peninsula, where he took part in almost all the principal battles and sieges of the war. At the storming of Badajoz he saved the life of a Spanish lady, whom, in 1814, he made his wife. He distinguished himself as assistant-adjudant-general at the taking of Washington in 1814, took part in the unsuccessful attack on New Orleans later in the same year, and in the capture of Fort Bowyer. At Waterloo he served as quartermaster-general to the 6th division. After being employed in British North America, the West Indies, and the Cape Colony, he was sent to India about 1840, and distinguished himself at the battles of Gwalior, Maharajpore, Moodkee, and Ferozepore. He won the victory of Aliwal over the Sikhs, January 28, 1846, and contributed to the victory of Soobraon in the following month; for which services he received the thanks of the House of Lords, and was made G.C.B. and Baronet. In 1847 he was appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and conducted the Kaffir War to a successful close in 1852. After his return to England he was made lieutenant-general, and commander of the northern and midland military districts. Died, at London, October 12, 1860.

Smith, Sir James Edward, an eminent English physician and naturalist, was born at Norwich, in 1759; studied medicine at Edinburgh, and took his degree at Leyden in 1786; visited France and Italy; and, on his return to England, published 'A Sketch of a Tour on the Continent,' 3 vols., in which there is much information on subjects of natural history. In

1784 he became the purchaser of the collection of books, &c., of Linnæus, which was afterwards sold to the Linnæan Society. He established the Linnæan Society, and was its first president; received the honour of knighthood from George IV., and died in 1828, at his native city, where he had long practised as a physician. Besides his 'Tour' before mentioned, he wrote a 'Natural History of the Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia,' 2 vols. folio; 'English Botany,' 36 vols. 8vo.; 'Flora Botanica,' 3 vols. 8vo.; the 'English Flora,' 4 vols. 8vo.; and an 'Introduction to Botany.' Sir James was also editor of the splendid 'Flora Græca' of Sibthorp.

Smith, James and Horace, a celebrated literary duumvirate, were the sons of Robert Smith, solicitor to the Board of Ordnance, and were born in London respectively, February 10, 1775, and December 31, 1779. James was articled to his father, was subsequently taken into partnership, and eventually succeeded to his business as well as to his official appointment. Horace became a member of the Stock Exchange. Perhaps no two situations in life could at first sight appear less favourable to the cultivation of the muses than a lawyer's desk and Chapel Court; but James and Horace Smith triumphed over obstacles that would have crushed less genial natures, and went on from step to step till they left their names deeply graven in the literature of their time. Their first effusions were contributed to the Pic Nic newspaper, established by Colonel Greville, in 1802. They also wrote largely for the 'Monthly Mirror' and the 'London Review,' and some of their best *vers de société* appeared in the 'New Monthly Magazine,' while under Thomas Campbell's editorship. But the work by which the brothers are best known is the 'Rejected Addresses,' which appeared on the reopening of Drury Lane Theatre in 1812, and of which twenty-four editions have been sold. The popularity of this work appears to have satisfied the ambition of the elder brother. But soon afterwards Horace became an indefatigable novel writer. He commenced his novels with 'Gaieties and Gravities' in 1825, and ended them with 'Love and Mesmerism' in 1845; and within these twenty years he also gave to the public 'Brambletye House,' 'Tor Hill,' 'Reuben Apsley,' 'Zillah,' 'The New Forest,' 'Adam Brown,' &c., all of which were well received. James Smith died in London, December 24, 1839; Horace died at Tunbridge Wells, July 12, 1849.

Smith, James, of Deanston, a name intimately associated with agricultural and manufacturing improvement, was born at Glasgow, 1789. While only a youth of 18, he had attained such a thorough knowledge of mechanics and cotton-spinning, that his uncle gave him the entire management of the extensive cotton works at Deanston, in which he was a partner; and he soon afterwards began to put in practice on the Deanston farm various schemes for thorough draining and deep working, which

SMITH

have since been so generally adopted. In 1831 he published a pamphlet on this subject which attracted great attention; and from that period he rose so highly in public estimation, that he became an authority on all questions connected with agricultural pursuits. In 1848 he was one of the commissioners appointed by Sir Robert Peel to inquire into and report upon the sanitary condition of the manufacturing towns; and the schemes of improvement which he suggested can hardly fail of their effect. Died suddenly, June 9, 1850.

Smith, John, distinguished as the heroic leader of the English colonists of Virginia, was born at Willoughby, in Lincolnshire, about 1579. Of a daring spirit, longing for a larger and more adventurous life, he served in early life in the Netherlands, a soldier in the cause of liberty. He then travelled in France, visited Egypt and Italy, and about 1602 greatly distinguished himself in the wars of Hungary against the Turks, gaining the favour of Sigismund Bathori, Prince of Transylvania. Wounded and taken prisoner by the Turks, he was sold as a slave, was harshly treated in the Crimea, and made his escape. Rumours of war in Morocco attracted him thither, and thence he returned to England about 1606. He entered with enthusiasm into the project of colonizing the New World, and with Gosnold, Winkfield, Hunt, and others, set out in December, 1606, with a squadron of three small vessels for Virginia, under the authority of a charter granted by James I. Amidst the unhappy dissensions, difficulties, and distress of the first years of the great enterprise, Smith rendered the most important services, by his irrepressible hopefulness, his practical wisdom, and his vigorous government. But for his wisdom and noble exertions the project would probably have been abandoned. He made important geographical explorations and discoveries; in 1607 ascending the Chickahominy, and penetrating into the interior of the country. He and his comrades were captured by the Indians, and he only, by his rare self-possession, escaped with life. He remained a prisoner for some weeks, carefully observed the country, got some knowledge of the language of the natives, and when at last they were going to put him to death, he was saved by the affectionate pleading of Pocahontas, the daughter of the chief Powhattan, a girl of ten or twelve years old. Reconducted to Jamestown, Smith had need for all his energy to save the desponding colonists. In the summer of 1608 he explored in an open boat the Bay of the Chesapeake and its tributary rivers, a navigation of nearly 3000 miles. He also penetrated inland, established friendly relations with the Indians, and prepared a map of the country. On his return from this great expedition, he was made president of the colonial council. In 1609 he was severely injured by an accidental explosion of gunpowder, and without reward for his splendid services, except in his own conscience and the applause of the world, returned to England.

He visited Virginia in 1614, was captured by the French in the following year, and on his return to London after three months, heard of the arrival of his Indian friend, Pocahontas. She had been taken prisoner by the colonists, had become a Christian, married an Englishman, John Rolfe, and with him had come to England. Smith made known her services, and she was presented to the queen, and loaded with marks of honour and gratitude. She was on the point of embarking for America, when she died at Gravesend in 1617. Smith published in 1608 'A True Relation of such Occurrences and Accidents of note as hath happened in Virginia since the first planting of that Colony, &c.' He died in 1631.

Smith, Dr. John, an eminent antiquarian and Celtic scholar, was born at Glenorchy, in Argyleshire, in the year 1747; studied at the university of St. Andrew's; and, in 1774, was appointed assistant and successor in the parish of Killbrandon, Lorn, where he preached for seven years. About this time he translated into Gaelic Allaine's 'Alarm' and the Catechisms of Dr. Watts. In 1781 he became minister of Campbeltown. Soon after his settlement in this parish, he published his 'Essay on Gaelic Antiquities,' 'A Dissertation on the Authenticity of the Poems of Ossian,' and a 'Collection of Ancient Poems, translated from the Gaelic.' About 1783 he was associated with Dr. Stewart, minister of Luss, in translating the Scriptures into Gaelic. He also wrote a concise commentary on the whole of the Bible. In 1787 he published the 'Life of St. Columba, the Apostle of the Highlands,' extracted from the Latin of St. Adamnan, &c. About the same time he published a new and improved edition of the Psalms in Gaelic. Besides his unwearied labours for the spiritual improvement of the people committed to his care, he was eager to introduce among them an improved system of husbandry. With this view he wrote many essays on the subject, and frequently obtained prizes from the Highland Society. Died, 1807, aged 60.

Smith, John Pyc, D.D., LL.D., F.R.S., an eminent Nonconformist divine, was born at Sheffield, 1775. He was the son of a bookseller, and was intended for his father's business. But his piety, talents, and love of learning marked him out for the ministry, and he became a student at Rotherham College in 1793. When his course was finished, he was chosen classical tutor of the college; and he was invited, at the early age of 25, to become theological tutor and principal of Homerton College, the oldest of the institutions for training ministers among the Independents. In January, 1801, he entered on the duties of that post, which he filled with the highest efficiency for fifty years. Two or three years after his settlement at Homerton, he became pastor of the church assembling at the Gravel Pits Chapel, and continued to discharge his pastoral duties in that congregation for about forty-seven years. The mind of Dr. Smith was singularly

SMITH

energetic. He was critically acquainted both with ancient and modern languages, and studied both the exact and the experimental sciences. When geology offered its somewhat startling revelations, he embraced it as a part of the communications of the Author of nature and of truth; and by his patient investigations he endeavoured to show the records of creation to be in harmony with the word of God. On the publication of his 'Scripture and Geology,' the Royal Society enrolled him as one of their fellows. Dr. Smith engaged in controversy with Professor Lee, of Cambridge, on the question of the union of church and state; and with the Rev. Thomas Belsham, and other Unitarians, on the Divinity of Christ. Among other works which emanated from his pen were, 'Four Discourses on Priesthood and Sacrifice,' and 'Reasons of the Protestant Faith, with an Exposure of Popish Errors,' which he republished, with a new preface, within a few weeks of his death. But the most elaborate of his publications is 'The Scripture Testimony to the Messiah,' a work of profound learning and candid criticism, which has been admitted, though the work of a dissenter, as an authority in the English universities. Dr. Smith was on the side of progress in general politics; shrunk not from advocacy of the repeal of the corn laws; went to an extreme, even, as many deem it, in respect to some modes of social reformation; but whatever he did, it was impossible to doubt either his conscientiousness, the purity of his motives, or the philanthropy and benevolence which filled his heart. Died, at Guildford, Feb. 6, 1861.

Smith, Joseph, founder of Mormonism, was born in Windsor County, Vermont, U. S., in 1806. He was the son of a farmer, and worked on the farm, receiving but a scanty education. He professed that the divisions and differences of Christendom excited in him the desire to discover for himself the divine truth; and that during his retirement, in 1823, he saw a vision, in which an angel appeared and made various prophetic and historical communications to him. Many angel-visits followed, and in 1827 the 'Book of Mormon,' a mysterious volume composed of thin plates of metal, in appearance like gold, and containing, in all kinds of characters, a history of America from the earliest ages down to the 5th century of our era, was delivered to him. His story found believers in his nearest relations, and excited general curiosity, with many suspicions and ill reports. A copy of the book, or of one part of it, was shown to Dr. Anthon, who declared it to be an imposture. Whether it was got up by Smith, or was appropriated with some modifications from a manuscript tale by one Spalding, as has been asserted and sworn to, remains doubtful. Certain witnesses pretended to have seen the plates; Smith translated the record, and in 1830 it was published. The same year the new society began to take shape and organization under the name of 'The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.'

1041

It grew and spread rapidly, but success was accompanied by enmity and frequent violence, so that Smith and his adherents had to remove from place to place, and from State to State, to avoid persecution of the coarsest kind. In 1839 Smith founded the city of Nauvoo, on the Mississippi, and got a charter of incorporation for it. It prospered greatly, attracted settlers from various parts of the world, had a fine temple, a university, and a regularly organized militia. By successive 'revelations' Smith constituted the church, with himself as prophet and legislator. But dissensions existed between the faithful and the unbelievers in the new city; rival newspapers carried on the war, till the mob took it out of their hands, and the governor of the State in turn out of theirs. In June, 1844, Smith was arrested and imprisoned on a charge of treason, and on the 27th of that month he was murdered by the mob, who burst into the prison. Brigham Young was chosen his successor, and the Mormons had soon after to seek a new settlement. This they found in Utah, which was recognized as one of the United States in 1850.

Smith, Robert, an eminent English mathematician, born in 1689. While still young he became tutor to the Duke of Cumberland, and in 1716, on the death of his relative and friend, Roger Cotes, was called to succeed him as Plumian Professor of Astronomy in the university of Cambridge. Two years later he was chosen F.R.S., and in 1723 was made LL.D., Cambridge. He succeeded Bentley as Master of Trinity College in 1742. Dr. Smith's original works are, 'A Complete System of Optics,' published in 1738, and 'Harmonics, or the Philosophy of Musical Sounds,' which appeared in 1748. He edited, with commentaries, some memoirs of his friend Cotes under the title of 'Harmonia Mensurarum,' and also his 'Lectures on Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.' He was the founder of two yearly prizes for students in mathematics and natural philosophy. Died, at Cambridge, 1768.

Smith, Sir William Sidney, G.C.B., British admiral, was the son of a captain in the army, John Spencer Smith, of Midgham, Sussex, and was born at Westminster, 1764. He received his education chiefly under Dr. Vicesimus Knox, of Tunbridge School; but was sent, before the age of 12 years, as midshipman on board the Sandwich, under Lord Rodney. In 1780 he became a lieutenant; in 1782 a commander; and, in 1783, obtained post rank, with the command of the Nemesis, of 28 guns. The American war having just been brought to a close, the young captain (who was not quite 20) entered into the service of the King of Sweden, who presented him with the grand cross of the order of the Sword, for the skill and energy he displayed on several occasions, particularly in an attack on a Russian flotilla, a great part of which he destroyed. Peace between Sweden and Russia again threw him out of active life, and he travelled in the south of Europe. Hearing that Lord Hood had got

3 X

possession of Toulon, he hastened thither and offered his services. Soon after his arrival it was determined to evacuate the city; and the destruction of the ships of war, which could not be carried off, was intrusted to Sir Sidney, who performed the hazardous exploit with signal ability. He was now appointed to the command of the Diamond frigate, of 38 guns, in which, with a small flotilla under his direction, he greatly annoyed the enemy; but in a gallant attempt to cut out a ship at Havre in 1796, he was taken prisoner, and on pretence of having violated the law of nations, by landing assassins in France, he was confined for two years in the prison of the Temple, at Paris. At length, by the address and intrepidity of a French officer, named Phelippeaux, and two of his friends, Sir Sidney's escape was somewhat mysteriously effected. By means of a forged order to the gaoler, and false passports, they escaped to Rouen, and thence in an open boat to the Channel, where they were taken up by the Argo frigate, which soon landed them at Portsmouth. In 1798 Sir Sidney sailed in the Tigre, of 80 guns, for the Mediterranean, to assume a distinct command, as commodore, on the coast of Egypt. In March, 1799, he proceeded to St. Jean d'Acre; and, on the 16th, captured a French flotilla, the guns of which he employed in the defence of Acre, against Buonaparte, who invested it two days after. Many fierce contests followed, and the French repeatedly endeavoured to carry the place by storm; but the determined valour of the British commodore and his gallant band, assisted by the troops of Hassan Bey, frustrated every attempt. Buonaparte having quitted Egypt, Sir Sidney negotiated with General Kléber for the evacuation of the country, and by a treaty signed at El Arish, in January, 1800, the return of the French was agreed to. The British government had previously announced that it would agree to no capitulation, and hostilities were recommenced by Kléber. But they nevertheless determined to abide by it. In 1801 Sir Sidney co-operated with the army sent to Egypt under Abercromby; and he was wounded in the battle which proved fatal to that gallant general. On his return to England he received a valuable sword, with the freedom of the city, from the corporation of London; and, in 1802, he was returned to parliament as member for Rochester. He was subsequently employed in the Mediterranean and in South America. On his return to England, in 1814, he was presented with the freedom of Plymouth; in the following year he was made a knight commander of the Bath; in 1821 full admiral, and in 1830 lieutenant-general of marines, succeeding in that post his Majesty William IV. In 1814 he endeavoured to procure, from the Congress of Vienna, the abolition of the slave trade, and a conjoint attack of the sovereigns upon the piratical states of Barbary; but his exertions proved fruitless. He then formed at Paris an association called the Anti-Piratic, which probably helped to render the subjugation

tion of Algiers a popular measure in France, if it did not immediately lead to that event. At the close of the war Sir Sidney's services were rewarded with a pension of £1000 a year. A more chivalric character than Sir Sidney Smith is not to be found among the heroes of modern times. He died at his residence in Paris, on the 26th of May, 1840, aged 76.

Smith, Sydney, M.A., canon residentiary of St. Paul's, rector of Combe Florey, Somersetshire, who, for half a century, rendered himself conspicuous as a political writer and critic, was born at Woodford, in Essex; received his education at Winchester College, and was thence elected to New College, Oxford, in 1780. He commenced his ministry as curate of Netheravon, Wilts; but relinquished it soon after, in order to travel with the son of Mr. Hicks Beach, M.P. for Cirencester; which event, and its immediate consequences, he thus humourously describes in the preface to his collected writings:—'When first I went into the church, I had a curacy in the middle of Salisbury Plain. The squire of the parish took a fancy to me, and requested me to go with his son to reside at the university of Weimar. Before we could get there, Germany became the seat of war, and in streets of politics we put into Edinburgh, where I remained five years. The principles of the French Revolution were then fully afloat, and it is impossible to conceive a more violent and agitated state of society. Among the first persons with whom I became acquainted were Lord Jeffrey, Lord Murray (late lord advocate for Scotland), and Lord Brougham; all of them maintaining opinions upon political subjects a little too liberal for the dynasty of Dundas, then exercising supreme power over the northern division of the island. One day we happened to meet in the eighth or ninth story or flat in Buccleugh Place, the elevated residence of the then Mr. Jeffrey. I proposed that we should set up a "Review;" this was acceded to with acclamation. I was appointed editor, and remained long enough in Edinburgh to edit the first number of the Edinburgh Review.' He soon after removed to London; and though the editorial department fell into the hands of Mr. Jeffrey, he continued for many years one of the most active contributors to this celebrated organ of Whig principles. During his residence at Edinburgh, Sydney Smith was minister of the episcopal church there; and when he settled in London, he became in every sense of the word 'a popular preacher,' and a successful lecturer on the *belles lettres* at the Royal Institution. During the Perceval administration, Sydney Smith's activity as a political writer was at its height; and it was thought that the celebrated and amusing 'Letters of Peter Plymley,' which he produced at that period, did more towards effecting Catholic emancipation than any publication of the time. Throughout his whole career, indeed, he exerted himself in favour of 'liberal' measures; or, to use his own words, he 'always endeavoured to fight against evil.'

His last literary efforts were made in denouncing the repudiators of Pennsylvania. His 'Contributions' to the 'Edinburgh Review' and various other productions of his wise and witty pen have been collected, and have gone through numerous editions; and, more recently, his 'Sketches of Moral Philosophy,' or lectures upon that subject, delivered at the Royal Institution, have been published. He died, Feb. 21, 1845, aged 76. A Memoir of his Life, with his Correspondence, has been edited by Lady Holland.

Smith, Dr. Thomas, a learned English divine, historian, biographer, and critic; born in London, in 1638; died, 1710. He wrote numerous works, among which are, 'An Account of the Greek Church,' two volumes of 'Miscellanea' in Latin, a 'Life of Camden,' and 'Vitæ quorundam Eruditissimorum et Illustrium Virorum.'

Smith, Sir Thomas, a learned English statesman, historian, and critic, was born at Saffron Walden, in Essex; and after having been Greek professor and university orator at Cambridge, became Secretary of State in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth. Born, 1512; died, 1577. His 'Commonwealth of England' is the book by which he is best known.

Smith, Thomas Southwood, M.D., whose name is indissolubly associated with the cause of sanitary reform in England, was born at Martock, in Somersetshire, in 1788. He studied at the university of Edinburgh, and there took his degree of M.D. in 1816. He soon after married, settled in London, and in 1824 was appointed physician to the London Fever Hospital and the Eastern Dispensary. The results of his observations in this laborious post appeared in his 'Treatise on Fever,' in which he proved that epidemic fever is the great pauperizer, and that it is preventable. At the same period Dr. S. Smith assisted in establishing the 'Westminster Review,' and by the papers which he contributed to it on the Schools of Anatomy (reprinted under the title of 'The Use of the Dead to the Living') led the way to the passing of the Anatomy Act, and the abolition of the practices of body-snatching and burking. In 1832 he was named one of the commissioners to inquire into the condition of children employed in factories, and the report which he presented to parliament was the occasion and basis of the Factory Act. He took a leading part in 1839 in founding the Health of Towns Association; was appointed in the following year one of the commissioners for inquiring into the condition of children employed in mines; assisted in 1842 in founding the Metropolitan Association for improving the Dwellings of the Industrial Classes; and in 1847 was appointed on the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission. On the passing of the Public Health Act in the following year, Dr. S. Smith was appointed medical member of the Board of Health, and in 1850 he relinquished professional practice. Among

the important fruits of his labours are his Reports on Cholera, and on Quarantine, and the introduction of the system of house to house visitation. On the dissolution of the Board of Health, he received a pension of £300. 'As an author,' says the 'Lancet,' 'Dr. S. Smith was no less distinguished than as a physician and philanthropist. His earliest work, entitled "The Divine Government," was written in 1814.

... Its argument is that pain is a corrective process, and that the whole human race will be finally saved. He wrote the article "On Bentham's System of Education," in the first number of the "Westminster Review;" contributed some articles on Physiology to the "Penny Cyclopædia," and furnished his celebrated "Treatise on Animal Physiology" to the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, which met with such success that he resolved to treat the subject in a more comprehensive manner, and published, in 1834, his "Philosophy of Health." Dr. S. Smith was twice married, and left by the first marriage two daughters, and by the second an only son. In October, 1861, he visited Florence for the benefit of his health, and there died on the 10th December following. His remains were interred in the Protestant cemetery at Florence, not far from the grave of Mrs. Browning.

Smith, William, LL.D., F.G.S., an eminent geologist, was born at Churchill, in Oxfordshire, in 1769. At the outset of his career he studied geology and land-surveying. In 1806 he published 'A Treatise on Irrigation,' in which his geological discoveries enabled him to make some valuable improvements. From this time he steadily rose into notice in the scientific world. In 1808 his collection of organic remains was examined by the president and principal members of the Geological Society; and in the first volume of the Society's Transactions, which appeared in 1811, his discoveries are prominently noticed. But it was not until 1815 that he gave to the world the long-promised 'Delineation of the Strata of England and Wales,' in the form of a handsome map. This publication led to the purchase, in the same year, by the British Museum, of the whole of his collection; and the task of arranging and describing it led him to publish 'Strata Identified by Organized Fossils,' and a 'Stratigraphical System of Organized Fossils.' From 1815 to 1825, Mr. Smith published twenty geological maps of various counties of England, delivered lectures in provincial towns, and travelled in search of new facts, having, for a long time, 'scarcely any home but the rocks except one year which he passed at Kirkby Lonsdale, in Westmoreland.' In 1835 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Trinity College, Dublin. But though careful, he became embarrassed; and it was at length well known to his friends that this excellent and highly-gifted man, now fast falling into the 'sere and yellow leaf' of age, was without the means of procuring even the common comforts of life. An application was made to the crown, and a

pension of £100 per annum was immediately bestowed upon him. Died, 1840. There is a memoir of his Life by John Phillips.

Smollett, Tobias, novelist and miscellaneous writer, was born of a respectable family, at Dalquhurn, in Dumbartonshire, in 1721. He was educated at Dumbarton school, apprenticed to a surgeon at Glasgow, and served for several years in the navy. He accompanied the expedition to Carthage, and afterwards went to Jamaica. Not succeeding in his profession, he turned to literature for bread, and his first publication was a satire entitled 'Advice,' in 1746. His long life was one of restless activity, writing, travelling, quarrelling, place-seeking; without earnestness, or depth, or principle. He was for a time editor of the 'Critical Review,' wrote against Wilkes in the 'Briton,' and published various political satires. His most celebrated novel is 'Roderick Random,' published in 1748; full of amusing incident, and characterised by a coarse but hearty humour. His other novels are 'Peregrine Pickle,' 'Adventures of Ferdinand Count Fathom,' 'Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves,' and the 'Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.' He was also author of a 'Complete History of England;' 'The History and Adventures of an Atom,' which is in fact, under the guise of a Japanese chronicle, with fictitious names of persons and places, a detailed history of England from 1754 to 1768: a translation of Don Quixote, and some worthless poems. His writings are not fit for delicate hands to touch, by reason of their indecency and moral filth. Smollett died at Leghorn, in 1771.

Smyth, William, Professor of Modern History in the university of Cambridge, was born in 1764. He took his degree of M.A. in 1790, and in 1807 he was appointed to the chair of Modern History, which he held for forty-two years. Most of his life was passed at Cambridge, in a constant train of quiet duties and innocent pleasures. Endowed with a fine taste and correct judgment, he delighted in nursing the flame of infant genius. He was among the first to appreciate the merits of Henry Kirke White, whom he treated during his life with characteristic kindness, and after his death gave a durable expression of his friendship in the beautiful lines inscribed on the youthful poet's monument in All Saints' Church, Cambridge. Mr. Smyth was himself a poet. In 1806 he published 'English Lyrics,' which was favourably received; but his chief titles to fame are his 'Lectures on Modern History' and 'On the French Revolution,' and his 'Evidences of Christianity.' Died at Norwich, June 26, 1849.

Smyth, William Henry, British admiral, a distinguished naval surveyor, astronomer, and antiquary, was born at Westminster in 1788. He is said to have been a descendant of the famous Captain John Smith, the preserver and early historian of the colony of Virginia. [See **Smith, John**.] He entered the navy at the age of 17, and continued to serve in it till the close of the war in 1815. He had the

command of a gunboat at the siege of Cadix in 1810, and was made a lieutenant in 1813. Having observed the defects of the charts of the Mediterranean Sea, he began to make observations for the correction of them, and being supported by the Admiralty, he employed nearly ten years in surveys of Sicily, the coasts of the Adriatic, and the island of Sardinia. In these surveys he was assisted by Captain Beaufort and Captain Gaultier du Parc of the French army. He became post-captain in 1824; returned the same year to England; completed the charts for the 'Atlas of Sicily,' published by the Admiralty; and published an interesting Memoir on that island. He afterwards settled at Bedford, where he built an observatory, and made a long series of observations on Double Stars; the results of his studies and observations appearing in his 'Cycle of Celestial Objects,' which was published in two volumes in 1844, and includes the 'Bedford Catalogue.' It is esteemed one of the best handbooks of practical astronomy. Admiral Smyth also made himself known as an antiquary. He formed a collection of Roman brass coins, and published a Descriptive Catalogue of them and another of the Northumberland collection. Having removed to Chelsea, he was for some time a prominent figure in the scientific circles of London; being a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries from 1821; afterwards vice-president; F.R.S. from 1826, and subsequently vice-president, foreign secretary, and member of the council; member of the council, and president, of the Astronomical Society; one of the council and president of the Geographical Society; visitor of Greenwich Observatory; and one of the founders of the United Service Institution. He was also a corresponding member of various foreign academies. Admiral Smyth's principal literary work is 'The Mediterranean, a Memoir, Physical, Historical, and Nautical,' published in 1864. Of his other works may be named, his 'Sketch of the Present State of the Island of Sardinia,' 1828; and translations of Arago's 'Popular Astronomy,' in conjunction with Grant; the same author's 'Biographies of distinguished Scientific Men,' in conjunction with Baden Powell and Grant; and Benzon's 'History of the New World.' He was long engaged on a 'Nautical Dictionary,' which he left complete in manuscript, and which is to be published. His numerous contributions to the 'United Service Journal' were also revised by him for republication. Admiral Smyth was distinguished for his good sense, sterling integrity, and especially his love of fun, no less than for his enthusiasm for science, his energy, and varied acquirements. He died at his seat, St. John's Lodge, near Aylesbury, September 9, 1865.

Snayers, Henrik, Dutch engraver, was born at Antwerp in 1612. Among his best prints are—the Virgin surrounded by Saints, the Communion of St. Francis of Assisi, both after Rubens; and Samson delivered to the Philistines by Dalilah, after Vandyck. He

SNAYERS

spent his whole life at Antwerp, and attained the reputation of one of the best engravers of his age.

Snayers, Pieter, Dutch painter, was born at Antwerp in 1693. He studied under Henrik van Balen, and improved himself by a visit to Italy. He was named painter to the Archduke Albert, and afterwards to the Cardinal Infante of Spain. Snayers excelled in historical, landscape, and battle pieces, and executed many works for the churches of Brussels and the principal mansions. He was the friend of Rubens and Vandyck, and the latter painted his portrait. Died at Brussels, 1670.

Snell, Rodolph, an eminent mathematician and philological writer, was born at Oudenarde, in Holland, in 1647. He became Professor of Mathematics, and afterwards of Hebrew, in the university of Leyden, where he died in 1613. He published 'Apollonius Batavius,' and several treatises on the works of Ramus.—His son, **Willebrord Snell**, born at Leyden, in 1591, succeeded his father in the mathematical chair, and died in 1626. He discovered the law of refraction of rays of light; and was the first who undertook the measurement of the earth, or a degree of the meridian, by the application of trigonometry. He published some of the works of the ancient mathematicians, and several original treatises on mathematical subjects.

Sniadecki, Jan, a distinguished Polish astronomer, born in 1766. He studied at the universities of Cracow and Göttingen, visited Holland and France, became acquainted with Laplace, D'Alembert, Condorcet, and other eminent men, and in 1781 was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Cracow; whence he removed in 1806 to the new university of Wilna, of which he became rector. He retired from the post which he had filled so ably and honourably in 1824, and died in 1830. His scientific and miscellaneous writings appeared in a collected form in 8 vols., in 1837—1839.

Sniadecki, Andrew, a distinguished Polish physiologist and chemist, was younger brother of the preceding, and was born in 1768. He was educated at the university of Cracow, studied afterwards at the universities of Pavia and Edinburgh, and, like his brother, was called to fill a chair at Wilna. He rendered great services to science in Poland as Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy there, and retained that post till 1830, when the university was suppressed by Russia. Sniadecki's work, entitled 'The Theory of Organic Existences,' was translated into French and German. Died at Wilna, 1838.

Snider, Jacob, inventor of the *Snider Rifle*, was a wine-merchant of Philadelphia, U.S., and having failed in business, without personal dishonour, he came to England in March, 1859. He brought with him a specimen of his Mont Storm breech-loader, which he made known to the authorities, and hoped to get it introduced in the British ser-

SNOW

vice. He also went to Paris and introduced it to the French government, and was at the same time engaged in various other commercial projects, which tasked his energy and consumed his resources. The Mont Storm gun was not accepted, and the experimental operations with it led to a quarrel with the British War authorities. Snider, however, invented a process for the conversion of the Enfield rifle into a breech-loader, which was at once adopted. The question of remuneration gave rise to tedious discussions, the inventor was impoverished, was stricken with apoplexy in July, 1866, and while his case was exciting public attention and sympathy, and a settlement of his claim was on the point of being made, died at London, Oct. 25, 1866.

Snorri, Sturluson, Icelandic poet and historian, was born in 1178. He received a good education, rose to high office in his native island, and was in high reputation for his varied acquirements and his skill as a story-teller. He published the collection of Sagas entitled the 'Heimskringla,' in which are many songs of his own composition, and which was first printed in 1697. There are Swedish, Danish, German, and Latin translations of it. Snorri was also editor of the collection entitled 'Skalds,' or 'Snorri-Edda.' Snorri was murdered in 1241. An English translation of the Prose Edda, attributed to him, was published by Dasent, in 1842.

Snow, John, an eminent London physician, was born at York in 1813. He was the son of a farmer, was educated at a private school in his native city, and at the age of 14 was apprenticed to a surgeon at Newcastle. At 17 he adopted the vegetarian system and the extreme views of the total abstinence school, but was compelled practically to relinquish both. His first observations on cholera were made in 1831-32, when he attended the sufferers at the Killingworth Colliery. After several successive engagements as assistant, he came to London in 1836, and entered the Hunterian School of Medicine in Windmill Street. He studied afterwards at the Westminster Hospital, and was admitted M.R.C.S. in May, 1838. He established himself in London, connected himself with the Westminster Medical Society, and became a visitor of Charing Cross Hospital. In November, 1843, he took the degree of M.B., and in December, 1844, that of M.D., at the London University. In the following year he was chosen Lecturer on Forensic Medicine at the Aldersgate School of Medicine, and held that post till 1849, when the school was dissolved. Slowly and bravely winning his way as a practitioner, Dr. Snow was led into his peculiar field of research, the action of Anæsthetics, by the report from America (1846) of the successful use of sulphuric ether in painful operations, and in the following year he published his first work on that subject. Ether being soon after superseded by Dr. Simpson's discovery of chloroform, Dr. Snow at once applied himself to the study of the new agent,

and of narcotics in general. The results of his experiments appeared in a series of papers in the 'Medical Gazette.' At the same time he was engaged in the study of the cause and propagation of cholera, and expounded his view in a pamphlet entitled 'The Mode of Communication of Cholera' (1849). With untiring zeal he laboured, especially during the outbreak of the disease in 1854, at the verification of his theory. Dr. Snow has the merit of being the first to point out the connection between the drinking of impure water and the breaking out of cholera. In the remarkable case of the mortality in Broad Street, Golden Square, he at once advised the removal of the handle of the Broad Street Pump; and the plague ceased. Dr. Snow was named President of the Medical Society of London in 1855. He was also a member of various other societies, and took especial interest in the proceedings of the Epidemiological Society. He continued to make experiments on various volatile agents, in the hope of discovering a new anæsthetic, more safe for general use than chloroform, and paid much attention to the subject of local anæsthesia. He had nearly completed his most important work, 'On Chloroform and other Anæsthetics,' when death suddenly overtook him, June 16, 1858. His last-named work was edited, with a memoir of his life, by Dr. R. W. Richardson.

Snyders, Frans, a celebrated painter of the Flemish school, born at Antwerp, in 1579. He studied under Henrik van Balen; and, after visiting Italy for improvement, settled at Brussels, under the patronage of the Archduke Ferdinand. His battles and hunting-pieces are admirable, and in the representation of animals none have ever surpassed him. Died, 1657.

Soane, Sir John, an eminent architect, was born at Reading, in Berkshire, in 1752; came to London at an early age with his father, who was a builder; was placed with Dance, the architect, when about 15, and afterwards with Holford. In 1772, being a student of the Royal Academy, he was awarded the silver medal for the best drawing of the Banqueting House, Whitehall. Four years later he obtained the gold medal for the best design for a triumphal bridge. Soon after this he was introduced to George III. by Sir W. Chambers, and was sent to pursue his studies at Rome, with the Academy pension of £60 per annum for three years. There he continued until 1780, and studied assiduously the remains of ancient art. On his return to England he was employed on many public works, as well as private buildings; and on the death of Sir Robert Taylor, in 1788, he was appointed architect and surveyor to the Bank of England. In 1791 he was appointed clerk of the works to St. James's Palace, the Parliament House, and other public buildings; and in 1795 architect of the Royal Woods and Forests, both of which offices he some years afterwards resigned. In 1794 a committee of the House of Lords

directed him to consider what alterations could properly be made to render the House, offices, &c., more convenient and commodious. He accordingly made the requisite surveys, plans, &c.; but though his designs were approved by the king, the execution of the work fell in the lot of James Wyatt. In 1806 he was elected Professor of Architecture to the Royal Academy. At this period, and for many years after, Mr. Soane was actively engaged in erecting or improving public edifices in the metropolis and elsewhere. Among these were the Dulwich Gallery, the National Debt Redemption Office in the Old Jewry, the new Law Courts, &c. In 1821 he made a magnificent design for a new palace, to be constructed on Constitution Hill, but Buckingham House was preferred. In 1824 he was elected architect to the Royal College of Surgeons, and a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1826 he built Freemasons' Hall, in Queen Street, since rebuilt, and in 1833 completed the new State Paper Office in St. James's Park. This was the last of his professional works; and, having passed his 80th year, he retired. He bequeathed his collection of works of art (valued at upwards of £50,000) to the nation, for the benefit of students of art, and especially for the advancement of architectural knowledge. This arrangement he lived to see completed by act of parliament; and at his death, which occurred Jan. 20, 1837, his house and museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields became the property of the public. Jackson's portrait of Sir John Soane is in the National Gallery.

Sobieski, John (John III.), King of Poland, one of the greatest warriors of his age, was born of a noble family in the district of Oleko, in 1629. He was sent with his elder brother, Mark Sobieski, to finish his education in France, and served for a time in the body-guards of Louis XIV. The brothers travelled together, but were suddenly recalled to Poland by an invasion of the Comacks in a battle with whom Mark was killed. John distinguished himself very greatly in the continual wars with Comacks and Tartars, Swedes, Russians, and Turks, and attained the dignity of grand-marshal of Poland. One of his most memorable exploits was the grand victory won in 1667 over the combined Comack and Tartar hosts, in a battle or series of battles which lasted seventeen days. He had only 20,000 men to oppose to 100,000, and with them he saved Poland from destruction. In 1671 he again defeated the Tartars in twenty combats, and liberated 30,000 Poles who had been taken prisoners by them. In the following year he obtained a great victory over the Turks, and took Choczim from them. Sobieski was elected King of Poland, as John III. in 1674, and had the arduous task of raising the country from a state of extreme depression and embarrassment. War with Tartars and Turks still went on, and Sobieski justified the confidence of his countrymen. He was crowned, with his wife, Maria Casimire, in February, 1676; and the same year Poland was invaded by an immense army

SOBIESKI

of Turks under Ibrahim, pasha of Damascus, surnamed Shaitan, or the Devil. The armies approached each other by trenches and counter-trenches, but a treaty of peace was concluded. The Emperor Leopold, in dread of the Turks, sought in 1682 the aid of all the Christian powers, amongst them that of Poland; but Sobieski, whose title Leopold had refused to acknowledge, in turn refused to make an alliance with him. In the following year, however, he did so; and Vienna being besieged by 200,000 Turks under the grand vizier, Kara Mustapha, and the imperial family having fled, Sobieski hastened to relieve the city with 20,000 men. He was joined by the duke of Lorraine and the elector of Bavaria, each with 30,000 men; and came in sight of the besieging host on the 11th September. The next day he totally defeated them and became master of their camp, artillery, and immense treasure. The victory was celebrated by a *Te Deum* in the cathedral of Vienna, and filled Europe with joy. A short and unsatisfactory interview took place between the Emperor and the saviour of Vienna, and they parted in mutual discontent. Sobieski pursued the Turks, was defeated near Gran, but soon after defeated them again. He afterwards led an expedition to recover Kaminiak from the Turks; and was on the point of succeeding by negotiation, when the Emperor offered in 1686 to aid him in the conquest of Moldavia and Wallachia. He overran these principalities, but failed to make a permanent conquest. This closed his military career, and his strength failing him, he declined gradually, and was at last carried off by apoplexy, 17th June, 1696. His last years were saddened by the failure of all his attempts to introduce reforms in the government. The nobles invariably opposed their constitutional anarchic 'Veto,' and the patriot king confessed himself powerless to save his country.

Sobieski, Mark. [See **Sobieski, John.**]

Socinus, Lælius, theologian, was born at Siena, in 1526. He was of a distinguished family, was brought up to the law, but applied himself especially to the study of the Scriptures, and became a member of a society formed in the neighbourhood of Vicenza for free discussion of theological questions. The denial of the doctrine of the Trinity was the principal result of these discussions, and some of the inquirers being put to death, Lælius with others fled to Italy. He wandered for four years through the principal countries of Europe, visiting Poland twice, and finding many proselytes there, and spent his last years at Zürich, where he died in 1562. Lælius was an eminent scholar, and the correspondent of many distinguished men—amongst them, Calvin.

Socinus, Faustus, usually considered the founder of the Socinian system of doctrine, was nephew of the preceding, and was born at Siena, in 1539. He received only a defective education, and having adopted the theological views of his uncle, he was obliged to exile himself for several years. On his return to Italy

SOCRATES

he entered the service of the Grand-Duke of Tuscany, with whom he remained twelve years. He resigned his offices at Florence in 1574 in order to devote himself seriously to theological studies, and went to Basel. Thence he visited Transylvania, and in 1579 Poland, where he was at first refused admission into the Anti-Trinitarian churches. He lived some years at Cracow, retired a while into the country, became connected by marriage with some of the leading families, and after the loss of his wife by death, returned to Cracow. He was there subjected in 1598 to a disgraceful outrage; seized by a mob in his sick-room, and dragged half-naked along the streets, his house robbed, and his papers burnt. He then retired to a village, where he spent his remaining years. The aim of Socinus as a theological teacher was to get rid of all doctrines which appeared contrary to reason. He taught the humanity of Christ, while he insisted on the divine authority of his teaching; and opposed the doctrines of the atonement, predestination, and original sin, and others insisted on by the reformers. He did not invent, but for the most part merely gave a systematic form to the opinions which he maintained. His works form the first two volumes of the work, entitled '*Bibliotheca Fratrum Polonorum*,' published in 1656. They are written in Latin. Died, 1601.

Socrates, the great Athenian philosopher, was the son of Sophroniscus and Phænarete, and was born near Athens, B.C. 469. He was brought up to his father's calling, that of a sculptor, and for a time gained his living by it. He was, however, naturally an eager student, and by means of the best teachers and the best works accessible to him, got the best education his country and his age could give him. He was one of the disciples of the great Anaxagoras, and of his successor Archelaus, and soon gave himself up entirely to philosophy. He led an active social life, married—unhappily for himself, a Xanthippe—served his country as a soldier, distinguishing himself by his courage, and extraordinary endurance at the siege of Potidæa, at the battle of Delium, and at Amphipolis. At Potidæa he saved the life of his pupil Alcibiades, and at Delium the life of his pupil Xenophon. His robust constitution made him indifferent to the extremes of temperature; he could dress alike and go barefoot all the year round. He appears to have scarcely ever held any political office, and seems to have inclined rather to the aristocratic than to the democratic party. Critias, one of the Thirty Tyrants, had been his pupil; Theramenes was his friend; so was Charmides. Yet he fearlessly rebuked Critias for his vices, and thereby made him his enemy; and he with equal courage and disregard of consequences denounced the proceedings of the Thirty, and in one important case refused to obey their command. On the trial of the six generals after the battle of Arginusæ he firmly opposed the injustice of the sentence. But it was as a Teacher that Socrates made

himself the foremost man of Athens, and perhaps of the ancient world. He wrote no book, he did not establish a school, nor constitute a system of philosophy. But he almost lived abroad, and mixed with men familiarly; and in the street or any place of public resort, where listeners gathered round him, he talked and questioned and discussed, not for pay, but from the love of truth and a sense of duty. He was persuaded that he had a high religious mission to fulfil, and that a divine voice (afterwards spoken of as his *Demon* or *Genius*) habitually interfered to restrain him from certain actions; and instead of encouraging profitless speculations upon nature, or the rhetorical chicanery of the Sophists, he turned the thoughts of men to themselves, their actions, and their duties. Yet even on these things he did not dogmatise: instead of asserting and imparting, he questioned and suggested, showed and led the way to real knowledge. He ruthlessly compelled ignorance and pretence to own themselves, and thus drew on himself the hatred of many. As early as B.C. 424 he was attacked by Aristophanes, in his comedy of the 'Clouds,' as the arch-sophist, the enemy of religion, and corrupter of youth; substantially the same charges as those on which he was prosecuted twenty years later. He was made to appear not only hateful, but ridiculous; a result the more easy to be attained because of his singularly ugly physiognomy, so easily rendered by the comic mask. He was persecuted during the tyranny of the Thirty, and after their fall he was impeached by Anytus, one of their leading opponents, with whom were associated Melitus, a tragic poet, and Lycon, an orator. He was charged with not believing in the gods which the state worshipped; with introducing new divinities; and with corrupting the youth. Death was proposed as the penalty. Socrates refused to make use of a speech prepared for his defence by Lysias, and defended himself in a tone of confident innocence and worthiness, which aggravated the ill-will of his judges. He was condemned by a majority of six only; but his additional speech in mitigation of the sentence raised the majority against him to eighty. Thirty days elapsed between his sentence and its execution, in pursuance of the law that no criminal must be put to death during the voyage of the sacred ship, the *Theoris*, to Delos with the annual offerings. During that period Socrates had the society of his friends, and conversed with them as usual; the last conversation being on the immortality of the soul. He refused the offer of some of his friends to procure means of escape for him; drank the hemlock cup with perfect composure, and so died, in the 70th year of his age, B.C. 399. Socrates opened a new era in philosophy, and without founding a system he originated, by rousing men to reflection and leading them towards self-knowledge, a vast movement of intellect, which produced, first, Platonism and the Aristotelian logic, and then all the systems, even conflicting ones, which rose into more or

less importance during ten successive centuries. So true, on a wider scale than he meant, was his own conception of his method as an 'intellectual obstetricism.' By his religious spirit, his belief in God and immortality, his aim to reunite religion and morality, and his own noble and beautiful life, the mirror of the truths he taught, he exerted so strong and wholesome an influence that the historian of the Christian religion, Neander, does not hesitate to adopt the saying of the Florentine philosopher, Marsilio Ficino, that Socrates, like John the Baptist, was a forerunner of Christ. Our primary authorities for the life and teaching of this extraordinary man are Xenophon's *Memorabilia* and *Apology* of Socrates, and Plato's *Dialogues*, in which he forms the great central figure. (See Mr. Grote's admirable account of him in his *History of Greece*.)

Socrates, an ecclesiastical historian of the 5th century. He was born at Constantinople, and bred to the bar, whence he obtained the name of *SCHOLASTICUS*. He wrote the *History of the Church*, from the period at which that of Eusebius terminates to the year 440. An English translation forms part of Bohn's *Ecclesiastical Library*.

Sodoma, II. [*Razi*.]

Soemias, Julia. [*See Hagababes*.]

Soemmering, Samuel Thomas, a distinguished German anatomist, born at Thorn, in West Prussia, in 1756. He completed his education at the university of Göttingen, where he became the intimate friend of Blumenbach and Lichtenberg. After graduating M.D. in 1779, he was first named Professor of Anatomy at Cassel, and in 1784 at Mentz. After the capture of Mentz by the French, and the dissolution of the university, he went to Frankfurt. It was during his residence there that he published his great work, entitled '*De Corporis Humani Fabrica*,' in 6 vols. (1794-1801), written both in Latin and in German. During the same period appeared his important researches on the lymphatic vessels—'*De Morbis Vasorum Absorbentium Corporis Humani*.' In 1803 Soemmering was called to the university of Heidelberg, and there enjoyed the friendship of Schelling, Jacobi, Fischer, and other eminent men. In the following year he removed to Munich, and was admitted to the Academy of Science. He was afterwards named a Privy Councillor of Bavaria, and received a patent of nobility. Soemmering devoted himself at one period to the study of the laws of electricity, and was the first who made use of the Voltaic pile in the construction of an electric telegraph. This important step in the progress of science was made in 1807. In 1820 Soemmering returned to Frankfurt, and there spent the rest of his life. He celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his doctorate in 1828, a medal was struck in his honour, and an annual 'Soemmering Prize' founded. In his last years he was intimately associated with Goethe and Cuvier, and enjoyed the highest reputation as an anatomist. He was a member of ten Academies,

and of twenty-five learned Societies, wrote many works besides those named above, and died at Frankfort, March 2, 1830.

Soest, or Soust, Gerard, German portrait painter, was born in Westphalia, about 1637. His name is sometimes erroneously written 'Zoust.' He had acquired reputation in his native land before he came (1656) to England, where he painted many excellent portraits. But his ugliness, his rugged independence, and his caprice hindered the success which his talents might have won. He latterly improved his style by the study of Vandyck's works. Among the portraits painted by Soest are his own and those of John Norris, Dr. John Wallis, Fuller, Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and Samuel Butler. He did not succeed in his female portraits. Died, 1681.

Sœur, Hubert Le, a sculptor of the 17th century, of whose biography little is known. The country of his birth, and the dates of his birth and death, are not ascertained. He is said to have been a pupil of John of Bologna, and to have come to England before 1630. His best known works are the equestrian statue of Charles I. at Charing Cross, and the statue of William, Earl of Pembroke, at Oxford.

Soissons, Charles de Bourbon, Count de, grand-master of France under Henry IV., was the youngest son of Louis I., Prince of Condé, and was born in 1556. Proud, ambitious, and of only middling ability, he constantly pursued his own selfish interests, shifting from side to side in the conflict of parties, and passing his whole life in intrigues. In 1587 he quitted the court of Henry III. and joined the King of Navarre, who had offered him in marriage his sister and presumptive heir, Catherine. He distinguished himself at the battle of Coutras, and for his own ends dissuaded Henry from following up the advantage he had gained. The next year a breach took place between Henry and Soissons, and the latter returned to the service of Henry III., distinguished himself at the siege of Tours, and was named governor of Brittany. He soon after rejoined the King of Navarre, and commanded the English auxiliaries at the siege of Paris. For his service on that occasion he was named grand-master of France. He subsequently rendered important military services to Henry IV., but also quarrelled with and disobeyed him. He was a bitter enemy of the great minister Sully. After the death of Henry IV. he was made governor of Normandy, allied himself with the Duke d'Epemon, and proposed to him to murder Sully; which proposal the duke rejected with horror. Soissons assisted at the coronation of Louis XIII., and died in 1612.

Solander, Daniel Charles, naturalist, was born in Sweden, in 1736; studied at Upsala, where he became a pupil of Linnaeus, and took his degree of M.D. In 1760 he came to England, obtained an appointment in the British Museum, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1768 he accompanied Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph) Banks in his voyage round the

world with Captain Cook; and he was subsequently employed in arranging and describing their valuable botanical collections. He was created D.C.L. at Oxford in 1771; was made one of the assistant librarians at the British Museum in 1773; and died in 1782.

Solario, Antonio, surnamed **Lo Zingro**, or the Gipsy, an eminent Italian fresco-painter, was born about 1382. He followed his father's occupation of itinerant smith, but falling in love with the daughter of the painter Colantonio del Fiore, he applied himself for ten years to painting, to satisfy her father's wish, and win the lady of his choice. He succeeded, and gained a great reputation at Naples, where he executed most of his works. The most important are the series of frescoes in the church of St. Severino, illustrating the life of St. Benedict, which are esteemed by some critics of our own day as among the best works of that kind in Italy. Solario was distinguished for the beautiful landscape backgrounds of his paintings. Died at Naples, 1455.

Soliman, the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottomans, was only son of Selim I., and was born about 1490. He succeeded his father in 1520, and having suppressed a rebellion in Syria, he turned his arms against the Christians, and besieged Belgrade, which he took in August, 1521. The next year he sent a powerful fleet against the isle of Rhodes, which for more than 200 years had been held by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. He joined the armament himself in August, and after five months' siege Rhodes surrendered to him, December, 1522. Soliman next suppressed a revolt in Egypt; exempted in 1525 the French in his dominions from the tribute imposed on his other Christian subjects; and in 1526 invaded Hungary. He gained the victory of Mohacz, in which the King, Louis II., and great part of his army were killed; entered Buda, and burnt it; lost it in the following year, and retook it, in behalf of John Zapolski, his ally and vassal, in 1529. He had the garrison massacred, contrary to the terms of the capitulation; and at Altenburg, which he stormed soon after, all the inhabitants were slaughtered by his order. In September of the same year he undertook the siege of Vienna, but the heroic resistance of the besieged, headed by Frederick, Princepalatine, compelled him after twenty days to retire. In 1534 he passed into the East, and engaged in war with Persia, took Van and other towns in Upper Armenia, entered Baghdad, and made himself master of Tauris. About the same time he took into his service the celebrated pirate Barbarossa, who conquered Tunis, which, however, was soon taken from him by Charles V. [See **Barbarossa**.] War with the Emperor for the kingdom of Hungary broke out again in 1540. Soon after, a treaty of alliance was concluded between Francis I. of France and Soliman, against the Emperor Charles V., in pursuit of which Barbarossa attacked the coasts of Italy, besieged

Nice unsuccessfully, and returned to Constantinople with 7000 prisoners. Renewed war with Persia and in Hungary, Russia, and Africa occupied the armies of the Sultan during the following years. The dissensions of his sons, Selim and Bajazet, embittered his domestic life, and Bajazet being defeated, fled to Persia, where he was put to death with his children. In 1560 Tripoli was taken by the fleets of Soliman, and, in 1565, Malta, held by the knights of St. John since the loss of Rhodes, was attacked; but it was successfully defended by the grand-master John de la Valette. Soliman again invaded Hungary, but died in his camp before Szigeth, August 30, 1566. He is generally esteemed the greatest of the Sultans, both as warrior and ruler.

Solimena, Francisco, painter and poet, born at Naples, in 1657, and died in 1747. His paintings are numerous in Naples and other cities of Italy. Philip V. sat to him for his portrait; and the Emperor Charles VI. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. His poems have been several times reprinted.

Solinus, Caius Julius, a Roman geographer, probably of the 3rd century. He compiled a work, entitled 'Collectanea Rerum Memorabilium,' to which he afterwards gave the title 'Polyhistor.' This name has been since transferred to the author. The book was a great favourite in the Middle Ages. It was translated into English by Arthur Golding in 1587. A new edition of the 'Polyhistor,' with a learned preface by Mommsen, appeared at Berlin in 1864.

Solis, Antonio de, a Spanish poet and historian, was born at Placenza, in Old Castile, in 1610; was appointed historiographer of the Indies, and wrote the 'History of the Conquest of Mexico.' His other works consist of dramas, poems, and letters. In the latter part of his life De Solis entered into orders, and died in 1686.

Solomon, Abraham, a popular English painter, born at London, in 1824. He began to study at the Royal Academy in 1839, and exhibited for the first time in 1843. Among the most celebrated of his pictures are, 'Waiting for the Verdict,' painted in 1857; 'First Class' and 'Second Class,' in 1854; 'The Lion in Love,' and 'The Lost Found.' Ill health led him to seek a warmer climate in the south of France in 1862, and he died at Biarritz, December 19 of that year.

Solon, one of the so-called Seven Sages of Greece, and the celebrated legislator of Athens, was born at Salamis, in the 7th century B.C. Inheriting only a small patrimony, he had recourse to commerce; but at the same time he applied himself to the study of moral and political wisdom, and soon became distinguished by his superior knowledge in state affairs. After having enhanced the glory of his country by recovering Salamis, he was chosen archon B.C. 594, and having received full power to do whatever he judged needful, he set himself to the task of improving the

condition of his countrymen. He abolished most of the cruel laws of Draco, and established a new constitution, founded on the principle of making property, not birth, the title to the honours and offices of the state. He made a fourfold division of the citizens according to their various degrees of wealth; gave additional important powers to the popular assembly, and made the archons and inferior officers accountable to it. He made many special laws also relating to trade and commerce, marriage, disposition of property by will, &c. One of his laws was directed against the neutrality of any citizen during a sedition. When Solon had completed his laws, he caused them to be engraved on wooden cylinders, and is said to have bound the Athenians by an oath not to make any changes in his code for ten years. He then left the country, to avoid being obliged to make any alterations in it; and visited Egypt, Cyprus, and Lydia. The story of his visit to the court of Croesus, so celebrated in ancient times, is now numbered with other beautiful myths which can only be admired, not believed. On his return, after an absence of ten years, he found the state torn by party violence, and his kinsman Pisistratus aiming at the sovereignty, which he soon seized. Solon then withdrew from public life, and is supposed to have died at the age of 80, about B.C. 558.

Solvyns, Frans Balthasar, traveller and engraver, born at Antwerp, in 1760. He accompanied Sir Home Popham in a voyage to the Red Sea and the East Indies; and having arrived in Hindostan, he studied the languages, manners, customs, and religion of the Hindoos, that he might be able accurately to illustrate them by his pen and pencil. After an absence of fifteen years, he returned to Europe, settled at Paris, and published, as the result of his labours, 'Les Hindous, ou Description Pittoresque des Mœurs, Costumes, et Cérémonies Religieuses de ce Peuple,' 4 vols. folio. He died at Antwerp, in 1824.

Somers, John, Lord, a distinguished statesman and lawyer, was born at Worcester, about 1652. He passed some time as clerk to a barrister, and, when called to the bar, evinced talents of a high order. He made himself conspicuous by his opposition to the tyrannical measures of Charles II. and James II.; and acquired great credit as one of the counsel for the Seven Bishops. He strenuously promoted the Revolution, was chairman of the Committee which framed the Declaration of Rights, and sat, as one of the representatives for Worcester, in the Convention parliament. He became, successively, solicitor-general (1689), attorney-general, Lord Keeper, and, in 1697, Lord High Chancellor of England, with the title of Lord Somers, Baron Evesham. Somers took a prominent and very important part in political affairs; his purity of character, his commanding genius, his unaffected modesty, calm courage, and habitual courtesy, not only giving him the lead of the

liberal party, but winning the respect of many of his opponents. By some of the Tory party, however, he was bitterly hated, and attacks were made on him from time to time with a view to displace and ruin him; but these failed ignominiously. Lord Somers was also deservedly esteemed as a patron of men of letters. After the death of William III., Lord Somers spent his time in literary retirement, and was chosen President of the Royal Society. In 1706 he drew up the plan for the union between England and Scotland, and was appointed by Queen Anne one of the commissioners to carry it into execution. Upon a change of ministry, in 1708, he was nominated President of the Council. He died in 1716, having earned a high character for political purity and legal ability.

Somerset, Duke of. [*Seymour, Edward.*]

Somerset, Edward. [*Worcester, Marquis of.*]

Somerset, Lord Fitzroy. [*Raglan, Lord.*]

Somerset, Robert Carr (or Ker), Viscount Rochester, and Earl of, the favourite of James I., was a native of Scotland. At an early age he became page to James, accompanied him to England, and soon after the coronation was made K.B. In 1610 he was named Lord Treasurer of Scotland; was created Viscount Rochester in the following year; and in 1613 Earl of Somerset. The same year took place his marriage with the profligate and divorced Countess of Essex, Frances, daughter of Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk. This marriage was opposed by Sir Thomas Overbury, who was soon after murdered in the Tower. In 1616 Somerset and his Countess were convicted of the crime and imprisoned; but instead of suffering death they were in 1622 pardoned and released. The Countess died ten years later, and Somerset in 1645. [*See Overbury.*] Their daughter, Anne Carr, was married to William, first Duke of Bedford, and became the mother of the celebrated William, Lord Russell, executed in 1683.

Somerville, William, author of 'The Chase,' and other poems, was born in 1692, at Edston, in Warwickshire, where he inherited a considerable estate, on which he chiefly lived, mingling an ardent attachment to the sports of the field with the studies of a man of letters. Died, 1742.

Somner, William, a learned antiquarian, was born at Canterbury, about 1598. He was author of 'The Antiquities of Canterbury,' a 'Saxon Dictionary,' and a 'Treatise on Gavelkind.' Died, 1669.

Sonnerat, Pierre, naturalist and traveller, was born at Lyons, about 1745. After making several voyages to the East Indies, Malacca, the Philippine Islands, &c., he returned to France with a rich collection of natural curiosities; wrote narratives of his voyages to New Guinea, the East Indies, and China; and died in 1814.

Sonnini de Manoncourt, Charles Nicolas Sigisbert, an eminent French traveller and naturalist, was born at Lunéville, in 1751; studied the law, which he relinquished for the army; and being sent to Cayenne as an officer of naval engineers, he was enabled at the same time to gratify his love of travelling and his taste for natural history. He assisted Buffon in his account of foreign birds, visited different parts of Europe and Africa, and employed himself in scientific researches till the Revolution, when he narrowly escaped from the tyranny of Robespierre. Under the consular and imperial governments he was unable to obtain employment, in consequence of the prejudice entertained against him by Buonaparte for his remarks on the Egyptian expedition. Among the works of Sonnini are, 'Travels in Egypt,' 'Travels in Greece and Turkey,' and an edition, in 127 vols. 8vo., of Buffon's Natural History with the Continuations. He also assisted in the 'Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle,' 24 vols. 8vo.; and was conductor of the 'Bibliothèque Physico-Economique.' Died, 1811.

Sontag, Henrietta, one of the most distinguished singers of her age, was born at Coblenz, in 1805. Sprung from a theatrical family, she trod the stage when yet a child; playing at the theatres of Darmstadt, Berlin, and Prague. Her talents obtained her admission into the music school of Prague. Before she was eighteen she was the prima donna of the Berlin stage, and the idol of the capital; and when she soon afterwards went to Paris, her desertion excited a feeling of resentment which did not speedily subside. Her first season at the Théâtre Italien was followed in the same year, 1828, by her début in London, where her youth and beauty, her fresh and lovely voice, and the high finish and exquisite purity of her style produced universal delight. She left England at the end of the season, and her retirement from the stage, in consequence of her marriage with Count Rossi, a Piedmontese nobleman, immediately followed. Her virtues, her manners, and her accomplishments made her everywhere acceptable in the highest circles. But she never lost the love of her art, and she continued to make progress as an artist in the midst of all the enjoyments of high life. When her husband became involved in the political troubles of 1848, and lost his fortune, she resolved to have recourse to her art for his sake and her children. She accepted an engagement of £7000 at her Majesty's Theatre for the season of 1849, and reappeared, after one-and-twenty years, on the scene of her early triumphs. Tempted by the success of Jenny Lind and other musical artists, Madame Sontag resolved to visit the United States, and arrived at New York in the autumn of 1852. After a brilliant and successful tour through the Union, she accepted a tempting offer from the manager of the principal theatre of Mexico; where she died of cholera while preparing for her first appearance before the public, in 1854.

Sophian, Abu. [See *Mohammed.*]

Sophocles, the great Greek tragic poet, was the son of Sophilus, and was born at the Attic demus or village of Colonus, B.C. 495, thirty years later than *Æschylus*. He received a good education, and at an early age gained the prizes in music and gymnastics. He was fifteen when the battle of Salamis was fought, and for his remarkable beauty and skill in music he was chosen to lead the chorus which sang the psalm of victory. As usual on such occasions, he appeared naked, anointed with oil, and holding a lyre in his left hand. His first appearance as a dramatist was in 468, when under memorable circumstances he had *Æschylus* for his rival, and won the victory. Of the next twenty-eight years of his life nothing is recorded; but it is known that he made poetry his business, and that he composed a great many plays during that period. Not one of them, however, is now extant. The '*Antigone*,' the earliest of his extant tragedies, was brought out in 440, and won the prize. The interest of the play turns on the conflict between the claims of the state and the family, and the wisdom of its sentiments on public affairs led to the appointment of the poet as one of the ten *Strategi* (Generals) for the next year. As such he took part with *Pericles* in the war with the aristocrats of Samos. The most interesting fact recorded of him on this occasion is, that he became acquainted with *Herodotus*, then living at Samos, and composed a poem for him. *Sophocles* does not appear to have taken any further part in politics or war. The number of plays attributed to him, without question, was 113, of which 81 were probably produced after the '*Antigone*.' Seven only are extant, viz., '*Antigone*,' '*Electra*,' '*Trachinian Women*,' '*King Ædipus*,' '*Ajax*,' '*Philoctetes*,' and '*Ædipus at Colonus*.' These exhibit his art in its maturity, and sustain the verdict of ancient and modern critics that *Sophocles* carried the Greek drama to its highest perfection. He effected a complete change in the constitution of tragedy as *Æschylus* left it; loosening the connection between the parts of the trilogy and the satyric drama, and making them not one great poem, but four distinct ones; introducing a third actor; and for subjects selecting, not a series of heroic and mythical actions, but for each play one leading fact of real human interest and lasting significance. 'Of all the poets of antiquity,' says K. O. Müller, '*Sophocles* has penetrated most deeply into the recesses of the human heart.' Although he works with energy and sustained earnestness, he is always temperate and moderate, and by the harmonious perfection of his faculties satisfied the laws of his art. His native sweetness and gracefulness were indicated by the ancients in the appellation which they gave him of the Attic Bee. And he, says A. W. Schlegel, of all the Grecian poets, is the one whose feelings bear the strongest affinity to the spirit of our religion. *Sophocles* lived to be nearly 90, and in his latest years most

probably wrote the '*Ædipus Colonus*,' so full of sweetness and tender melancholy and consoling hopes. It was not presented on the stage till five years after the poet's death, but he had read it, or the beautiful *parados* (song of the chorus) from it, when his son, *Iophon*, endeavoured to get the management of the property taken out of his hands on the ground of incapacity; and the judges were satisfied, and dismissed the case. *Iophon* repented of his error, and was reconciled to his father. *Sophocles* was twice married: first to *Nicostrate*, a free-woman of Athens, mother of his son *Iophon*; and afterwards to *Theoris* of Sicyon, who bore him another son, *Ariston*. *Ariston* was father of the younger *Sophocles*, who was especially beloved by the poet. *Sophocles* died, B.C. 406. There are English metrical translations of the tragedies of *Sophocles* by *Francklin* (1758), *Potter* (1788), and *Dale* (1824). A new and admirable version appeared in 1865, from the pen of E. H. Plumptre, M.A., Professor of Divinity, King's College, London; accompanied by a Biographical Essay.

Sophonisba. [See *Mastinissa.*]

Sorbonne, Robert de, founder of the college of the Sorbonne at Paris, was born in 1201. He was confessor and chaplain to St. Louis, who gave him the canonry of Cambray. He died in 1274.

Sorel, Agnes, the celebrated mistress of Charles VII. of France, was born at the village of Fromenteau, in Touraine, in 1409. As maid of honour to the duchess of Anjou, she accompanied her to court in 1431, and the king falling in love with her, she was appointed maid of honour to the queen. She acquired great influence over the king, and she used it to rouse him from the life of sloth and indolence into which he had sunk. She retired in 1446 to her château of Loches, and was absent from the court five years. The king, however, visited her there, and at the instance of the queen, who was sincerely attached to her, she returned. Died at the abbey of Jumièges, then the winter-quarters of the king, in January, 1460.

Sosigenes, an astronomer of Alexandria, who was invited to Rome by Julius Cæsar, to assist him in the reformation of the calendar, B.C. 46. No further particulars respecting him are known, nor are any of his works extant.

Sostratus, an eminent architect, who flourished in the 3rd century B.C., and was patronised by Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt. Among his works was the famous Pharos, or light-house of Alexandria, which is said to have cost 800 talents, and was reckoned one of the wonders of the world.

Sotbey, Samuel Leigh, typographical antiquary, was born about 1806. He became a member of the eminent firm of Sotbey and Wilkinson, to which his father belonged, and showed from his youth the taste for typographical studies which distinguished him through life. He will be remembered as author of

the important work entitled 'Principia Typographica. The Block-Books; or Xylographic Delineations of Scripture History, issued in Holland, Flanders, and Germany during the 15th century,' which appeared in 3 vols. 4to., in 1858. It was projected and partly prepared by his father, Samuel Sotheby. Two hundred and fifteen copies only were printed. Mr. Sotheby also published a folio volume illustrating the handwriting of Luther and Melancthon, and 'Ramblings in the Elucidation of the Autograph of Milton.' He was a member of the Archaeological Association. He was found dead in the shallows of the river Dart, near his house, 19th June, 1861.

Soubise, Benjamin de Rohan, Seigneur de, one of the chiefs of the Protestant party in France under Louis XIII., was born about 1589. His first training to arms was under Maurice of Nassau in Holland. In 1621, at the commencement of the civil war, he was named by the assembly of La Rochelle commander in Poitou, Brittany, and Anjou. Having shut himself up in St. Jean d'Angely, he was there besieged by the king, and after a month surrendered, promising fidelity to his sovereign. He was soon, however, in arms again, and when Louis marched to oppose him he fled to Rochelle, and sought aid in England. The war was terminated by the edict of pacification, signed at Montpellier in October, 1622. Early in 1625 he sailed from the isle of Rhé, captured the royal fleet at Blavet, and occupied the isle of Oleron. After several defeats he again went to England and obtained from Charles I. a fleet under the orders of the duke of Buckingham, but it was refused admission to the harbour, as was also a second fleet. A third sailed, but did nothing; and Soubise, refusing to accept the terms offered by the king, took refuge in England. Died, 1641.

Soubise, Charles de Rohan, Prince de, Duke of Rohan, Peer, and Marshal of France, was born in 1715. He was of the same family as the preceding, entered the army at the age of 19, and served as aide-de-camp to Louis XV. in the campaigns of 1744-1748. He was wounded at the siege of Friburg in 1745, and was appointed in 1751 governor of Flanders and Hainault. Owing to the favour of Madame Pompadour, he had an important command in the Seven Years' War, but he was totally defeated at Rossbach by Frederick the Great, in November, 1757. He enjoyed still the favour of the king, who made him a minister of state, and gave him a rich pension; but he was hated and despised by the courtiers, who made him the butt of their epigrams. A new command was intrusted to him in the following year, and by two victories over the Hessians, Hanoverians, and English, he made himself master of the landgraviate of Hesse, for which he was created marshal. He had a command on the Rhine in 1761, but misunderstandings arose between him and Marshal de Broglie, which, through the influence of Madame Pompadour, led to

the recall and exile of the latter. The military career of Marshal Soubise ended with the battle of Johannisberg, and his life was thenceforth that of a venal courtier and favourite. His fidelity to his unworthy master, Louis XV., was touchingly displayed in the circumstance that he was the only one of the courtiers who followed his master's remains to the grave. He continued to hold his place as minister under Louis XVI., and died in 1787.

Soufflot, Jacques Germain, an eminent French architect, born in 1713. He studied at Rome, and after travelling in Italy and the Levant, to examine the remains of antiquity, settled at Lyons. There he built an exchange and a hospital, which gained him so much credit, that he was called to Paris, and made superintendent of the royal buildings. His principal work is the church of Sainte-Geneviève, the first stone of which was laid by Louis XV., 6th Sept., 1764. He was created a knight of the order of St. Michael, and died in 1781.

Soult, Nicolas Jean-de-Dieu, Duke of Dalmatia and Marshal of France, was born at St. Amand (Tarn), in 1769, the same memorable year which gave birth to Arthur Wellesley and Napoleon Buonaparte. He entered the Royal Regiment of Infantry in 1785, was made non-commissioned officer in 1790, and then passed rapidly through the intermediate grades until he reached that of adjutant-general of the staff, when General Lefebvre attached him to his own service, with the grade of chief of brigade. In that quality he served in the campaigns of 1794 and 1795 with the army of the Moselle, and owed to his talents, as well as to his Republican principles, a rapid promotion. Successively raised to the rank of general of brigade and general of division, he took part in all the campaigns of Germany until 1799, when he followed Masséna into Switzerland, thence to Genoa, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. Set at liberty after the battle of Marengo, and raised to the command of Piedmont, he returned to France at the peace of Amiens, in 1802, and was named one of the four colonels of the guard of the Consuls. When the Empire was proclaimed, in 1804, Soult was created marshal of France; and during the campaign which terminated at Austerlitz, he held the command of the fourth corps of the grand army, and in all the great German battles he took a conspicuous part. In 1808 the marshal entered Spain; and, falling upon Sir John Moore's division, caused the disastrous retreat to Corunna—only, however, to be repulsed with loss when the English turned to bay below the walls. By his orders the French fired minute guns over the grave of Sir John Moore, and he caused a record of the death of the brave English general to be carved on a rock near the spot on which he fell. For some time thereafter success attended every operation of Soult. He invaded Portugal, took Oporto, and governed the country so vigorously and fairly that the opponents of the Braganza

SOULT

family made overtures for the permanence of his sway. But Wellington was advancing to meet him, and he was attacked and routed at the famous passage of the Douro—one of the most gallant exploits ever attempted by an assaulting army. The French general rallied his forces during the night, and quickly continued his retreat, when he was stunned by the intelligence that Marshal Beresford had crossed the Douro higher up than Wellington, and held the bridge over the Amarante. He was obliged to leave the whole of his baggage behind him, and retreat by forced marches through the mountains. As soon as Soult heard of the disastrous check to the French arms at Talavera, he managed, by a series of rapid movements, to join Ney and Mortier, and forced Wellington to retire upon Portugal. In 1809 he was appointed major-general of the French forces in Spain; and being thus virtually commander-in-chief, he gained the great victory of Ocaña, which resulted in the subjugation of Andalusia. In 1811 he captured Olivenza and Badajoz; but the British forces laying siege to the latter place, Soult marched to relieve it, attacked the British under Beresford at Albuera, and sustained a bloody defeat. He nevertheless bravely defended the south of Spain. But in 1812 Wellington commenced his offensive movements and captured Badajoz. In 1813 the great battle of Salamanca loosened the French hold of Spain, and Soult, compelled to abandon Andalusia, was recalled to aid the Emperor in his great struggle in Germany, and was chief of the staff of Napoleon at the battles of Lützen and Bautzen. On the news of the French defeat at Vittoria, Soult flew to Spain, and assumed the command. But the game was all against him. He knew it to be hopeless. Yet, upon taking the command of the army in July, 1813, as the 'lieutenant' of the Emperor, his proclamation to the troops breathed the haughtiest confidence in his cause, and in his chances—declaring, as it did, that if the French had been well commanded at Vittoria, they would have beaten the English. For two days he obstinately defended his entrenched camp, not far from Bayonne; but on Wellington manoeuvring to turn his flank, he continued his retreat, offering a desperate resistance while passing the Pyrenees. At length the British forces entered France. The Bidasoa was passed, Soult's position on the Nive carried, and the allies became an army of invasion. Still Soult fought with the energy of despair. After the battle of Orthez, finding all his efforts useless, he withdrew to Toulouse, where was fought the last and crowning action of the long Peninsular war, a battle claimed by both sides, and in which it is not to be denied that on both sides were displayed consummate military skill and the most determined and stubborn bravery. But the French had the worst of it. On the announcement of the event at Paris, Soult signed a suspension of arms, and adhered to the re-establishment of Louis XVIII., who presented him with the cross of

SOUTH

St. Louis, and called him to the command of the thirteenth military division, and then to the ministry of war (Dec. 3, 1814). On March 8, 1815, learning the landing from Elba, he published an order of the day in which Napoleon was treated more than severely. Yet on March 11 he resigned his portfolio as minister of war, and declared for the Emperor, who raised him to the dignity of peer of France, and major-general of the army. After Waterloo, where he served as quartermaster-general, the marshal took refuge at Malmaison with General Brun de Villeret, his former aide-de-camp. Being set down on the list of the proscribed, he withdrew to Düsseldorf until 1819, when a royal ordinance allowed him to return to France. He then went to live with his family at St. Amand, his native place, and his marshal's bâton, which had been withdrawn from him, was afterwards restored. Charles X. treated Marshal Soult with favour, creating him a knight, and afterwards peer of France. After the Revolution of July, 1830, the declaration of the Chamber of Deputies deprived him of that rank; but he was restored to it four days later by Louis Philippe, who appointed him minister of war and president of the council. In 1838, on the coronation of Queen Victoria, Soult was nominated ambassador extraordinary to represent France at the ceremonial. He was welcomed with great popular enthusiasm, and fêted by the Duke of Wellington; and the two aged heroes were received with acclamation on their public appearance together. A banquet was given by the corporation of London in Guildhall; and the healths of the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Soult were proposed together, and responded to by the illustrious guests. In 1847 Soult resigned his ministerial functions; and King Louis Philippe conferred upon him the dignity of marshal of France. He spent his latter days at his château in the land of his birth; and after the Revolution of 1848 took no part in politics. Died, Nov. 26, 1851.

Soult. [Scott.]

South, Robert, an eminent divine, was born at Hackney, in 1633; and educated at Westminster School, and Christchurch, Oxford. In 1660 he was chosen public orator of the university, and successively became chaplain to the Earl of Clarendon, prebendary of Westminster, canon of Christchurch, and rector of Islip, in Oxfordshire. He preached before Charles II., but refused all offers of promotion in the church. He would not take part in promoting the Revolution, and was never tired of preaching against the Dissenters. In 1693 he carried on a controversy with Sherlock on the doctrine of the Trinity, when both disputants were charged with heresy, for attempting to explain an indefinable mystery. He was a man of great wit, and did not spare to display it even on serious occasions. His 'Sermons' possess the merits of earnestness and originality, clearness, good sense, lively invention, and forcible expression. Died, 1716.

SOUTHAMPTON

Southampton, Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of, Lord Chancellor of England, was born at London, of an ancient family distinguished as Heralds. He was educated at Cambridge, was called to the bar, and in 1535 obtained an office in the Common Pleas. Three years later he was named secretary of state, stood in high favour with the king, Henry VIII., and after the fall of Cromwell was virtually first minister. He was a conscientious Romanist, and was recognised as head of that party in the state. Early in 1543 the king created him a peer by the title of Baron Wriothesley of Titchfield, in Hampshire, and gave him the abbey lands. He succeeded Lord Audley as Chancellor in May, 1544, taking the usual oath of abjuration of the Pope. A commissioner was appointed to assist him in hearing causes, and he applied himself almost entirely to state affairs. Wriothesley was not wiser than his generation in respect to persecution, and not only promoted the severe measures against the Protestants, but in the case of Anne Askew took part personally in the act of torture. The king commanded him to impeach and arrest the queen, Catherine Parr, for her supposed heterodoxy; but when he arrived to execute the order the king was of another mind, and dismissed him with rough words. Having negotiated a satisfactory treaty with Scotland, he was rewarded with the knighthood of the Garter. It was the influence of Wriothesley which chiefly led to the execution of the Earl of Surrey, and the attainder of the Duke of Norfolk, in 1547. He was one of the executors of Henry VIII., and an opponent of the Protector Somerset. Edward VI. made him Earl of Southampton, and at the instigation of Somerset, deprived him of the seals. Restored to the council in September, 1549, he finally retired from public life a few months later, and died at London, 30th July, 1550. He was buried in St. Andrew's Church, Holborn.

Southampton, Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of, a distinguished statesman and courtier, was grandson of the preceding, and was born in 1573. He was a friend of the Earl of Essex, whom he accompanied to Cadiz, and afterwards to Ireland; took part in his rebellion, was tried and found guilty, and committed to the Tower in 1601. Two years later he was restored to his honours by James I. He suffered subsequently a second imprisonment, served in the war in the Netherlands in 1624, and died at Bergen-op-Zoom, the same year. He is now chiefly remembered as the friend and patron of Shakespeare, who dedicated to him his 'Venus and Adonis.' A portrait of Southampton, by Mirevalt, is in the National Collection.

Southampton, Thomas Wriothesley, 4th Earl of Southampton, Lord High Treasurer of England under Charles II., was son of Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl, the patron of Shakespeare. After supporting the popular party against Charles I. and the encroachments of prerogative

SOUTHERN

for a time, he went over to the king's side, opposed the attainder of Strafford, and was made a Privy Councillor. He was employed to convey the king's proposals of accommodation to the parliament immediately after the royal standard was set up at Nottingham, in August, 1642, and was one of the royal commissioners to discuss terms of peace at Uxbridge, in January, 1645. During the Commonwealth he lived in retirement in England; but soon after the Restoration he was appointed Lord High Treasurer. He was highly distinguished for his political wisdom, and no less for his unsullied honour and integrity. He sent large supplies of money to Charles II. during his exile, and was the intimate friend of Clarendon. His character is eloquently portrayed both by Clarendon and Burnet. Died, 1667.

Southcott, Joanna, was born in the west of England, of parents in humble life, in 1750. When about 40 years of age, she began to give herself out for a prophetess; and her converts, who are said at one time to have numbered 100,000, put implicit faith in her wild and blasphemous rhapsodies. She described herself as the woman spoken of in the book of Revelation; and, although in the highest degree illiterate, she scribbled a mass of unintelligible nonsense, which she dignified by the title of prophetic inspirations, while she carried on a lucrative trade in the sale of seals, which were, under certain conditions, to be the passports to eternal salvation. At length she was attacked with a disease which gave her the outward appearance of pregnancy, and she boldly announced to the world that she was destined to be the mother of the promised Shiloh. So fully persuaded, indeed, were her deluded followers of its truth, that they made the most splendid preparations for the reception of the miraculous babe that superstition and credulity could suggest; when, about the end of 1814, her death put an end to their expectations. The body of Joanna underwent an anatomical examination after her death, when she was found to have suffered from dropsy; but the belief in her divine mission was not eradicated from the minds of her votaries, and the sect is not even yet wholly extinct.

Southern, Thomas, a dramatic poet, was born at Dublin, in 1660; became a servitor in Pembroke College, Oxford; and then settled in London. He was patronised by James II. while Duke of York, and afterwards served in the royal army against the Duke of Monmouth. He wrote the 'Persian Prince,' 'Isabella, or the Fatal Marriage,' and 'Oroonoko,' tragedies; the 'Disappointment,' the 'Rambling Lady,' and the 'Wife's Excuse,' comedies. His tragedy of 'Isabella' is one of the most pathetic and effective dramas in the language, and is memorable as the play in which, in 1782, Mrs. Siddons made her first successful appearance at Drury Lane. Southern held a commission in the army, which with his writings produced him a handsome competency; and he died, aged 86, in 1746.

Southey, Caroline Anne, whose maiden name was **Bowles**, was the only child of Captain Charles Bowles, of Buckland, near Lynton, where she was born in 1797. Her earliest production was the 'Birthday.' For more than twenty years the writings of Caroline Bowles were anonymous, and although widely circulated and warmly appreciated by the public, she was a stranger by name, save to a few attached admirers and friends; and it was not until after the publication of 'Ellen Fitz-Arthur,' and several of the pathetic novels, which she contributed to Blackwood's Magazine under the title of 'Chapters on Churchyards,' that her name became known beyond that limited circle. Among the first friends attracted to her by her genius were the poets Southey and Bowles; the former of whom reviewed a volume of her poems in a highly complimentary manner, before he had any personal knowledge of its author, and availed himself of other opportunities, in the 'Quarterly Review' and elsewhere, of testifying his admiration of her genius. A cordial friendship subsisted for more than twenty years between Caroline Bowles and Robert Southey, and in 1839 she accepted him as her husband. At the date of the marriage, Southey had been a widower two years; his former wife having been virtually dead to him many more. On his death, Mrs. Southey was left with means insufficient to provide her with the ordinary comforts of life; but she was soon relieved from anxiety by being placed on the civil list for a pension of £300 a year. The order of Mrs. Southey's works is as follows:—'Ellen Fitz-Arthur,' a poem, 1820; 'The Widow's Tale,' and other poems, 1822; 'Sabbath House,' prose, and verse, 1828; 'Chapters on Churchyards,' two vols., 1829; 'Tales of the Fairies,' and 'Robin Hood,' a fragment, by the late Robert Southey and Caroline Bowles; with other poems, 1847. Died, 1864.

Southey, Robert, poet, biographer, and miscellaneous writer, was the son of a respectable innkeeper, and was born at Bristol, in 1774. After receiving the rudiments of education from country schoolmasters, he was sent to Westminster School, and thence to Balliol College, Oxford, his early display of more than ordinary talents and a corresponding steadiness of character having led his friends to choose the church as his destination. At Oxford, however, he remained but two years, the then unsettled state of his opinions as to both church and state causing him to quit the university, and finally renounce the idea of taking orders, in the year 1794. After travelling in Spain and Portugal, and residing in London as secretary to Mr. Carey, he at length settled at Keswick in Cumberland, in 1801, having for some time been married. He was already known as author of 'Joan of Arc,' 'The Forest,' 'Lines on Ben-Nevis,' the 'Bergamo,' and other poems, which indicated more poetical and poetical fire than political judgment or personal prominence, and at

Keswick he commenced an almost unintermitted career of industry in literary composition of every description. A mere list of his separate publications would form a long article, but to speak of his numerous and extensive contributions to the 'Quarterly Review.' But though he wrote so much, he wrote everything carefully and well. His biographies, especially, are admirable; that of the great Newton, a masterpiece, one of the most perfect biographies in our language; while that of Wesley is highly appreciated, both by churchmen and dissenters, for its candour and impartiality. Southey's views and opinions underwent a similar change with those of his friends Coleridge and Wordsworth, and he became a thorough-going churchman and Tory. He continued to delight and instruct the reading world until 1844, when the approach of a long life at length overpowered his fine mind, and he remained in a state of mental backwardness to the day of his death. His last received the appointment of Postmaster-General in 1841, and in 1846 he received a pension of £300 per annum. His poetical works, collected in one volume, enjoyed great popularity; and his admirable philosophical poem, 'The Doctor,' &c., which was translated anonymously, must long continue to be the wonder and delight of the reading and the thinking world. His 'Common-Place Book,' a posthumous publication in a two vols., is a marvellous monument of his reading and research. Died, March 21, 1845. His 'Life and Correspondence,' edited by his son, appeared, in 4 vols., in 1848-50. A portrait, drawn by H. Edridge, in 1804, and another painted by Mr. Vandyke, in 1798, are in the National Gallery.—His poet's mother, **Elizabetta Southey, M.D., F.R.S., D.D., &c.**, was physician to George IV., physician, Professor of Medicine, and author of several medical works. He died at London, April 11, June 18, 1865.

Southwell, Richard, an English Jesuit and poet, was born in 1618, studied at Douai, received the order of Jesuit at Rome, and afterwards returned to England as a missionary. In 1662 he was sent to prison, and remained three years before he was brought to trial, when, finding that he came to England a sinner to propagate the Catholic religion, he was condemned and executed, in 1666. He was the author of various poem works, and of several poems possessing considerable merit.

Southey, Thomas, an eminent naturalist and writer, was born in London in 1777. He first studied painting at the Royal Academy, and afterwards applied himself to anatomy, and examining his experiments in these two fields produced several great and valuable works. These are—the 'English Botany,' in conjunction with Sir J. E. Smith; 'English Fauna,' at Westminster; 'Mineral Geography of Great Britain,' &c. He was F.R.S., F.R.S., and F.L.S. Died, 1822.

Southey, George Washington, son of the preceding, and an eminent naturalist, was

born in London in 1788. His principal production is entitled 'The Genera of Recent and Fossil Shells,' and appeared between 1820-1824. He published also 'Species Conchyliorum,' a catalogue of the Tankerville collection of shells, of which, with other collections, he became the possessor. He was a fellow of the Linnæan Society, and contributed many papers on natural history to periodical journals. Died, 1854.

Sozomen (Sozomenus), a Greek ecclesiastical historian, who flourished in the 5th century, in the reign of the Emperor Theodosius II. He was a native of Palestine, was sent by his Christian parents to be educated in a monastery, and afterwards settled at Constantinople as an advocate. He wrote a History of the Church in nine books, embracing a period of about a century, from 323 to 423. It was dedicated to Theodosius. Sozomen was a contemporary of the church historian Socrates. An English translation of Sozomen, by Walford, is included in Bohn's Ecclesiastical Library.

Spaendonck, Gerard van, an eminent flower and miniature painter, was born in 1746, at Tilburg, in Holland, settled at Paris, where he became miniature painter to the king, and Professor of Iconography at the Jardin des Plantes. Died, 1822.

Spagna, Lo, or Spagnuolo (Giovanni di Pietro), an eminent painter of the 16th century, was a native of Spain, but received his training in art in Italy. He was the companion of Raphael in the school of Perugino, and he successfully imitated the style of both. Few facts or dates of his life are ascertained; but it is known that he was an independent master at Todi in 1507, and that he was still painting in 1530. He painted the altar-piece of San Stefano in the Lower church of Assisi in 1516, and at the close of the same year became a citizen of Spoleto. In 1517 he was chosen head of the guild of painters there. In the National Gallery is a 'Glorification of the Virgin,' by Lo Spagna, and a small 'Ecce Homo.' His 'Adoration of the Magi,' now in the Berlin Museum, has been attributed to Raphael.

Spagnoletto. [Ribera.]

Spalding, Johann Joachim, a celebrated Swedish divine, born in 1714. He studied at the university of Rostock, and afterwards at Greifswald; and after various engagements as pastor settled, in 1764, at Berlin, as first pastor of St. Nicholas church, which post he filled till 1788. The publication of the *Religions-Edict* compelled him to retire. His sermons were esteemed very highly for their depth both of thought and feeling, and their pure and elegant style, and several collections of them have been published. His work on the 'Destination of Man' was reprinted many times; and his other works, 'On the Value of Feeling in Christianity,' 'On the Utility of Preaching,' and 'Religion the chief Affair of Man,' passed through several editions. Died, at Berlin, 1804. His son, Georg Ludwig, is noticed below.

Spalding, Georg Ludwig, philologist,

was second son of the preceding, and was born at Barth in 1762. He studied first at a Berlin gymnasium, then directed by Büsching, and afterwards at Göttingen and Halle. After travelling through the principal countries of Europe, he became tutor to the children of Prince Ferdinand, and professor at a gymnasium of Berlin. He was M.A. Halle, and a member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences. In consequence of the *Religions-Edict* he abandoned theology, and devoted the rest of his life to philology. He is chiefly remembered for his excellent edition of the works of Quintilian, in 5 vols., of which three only were completed by him. Died, 1811.

Spallanzani, Lazzaro, a celebrated Italian naturalist, was born at Scandiano, near Reggio, in 1729. After studying at the Jesuits' College of Reggio, and the university of Bologna, under the guidance at the latter of the celebrated Laura Bassi, he was chosen, in 1754, Professor of Logic and Greek Literature at the university of Reggio, whence after six years he removed to Modena to fill the same chair there. He had already acquired a great reputation as a scholar, but from that time he devoted himself to his favourite studies in natural history. About 1770 he was called to Pavia as Professor of Natural History, and was soon after made Director of the Museum. He engaged in numerous ingenious scientific experiments, especially for the purpose of illustrating the circulation of the blood, and made many discoveries in physiology and anatomy. He also investigated the subjects of generation, respiration, and digestion, and determined the animal nature of the infusoria. He undertook extensive travels, especially exploring the coasts of the Mediterranean, and in 1785 visited Constantinople. On his return to Pavia he disapproved a shameful accusation made against him in his absence, and had a triumphal entry into the city. On a subsequent journey in Italy he made collections for the Museum of Pavia, of which he has been called the second founder. Spallanzani published numerous works embodying the result of his observations and researches, and among them are—'On the Action of the Heart,' 'On the Phenomena of the Circulation,' 'Memoirs on Respiration,' 'Dissertations on Animal and Vegetable Physics,' 'On the Reproduction of Animals,' and 'Travels.' He was a member of the principal Academies of Europe, and the correspondent of his most eminent scientific contemporaries. He was offered the chair of Natural History at the Paris *Jardin des Plantes*; and Haller expressed his sense of his services to science by dedicating to him a volume of his great work on Physiology. Died, Feb. 12, 1789.

Spanheim, Ezekiel, a learned numismatist and statesman, was the eldest son of Frederick Spanheim, Professor of Divinity at Leyden, and born in 1629, at Geneva, where he was appointed Professor of Eloquence at the age of 20. He soon afterwards became tutor to the son of Charles Louis, Elector-Palatine, who em-

played him in several important missions. He assisted at the conferences of Oppenheim and Spire, and at the congress of Breda. He came to England as minister of the Elector-Palatine, and was also appointed ambassador of the Elector of Brandenburg. In the latter capacity he was sent to Paris in 1680. After the peace of Ryswick he was sent again to France, and thence to England, where he died in 1710. His principal works are, '*De Præstantia et Usu Numismatum Antiquorum*,' 2 vols.; '*Orbis Romanus*,' and '*Letters and Dissertations on Medals*.'

Sparks, Jared, President of Harvard University, a distinguished historian and biographer, was born at Willington, Connecticut, about 1794. He was apprenticed to a carpenter, but from love of learning became a schoolmaster, and by friendly help obtained a scholarship first at the Phillips Exeter Academy and then at Harvard. In 1817 he was appointed tutor in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, continuing his studies in theology at the same time. Ordained pastor of a Unitarian church at Baltimore in 1819, he took a prominent part in the controversies of the time, and wrote several theological works. He retired from the ministry in 1823, and settling at Boston, devoted himself thenceforth to literature. He became proprietor and sole editor of the '*North American Review*;' but his principal task for some years was the preparation of his '*Life and Writings of Washington*.' He visited England and France for the purpose of historical research, and the work appeared in successive volumes between 1834 and 1837. During the same period he prepared and published the '*Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution*,' in 12 vols. 8vo. Among his other works are the '*Correspondence of the American Revolution*,' being Letters of Eminent Men to George Washington; '*Life of Governor Morris*,' an edition of Franklin's works; and the '*Library of American Biography*,' in two series, 1834-1848. Mr. Sparks was appointed, in 1839, McLean Professor of Ancient and Modern History at Harvard, and, in 1849, President of that Institution. Died, March 15, 1866.

Sparmann, Andrew, a Swedish naturalist and traveller, was born about 1747, and studied at Upsala, where, by his attention to natural history, he attracted the notice of Linnæus. He visited China and the Cape of Good Hope, penetrated a considerable distance into the interior of Southern Africa, and accompanied Captain Cook on one of his voyages. He wrote narratives of his travels, and died at Stockholm, in 1820.

Spartacus, leader of the revolt of the gladiators in Italy, and one of the most extraordinary men of his time, was a Thracian by birth. He was first a shepherd, and after the conquest of Macedonia by the Romans he was compelled to serve in the Roman armies. He deserted, carried on a harassing warfare against the conquerors, and was captured and sold as a slave. On account of his great size and strength he

was trained for a gladiator in the company of Lentulus at Capua. There, in B.C. 73, he persuaded about seventy of his fellow-slaves to join him in an attempt to escape. They succeeded, and took up a position on Vesuvius, having possessed themselves of arms on their way. Blockaded there by the prætor, they defeated him, and were rapidly augmented in numbers by slaves and wretched labourers, among whom Spartacus established such discipline as was possible. His band rose in number from 70 to 10,000, and even later to 70,000, and their ravages and repeated victories caused the greatest alarm. Army after army was sent against them only to be defeated, and for two years Spartacus defied the power of Rome. At last Crassus took the field with six fresh legions, and after repeated attacks defeated him on the river Silarius, on the borders of Campania, B.C. 72. Spartacus fought heroically to the last, and was killed; 5000 of the insurgents escaping to the north of Italy were slain by Pompey returning from Spain, and 6000 more were captured and hung along the road from Rome to Capua.

Speckter, Erwin, German painter, was born at Hamburg in 1806. He received his first instruction in art from a painter at Altona, and at the age of 16 became acquainted with Ramohr, whose counsel was of great service to him, and who remained his friend. Intense admiration of Overbeck's painting of '*Christ's Entry into Jerusalem*' induced him to become a pupil of Cornelius, at Munich; and he was commissioned to execute some frescoes in the Picture Gallery, but did not live to do it. Visits to the Berlin and Dresden Galleries, and still more his visit to Italy, led to a great change in his style, freeing him from his early Overbeck worship, and bringing him nearer to nature and reality. After his return from Italy he was employed to adorn with frescoes a Hamburg villa, but died before they were finished, November, 1835. His interesting '*Letters of a German Artist from Italy*' were published in 1846.

Speed, John, an English chronologist, historian, and antiquary, was born in 1642. He was author of '*The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain*,' and '*The History of Great Britain, from Julius Cæsar to James I.*' Died at London, where he had spent most of his life, 1629.

Speke, John Hanning, a distinguished African traveller, and explorer of the sources of the Nile, was born of an ancient family at Whitelackington, in Somersetshire, in 1827. He entered the Indian army at the age of 17, served in Sir Colin Campbell's division through the campaign in the Punjab, and during his annual leave of absence made exploring expeditions in the Himalaya and in Tibet, especially studying the botany, geology, and natural history of the region, and collecting specimens. He subsequently accompanied Captain Burton in his exploration of Eastern Africa, and in 1858 reached the head of the great lake Nyanza (Victoria Nyanza), under the Mountains of the

SPELMAN

Moon. Desirous of ascertaining whether the Nile has its sources in that lake, he set out from Zanzibar in 1860, accompanied by Captain Grant, to find the southern end of the lake; and after heroic struggles against extraordinary difficulties, succeeded in his object, spent some time on the shores of the Nyanza, and striking the Nile at Urondogoni, retraced its course to the lake. The intelligence of this discovery was received in England, by telegraph, in February, 1863, and occasioned great rejoicing as the solution of the knotty problem of ages. If the first enthusiasm had to abate, it is at least certain that Captain Speke had made the most important contribution towards the settlement of the question of the origin of the Nile. Captain Speke was accidentally shot near Bath, September 15, 1864. His 'Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile' appeared in 1863, and a work entitled 'What led to the discovery of the Source of the Nile' in 1864.

Spelman, Sir Henry, an eminent English historian and antiquary, was born at Congham, in Norfolk, in 1561. James I. frequently employed him on public business, and he received the honour of knighthood for his services. He died in 1641, leaving many valuable works, among which his 'Glossarium Archaeologicum' and 'Villare Anglicanum' are still highly esteemed.—His son, Sir **John Spelman**, inherited his father's taste for archaeological inquiries, and was author of a 'Life of Alfred the Great.' He was knighted by Charles I., and died at Oxford, in 1683.

Spence, Joseph, a divine and critic, was born in 1698, and received his education at Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and was elected Professor of Poetry. He afterwards held the living of Great Horwood, and a prebend in Durham Cathedral. He wrote an 'Essay on Pope's Odyssey,' but his principal work is entitled 'Polymetis; or, an Inquiry into the Agreement between the Works of the Roman Poets and the Remains of Ancient Artists.' 'Anecdotes' collected by him, concerning eminent literary characters, were published. His death, in 1768, was occasioned by his accidentally falling into a pond.

Spence, William, F.R.S., was born about the year 1780, and showed at an early age his predilection for that study to which his life was devoted. While engaged in business at Hull, he embraced a casual opportunity of sending a present of a few insects to the Rev. W. Kirby, at Barham; and thus was laid the foundation of a life-long friendship, of which the memory will be preserved by their joint work, entitled 'Introduction to Entomology.' This work, written in the form of letters, became immediately popular, and ran rapidly through several editions. Almost exhausting the subject of which it treats, it is a most valuable contribution to natural science. Died, January, 1860.

Spencer, the Hon. and Rev. George, Father Ignatius, of St. Paul, Passionist, was

1069

SPENCER

the youngest son of the second Earl Spencer, and brother of Lord Althorp, and was born in 1799. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1819. Resolved to enter the church, he was presented to the rectory of Brington, in Northamptonshire. He was soon after named chaplain to Dr. Blomfield, then bishop of Chester, whose pupil he had been. But, suddenly, from the conviction that the church of England was not the true church, he gave up his living and all hope of preferment, and was received into the church of Rome. He then studied at the English College at Rome, under Dr. Wiseman, and being ordained priest in 1832, came back afterwards to England, and was settled at West Bromwich. He toiled on there in poverty till 1839, and calmly took the rude, insulting treatment to which he was subjected by village boys and 'roughs;' and was next engaged as tutor at Oscott College. In 1846 he entered the order of Passionists, submitting with determination to all the rigours and hardships of that strict order, and rose to be its Superior in England. He used to travel in the dress of a Passionist, soliciting alms for the benefit of his order, and preaching in all parts of the United Kingdom, his most earnest desire being the reconversion of England to the Catholic faith, but with little success to encourage him. He contributed to the establishment of the 'Retreat of St. Joseph,' at Highgate, and at the time of his death was Superior of the Retreat at Sutton near St. Helen's. Died at Carstairs, in Scotland, while on a missionary tour, October 1, 1864. His remains were interred at Sutton. A 'Life of Father Ignatius,' compiled chiefly from his Autobiography, Journal and Letters, by the Rev. Father Pius, a Sp. Sancto Passionist, was published in 1866.

Spencer, Dr. John, an ingenious and learned English divine and critic, was born in 1630, at Boughton, in Kent; became Master of Corpus Christi College, archdeacon of Sudbury, and dean of Ely; and died in 1695. His principal and most erudite work is 'De Legibus Hebræorum Ritualibus et earum Rationibus.' His attempt in this work to find the origin of some Jewish ceremonies in those of Pagan nations gave great offence, and brought on him numerous attacks.

Spencer, John Charles, Earl (better known as Viscount **Althorp**), was born in 1782, and was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. He first entered the House of Commons as member for Northampton; but from the year 1806 to 1834, when he succeeded to the peerage, he represented the county of Northampton, generally supporting all the important measures of the Whig party. Shortly after the accession of William IV. he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was manly, liberal, straightforward, and disinterested; his honesty of purpose was never questioned; but he possessed not the physical powers requisite for a good orator. In another

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and a very different sphere of action, however, he was unrivalled. The improvement of agriculture was at all times his great aim; and when he retired from office, he applied himself with zeal and energy to the practice and encouragement of that branch of our national industry. To his exertions the establishment of the Royal Society of Agriculture was mainly owing; and he was present at nearly all the great agricultural meetings throughout the country. Died, Oct. 1, 1845.

Spencer, Henry, Robert, and Charles.
[Sunderland, Earls of.]

Spener, Philipp Jacob, an eminent German Protestant theologian, usually considered the founder of the sect of Pietists, was born in Alsace in 1635. He studied at the university of Strasburg, visiting afterwards several other universities, and in 1662 became public preacher at Strasburg. Two years later he obtained his degree of D.D., and removed to Frankfurt on the Main, where he had the appointment of chief preacher. He distinguished himself by his religious earnestness, and especially insisted on the need of a general reform. He would have sermons less dogmatic and more practical. The special meetings for religious purposes which gave rise subsequently to the sect of Pietists were first held by him in 1670, and were called 'Collegia Pietatis.' Spener removed to Dresden in 1686 as court-preacher, and four years later to Berlin as inspector and first pastor of St. Nicholas' Church. Soon afterwards his views were introduced at Halle, which became the head-quarters of Pietism. Spener was author of numerous theological works, and also of several genealogico-historical and heraldic works. He first introduced the study of heraldry into Germany. Died at Berlin, 1706.

Spenser. [Dispenser.]

Spenser, Edmund, one of the most illustrious English poets, was born in London, about 1553; was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and, on leaving the university, took up his residence with some relations in the north of England, probably as a tutor. In 1579 he published his first poem, 'The Shepherd's Calendar,' dedicating it to his friend Sir Philip Sidney. In 1580 he accompanied Lord Grey de Wilton, viceroy of Ireland, as his secretary, and procured a grant of 3028 acres in the county of Cork, out of the forfeited lands of the Earl of Desmond; on which, however, by the terms of the gift, he was obliged to become resident. He accordingly fixed his residence at Kilcolman, in the county of Cork, and was there visited by Sir Walter Raleigh, who became his patron after the death of Sir Philip Sidney, and whom he celebrates under the title of the 'Shepherd of the Ocean.' Sir Walter persuaded him to write the 'Faerie Queen,' the first part of which was printed in 1590, and presented to Queen Elizabeth, who granted the poet a pension of 50*l.* per annum. In 1591 Spenser published his pastoral of 'Colin Clout's come home again;' and, the same year,

the second part of the 'Faerie Queen;' but the poem, according to the original plan, was never completed. About this time Spenser presented to the queen his 'View of the State of Ireland,' being then clerk of the council of the province of Munster. This interesting and masterly work was not printed till 1633. In 1597 he returned to Ireland; but when the rebellion of Tyrone broke out, he was obliged to fly with such precipitancy as to leave behind his infant child, whom the merciless insurgents burnt with the house. The unfortunate poet came to England with a heart broken by these misfortunes, and died at Westminster, January 16, 1598-9. His remains were interred, at the expense of the Earl of Essex, in Westminster Abbey, where the Countess of Dorset raised a monument to his memory. Spenser is one of the most purely poetic of all poets. Yet, as it is with Milton, so it is with him; his name is spoken with a proud admiration, and his 'Faerie Queen' is not read. Some, like Hume, find it more a task than a pleasure to read this poem. Others, like Pope, find it charming in old age as well as in youth. Milton, in his 'Areopagitica,' speaks of 'our sage and serious poet, Spenser, whom I dare be known to think a better teacher than Scotus or Aquinas.' And an eminent modern critic asserts that 'the shaping spirit of imagination was never possessed in the like degree by any other writer; nor has any other evinced a deeper feeling of all forms of the beautiful; nor have words ever been made by any other, to embody thought with more wonderful art.' His verse is exquisitely melodious, and the moral tone of his poetry is of the noblest and purest. The language, though to some extent antiquated, is not so much so as to alarm any but idle readers. The slight difficulty of a first acquaintance soon vanishes, and the trouble is repaid with infinite delight. A portrait of Spenser, painter unknown, was lent by the Earl of Kinnoull to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).

Spenser, or Spencer, Henry, appointed bishop of Norwich in 1370, was distinguished for his warlike propensities, and acquired the title of 'The Fighting Bishop.' With great promptitude and resolution he put down the insurgents in the Eastern counties in 1381, as general leading his men to the attack, sitting in judgment on his prisoners, and ministering to them as a priest before their execution. Armed with full papal authority by Urban VI. for the crusade against his rival, Clement VII., Spenser engaged to serve for a year against France, the supporter of Clement, and passed into Flanders, early in 1383, with a force of 5000 men-at-arms and archers. He took Gravelines and massacred the inhabitants, defeated an army of 1200 men, entered Dunkirk, and became master of the coast as far as Sluys. Expected reinforcements not being sent him, he failed at the siege of Ypres, and soon after returned to England. He was charged in parliament with having received a bribe from the French, which he disproved; and with

SPHAERUS

returning before his time of service was completed; and was deprived of his temporalities till he should pay full damages to the king. At a later period Bishop Spenser showed himself a determined enemy to the Lollards, and swore that if any of Wickliffe's preachers came into his diocese, he would burn or behead them. Died, 1406.

Sphaerus of Olbia. [*See Clemenes III.*]

Spigelius, or Vanden Spieghel, Adrian, physician and anatomist, was born at Brussels, in 1578. He studied at Louvain and Padua, and became Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at Padua. This office he discharged with such reputation, that the Venetian government made him a knight of St. Mark, and gave him a chain of gold. Died, 1625.

Spiller, John, a young English sculptor, of great promise, was born in London, in 1763, and studied under Bacon. He distinguished himself at the Royal Academy, and was chosen to execute a statue of Charles II. for the centre of the old Royal Exchange; but the much admired production had scarcely been erected before the artist expired, a victim to consumption, at the age of 30, in 1794. 'The energy of his labour, with the strong excitement of his feelings, had already made fatal inroads on his constitution. But he was willing, he said, to die at the foot of his statue. The statue was raised, and the young sculptor, with the shining eyes and hectic flush of consumption, beheld it there, returned home, and shortly was no more.'

Spinello Aretino, a celebrated Italian painter, was a native of Arezzo, and a pupil of Jacopo di Casentino. He studied also the works of the school of Giotto, and soon surpassed his first master. He painted best in fresco, and his finest works are at San Miniato, near Florence, in the Campo Santo of Pisa, and in the Public Palace of Siena. He worked with ease and rapidity, was a good colourist, and excelled in the draperies. One of his most admirable compositions is the Death of St. Benedict, one of the series at San Miniato. In the church of Santa Maria degli Angeli at Arezzo he painted the Fall of the Rebel Angels, and his own hideous devil is said to have frightened him in a vision, and hastened his death. It is known, however, that he lived some years after painting that picture. The National Gallery has one example of this master. Aretino was living in 1408, and died probably about that time, aged 92.

Spinola, Ambrose, Marquis, a celebrated Spanish general, was born about 1569. At the age of 30 he entered the service of Philip III., taking command of a body of troops which he had raised, and undertook to pay. He first served in Flanders, and in 1604 he took Ostend, after a siege of three years, for which he was made commander-in-chief of all the Spanish troops in the Low Countries, where he was opposed by Maurice of Nassau. During a cessation of operations Spinola went to Paris, and in an interview with Henry IV. the king asked him what were his plans for the ensuing cam-

SPINOZA

paign. The general, without hesitation, entered into a detail of his projects, and Henry communicated to Maurice the direct contrary, as he could not believe that Spinola had revealed to him his real intentions. Finding, however, that the Spaniard was as good as his word, he exclaimed, 'Others deceive by telling falsehoods, but this man by speaking the truth.' In the war occasioned by the disputed succession to the duchy of Cleves and Juliers, in 1621, Spinola took Juliers and Breda. He was subsequently employed in Italy, where he made himself master of the city of Casale; but not being able to subdue the citadel, owing to imprudent orders sent him from Madrid, he exclaimed, 'They have robbed me of my honour,' and fell a prey to chagrin, in 1630.

Spinoza, or Spinoza, Benedict, a celebrated philosopher, was born at Amsterdam, in 1632. He was the son of a Portuguese Jew, and was first named Baruch, but adopted the name of Benedict on renouncing the faith of his fathers. He was early remarkable for an ardent love of truth, and a keen and logical intellect; and his first serious studies were the Bible and the Talmud. He made no secret of the doubts which grew up in his mind, and was exposed to much persecution on account of them. Taking refuge in the house of the physician Vanden Ende, he studied Latin and Greek, mathematics and metaphysics, and was especially attracted by the philosophy of Descartes. A large bribe was offered him if he would continue to conform outwardly to Judaism; but neither his will nor his poverty consented to such a degradation. An attempt was made to assassinate him, and he had a very narrow escape. He was at last excommunicated, and being driven from Amsterdam, lived for a time near Leyden, and afterwards at the Hague. He devoted himself wholly to philosophy, earning such a livelihood as contented him by the trade of polishing glasses for optical instruments. His character was most estimable, and endeared him to his personal friends. His system of philosophy has been made odious by the vulgar accusation of atheism; which is the very reverse of the truth. To his thought God is the only being, the only substance, infinite, eternal; before whom all things else have but a phenomenal existence. And his aim was to build up, on the knowledge of God as foundation, a system of morals by a rigorously mathematical method. With more reason Spinoza has been called the father of modern Pantheism. The great defect of his system is the virtual suppression of individuality, and the denial of free-will; all finite things, not excepting human actions, being part of a necessary chain of sequences. Spinoza has of late been more fairly judged, and both his merits and errors impartially discussed. His influence on the mind of Goethe was overpowering. Cousin says—'The author whom this pretended atheist most resembles is the unknown author of the "Imitation of Jesus Christ."' And Schleiermacher thus testifies to

the depth of the religious sentiment in Spinoza:—‘He was filled with religion and religious feeling; and therefore is it that he stands alone, unapproachable, the master in his art, but elevated above the profane world, without adherents, and without-even citizenship.’ But M. Nourrisson, in his recent essay (1866), entitled ‘Spinoza et le Naturalisme Contemporain,’ brings the most serious charges against him; maintaining that he denies man’s conscience, freedom, progress, and immortality, Providence, merit and virtue. The works of Spinoza are—‘Renati Descartes Principiorum pars Prima et Secunda more Geometrico Demonstrata;’ ‘Cogitata Metaphysica;’ ‘Tractatus Theologico-Politicus;’ ‘Ethica,’ perhaps the most important of his treatises; ‘Tractatus Politicus;’ ‘De Intellectus Emendatione,’ and ‘Epistolæ.’ The last four form his ‘Opera Posthuma.’ The works written in defence and refutation of the system of Spinoza are very numerous. Died at the Hague, 1677.

Spix, Johann Baptist von, German zoologist, was born in Bavaria, in 1781. After studying theology for a short time, he turned to medicine, graduating M.D., and became keeper of the museum of Natural History at Munich. He accompanied Von Martius on a scientific expedition to Brazil in 1817, and was absent three years. Spix was author of a ‘History and Critique of all Systems of Zoology;’ a work entitled ‘Cephalogenesis;’ and several works on the natural history of Brazil. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Munich. Died, 1826.

Spohn, Friedrich August Wilhelm, an eminent German writer on philology. He was born at Dortmund, in 1792; became Professor of Philosophy and Ancient Literature at Leipzig, and died in 1824, from the effects of excessive study.

Spohr, Ludwig, the celebrated musical composer, was born at Brunswick, in 1784. He early distinguished himself as a violinist, entered the service of the Duke of Brunswick, became in 1805 chapel-master at Gotha, and in 1813 director of the Theatre at Vienna, where he produced some of his best works. After other engagements he accepted in 1823 the office of chapel-master at Cassel, which he held till age compelled him to resign. He was the greatest violinist of his time, both as a performer and composer. His compositions produced intense excitement and enthusiastic admiration; which time has quietly abated. The want of good melodies is a fatal defect in them. The principal operas of Spohr are, ‘Faust,’ ‘Jessonda,’ and ‘Zemira and Azor.’ His oratorios are, ‘The Last Judgment,’ ‘The Crucifixion,’ and ‘The Fall of Babylon.’ The last and perhaps the best was composed in 1840 for the Norwich Musical Festival of that year. Among his other compositions is a grand symphony, entitled ‘The Consecration of Sound’ (*Die Weihe der Töne*). Spohr visited England in 1819, and on several subsequent occasions. Died, 1869. His ‘Autobiography’

was soon after published, and an English translation of it appeared in 1865.

Spondanus (Henri de Sponde), French historical writer, was born at Mauleon in 1568. He became an advocate, and early distinguishing himself by his learning and eloquence, was named, by his godfather, Henry of Navarre, Master of Requests of that kingdom. He became a convert to the Romish faith, and in 1600 went to Rome, took holy orders, made the acquaintance of Cardinal Baronius, and was for some years in the service of the Pope. Appointed Bishop of Pamiers in 1626, he showed himself a zealous opponent of the Protestants; but he resigned his see in 1639, and settled at Paris. Ill health compelled him to leave the care of his literary works to his friend Pierre Frizon, canon of Rheims, and to retire to Toulouse. The principal works of Spondanus are ‘An Epitome of the Annals of Baronius,’ which has been frequently republished, and translated into most European languages; and a continuation of the same Annals, partly by Frizon. A complete edition of the works of Spondanus was published by Frizon, in 6 vols., folio, in 1649. Died at Toulouse, May 18, 1643.

Spontini, Gaspare, a distinguished musical composer, was born at Majolatti, near Jesi, in the Roman States, 1778. He was educated at the Conservatorio de la Pietà of Naples, and began his career when 17 years of age, as the composer of an opera, ‘I Puntigli delle Donne.’ This was followed by some sixteen operas, produced within six years, for the theatres of Italy and Sicily, but not a note of them has survived. In 1803 Spontini went to Paris; in 1807 he was appointed music-director to the Empress Josephine; and in 1808 he produced his most famous work, ‘La Vestale,’ with brilliant and decisive success. His ‘Fernando Cortez’ appeared in 1809; and the next year witnessed his appointment to the directorship of the Italian Opera in Paris, which he held for ten years. In 1820 the magnificent offers of the court of Prussia tempted him to leave Paris for Berlin, in which capital his last three grand operas, ‘Nourmahal’ (founded on Lalla Rookh), ‘Alcidor,’ and ‘Agnes von Hohenstauffen,’ were produced with great splendour. Spontini continued to reside as first chapel-master in Berlin till the death of the king in 1840. The latter period of his sojourn at Berlin was embittered by professional disputes; and in 1842 he repaired to Paris, where, in 1839, he had been elected one of the five members of the Académie des Beaux-Arts. Died, at the place of his birth, 1851.

Spotswood, or Spotiswood, John, Archbishop of St. Andrew’s, in Scotland, was born in 1565, educated at Glasgow, and in 1601 went as chaplain to the Duke of Lennox on his embassy to France. On the accession of James VI. to the throne of England, he accompanied him to London; and the same year was raised to the archbishopric of Glasgow, and made one of the Privy Council in Scotland. In

1615 he was translated to St. Andrew's. He crowned Charles I. at Holyrood House, in 1633; and, two years afterwards, was made Chancellor of Scotland. The prosecution of Lord Balmerino, in which Spotiswood, who was his personal enemy, took a leading part, caused great agitation in Scotland. On the failure of Laud's attempt to introduce the liturgy Spotiswood was deposed, and retired to London, where he died in 1639, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He wrote a 'History of the Church of Scotland,' of which the greater part is a narrative of the events of his own time.

Spragge, or Sprague, Sir Edward, a brave English admiral, was a captain in the first engagement with the Dutch in 1666, when, for his gallant conduct, he was knighted by the king on board the Royal Charles. He attracted the particular notice of the Duke of Albemarle in the four days' battle in 1666; and the year following he burned a number of Dutch fire-ships when they came up the Thames, and thus threw their whole fleet into confusion. In 1671 he destroyed in the Mediterranean seven Algerine men of war. He was sunk in his boat in an engagement with Van Tromp in 1673, as he was going from his sinking ship to another.

Spranger, Bartholomew, an eminent painter of Antwerp, was born in 1546, was employed in the Vatican by Pius V., was afterwards in the service of the Emperor at Vienna, and died at Prague, about 1625.

Sprat, Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, poet, and historian, was born in Devonshire, in 1636. He graduated M.A. and D.D. at Oxford, became chaplain to Buckingham, and afterwards to Charles I., was made Prebendary of Westminster in 1668, Dean of Westminster in 1683, and Bishop of Rochester in the following year. He was a member of the Ecclesiastical Commission created by James II., and read the famous Declaration of Indulgence in Westminster Abbey. On that occasion he was greatly agitated, and before he had finished reading the congregation had hurried out of the church. Sprat soon after resigned his place on the Commission, and gave his reasons in an able letter, which proved the death-blow to that tribunal. He took the oath of allegiance to William and Mary, and was one of the new Ecclesiastical Commissioners, but very soon withdrew. In 1692 he was arrested, examined before the Council, and kept ten days in confinement, on a false charge of conspiracy made against him by the infamous Robert Young. [See Young.] Dr. Sprat was one of the first members of the Royal Society, and was author of a 'Life of Cowley,' a 'History of the Royal Society,' an account of the Rye-house Plot, and a few poems of little merit. He was an able and eloquent preacher and controversialist. Died at Bromley, 1713.

Sprengel, Curt, a learned German physician and botanist, was born in Pomerania, in 1766. He was first the pupil of his father, a

clergyman of great learning, and afterwards studied at Halle, where he graduated M.D. in 1787. He had made great attainments in science as well as in classical literature and Oriental languages. In 1789 he was named Extraordinary, and six years later Ordinary Professor of Medicine at Halle, and this post, as well as the chair of Botany, soon given to him, he filled till his death. He published a great number of works, esteemed for their learning as well as for original observations in science. Among them are to be noted—his 'History of Medicine,' 'Institutiones Medicæ,' 'Antiquitates Botanicae,' 'Historia Rei Herbariæ,' 'Flora Halensis,' a German translation of Theophrastus, &c. Sprengel was an honorary member of many learned societies, and his character was as estimable as his attainments were high. Died at Halle, 1833.

Spring-Rice, Thomas. [Monteagle, Lord.]

Spurzheim, Gaspar, the phrenologist, was born near Trèves, in 1776, and received his medical education at Vienna, where he became acquainted with Dr. Gall, the founder of phrenology. To this science Spurzheim was attracted; and he joined Gall in his inquiries into the anatomy of the brain. They quitted Vienna in 1805, to travel; visited Paris, and lectured in England, Scotland, and Ireland, on their novel system. Spurzheim finally went to the United States, and died there in 1832.

Squarcione, Francesco, Italian painter, but more celebrated as a teacher, and as the founder of the school at Padua, was born at Padua, in 1394. He travelled much in Italy and Greece, sketching objects of interest, and also collecting remarkable works of art, thus laying the foundation of the first art-collection in Italy. He did not paint much, but through the school which he established and directed at Padua exercised a powerful influence on the progress of painting. The greatest of his very numerous pupils was Andrea Mantegna; and among the others were Jacopo Bellini and Marco Zoppo. The school of Squarcione is distinguished for the sculpturesque character which it first gave to painting. Squarcione died, 1474.

Stackhouse, Thomas, a divine of the church of England, who was many years curate of Finchley in Middlesex, and vicar of Benham in Berkshire. He wrote a 'Review of the Controversy concerning Miracles,' the 'Miseries of the Inferior Clergy,' a 'Body of Practical Divinity,' and a 'Defence of the Christian Religion;' but his most important work, which has often been reprinted, is his 'History of the Bible,' 2 vols. folio. Born, 1680; died, 1752. —There was another **Thomas Stackhouse**, who published 'A Greek Grammar,' 'A General View of Ancient History, Chronology, and Geography,' and an 'Atlas of Ancient and Modern Geography.' Died, 1785.

Stadion, Johann Phillip, Count von, a distinguished Austrian statesman and diplomatist, was descended from an ancient and illustrious family, and was born at Mentz in

STAEL-HOLSTEIN

1763. He studied at Göttingen, and in 1787 was appointed, through the influence of Prince von Kaunitz, ambassador to Stockholm. Sent in the same capacity to London in 1790, he resigned three years later; represented the Elector of Mentz at the Congress of Rastadt; was ambassador to Berlin in 1801, and to St. Petersburg in 1803. He assisted in forming the third coalition against France, which was dissolved by the campaign of Austerlitz. Called to the ministry of foreign affairs at Vienna, he applied himself earnestly to the maintenance of peace and the reinvigoration of the people and the army. He accompanied Francis II. in the campaign of Wagram, and giving up after the peace the portfolio to Prince Metternich retired to Prague. He was again employed in negotiations in 1812, and took a prominent part at the Congress of Vienna. He was minister of finance from 1815 to 1818, when he was sent to the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle; then retired, and spent the rest of his life at Baden. A man of acute and cultivated intellect, just and decisive, he ranked among the ablest diplomatists of his time. He was also highly esteemed for his disinterestedness. Died at Baden, May 15, 1824.

Stael-Holstein, Anne Louise Germaine, Baroness de, usually called **Madame de Stael**, was the only daughter of Necker, the celebrated minister of finance to Louis XVI., and was born at Paris, April 22, 1766; ten years later than her great contemporary, Madame Roland. Her brilliant intellectual faculties were stimulated and developed by systematic studies, and the society of the scholars and wits who frequented her father's house. Sensitive and passionate to a high degree, her health gave way, and she was withdrawn from her studies and from Paris to a country retreat at Saint-Ouen. Here the poetic and affectionate side of her nature had free growth; her father frequently retired thither, and became the object of her tenderest love and highest admiration. At the age of twenty she was induced to marry the Baron de Stael-Holstein, Swedish ambassador at Paris, a man much older than herself. She had already begun to try her hand as authoress, and in 1788 she attracted attention by the publication of her '*Lettres sur les Ouvrages et le Caractère de J. J. Rousseau*.' She was among the spectators on the memorable May 4, 1789, of the procession of the deputies to the States-general and the Court to Notre-Dame, and her heart beat high, as so many other noble hearts did, at the first promise of the Revolution. She remained with her husband at Paris through the first stormy years, and exerted herself for the safety of many noble victims; projected a plan of escape for the royal family, which was not adopted; and in 1793 published an eloquent plea for the queen. She quitted Paris during the Reign of Terror, and after her return in 1795 her saloon was the resort of a large circle of eminent men. In the following year she introduced Talleyrand to the director Barras, and

STAFFORD

procured his appointment as minister of foreign affairs. The ambition of Napoleon excited her suspicion, and she became the decided opponent of his measures. At last, in 1801, she received an order to quit Paris in twenty-four hours, and not come within forty leagues of it: a sharp blow, which her own ambition and vanity made her feel very keenly. She retired into Switzerland, and then visited Italy. In 1802 she was left a widow, and soon after went to Germany; lived at Weimar, enjoying the society of Goethe, Schiller, and Wieland; and afterwards at Berlin. On the death of her father she returned to Switzerland, again visited Italy, and was living at Rouen by tacit permission of Fouché, when, in 1807, after the publication of her '*Corinne*,' she was ordered to leave France. She then retired to her seat at Coppet, on the Lake of Geneva, and occupied herself with her work on Germany; visiting Vienna and Berlin the while, and settling near Blois to see it through the press. On its appearance, in 1810, duly authorised by the censors, 10,000 copies were seized by order of the minister of police, Savary, and 'hacked,' says Jean Paul, 'into beautiful pulp,' and the authoress was again ordered to quit France. Even at Coppet she was watched, and forbidden to go more than two leagues from her home. With great difficulty she escaped in 1812, and by a long circuit reached Moscow and St. Petersburg. She afterwards visited Stockholm and London, and only returned to France in 1815. Louis XVIII. received her with favour, and ordered a sum of two million francs to be restored to her, which had been deposited by her father in the treasury. The principal works of this gifted woman are—'*Corinne*,' a novel portraying very poetically Italy and the Italians, full of passion and beauty; '*De l'Allemagne*,' a work which made the discovery, for France and for England too, of the new rich world of German literature; '*De l'Influence des Passions*;' '*Dix Années d'Exil*;' '*Considérations sur la Révolution Française*,' her last work; and '*Delphine*.' Her complete works were published by her son, the Baron de Stael, in 17 vols., in 1821. Died at Coppet, July 14, 1817. After her death it was found that she had been privately married a second time, to M. de Rocca, a French officer, in 1811.

Stafford, William Howard, Viscount, the last victim of the 'Popish Plot,' was born in 1612. He was son of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, and was first known as Sir William Howard. On the death of Henry Howard, Baron Stafford, in 1637, he claimed the peerage, and after the compulsory resignation, two years later, of the real heir, one Roger Stafford, Sir William was created baron, and soon after viscount. He was a Roman Catholic, and as such was excluded with other Romish peers from the House, by act of parliament, in 1678. In October of that year, on the accusation of Titus Oates, Lord Stafford was committed to the Tower. Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, the magistrate who received the charge, was soon after

STAGNELIUS

found dead, and was believed to have been murdered by the Roman Catholics. Articles of impeachment for treason were sent up by the Commons in April, 1679, but the proceedings were conducted very dilatorily, and the trial did not take place till the end of November, 1680. It lasted till December 7, and resulted in his condemnation. The king avowed his belief in his innocence, but could do no more than remit the usual severities of execution, and reduce it to simple beheading; and his right to do this was questioned. The execution took place on Tower Hill, December 29, 1680. The attainder of Lord Stafford was not reversed till 1824.

Stagnelius, Erik Johan, Swedish poet, born in 1793. He studied at the universities of Lund and Upsala, and obtained an appointment in a government office, which he held till his death. He is said to have been very ugly, to have shunned society, and indulged in drinking to excess. His collected works are in three volumes, and include epics, dramas, and lyrics. Among the more noteworthy are 'Vladimir the Great,' 'The Martyrs,' 'The Bacchanals,' and the 'Lilies of Sharon.' The latter, a collection of short poems, is the most admired of his writings. Died, 1823.

Stahl, Georg Ernst, an eminent German physician and chemist, was born at Anspach, in 1660, studied at Jena, became Professor of Medicine, &c., at Halle in 1694, and, in 1716, physician to the King of Prussia. He established a new theory in physiology, asserting, in opposition to that which sought to explain all the phenomena of physical life by chemical and mechanical laws, that these phenomena and processes are controlled by an immaterial principle, which he named 'anima,' or 'soul.' In chemistry he is celebrated as the author of the *phlogistic* theory. His works are very numerous: among them are 'Theoria Medica vera,' 'Fundamenta Chymie,' 'Experimenta, Observationes,' &c. Died in 1734.

Stahremberg, Guido Baldi, Count de, a celebrated Austrian field-marshal, was born in 1657. He commanded the imperial army in Germany, Italy, and Spain; and during a long career was distinguished for his military skill and courage. Died, 1737.

Stair, James Dalrymple, first Viscount, an eminent Scottish jurist, President of the Court of Session, was born at Carrick, in 1619. He studied and graduated M.A. at the university of Glasgow, held a commission in the army, and in 1641 was appointed Professor of Philosophy at Glasgow. He was admitted advocate at Edinburgh in 1648, having resigned his chair the previous year. He accompanied as secretary the commissioners sent to Breda, in 1649 and 1650, to invite Prince Charles into Scotland. On the recommendation of General Monk he was appointed in 1657 one of the lords of session with the approval of Cromwell, and was confirmed in that office at the Restoration. He was knighted at the same time, and was afterwards created a baronet by Charles

STAIR

II., and in 1671 became President of the Court of Session; a post which he filled with unrivalled ability for ten years. His moderation having given offence to the court, he was deprived, and retired to Holland, where he employed himself in literary labour. He obtained the favour of the Prince of Orange, with whom he returned to England. He was again made President, and raised to the peerage as Viscount Stair. His great work as a jurist is the 'Institutions of the Law of Scotland,' which appeared in 1681, and has been an authority ever since. He also published two volumes of 'Decisions of the Court of Session,' 'Philosophia Nova Experimentalis,' and a 'Vindication of the Divine Perfections.' Died, November 23, 1695.

Stair, John Dalrymple, second Viscount, and first Earl, son of the preceding, was born about 1648, and became an eminent advocate. After his father's retirement to Holland he was twice imprisoned, but succeeded in making his peace with the court, and getting a pardon for his father. He was made a lord of session, then supported the Prince of Orange, took a leading part in the Scottish Convention parliament, and was one of the commissioners sent to offer the crown of Scotland to William III. In 1691 he was appointed Secretary of State for Scotland, an office in which he had the chief direction of affairs, and which he filled with great ability. But his name is covered with infamy as the chief instigator of the atrocious crime known as the 'Massacre of Glencoe.' With Argyll and Breadalbane, heads of the Campbells, he plotted the massacre of the Macdonalds, in 1692; and by concealing from the king the fact that Mac-Ian, their chief, had made submission, obtained from him an order to extirpate them. His letters breathe a spirit of most implacable cruelty, and the means he used were perfidious. The massacre very slowly became generally known, and only in 1695 was a royal commission appointed to inquire into it: the result of which was merely that the Master of Stair, as he was then called, was mildly censured and dismissed from his office. The same year he succeeded his father as Viscount Stair, took his seat in parliament in 1700, was made a privy-councillor by Queen Anne, and created Earl of Stair in 1703. He was one of the commissioners for the treaty of Union, and supported it with great energy. Died, January 8, 1707.

Stair, John Dalrymple, second Earl, a distinguished statesman and general, was son of the preceding, and was born in 1673. He entered the army, served under William III. in Ireland, and in 1692 was named Secretary of State for Scotland. He distinguished himself in the campaigns of the war with France under the king and under Marlborough, was sent on a mission to the court of Poland, and retired from the army on the disgrace of the Duke. Under George I. he was made a privy-councillor and commander-in-chief in Scotland; was sent ambassador to France in 1715; became the associate of the Regent Orléans, and

STANDISH

detected the schemes of the Pretender; projected the Quadruple Alliance, and was soon after recalled. After a long retirement from public life he accepted the post of commander-in-chief of the English forces in Flanders, and was named also ambassador to the States-General. With great difficulty he roused the Dutch to fight on behalf of the Queen of Hungary against the French: and soon after, June, 1743, he won the fruitless victory of Dettingen over Marshal Noailles, George II. being present on the field. In 1745 he traced the plan of operations against the young Pretender, and died in 1747.

Standish, Frank Hall, author of the 'Life of Voltaire,' &c., and well known as a connoisseur, was the son of Anthony Hall, Esq., of Flax, in the county of Durham; but having succeeded to the estates of Sir Frank Standish, Bart., as cousin and heir at law, assumed his name by royal licence. He gratified his natural inclination by foreign travels for acquiring information on classic antiquities and literature, and being possessed of an exquisite judgment as a connoisseur, he made an admirable collection of pictures, books, manuscripts, &c.; the whole of which he bequeathed to Louis Philippe, king of the French, 'in token (as he says) of his esteem for a generous and polite nation.' The works published by Mr. Standish are, 'The Life of Voltaire,' which appeared in 1821; 'The Shores of the Mediterranean,' 2 vols.; 'Notices on the Northern Capitals of Europe'; 'Seville and its Vicinity'; and a volume of 'Poems.' Died, aged 42, December, 1840.

Stanfeld, Clarkson, R.A., a distinguished English landscape-painter, was born at Sunderland in 1793. His father was an Irishman, who made several sea-voyages in his early life, became afterwards known as an author, and was an intimate friend of Thomas Clarkson, the Anti-slavery advocate, after whom the son was named. The latter was also a sailor in his youth, and at one time was serving in the same ship with Douglas Jerrold. In consequence of a severe injury to his feet from a fall from the mast-head he quitted the navy about 1818, and having already shown extraordinary skill in drawing and painting, and produced many sketches of ships, sea-scenes, &c., he accepted an engagement as scene-painter at the Royalty Theatre, near Welles Square. He worked afterwards at the Coburg Theatre (now 'Victoria'), Lambeth, in conjunction with David Roberts; and later, at Drury Lane. He adopted the manner of De Louthembourg, and easily surpassed him. In 1820 he first exhibited at the Academy, and two years later at the British Institution. It was not till 1827 that he gave up scene-painting, and the same year he became one of the first members of the Society of British Artists, and exhibited at the British Institution his first important picture, 'Wreckers off Fort Rouge.' He was elected A.R.A. in 1832, and R.A. in 1835. Of his very numerous works we may name, as

STANHOPE

some of the best, the 'Mount St. Michael,' exhibited in 1830; the 'Battle of Trafalgar,' 1836; 'Castle of Ischia,' 1841; 'The Victory towed into Gibraltar,' 1843; 'Wreck of a Dutch East Indiaman,' 1844; 'Siege of Sebastian,' 1855; 'The Abandoned,' 1856; and 'Port na Spaña,' 1857. Stanfeld painted a series of views of Venice for the Marquis of Lansdowne at Bowood, a similar series for the Duke of Sutherland at Trentham, and a fresco for the summer-house in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. He executed also many designs for book-illustrations, and published a set of lithographs from his drawings of views on the Moselle, the Rhine, and the Meuse. The National Gallery possesses four of the less important works of Stanfeld. This popular artist died at Hampstead, May 19, 1867, and was buried in the Roman Catholic grave-yard at Kensal Green Cemetery.

Stanhope, James, Earl, a celebrated English statesman and soldier, was born at Paris, in 1673. He entered early into the army, and distinguished himself so much at the siege of Namur, in 1695, that King William gave him a company and the rank of colonel. He entered parliament in 1702. In 1705 he served as a brigadier-general under the Earl of Peterborough, at the siege of Barcelona. In 1708 he took Port Mahon, and thus reduced Minorca. He afterwards contributed to the victories of Almenara and Saragossa; but being intrusted with the defence of Brihuega, he was obliged to surrender it, after a gallant resistance, to the Duke of Vendôme. From the time of his return to England he took an active part in politics, and in 1714 was made Secretary of State. He attended the king to Hanover two years later, and in 1717 became Prime Minister. This office he only filled about three months. He was soon after raised to the peerage as Viscount Stanhope of Mahon, became again Secretary of State, was created an Earl, and was employed in important negotiations in France and Spain, the result of which was the famous 'Quadruple Alliance.' Died, 1721. His portrait, by Kneller, is in the National Collection.

Stanhope, Charles, Earl, grandson of the above, a politician and man of science, was born in 1753. He was educated at Eton and Geneva; and entered parliament for High Wycombe, which he represented until 1786, when he succeeded his father in the peerage. He distinguished himself at an early period of the French Revolution by an open avowal of republican sentiments, and went so far as to lay aside the external ornaments of the peerage. As a man of science he ranked high, and was the author of many inventions, particularly of a method of securing buildings from fire, an arithmetical machine, a new printing press, a monochord for tuning musical instruments, and a vessel to sail against wind and tide. He was twice married: first to Lady Hester Pitt, daughter of the great Earl of Chatham, by whom he had three daughters; and secondly

to Miss Grenville, by whom he had three sons. Died, 1816.

Stanhope, Lady Hester, a highly accomplished, but no less eccentric, English lady, was daughter of the preceding by his first wife, and niece of the celebrated William Pitt. She was born in 1766, and soon after the death of that great statesman, with whom she lived, and with whose pursuits she so much sympathised as to act upon some occasions as his private secretary, she went to Syria, assumed the dress of a male native of that country, and devoted herself to the study of astrology. She had a large pension from the English government, and for many years was possessed of considerable influence over the Turkish pachas, which, however, when habitual carelessness in money matters had deprived her of the means of bribing them, she so entirely lost as to be in actual danger of her life. Of her way of life as well as her way of thinking, some notion may be formed from her reply to an English traveller, who humanely advised her to quit her perilous and desolate abode, and return to England: 'I will never return to England. I am encompassed by perils, true; but I am no stranger to them. I have suffered shipwreck off the coast of Cyprus; I have had the plague here; I fell from my horse near Acre, and was trampled upon by him; I have encountered the robbers of the desert, and when my servants quailed I have galloped in among them, and compelled them to be courteous; and when a horde of plunderers was breaking in at my gate I sallied out among them sword in hand, and having convinced them that they could not hurt me if they would, I fed them at my gate, and they behaved like thankful beggars. Here I am destined to remain. I have plenty of arms—good Damascus blades; I use no guns; and while I have an arm to wield a *hanjar*, these barren rocks shall have a banquet of slaughter before my face looks black in the presence of my enemies.' So completely antinational were the prejudices of this lady, that though at the time of her death she had no fewer than twenty-three domestics, not one of them was English, and her last sigh was breathed among foreigners and hirelings. Died, 1839.

Stanislaus Augustus. [*Poniatowski*.]

Stanislaus L. [*Leczinski*.]

Stanley, Edward, Bishop of Norwich, was the younger son of Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart., of Alderley, in Cheshire, and was born in 1770. Having finished his studies at St. John's College, Cambridge, he was presented by his father to the rectory of Alderley in 1805; and there he laboured for upwards of thirty years in the faithful discharge of his pastoral duties. His connection with the Whig party led to his nomination to the see of Norwich in 1837; and he displayed unwearied devotion to every good and useful work. Bishop Stanley also attained distinction as an author. Whilst rector of Alderley, he occasionally delivered lectures on various branches of natural history, and contributed papers on the same

subject to Blackwood's and the British Magazine, besides publishing various pamphlets on questions more immediately connected with his clerical office. But his most popular work was his 'Familiar History of Birds,' published in 1835, which has gone through several editions. Died, September 6, 1849. The Addresses and Charges of Bishop Stanley, with a Memoir of his Life, have been edited by Dean Stanley, his second son.

Stanley, James. [*Derby, Earl of*.]

Stanley, Thomas, miscellaneous writer, was the son of Sir Thomas Stanley, and born at Cumberlow, in Hertfordshire, in 1624. He received his education at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, then went on his travels, and on his return took up his residence in the Middle Temple. His works are, 'The History of Philosophy,' which appeared in 1655–62, passed through many editions, and was even translated into Latin and Dutch, but is now neglected for more critical and trustworthy books; 'Poems and Translations'; and an edition of *Æschylus*, with a Latin translation. Died, 1678. The portrait of Stanley, painted by Lely, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Stapleton, Sir Robert, a soldier and poet of the 17th century. On the breaking out of the civil war, he distinguished himself by his gallant behaviour at the battle of Edgehill, in 1642, for which the king knighted him. At the Restoration he accompanied Charles II. to London, and remained about the court till his decease, in 1669. He translated Juvenal and Musæus, and Strada's History of the Belgic War, wrote four plays, and was created LL.D. at Oxford.

Statira. [*See Alexander the Great*.]

Statius, Publius Papinius, a Roman poet, was born at Naples, A.D. 61. His principal productions are two epic poems, the 'Thebais,' in twelve books, and the 'Achilleis,' in two books, which he left unfinished, and the 'Silvæ,' occasional poems on various subjects, the most pleasing of his works. Died in his 35th year.

Staunton, Sir George Leonard, was born in the county of Galway, Ireland, and educated at Montpellier, where he took his medical degree. About 1762 he went to the island of Grenada, where he practised as a physician, and purchased lands. He became the intimate friend of Lord Macartney, the governor, who made him his secretary, and took him to Madras, where he successfully negotiated peace with Tippoo Saib, and was employed to arrest the commander-in-chief, General Stuart. On his return to England he was created a baronet, and, in 1790, received the degree of LL.D. When Lord Macartney was selected as head of the embassy to China, Sir George was appointed secretary of legation, with the title of envoy-extraordinary. Of that mission, and of the empire and people of China, he published an interesting account in 1797, 2 vols. 4to. He died in 1801.

Steele, Sir Richard, a celebrated essayist

STEEN

and dramatic writer, was a native of Dublin, where his father, an English barrister, was secretary to the Duke of Ormond. He was born in 1671, was educated at the Charter-house and at Oxford, and obtained an ensigncy in the Guards. While in that service he wrote 'The Christian Hero,' and dedicated it to Lord Cutts, who appointed him his secretary, and procured him a captain's commission in the Fusiliers. In 1702 he commenced dramatic writer, with his comedy of 'The Funeral, or Grief à-la-Mode,' which had great success. This was followed by 'The Tender Husband' and 'The Lying Lover.' In 1709, under the name of Isaac Bickerstaff, he established the 'Tatler,' a periodical paper, in which he had the assistance of Addison, as he also had in the 'Spectator' and 'Guardian'; the former commenced in 1711, and the latter in 1713. These papers were the first of their class, and in them Steele aimed at a social reformation, which was to a great extent accomplished. His reputation as a writer procured him the place of Commissioner of the Stamp Office, which he resigned on being chosen member for Stockbridge; but he was expelled the House soon after for writing two alleged libels, under the titles of 'The Englishman' and 'The Crisis.' On the accession of George I. he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed surveyor of the stables at Hampton Court, and governor of the royal company of comedians. He was also, on the suppression of the rebellion of 1715, made one of the commissioners of the forfeited estates in Scotland. In 1722 his play of the 'Conscious Lovers' was acted with great success; and, when published, was dedicated to the king, who gave the author £500; but being always engaged in some unsuccessful scheme or other, and with habits both benevolent and lavish, he wasted his regular income in anticipation of a greater, until absolute distress was the consequence. A paralytic attack at length rendered him incapable of literary exertion; and he retired to Llangunnor, in Caermarthenshire, where he died, in 1729. A new Memoir of his Life and Writings was published by H. B. Montgomery, in 1865. His portrait, by Richardson, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Steen, Jan, an eminent painter, was born at Leyden, in 1636. One of his masters was Van Goyen, whose daughter he married; but Steen led a dissipated life, and totally neglected his family. Died, 1689. His pictures are now highly valued.

Steenwyk, Henrik van, Dutch painter, was born in 1660. He was a pupil of his father and of De Vries, and became distinguished for his pictures of architectural interiors. The war in the Netherlands drove him from his home, and he settled at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, where he died about 1601. This painter was the master of Peter Neefs and his son.

Steenwyk, Henrik van, the younger, also a painter, was born at Amsterdam, in

STEIN

1589. He was instructed by his father, and excelled, like him, in architectural subjects. He was the friend of Vandyck, and through his influence came to England, where he enjoyed a high reputation. Died young, at London.

Steevens, George, commentator on Shakespeare, was born at Stepney, in 1736: and was educated at the Grammar School, Kingston, and King's College, Cambridge. In 1766 he published twenty of Shakespeare's plays, in 4 vols. 8vo., carefully reprinted from the earliest quartos; and in 1770 his notes on the great dramatist were incorporated with those of Johnson in an edition in 10 vols. 8vo., afterwards extended to 15 vols. Steevens, who was an elegant scholar, and well versed in old English literature, was one of the contributors to Nichols's 'Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth,' and also assisted in the 'Biographia Dramatica.' He died at Hampstead, in 1800.

Steffani, Agostino, an Italian musical composer, was born in 1655. In his youth he was a chorister of St. Mark's, at Venice, whence a German nobleman, attracted by the sweetness of his voice, took him to Bavaria, gave him a classical education, and put him under the best musicians. After this he entered into orders, and at last became Bishop of Spiga. Died, 1730.

Steffens, Heinrich, a distinguished naturalist, novelist, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Stavanger, in Norway, 1773. He studied at Copenhagen; delivered lectures at Kiel on Natural History, in 1796; and was appointed to the chair of Natural History successively in Jena, Halle, Breslau, and Berlin. He took an active part in the German war of liberation, to the success of which he largely contributed, not merely by his personal exertions, but by his spirit-stirring harangues in support of the national cause. Among his chief works are his 'Beiträge zur inneren Naturgeschichte der Erde,' 'Grundzüge der Philosophischen Naturwissenschaft,' 'Handbuch der Oryktognosie,' 'Walseth und Leith,' 'Die Vier Norweger,' and an interesting autobiographical sketch, entitled 'Was ich erlebte,' &c. Died, 1848.

Stein, Heinrich F. Karl, Baron von, a distinguished Prussian statesman, was born at Nassau, in October, 1757, of an old and noble family, which held immediately of the Empire. He received the rudiments of his education at Göttingen, and afterwards studied public law at Wetzlar, the seat of the imperial chamber. In 1780, at the age of 23, he first entered the civil service of Prussia, to which he had been early destined by his father, as director of the mines at Wettin, in Westphalia; and, in 1784, was appointed ambassador at Aschaffenburg. His great abilities having become known, he was, in 1786, appointed to the important situation of President of all the Westphalian chambers, in which office he laboured assiduously till 1804. In that year he was, on the death of Struensee, minister of finance and trade, pro-

STELLA

moted to that office, in which he remained till 1806, when, on account of some differences with the King of Prussia, he resigned, and retired to his estates at Nassau. The king, however, recalled him soon after the peace of Tilsit; and it was then that he planned and executed those great, yet cautious, social reforms which laid the foundations of the restored monarchy. Ere long his patriotic spirit and great abilities excited the jealousy of Napoleon, who had him exiled. He retired to Prague, associating there with Arndt, with the banished elector of Hesse-Cassel, and other vehement enemies of Napoleon, till May, 1812. On the approach of the French Emperor to Dresden, on the eve of the Moscow campaign, he went to St. Petersburg, where his firmness and energy were of great service in supporting the Emperor Alexander through that crisis. After the occupation of Saxony by the allied forces, he was placed at the head of the central administration, and put forth all his energies in keeping alive the patriotic enthusiasm which displayed itself on all sides. But the principles proclaimed at the first Peace of Paris did not meet his views for the political organisation of the German people, and he withdrew in disappointment to his estate till 1827, when he once more briefly appeared on the stage of politics. Died, 1831. His 'Briefe an den Baron von Gagern'—a name afterwards famous throughout Europe—have been published.

Stella. [See Swift.]

Stella, Jacques, an eminent painter, was born in 1596, at Lyons, where his father gave him his first instruction. While at Florence he was patronised by the grand-duke. He then went to Rome, where he spent several years, and on his return to France had a pension granted him, with apartments in the Louvre. He there painted several excellent pictures for the king, who honoured him with the order of St. Michael. Died, 1657.

Steno, Michael. [See Falleri.]

Steno, Nicholas, a celebrated anatomist, was born at Copenhagen, in 1638. He was a pupil of Bartholin; and afterwards travelled in Germany, France, and Italy, where he abjured the Protestant faith. On his return home, he was made Professor of Anatomy; but the change of his religion having raised him enemies, he renounced his medical studies for the church; and Pope Innocent XII. consecrated him bishop, *in partibus*, of Heliopolis, and vicar apostolic in the north of Europe. The results of his important anatomical studies are contained in his 'Observations on the Muscles and Glands,' his 'Discours sur l'Anatomie du Cerveau,' and other works. Died in 1687.

Stephania. [See Crescentius.]

Stephen, King of England, the son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William the Conqueror, was born in 1104. On the death of Henry I. he immediately came over from Normandy to England,

STEPHEN

and laid claim to the crown, although he had been one of the most zealous in taking the oath for securing the succession to Henry's daughter, the Empress Matilda. By the aid of his brother, who was Bishop of Winchester, he possessed himself of the royal treasure, and was enabled to bribe some of the most restive of his opponents, while he sought the support of the people at large by promising to restore the laws of Edward the Confessor. After a war with the Scots, who were finally defeated at the famous battle of the Standard, the Empress Matilda landed in England with her brother, the Earl of Gloucester; and being joined by several powerful barons, a civil war ensued, which for cruelty and devastation proved one of the most calamitous in the annals of the country. After various turns of fortune, Matilda retired to Normandy, and the contest was carried on by her son, Henry Plantagenet, who in 1153 landed an army in England. Being joined by the barons of his mother's party, the competitors met at the head of their respective forces at Wallingford; but an armistice took place instead of a battle; by which it was agreed that Stephen should reign during his lifetime, and that Henry should succeed him. In the following year Stephen died, aged 49.

Stephen Bathori or **Battori**, King of Poland, was born in Hungary about 1533. He was of a noble family, and by his great abilities and brilliant actions as a soldier raised himself to the dignity of Prince of Transylvania in 1571. At the close of 1575 he was elected King of Poland, on condition of marrying Anna, sister of Sigismund Augustus, the deceased king. He then resigned Transylvania to his brother. With much wisdom and vigour he settled and regulated the domestic affairs of the kingdom, subdued the party of his rival, Maximilian, and then carried on war with the Russians for five years, the King of Sweden being in alliance with him. The Czar procured the mediation of the Pope, and peace was concluded in 1582. Bathori was author of some important improvements in the administration, especially the establishment of the grand tribunal of the crown. Under his rule the Ukraine began to recover from the state of devastation in which it had long lain, and the Cossacks were regularly organised and disciplined. He was a patron of learning, and founded the university of Wilna, and the college of Polocz. Died at Grodno, 1586.

Stephen, James, an eminent lawyer and political writer, was a native of Poole, in Dorsetshire, received his education at Winchester, was brought up as a barrister, and became parliamentary reporter for the 'Morning Chronicle.' He obtained an appointment in the prize court at the island of St. Christopher's, where he realised a fortune. Having acquired, while abroad, an intimate knowledge of colonial law, he obtained on his return a large practice as an advocate in prize causes before the Privy Council. As the violation of territory by the

STEPHEN

masters of American vessels often came under his notice, he published a pamphlet, entitled 'War in Disguise, or the Frauds of Neutral Flags;' and he was soon after introduced into parliament as member for Tralee. He suggested and arranged the whole system of the continental blockade; and for his services was appointed a Master in Chancery, which office he held during twenty years. He also distinguished himself as the constant friend of African emancipation, and was regarded by the West India planters as their most formidable antagonist. Died, 1832.

Stephen, Sir James, K.C.B., was born January 3, 1789, and graduated as bachelor of laws, at Cambridge, in 1812. Till 1823 he practised as a Chancery barrister, being employed also as counsel to the Colonial department; and this office he retained for the succeeding ten years, together with the post of standing counsel to the Board of Trade. He was afterwards for fourteen years under-secretary of state for the Colonies, on which office he brought to bear the experience and thought of many years, with an amount of industry and perseverance very rarely surpassed. For upwards of ten years before his retirement from the public service he was a contributor to the 'Edinburgh Review,' and some of his articles contributed to that journal were republished under the title of 'Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography' (1849). In the same year he was appointed to succeed Professor Smyth in the chair of Modern History at Cambridge, and two years later he published his 'Lectures on the History of France.' He died September 14, 1859.

Stephens, properly Etienne, the name of a family of learned French printers, who flourished from the beginning of the 16th to near the end of the 17th century. The founder of the family was **Henry Stephens**, born at Paris about 1470. He is said to have begun printing there in 1502, and he died in 1520, leaving three sons, Francis, Robert, and Charles. Of the eldest, Francis, hardly anything is known except that he was partner of Simon de Colines, whose daughter he married. — **Robert Stephens**, second son of Henry, and one of the most illustrious scholars of his age, was born at Paris in 1503. At the early age of 19 he superintended, for De Colines, a new edition of the New Testament in Latin, which called forth the angry menaces of the Sorbonne, the first warning of the persecutions which harassed him through life. He appears to have begun printing on his own account about 1525 or a little later, and sent forth an immense number of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew works, many of them edited and the proofs corrected by himself. In 1539 he was honoured with the title of printer to the king of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew works, and he enjoyed the high esteem and steady support of Francis I., who had some new types of great beauty cast for him. Among the most noteworthy of his publications were—the 'Biblia

STEPHENS

'Latina,' 1528, and several subsequent editions; 'Biblia Hebraica,' 1546; the Greek New Testament, with a Latin Translation, 1550; a set of the Greek Ecclesiastical Historians; the 'Evangelical Preparation' of Eusebius, about 1544; the 'Roman Antiquities' of Dionysius of Halicarnassus, &c. His most important original work was the 'Latinae Linguae Thesaurus,' folio, 1531, and several later editions in his lifetime. The repeated attacks of the doctors of the Sorbonne, who after the death of Francis I. got the sale of his Bibles prohibited, drove this eminent scholar from France. Attached to the Reformation, he chose Geneva for his new home, and managed to escape with his family about 1551. He published an answer, both in Latin and French, to the censures of the Sorbonne, and died at Geneva in 1559. It was this Robert Stephens who introduced, in 1555, the division of chapter and verse into the Bible, since almost universally adopted. It is known, however, that he followed the system of Pagninus, whose Latin Bible appeared in 1528. — **Charles Stephens**, third son of Henry, was first a physician, and made himself known by various works, especially several on agriculture, which were collected under the title of 'Prædium Rusticum,' and translated by himself into French. The work passed through thirty editions in different languages. He became head of the printing establishment at Paris after his brother Robert's departure to Geneva, and was named printer to the king. He died in 1564. — **Henry Stephens**, second of that name, and the most illustrious of his family, was son of Robert, and was born at Paris in 1528. He early showed extraordinary abilities, and made rapid progress in the study of the Greek and Latin languages, learning the latter by hearing it spoken in the family, and the former under the best masters. At the age of 19 he visited Italy and spent three years in examining the principal libraries, discovering and collating manuscripts, and making the acquaintance of many learned men. He made a short visit to England in 1550, and was presented to Edward VI.; then travelled in the Netherlands, and returned to Paris in 1551. He had a printing-office there before the end of 1556, but on the death of his father, in 1559, he became head of the Geneva office. His travels and costly publications involved him in money difficulties, from which he was for many years relieved by the liberality of the Fuggers, a mercantile house of Augsburg. Among his numerous publications, many of which were annotated by himself, are—the works of Æschylus, Maximus Tyrius, Diodorus Siculus, Xenophon, Herodotus, with the translation by Valla, Terence, Plato, in 3 vols. folio; Homer, and collections of the Greek lyric poets and orators. Of his original works, the greatest is his 'Thesaurus Linguae Græcæ,' which cost him ten years of labour, and the greater part of his fortune, and first appeared in 5 vols. folio, in 1572. It earned him the gratitude of

STEPHENSON

scholars, and contributed greatly to the progress of philology, but had too small a sale to pay. A second edition was published at London in 7 vols. folio, between 1816 and 1828; and a third at Paris recently, under the superintendence of Hase and Dindorf. After the publication of his 'Thesaurus,' Henry Stephens travelled in France and Germany. He made a long stay at Paris some years later, and was well received by the king, Henry III. During his latter years he led a restless, wandering life, and was frequently at Paris, his circumstances becoming more and more embarrassed. He died at the hospital of Lyons, in March, 1598.—There were five or six other members of this family who were eminent printers, the last of whom, **Anthony**, died at Paris in 1674.

Stephenson, George, whose name is associated with the greatest mechanical revolution effected since the days of Watt—the application of steam to railroads—was born near Newcastle in 1781. His father was an engineter at a colliery, and he himself began life as a pit-engine boy at twopence a day. A lucky accident having given him an opportunity of showing his skill, he was advanced to the office of engineman. He was afterwards employed in forming railway planes and engines underground, and all his leisure time was spent in working out the great problem, which he at last so happily solved. Stephenson's early patron and employer, Nicholas Wood, of Hetton, was one of the first English writers of note on railroads. He survived till December, 1865. Stephenson's first locomotive was constructed in 1814. [*See Trevithick.*] The invention of the steam-blast, and even of the locomotive, has been claimed for William Hedley, viewer of Wylam Colliery; who certainly has the credit of proving by his experiments that the weight of the engine alone would secure sufficient cohesion between the wheel and the rail. Hedley took out a patent for his invention in March, 1813. George Stephenson's first railway was at Hetton; he subsequently planned the line between Stockton and Darlington; but his crowning achievement was the Manchester and Liverpool line; a project which, despite the sarcasms and incredulity with which it was assailed, we need not say succeeded beyond even the projector's expectations. Stephenson's subsequent career was as rapid and smooth as the railway locomotion which he had done so much to realise. He at once took the lead in railway engineering, became an extensive locomotive manufacturer at Newcastle, a railway contractor, and a great colliery and iron-work owner; but he always retained the manly simplicity of character which had marked his early career. Died, 1848. We are indebted to Mr. Smiles for an excellent memoir of the life of this great engineer. A colossal bronze statue, by Lough, was erected at Newcastle, in 1862.

Stephenson, Robert, F.R.S., D.C.L., M.P., &c., the inventor and first constructor of tubular plate-iron bridges, the only son of George Stephenson (the 'Father of the Rail-

STEPNEY

way System'), was born at Willington Quay, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, October 16, 1803. His early years were passed under disadvantages only less than those which his father had surmounted with such signal success. Having received an 'English education,' and some instruction in the higher branches of mathematics at Bruce's school, Newcastle, he was apprenticed to a coal-viewer. At the close of 1822 he went to Edinburgh, and for about six months attended the university lectures on Chemistry, Mathematics, and Geology. Having assisted his father in making surveys for the Stockton and Darlington Railway, and in establishing his locomotive manufactory at Newcastle, he quitted England in June 1824, and for three years superintended the working of the gold and silver mines belonging to the Columbian Mining Association in South America. On his return he assisted his father in laying down the Liverpool and Manchester Railway; but his chief field of labour for the next few years was the locomotive manufactory. He there constructed a series of travelling steam-engines, of which the 'Rocket' won, in 1829, the prize of £500 offered by the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester line, and the 'Planet,' constructed on the same principles, gave the type to all succeeding locomotives. To Robert Stephenson also is due the merit of raising the locomotive engine of 1829 to that of 1861. The first great work—begun and completed by him, and for the success of which he was solely responsible—was the London and Birmingham Railway, opened in 1838. From that time till his death he was personally engaged, or was consulted, on the construction of railways in all quarters of the globe. In the memorable parliamentary contests—the battle of the atmospheric system, and the battle of the gauges—he opposed Brunel, who appeared as the champion of atmospheric propulsion and the broad gauge. The works by which Robert Stephenson will be best known to posterity are his iron bridges—such as the High Level Bridge at Newcastle, the Conway and Britannia tubular bridges, the tubular bridges over the Nile at Benah and Kaffre Azzayat, on the Egyptian railways from Alexandria to Suez, and the Victoria Tubular Bridge across the St. Lawrence River in Canada. More generally successful in his undertakings than Brunel, whom he followed almost immediately to the grave, he was not less free than his antagonist from all professional jealousy, or less valued for the excellence of his disposition and his life. Robert Stephenson died October 12, 1859, and was interred in Westminster Abbey, his body being laid near that of George Telford, and his funeral being attended by those of his contemporaries whose names are most illustrious in literature, art, and science. There are Lives of Robert Stephenson by Smiles and Jeaffreson. A memorial window of stained glass has been placed in Westminster Abbey.

Stepney, George, an English poet, diplo-

matist, and political writer; born, 1663; died, 1707.

Sterling, John, an accomplished critic and essayist, whose promising career was broken by long-continued illness, and at last prematurely closed, was born at Kames Castle, in the Isle of Bute, 1806, where his parents happened to be residing. His father, who was a distinguished political writer, and editor of the 'Times,' had him educated chiefly at home. In 1824 he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he had Archdeacon Hare for his classical tutor; and a year later he entered Trinity Hall with the intention of graduating in law; but he left Cambridge in 1827 without taking a degree. During the next few years he resided chiefly in London, contributing to the 'Athenæum' and other literary journals, and preparing himself, in familiar intercourse with Coleridge, Wordsworth, and many other distinguished persons, for the peculiar career he was about to enter on. Soon after his marriage, in 1830, he was forced by threatening pulmonary symptoms to seek a temporary home in the Isle of St. Vincent, where his family held some property. He returned to Europe in 1832, and after much thought and meditation he was ordained a deacon of the English church in 1834, and became Archdeacon Hare's curate at Hurstmonceaux. But his constitution soon sunk under the severe pastoral duties which he had prescribed for himself; and the rest of his life was spent in travelling from place to place in search of health, varied by inquiries into the more recent philosophical and religious speculations of Germany, and in contributing to 'Blackwood's Magazine,' the 'London and Westminster Review,' &c., various stories and critiques, which speak no less for his ability and originality as a thinker, than for his love of truth, and his integrity as a man. Died at Ventnor, 1844. His 'Essays and Tales' were collected by Archdeacon Hare, and published with an interesting memoir; a 'Life of John Sterling' was afterwards published by Thomas Carlyle, whose friendship Sterling had enjoyed since 1835; and a 'Sterling' club has been formed to commemorate his many excellent qualities both of head and heart.

Sterne, Laurence, divine and miscellaneous writer, was a grandson of Richard Sterne, archbishop of York, and was born in 1713, at Clonmel, in Ireland, where his father, a lieutenant in the army, was at that time stationed. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, and took his degree of M.A. in 1740. Having entered into orders, his uncle, Dr. Sterne, a wealthy pluralist, presented him to the living of Sutton, to which were afterwards added a probend at York, the rectory of Stillington, and the curacy of Coxwold. For many years he was little known beyond the vicinity of his pastoral residences; the only production of his pen being his humorous satire upon a greedy church dignitary of York, entitled the 'History of a Watch Coat.' In 1759 appeared the first two volumes of his celebrated 'Tristram Shandy,'

which drew upon him praise and censure of every kind, and became so popular, that a book-seller engaged for its completion on very lucrative terms. During the intervals of the publication of 'Tristram Shandy,' the ninth volume of which appeared in 1767, Sterne published three volumes of 'Sermons,' with his own comic figure, from a painting by Reynolds, at the head of them. He then spent some years in travelling on the continent, and in 1768 he composed his 'Sentimental Journey,' which by its pathetic incidents, and vivid strokes of national and characteristic delineation, acquired a more general reputation than even its predecessor. Having come to London to see his 'Sentimental Journey' through the press, he was seized with a severe illness, which proved fatal, March 18, 1768. That Sterne possessed true wit and the most thoroughly original humour, none who have read his works can doubt; but his occasional indecencies deserve the severest reprehension. There is a new 'Life of Laurence Sterne' (1864), by Percy Fitzgerald, M.A.

Sternhold, Thomas, joint author with Hopkins of the first version of the Psalms of David in English metre, was born in Hampshire, and educated at Oxford; after which he became groom of the robes to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. He died in 1549. Sternhold versified fifty-one of the Psalms; the remainder were written by Hopkins, Norton, and others.

Stesagoras. [See *Miltiades*.]

Stesichorus, a celebrated Greek lyric poet, was a native of Himera, in Sicily, born probably about B.C. 640. Little is known of his biography, many fabulous reports being mingled with existing accounts of him. It is supposed that the office of training and directing the choruses for the religious festivals was hereditary in his family. He is distinguished for the improved form which he gave to the chorus; substantially that which was adopted and perfected by Pindar. Some fragments of his poems are still extant. Died probably about B.C. 560.

Stewart, Sir James. [Stewart.]

Stevenson, Sir John Andrew, an eminent musical composer, was born at Dublin, in 1761. At 10 years of age he was received into the choir school of Christchurch, where he soon gave promise of those abilities for which he was afterwards so deservedly celebrated. In conjunction with Tom Moore, he rescued the matchless airs of their native land from oblivion, by adapting them to the words of the 'Irish Melodies,' and enriching them with graceful accompaniments. He also produced an oratorio, entitled the 'Thanksgiving,' anthems, glees, &c., many of which still retain their popularity. Died, 1833.

Stevenson, Robert, a distinguished civil engineer, was born at Glasgow in 1772, was initiated into the principles of mechanics by his step-father, Mr. T. Smith, and became in 1797 engineer to the Northern Lighthouse Board; in which capacity he designed many of

the Scottish Lighthouses, the chief of which—that on the Bell Rock—placed him in the foremost ranks of his profession. Died, 1850.—His eldest son, **Alan Stevenson**, LL.B., F.R.S.E., was also an eminent engineer; he built the Skerryvore Lighthouse, succeeded his father in 1842 as engineer to the Lights Commissioners, and died at Portobello, aged 58, in December, 1865.

Stewart Denham, Sir James, a writer on political economy, was born at Edinburgh in 1713, was educated at the university, and became an advocate. In 1740 he married the daughter of the Earl of Wemyss, and great expectations were entertained of his rising in his profession; but these were disappointed by the part he took in the rebellion of 1745. In that last struggle of the house of Stuart, Sir James co-operated so zealously as to be obliged to go into exile. In 1757 he published, at Frankfort, his 'Apologie du Sentiment de Monsieur le Chevalier Newton sur l'Ancienne Chronologie des Grecs.' Ten years later he was restored to his native country and the estate of his ancestors, and died in 1780. His most valuable work is entitled, 'An Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy,' which preceded the great work of Adam Smith by several years.

Stewart, Matthew, an eminent mathematician, was born at Rothsay, in the isle of Bute, in 1717. He studied mathematics at Edinburgh, under Maclaurin, whom he succeeded in his professorship; on which occasion he published his 'Geometrical Theorems.' In 1761 appeared his 'Tracts, Physical and Mathematical,' in which he proposed to deduce a theory of the moon, and to determine the sun's distance from the earth. He was also author of a 'Treatise on the Sun's Distance,' and of another entitled 'Propositiones more Veterum demonstratæ.' He died in 1785.

Stewart, Dugald, an eminent Scotch philosopher, was son of the preceding, and was born at Edinburgh, in 1753. He received his education at the High School of Edinburgh, and at the university of Glasgow, under Reid. In 1774 he was named assistant Professor of Mathematics with his father, and in 1785 he was called to the chair of Moral Philosophy, previously filled by Ferguson. This post he held till 1810, when failing health compelled him to resign. The rest of his life was spent in retirement and literary labour, at his seat on the Frith of Forth. Stewart was very popular as a professor and lecturer, and the elegance, clearness, and good sense of his lectures attracted crowds, who found no depth or speculative height or strain of logic to weary and offend them. His teaching, like his master's, was a protest against the extreme results of the sensualist philosophy. He first appeared as an author in 1792, when he published the first volume of his 'Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind.' The second did not appear till 1814, and the third followed in 1827. Among his other works are, 'Philoso-

phical Essays,' which passed through several editions, 'Outlines of Moral Philosophy,' a Preliminary Dissertation, for the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' on the progress of Metaphysical, Ethical, and Political Science, which appeared in two parts in 1815 and 1821, and had a great run for a time; and biographies of Adam Smith, Dr. Reid, and Dr. Robertson. Died, at Edinburgh, 1828.

Stieglitz, Christian Ludwig, German writer on architecture, born at Leipsic in 1756. He was educated at the university of Leipsic, and graduated LL.D. in 1784; but he devoted himself thenceforth almost exclusively to literary and artistic studies. The most important of his voluminous writings are, the 'Encyclopædia of Civil Architecture,' 'History of the Architecture of the Ancients,' 'Early German Architecture,' and 'History of Architecture.' He was a contributor to Ersch and Gruber's Encyclopædia, and to several journals. Died, 1836.

Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury in the 11th century, is first known to us as chaplain and minister of Emma, queen and widow first of Ethelred and then of Canute. He was intimately associated with the great Earl Godwin, and was consecrated bishop of the East Angles, in 1043. But he was almost immediately deposed by Edward the Confessor, who seized his possessions at the same time that he seized those of Emma. In 1044 he was restored, became chaplain to Edward, and procured for the queen-mother her dower and permission to live at Winchester. Stigand was translated to Winchester in 1047, and five years later, on the deposition of Archbishop Robert, was appointed to administer the see of Canterbury. He was probably made archbishop in the following year (1053); assisted in the consecration of Westminster Abbey in 1065; and on the death of the Confessor summoned the Witenagemot which elected Harold II. king. He crowned Harold, and after his defeat and death at the battle of Hastings anointed Edgar the Atheling, who was elected by the council assembled at London. But the Conqueror was irresistible, and Stigand, with other leading men, made formal submission to him, and was received with great outward respect. When William went to Normandy in 1067 he took with him Edgar, Stigand, and the chief of the Saxon nobles. Stigand after his return to England procured a safe retreat for the Atheling in Scotland; and went himself with his immense treasures to the famous 'Camp of Refuge' in the Isle of Ely. But the camp was entered by the Normans, the heroic Hereward made his peace with William, and Stigand was put in chains (1072). He had been deposed two years previously, and spent the rest of his life in prison at Winchester, refusing to the last to give up his treasures or betray their place of concealment. Lanfranc succeeded him in the primacy.

Stiglmayer, Johann Baptist, a celebrated German bronze-founder, was born near

STILLINGFLEET

by his favour; the leading friends of Stilicho were massacred at Pavia, and soon after Stilicho himself was murdered, by the authority of Honorius, at Ravenna, in 408. The poet Claudianus enjoyed the high favour of Stilicho, and has celebrated his achievements.—*Serena*, the widow of Stilicho, was put to death by the Senate, soon after the murder of her husband, on the charge of intending to betray the city to Alaric, who was then commencing his siege.

Still, John, bishop of Bath and Wells, is said to have been born in 1543. He was the Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in 1570, and is the reputed author of "Gammer Gurton's Needle," a dramatic piece of low humour, very characteristic of the manners of our ancestors in that day. The earliest edition is dated 1575, but the piece was probably written in 1566. (See *Ordn.*). Died in 1607.

Settling, Johann Heinrich, recently called Jung-Settling, Jung being his family name, was a celebrated physician and was born at Grand, in the duchy of Nassau, in 1750. His father was a baronial-burner, and his early life was a series of sorrows with adverse and depressing circumstances. His strong religious faith and love for him, after being baronial-burner, and a teacher of grammar (Latin and Schoenheimer, he was the means of being introduced to that medicine. Goethe was there at the same time, and the settling meeting at a dinner. He liked him, and remained in warm terms. Settling acted as physician at Herborn, and subsequently was professor at Herborn and Heidelberg. In his singular and operations, and restored a great many of the poor and persons without resources, supporting many a family in distress by his own expense. He translated a Shakespeare and the little classical authors. He was a popular writer, and is very successful. No. The new German language is more in simplicity, natural, elegant, and elegant. He was present in a great number of things, and was a great writer. He is a great writer of the German language.

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must identify the problem and the scope of the investigation.

2. The second step is the collection of data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must collect data from the sources available to him.

3. The third step is the analysis of the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must analyze the data and draw conclusions from it.

4. The fourth step is the presentation of the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must present the results of the investigation in a clear and concise manner.

5. The fifth step is the evaluation of the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must evaluate the results of the investigation and determine if they are satisfactory.

6. The sixth step is the conclusion. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must draw a conclusion from the results of the investigation.

7. The seventh step is the recommendation. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must recommend a course of action based on the results of the investigation.

8. The eighth step is the implementation of the recommendation. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must implement the recommendation and monitor the results.

9. The ninth step is the evaluation of the implementation. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must evaluate the implementation of the recommendation and determine if it is satisfactory.

10. The tenth step is the conclusion. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must draw a conclusion from the results of the investigation.

STILLINGFLEET

Among his Nonconformist opponents, were Owen, Baxter, and Howe. He condemned the Ecclesiastical Commission under James II., and on the accession of William III. was raised to the see of Worcester. Among his numerous works, filling 6 vols. folio, the most important is the 'Origines Sacrae, or Rational Account of the Christian Faith as to the Truth and Divine Authority of the Scriptures.' Others are — 'Origines Britannicae,' the early church history of Great Britain, 'Vindication of the Trinity,' 'Unreasonableness of Separation,' and a 'Rational Account of the Grounds of the Protestant Religion.' Died, at Westminster, 1699.

Stillingfleet, Benjamin, the naturalist, a grandson of the preceding, was born in 1702. He graduated at Cambridge, became tutor to W. Windham (father of the statesman), and, with other Englishmen, accompanied him on his memorable visit to Chamouni in 1741. He was known as author of 'The Calendar of Flora,' 'Miscellaneous Tracts in Natural History,' and a 'Treatise on the Principles and Power of Harmony.' Died, 1771. An account of his Literary Life appeared in 3 vols. in 1811.

Stilpo, a philosopher of Megara, who lived about 306 B.C. He acquired so great a reputation for his sagacity and virtue, that, when Demetrius took Megara, he forbade any one to injure either his person or property.

Stirling, William, Earl of. [Alexander.]

Stobæus, Joannes, a Greek writer, probably of the 5th or 6th century of our era, known only by his compilation of interesting extracts from earlier Greek authors, including many whose works are lost. His collection is in two divisions, one entitled 'Eclogæ,' and the other 'Anthologia.' The extracts are all classified according to their subjects. Stobæus is supposed to have been a native of Stobi, in Macedonia, but nothing is known of his life. His 'Anthologia' was first printed at Venice in 1538, and the 'Eclogæ' at Antwerp in 1575.

Stock, Simon, General of the order of Carmelites, was by birth an Englishman, and died in 1265. He is celebrated as the first who represented the Scapulary, said to have been instituted by St. Benedict, as a sign of devotion to the Virgin Mary, with a promise implied of her protection.

Stolberg, Christian, Count von, German poet, was born at Hamburg in 1748. He was educated with his brother Leopold, noticed below, at the university of Göttingen, and made also with him a tour in Switzerland and North Italy, Goethe and Lavater being their companions through part of the journey. In 1777 he married, and settled on his estate in Schleswig. As a poet he was greatly influenced by Klopstock, and, like him, studied especially the Greek poets. He was warmly attached to his brother, and survived him but a short time. Died, 1821.

Stolberg, Leopold Friedrich, Count von,

1075

STONE

a distinguished German historian, traveller, and littérateur, was born in Holstein in 1760. He was younger brother of the preceding, studied with him at Göttingen, and travelled with him in Switzerland and Italy. In 1777 he was appointed minister of the duke of Oldenburg, Prince-Bishop of Lübeck, at the court of Denmark. Five years later he married, and in 1785 was charged with a political mission to Russia. He lost his wife, whom he tenderly loved, in 1788, married again in 1790, and travelled in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Sicily. On his return he was placed at the head of the government of Lübeck, a post which left him full leisure for literary pursuits. In 1800 he renounced Protestantism, was received into the Catholic church, and giving up his office, settled at Münster. Count Stolberg's conversion to the Romish faith gave the first impulse to a great religious movement in Germany. His example was followed a few years later by Friedrich Schlegel. His principal work is the 'Geschichte der Religion Jesu Christi,' which first appeared in 15 vols. in 1806. A fourth edition was published in 1816, and it was afterwards translated into Italian by order of Pope Pius VII. Among his other works are, 'Reise durch Deutschland, die Schweiz,' &c., 'Leben des Alfreds der Grossen,' and 'Ein Büchlein von der Liebe.' He wrote some dramatic and other poems, and translated the Iliad, several plays of Æschylus, and part of the writings of St. Augustine. Died at Sondermühlen, near Osnabrück, 1819.

Stolo. [Licinius Stolo.]

Stone, Edmund, an eminent mathematician, was a native of Scotland, his father being gardener to the Duke of Argyll. At the age of 18 he was discovered by that nobleman reading Newton's 'Principia,' upon which the duke entered into conversation with him, and learnt, with astonishment, that he had made considerable acquirements in arithmetic, geometry, Latin, and French. The duke took him under his protection, and placed him in a situation to pursue his favourite studies. He produced a 'Mathematical Dictionary,' a work on the method of Fluxions, an edition of Euclid, &c. He was chosen F.R.S. in 1725. Died, 1768.

Stone, Frank, a popular English painter, was born at Manchester in 1800. After following for a time his father's business of cotton-spinner and manufacturer, he began to practise painting, first in water-colours, and was admitted in 1832 to the Society of Painters in Water Colours. He afterwards applied himself to painting in oil, and on the production, in 1851, of his picture from the 'Merchant of Venice,' of Bassanio receiving the letter, he was chosen A.R.A. Among his earlier works are the well-known 'Last Appeal,' 'Cross Purposes,' 'The Impending Mate,' 'Mated,' and others of like character. Among his later pieces are some spirited sea-views, 'The Gardener's Daughter,' 'The Master is come,' &c. Died, at London, November 18, 1859.

Storace, Stephen, a favourite musician and composer for the English theatre, was born in London, in 1763; studied in Italy, and, on his return, was appointed composer to Drury Lane Theatre. His music in the 'Haunted Tower,' 'Siege of Belgrade,' 'No Song no Supper,' &c., as well as several pieces composed for the Italian Opera, were well received by the public; his compositions being remarkable for their spirit, melody, and brilliancy. Died, 1796.—His sister, **Anne Selina Storace**, was an accomplished singer and actress, and became a first-rate favourite in her profession. Died, 1814.

Storch, Heinrich Friedrich von, an eminent political economist, was born at Riga, 1766, and studied at Jena and Heidelberg. By the advice of Count Romanzoff he repaired to St. Petersburg, and entered on a brilliant career as a statist and political economist, which procured for him the confidence of the Czar, and the highest literary honours in his gift. His chief works are, his 'Cours d'Economie Politique,' 6 vols. 8vo., which was written at the request of the Emperor Alexander for the instruction of his brothers, the Grand-dukes Nicholas and Michael; and his 'Tableau Historique et Statistique de l'Empire de Russie à la fin du 18me Siècle,' 4 vols. 8vo. Died, 1836.

Story, Joseph, a distinguished American judge and juridical writer, was born at Marblehead, in Massachusetts, 1779; studied at Harvard University, where he took his degree in 1798; was called to the bar in 1801, and soon acquired a distinguished reputation as a pleader. After representing Salem in the State legislature for four years, he was sent to Congress in 1809, where his talents as a forensic debater were so well appreciated, that in 1811 he was appointed associate justice in the Supreme Court of the United States. In this capacity he displayed a thorough knowledge of the most intricate questions relating to international law, and earned such distinction as a jurist, that his fame has extended far beyond the limits of his native land. His 'Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws' is looked upon as an authority in every state in Europe. Died, 1845.

Stothard, Thomas, R.A., an eminent English painter and designer, was born in London in 1765, received his education at a school in Yorkshire, and was apprenticed to a designer in the silk trade, in Spitalfields. During his apprenticeship he showed a decided taste for drawing; and soon found ample employment in drawing illustrations for the booksellers. So fertile was he in resources, that it was a matter of little moment to him what the nature of the subject was that he might be required to illustrate; whether pastoral, historic, humorous, pathetic, or sublime; but it is generally allowed that his *fêtes champêtres* were among his happiest productions; there beauty, joy, serenity, and innocence are all combined. It is said that the designs of Stothard exceed 4000 in

number; his exhibited paintings did not number 100. Among these the best known are the 'Canterbury Pilgrims,' 'The Wellington Shield,' etched by the artist himself, 'The Four Periods of a Sailor's Life,' and 'The Flitch of Bacon.' His largest work is the painting on the staircase at Burghley, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter, the sketch for which is in the National Gallery. To these may be added his illustrations for the 'Novelist's Magazine,' those of the works of Milton, Shakespeare, Spenser, Don Quixote, the Pilgrim's Progress, Bell's British Poets, Robinson Crusoe, Rogers's Italy, &c. Stothard was elected R.A. in 1794, and was appointed librarian to the Royal Academy in 1812. Though during the latter period of his life he had many powerful rivals, he did not sustain any very sensible diminution of his reputation. Stothard married young, had a large family, and died in 1834. His portrait, by James Green, is in the National Portrait Gallery. A memoir of his life, with Personal Reminiscences, was written by Mrs. Bray, the widow of his son.

Stothard, Charles Alfred, son of the preceding, was born in 1786. He exhibited at an early age a great fondness for drawing, which ere long ripened into an enthusiastic love for the art; and he became particularly celebrated for the faithful delineation of ancient costume. In 1810 appeared his admirable picture of the 'Death of Richard II.' and in the same year he commenced the publication of his 'Monumental Effigies of Great Britain.' He was a fellow and historical draughtsman of the Society of Antiquaries; by which he was deputed to take drawings from the famous tapestry at Bayeux, in Normandy; and in 1819 he made a series of drawings from the paintings then recently discovered on the walls of the painted chamber in the House of Lords. As he was in the act of tracing the stained glass in a window over the altar of the parish church of Bere Ferrers, in Devonshire, the ladder on which he was standing gave way, and he was instantaneously killed, May 28, 1821.

Stow, John, a celebrated antiquary and annalist, was born in London, about 1525. He was bred a tailor, but began early to study the antiquities of his country; in which he was encouraged by Archbishop Parker and the Earl of Leicester. His first work was the 'Summary of the Chronicles of England;' which he enlarged in 1600, and published under the title of 'Flores Historiarum, or Annals of this Kingdom, from the time of the Ancient Britons.' In 1598 appeared the first edition of his 'Survey of London.' In his old age he was reduced to such indigence that he was compelled to beg his bread. He was specially authorised to do so by letters-patent of James I. granted in 1604. Died, 1605.

Stowell, William Scott, Lord, the celebrated English judge, son of W. Scott, a merchant of Newcastle, and elder brother of Lord Eldon, was born at Heworth, Durham,

in 1745, the memorable year of the rebellion in Scotland. Newcastle, like other towns in the north, was in expectation of a siege, and Mrs. Scott was let down in a clothes-basket, from the top of the town wall to the quay, where a boat was in readiness, by which she was conveyed to Heworth, a village about three miles distant. Here she gave birth to twins—the subject of this article, and a daughter named Barbara. Lord Stowell received the rudiments of his classical education, with his brother, the Earl of Eldon, at the Newcastle grammar school, and completed it at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He afterwards removed to University College, and in his 20th year was appointed one of the tutors. About the year 1776, Mr. Scott retired from the tutorship, and devoted himself to severe study in that branch of the legal profession of which he afterwards became so great an ornament. In 1779 he took the degree of D.C.L., and soon after commenced his career as an advocate in the civil law courts. Here he rose to the highest eminence with unparalleled rapidity. He was appointed king's advocate-general in 1787; shortly after, judge of the Consistory Court, vicar-general of the province of Canterbury, and master of the faculties. He was knighted in 1788, and in 1798 became judge of the High Court of Admiralty and a Privy-Councillor. In 1790 he entered parliament as member for Downton, and in the following year was unanimously elected as member for the university of Oxford; which he remained till the coronation of George IV., when he was created a peer. 'Devoting his brilliant talents and extraordinary acumen to the noblest branch of his profession—the study of international law, and living in times when a general war called all this knowledge into action, his decisions have passed into precedents, equal, if not superior, in authority, to those of the venerable fathers of the science, Grotius, Puffendorf, Vattel, &c.' He was an accomplished scholar, a profound reasoner, and an uncompromising supporter of established institutions in church and state. Died, Jan. 28, 1836. A bust of Lord Stowell, sculptured by Behnes, is in the National Portrait Gallery. The magnificent sculptured group, seated figures, of Lords Eldon and Stowell, by M. L. Watson, is in University College Library, Oxford.

Strabo, a celebrated Greek historian and geographer, was born at Amasia, in Cappadocia, about a.c. 60, and travelled through Greece, Italy, Egypt, and Asia, endeavouring to obtain the most accurate information in regard to the geography, statistics, and political condition of the countries which he visited. The time of his death is unknown, but he is supposed to have died after a.d. 20. His great work, in seventeen books, contains not only a description of different countries, but the chief particulars of their history, notices of eminent men, and accounts of the manners and customs of the people. It contains, say the first French

translators, nearly the whole history of knowledge from the time of Homer to that of Augustus. The *editio princeps* is that of Aldus, printed at Venice, 1616. A Latin version had appeared more than forty years earlier. The first French translation was made, by order of Napoleon I., by La Porte du Theil and Coray, completed by Letronne, in 5 vols. 4to., 1805-19. It has no Index. There is an Italian translation by Ambrosoli; an excellent German, with critical annotations by Groekurd (1834); and an English, by Hamilton, in Bohn's Classical Library. Critical editions of the Greek text have been published by Coray, Kramer, Meineke, Müller and Dübner; the last with a Latin version. And, in 1867, appeared the first volume of a new French translation, by M. Amédée Tardieu, sub-librarian of the Institute, which is to form 3 vols. of Hachette's Classical Series.

Strada, Pamianus, an Italian historian and modern Latin poet, was born at Rome, in 1572. He entered the Society of Jesuits, and became Professor of Rhetoric at the Roman College, where he resided till his death, in 1649. His most famous work is the 'History of the Wars in the Netherlands,' between 1555-1590, which, notwithstanding some faults and defects, and a natural bias in favour of Spain, is valuable and esteemed.

Strada, John, or **Stradanus**, an eminent painter, born at Bruges, in 1536. He went early to Italy to perfect his art studies, and acquiring great reputation, was employed by Cosmo I., Duke of Tuscany, and by the Pope, and settled at Florence, where he executed many fine works. One of the most admired is a Crucifixion. Strada painted animals with great spirit, and a few battle pieces. He is called sometimes *Giovanni Stradano*. Died, probably, about 1605.

Stratford, Thomas Wentworth, Earl of, the great minister of Charles I., and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, was of an ancient and wealthy Yorkshire family, and was born at London, in 1593. He studied at Cambridge, married in 1611, was knighted, and travelled on the continent. He was returned to parliament as member for Yorkshire in 1614, and the next year was named *custos rotulorum* for the West Riding. He sat in several parliaments for Yorkshire, and without going to extremes, took part with the opponents of the court. He was once made sheriff of Yorkshire that he might not be returned to parliament, and was afterwards imprisoned for refusing a forced loan. In 1628 his course was changed; he went over to the side of the king, and was created Baron Wentworth, then Viscount, lord President of the Council of the North, and in 1629 Privy-Councillor. As President of the North he exercised arbitrary power, and violated the Petition of Right; and his love of power still unsatisfied, he was made, by his own desire, Lord-Deputy of Ireland in July, 1633. His government was despotic and cruel; he would fain have driven out of the country all

STRANGE

the Scots who had taken the covenant; he raised a large army, which was no doubt intended for the support of tyranny in England; and by his infamous claim of the whole province of Connaught for the crown created general alarm, and led the way to the rebellion of 1641. Ireland, however, owes to him the introduction of the growth of flax, and the establishment of the linen manufacture. In 1639 Wentworth was created Earl of Strafford, and received the title of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He was soon after called to command against the Scots, but he effected nothing. He took his seat in the House of Lords in November, 1640, and was immediately impeached of high treason, Pym taking the leading part against him. He was committed to the Tower, and in March, 1641, his trial began—one of the most memorable of state trials. The whole House of Commons was present, with them commissioners from Scotland and Ireland, eighty peers as judges, and the king and queen as spectators. The management of the proceedings was intrusted to Pym. For seventeen days, says Guizot, he, unaided against thirteen accusers who relieved one another, argued the charges which they brought forward. The impeachment seemed likely to fail, and a bill of attainder was proposed. The trial went on, Strafford closed his eloquent defence on the 13th April, the attainder was hurried on, and passed on the 21st, but the king refused his assent. The popular excitement rose to a panic, a report was spread that the House of Commons was to be blown up, and twice within a week a cracking of the floor caused the flight of the members. At last, moved by the tears of his wife, who hated Strafford, and was on the point of fleeing to France; influenced also by the intrigues and sophistry of the bishop of Lincoln, the king gave his assent to the attainder; and his minister, who had trusted in his promise of protection, was beheaded on Tower Hill, May 12, 1641. Strafford's character is thus sketched by Macaulay:—"He was the first Englishman to whom a peerage was a sacrament of infamy, a baptism into the communion of corruption. As he was the earliest of the hateful list, so was he also by far the greatest; eloquent, sagacious, adventurous, intrepid, ready of invention, immutable of purpose, in every talent which exalts or destroys nations pre-eminent, the lost archangel, the Satan of the apostasy." The attainder of the Earl of Strafford was reversed in 1662. Strafford's Letters and Despatches have been published in 2 vols. folio, and his Life has been written by Forster. Vandyck's fine portrait-group of Strafford and his secretary, Sir P. Mainwaring, was lent to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).

Strange, Sir Robert, an eminent engraver, was born in one of the Orkney islands, in 1721. He first studied painting; but having entered into the army of the Pretender in 1746, he for a time lived in concealment, and afterwards went to Paris, where he became a pupil

1078

STRATFORD

of Le Bas, the celebrated landscape engraver; and, on settling in London, in 1751, he applied himself to historical engraving, in which he arrived at great excellence. In 1760 he went to Italy, where he was chosen a member of the academies of Rome, Florence, and Bologna; he was knighted in 1787, and died in 1792. *Memoirs of his Life*, by James Dennistoun, appeared in 1855.

Strangford, Percy Clinton Sydney Smythe, Viscount, diplomatist and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1780, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Before he was of age he had contributed to the 'Poetical Register,' and he succeeded to his father's peerage in October, 1801. A short time previously he had entered the diplomatic service, and was already secretary of legation at Lisbon. Here he made a translation of the poems of Camoens, which he published in 1803, prefixing to it a Life of the poet. In 1806 he was appointed minister at the court of Lisbon; a position which, some two years later, he exchanged for that of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, being at the same time created a G.C.B., and sworn a member of the Privy Council. When the Portuguese court emigrated to the Brazils, he was appointed to accompany it. Returning to England in 1816, in the following year he was sent to the court of Sweden, and was removed in 1820 to the more important post of ambassador at the Porte. In 1825 he was sent ambassador to Russia, and was at St. Petersburg when the Emperor Nicholas ascended the throne. In the summer of 1826 he returned to England. In 1825 he was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic order, and accepted the English barony of Penshurst, which gave him a seat in the House of Lords. In 1854 he was created an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, at the installation of the Duke of Wellington, with whom he had been associated as co-plenipotentiary at the Congress of Verona, in 1822. Lord Strangford was an ardent lover of literature and the fine arts. He was a frequent correspondent of the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' under the initials of his name, P. C. S. S., and the signature often appeared in 'Notes and Queries.' He was well-known as a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, of which he became Vice-President. Died, 1855.

Stratford, John (de), Archbishop of Canterbury, Chancellor of England, was born at Stratford-on-Avon. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated Doctor of Civil Law; held some public office as early as 1317; and was summoned to parliament in the four following years. In 1319 he was appointed archdeacon of Lincoln, and at the close of 1321, was sent to the Papal court at Avignon, on the affairs of Scotland. He was an able lawyer, and distinguished himself as Dean of the Court of Arches. Sent again to Avignon, he obtained from Pope Pius XXII. a bull conferring on him the see of Winchester. This involved him in a quarrel

STRATFORD

with the king, Edward II., and proceedings against him were commenced; but an arrangement was made, and from that time he enjoyed the confidence of the king, and was employed in the negotiations with France. Stratford took an active part in the revolution which resulted in the deposition of Edward II., and on the accession of Edward III. was named a member of the council of regency. Mortimer was bent on his destruction, and he only saved himself by flight and concealment. After the fall of Mortimer, he was restored to honour, and was appointed Chancellor (1330), and three years later was translated to the primacy. He soon after resigned the Great Seal, but once more received it and held it till March 1337, when it was entrusted to his brother Robert. Constantly employed on affairs of state, foreign embassies, &c., he was made Chancellor a third time in 1340, but only held office about two months. Stratford was the chief adviser of Edward III., in whose absence he was President of the Council. In 1340 a quarrel broke out between them, in consequence of the king's not receiving from England funds sufficient for the expenses of the war, and the Chancellor was removed from office; but after tedious proceedings he was pardoned and the prosecution was annulled. He was President of the Council to advise Prince Lionel when regent in 1345, and again in 1346. To the wisdom of Stratford were owing the important reforms which permitted the Commons to meet as a separate house, and made the Court of Chancery stationary at Westminster. He was a man of literary tastes; enjoyed the friendship of the learned and pious Bradwardine and of Richard de Bury; and founded a college in his native town. Died at Mayfield, in Sussex, August 23, 1348, and was buried at Canterbury.

Stratford, Robert (de), Bishop of Chichester, Chancellor of England, was brother of the preceding, and was born at Stratford-on-Avon. He was probably educated at Oxford, became minister of his native parish, and was at one time chancellor of Oxford University. In April, 1331, he was joint Keeper of the Great Seal with the Master of the Rolls during his brother's absence, and in June sole Keeper; and the same year was made Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was afterwards archdeacon of Canterbury, and canon of St. Paul's and of Lincoln Cathedrals; was on several other occasions Keeper of the Great Seal, and in March, 1337, succeeded his brother as Chancellor. In September he was named Bishop of Chichester; resigned the chancellorship in 1338; again accepted it in 1340; was present at the siege of Tournay; and was suddenly deprived, in December of that year. He regained the favour of the king, and died at Aldingburne, in 1362. His remains were interred in Chichester Cathedral.

Strato. [See **Brutus, M. J.**]

Stratonice. [See **Selenus Nicator.**]

Streater, Robert, an English painter,

STROZZI

excelling in history, architecture, and landscape. At the Restoration, he was made serjeant-painter to the king. Born, 1624; died, 1680.

Strickland, Hugh Edwin, geologist and zoologist, was born at Righton, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, in 1811. He studied under Dr. Arnold, at Daleham, and then at Oxford University, devoting himself thenceforth to the pursuits in which he became distinguished. Having investigated the geology of his native district, the Cotswold Hills, &c., and contributed many memoirs to the Transactions of the Geological Society, he visited Asia Minor, and published the results of his observations in the same Transactions. Mr. Strickland succeeded Dr. Buckland as reader in geology in the university of Oxford; he was also one of the earliest members of the Geological Society, and took part in establishing the Ray Society. He was an accomplished ornithologist, and among his numerous writings is a treatise on 'The Dodo and its Kindred.' He was killed by a train on the Great Northern Railway, while examining the cuttings near Clarbrough Tunnel, 14th September, 1853.

Strongbow. [See **Pembroke, Earl of.**]

Strozzi, Palla, Florentine statesman and scholar, one of the most eminent of the illustrious family of the Strozzi, was born in 1372. He early distinguished himself as a zealous promoter of classical studies; devoted a great part of his wealth to the maintenance of learned men in Florence, and to the collection of valuable manuscripts from Greece. Among those he procured were the 'Politics' of Aristotle, the 'Almagest' of Ptolemy, Plutarch's 'Lives,' and the works of Plato. In 1428 he was placed at the head of the university of Florence, and effected great improvements in its organisation and working. Palla Strozzi was employed on many important political affairs, and having associated himself with the party opposed to Medici, he was, with the rest of his party, exiled in 1435. He spent the rest of his long life in peaceful and studious retirement at Padua, and died there in 1462.

Strozzi, Filippo, a celebrated Florentine patriot, was born about 1488. He married a daughter of the last of the Medici, but nevertheless opposed their restoration to power. He took the lead in the revolution which in 1527 led to the re-establishment of the republic. The Pope and the Emperor combined to overthrow it three years later, and Filippo for a time acquiesced in the rule of Alessandro de' Medici. But after the death of Pope Clement VII., he undertook the hazardous enterprise of restoring the liberties of his country. For this purpose he drew over to his party Lorenzo de' Medici, called the younger, who, on the 6th of January, 1537, assassinated Alessandro, and then escaped to Venice. The perpetration of this crime did not answer the object of those who contrived it; for Cosmo de' Medici succeeded to the government. Filippo having been

taken prisoner, and apprehending he should be put to the torture, he resolved to anticipate the trial by a voluntary death, and finding a sword, plunged it into his breast, and immediately expired. This event took place in 1538. Mr. T. A. Trollope has written a *Life of Filippo Strozzi*.

Strozzi, Piero, son of the preceding, having with the rest of the family taken refuge in France, rose to the rank of field-marshal, and signalled himself by his services, both by land and sea. In 1548 he was sent to Scotland with a body of Italians, to act against the English; and in 1558 he contributed to the capture of Calais; but in the same year he received a mortal wound at the siege of Thionville.—His son, **Filippo**, proved as brave as the rest of his family, but his end was unfortunate, for when wounded in a fight with the Spanish fleet, off the island of St. Michael, he was thrown overboard alive by order of the admiral, and perished, in 1582.

Strozzi. Several poets of this name may be mentioned. **Tito Vespasiano** and **Ercole**, father and son, natives of Ferrara, both of whom died at the beginning of the 16th century.—**Giulio Strozzi**, who distinguished himself by a fine poem on the origin of the city of Venice, entitled '*Venezia edificata*.' Died, 1636.—And **Niccolo Strozzi**, who died in 1654. He was author of two tragedies, '*David of Trebizond*' and '*Conrad*;' '*Idylls*,' '*Sonnets*,' &c.

Struensee, John Frederick, first minister of Christian VII. of Denmark, was born at Halle, in Saxony, in 1737. He was brought up to medicine, and became in 1768 physician to the king of Denmark, whom he accompanied on his tour to Germany, France, and England. Soon after the marriage of Christian with the Princess Caroline Matilda of England, Struensee became a favourite of the young queen; and after a long course of court intrigues, Count Bernstorff and the other ministers were obliged to yield to him and his friend Count Brandt. Taking advantage of the imbecility of the monarch, he gradually came to direct the whole affairs of government. He endeavoured to introduce important reforms in the law and the administration, most of which were ignorantly and violently opposed. His monopoly of power at length roused the jealousy of the principal nobility, who, aided by the young queen's mortal enemy, the queen-dowager, entered into a conspiracy to destroy him and his party, which they effected in the following manner. A scandalous charge was made against Queen Caroline Matilda, that she cherished a guilty passion for the hated minister; and on the night of the 16th of January, 1772, the conspirators suddenly aroused the king in his bed, and making him believe that his life was in danger, obtained his order for arresting the queen, Struensee, Brandt, and all their adherents. The result was, that they were tried and convicted as traitors on the most preposterous charges. Struensee made a cowardly

confession. The queen too confessed her guilt, but it is difficult to admit the truth of it. Struensee and Brandt were beheaded and quartered; and the queen, who was confined in the castle of Cronenburg, would have probably shared a similar fate, had not a British fleet appeared in the Baltic, and conveyed her to Zell, where she died in 1776.

Strutt, Joseph, an artist and antiquary, was born in 1749, at Springfield, in Essex, and was a pupil of Ryland, the engraver. Uniting the study of antiquities with the practice of his art, he published, in 1773, his work entitled the '*Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England*,' containing representations of the English monarchs, from Edward the Confessor to Henry VIII. This was followed, among other works, chiefly of an antiquarian cast, by his '*Biographical Dictionary of Engravers*,' 2 vols.; and his '*Complete View of the Dresses and Habits of the People of England*.' In 1801 he published his last and favourite work, entitled the '*Sports and Pastimes*,' &c., with numerous plates. He was also author of '*Queen Hoo Hall*,' '*Ancient Times*,' and '*The Test of Guilt*.' Died, 1802.

Struve, Georg Adam, an eminent German jurist, born at Magdeburg, in 1619. He studied at the universities of Jena and Helmstadt, and graduated LL.D. at the latter in 1646. At the close of the same year he was appointed Professor of Law at Jena, and, in 1648, assessor to the high court of the circle of Saxony. He removed to Weimar in 1667, where he had the appointment of privy-councillor; but after seven years' service he was again called to Jena as Ordinarius of the Judicial College, and Professor of Canon Law. On the appointment, in 1680, of a council of regency during the minority of the Duke of Weimar, Struve was called to the responsible post of president, which he filled ten years. Notwithstanding the pressure of his professional and judicial duties, Struve found time to publish numerous learned works on law; among which the most celebrated are—'*Syntagma Juris Feudalis*,' '*Syntagma Jurisprudentiæ Civilis*,' '*Jus sacrum Justinianæum*,' and '*Jurisprudentz, oder Verfassung der Landüblichen Rechte*,' the first treatise of the kind written in the German language. It appeared in 1689. Struve was twice married, and had a large family by each of his wives. He died in 1692.

Struve, Eusebius Gotthelf, son of the preceding, was a learned and indefatigable German bibliographer. His talents attracted much notice at Jena, where he lectured on philosophy, antiquities, &c. His works on history, law, and philosophy, are numerous and highly esteemed. Born, 1671; died, 1738.

Struve, Friedrich Georg Wilhelm, a distinguished astronomer, born at Altona, in 1793. He was educated at the university of Dorpat, obtained a post in the observatory there in 1813, and was named director in 1817. He applied himself zealously to the study of 'double stars,' and the works he afterwards

published, containing his 'Observations, 'Catalogue,' and micrometric measurements, rank among the most important of their class. Struve was early engaged in the trigonometrical survey of Livonia, and he took part in various other important geodetic works, especially the measurement of an arc of the meridian in Russia and Scandinavia, the longest ever attempted. This was one of his latest tasks, and was executed in conjunction with General Tenner. Struve had been director of the noble observatory of Pulkowa since 1839, and he published a 'Description de l'Observatoire central de Russie,' and a Catalogue of its library. He engaged in laborious researches on the Milky Way, and determined the parallax of the star α Lyrae. Died at St. Petersburg, November 23, 1864.

Strype, John, an ecclesiastical historian and biographer, was born at Stepney, in 1643; was educated at St. Paul's School, and at Jesus College, Cambridge; and enjoyed the living of Low Leyton, in Essex, sixty years, although he was never inducted. During his residence at that place, he applied diligently to the study of English history, and, by procuring access to numerous collections of manuscripts, was enabled to throw more light upon the period of the Reformation than any writer who went before him. His chief works are, 'Ecclesiastical Monuments,' 3 vols. folio; 'Annals of the Reformation,' 4 vols. folio; and an augmented edition of Stow's Survey of London, 2 vols. folio. He also wrote the Lives of the Archbishops Cranmer, Parker, Grindal, and Whitgift; and those of Sir John Cheke, Sir Thomas Smith, and Bishop Aylmer. During the latter part of his life he was rector of Hackney, where he died in 1737, aged 94.

Stuart, Arabella, commonly called the Lady Arabella, was born at Chatsworth in 1576. She was the only child of Charles Stuart, Earl of Lennox, the brother of Henry Lord Darnley, father to James VI. of Scotland, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Cavendish. As great grand-daughter of Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII., and his queen Elizabeth of York, she was in the line of succession to the English throne. Hence arose the royal jealousies and fears which made the romance of her life and the melancholy of its close. While an infant, she lost her father, and thus became heiress to a large estate. Several matches were projected for her at home and abroad; and her cousin, King James, was inclined to marry her to Lord Esmé Stuart, whom he had created Duke of Lennox, and whom, before his marriage, he considered as his heir; but this union was prevented by Queen Elizabeth. On the death of that queen, an abortive conspiracy was formed for setting up Arabella Stuart in opposition to her cousin James. In 1610 she was privately married to William Seymour, who was grandson of the Earl of Hertford, and through his descent from Mary Tudor, sister of Margaret, was also in the line of succession to the throne. The court was

alarmed, and although James had given her permission to marry whom she wished, she fell under the royal displeasure, was placed in confinement at Lambeth, and her husband was sent to the Tower. Shortly afterwards they separately made their escape; Seymour got safe to the Continent, but the Lady Arabella was overtaken, shut up in the Tower, and passed the remainder of her life in close and melancholy confinement, which finally deprived her of her reason; and she died September 27, 1615. Of her personal appearance, character, and accomplishments little is known, so conflicting are the testimonies of portraits and written accounts. It is certain that she was very fond of display and extravagant in dress, and possessed a large collection of most costly jewels. She had some skill in trade too, and obtained a licence from the king for the import and export of Irish hides, and authority to sell licences for the sale of wine, ale, &c. in Ireland. She was engaged in these affairs at the time of Seymour's courtship. A rumour, after her death, that she had left a child, gave some uneasiness, but on investigation, it was pronounced baseless. 'The Life and Letters of Arabella Stuart,' by Elizabeth Cooper, appeared in 1866.

Stuart, James Francis Edward, known as the Chevalier de St. George, or the Old Pretender, was the son of James II. by his second wife, Mary of Este, and was born 10th June, 1688. In the following December the queen fled with him to France, and on the death of James, his father, in 1701, he was acknowledged as King of England by Louis XIV., which led to the recall of the English ambassador and war with France. He was also acknowledged as king by the Pope, the King of Spain, and the Duke of Savoy, while he was attainted of high treason by an Act passed in 1702. In 1708 he sailed from Dunkirk with a French fleet for the invasion of Scotland, but the vigilance of the English admiral, Sir George Byng, prevented the execution of the plan, and the prince returned to France. On the death of Queen Anne he was refused an interview with Louis XIV., and ordered to leave France. In the following year, 1715, a rebellion in his favour, headed by the Earl of Mar, broke out in Scotland, and he was proclaimed on the 6th September. The rebels were defeated at Preston on the 13th November, and their leaders made prisoners. In December the Pretender himself arrived at Peterhead, assumed royal state, formed a council, and made a progress through the country; but the case was hopeless, and he was glad to escape to Gravelines. He soon after dismissed Lord Bolingbroke, who had been his secretary, and appointed the Duke of Ormond to that post. Ordered to quit France, he went to Italy, and afterwards to Spain, where he was received as King of England, and an expedition was undertaken in his favour, which ended in failure. In 1719 the prince married Maria Clementina, daughter of the King

of Poland, by whom he had two sons, Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, and Henry, afterwards Cardinal of York. Maria Clementina died in 1735. Disaffection and restlessness continued in Great Britain, showing themselves from time to time in overt acts, and in 1745 another Jacobite rebellion broke out in Scotland, Prince Charles Edward landing there, and getting his father proclaimed once more. This struggle ended with the defeat of the Jacobites at Culloden by the Duke of Cumberland. The Pretender died at Rome, where he had lived for many years, in December, 1765.

Stuart, Charles Edward, called the Young Pretender, the grandson of James II., was born at Rome, in 1721. In 1745 he landed in Scotland, and published a manifesto exhibiting the claims of his father, the Old Pretender, to the English throne. He was joined by some of the Highlanders, and entering Edinburgh, he caused his father to be proclaimed; on which General Cope hastened towards the capital, but was attacked by the Pretender at Preston Pans, and defeated. Instead of making a proper use of this victory, by advancing into England, Charles Edward returned to Edinburgh, wasting his time in an idle parade of royalty. Afterwards, on being joined by Lords Kilmarnock, Cromarty, Balmerino, and other discontented chiefs, he marched as far as Derby; but hearing that the king was about to take the field, he returned to Scotland, and defeated the English forces, under Hawley, at Falkirk. In the meantime, the Duke of Cumberland advanced to Edinburgh, and from thence to Aberdeen, the Pretender retreating before him. At last the two armies met at Culloden, April 27, 1746, when, after an obstinate conflict, in which the Highlanders displayed prodigious courage, the rebel army was signally defeated, and entirely dispersed. Charles Edward, after wandering about in different disguises, chiefly in the Hebrides, effected his escape to France. He died at Florence in 1788.

Stuart, Henry Benedict Maria Clement, Cardinal of York, younger brother of Charles Edward, the Pretender, and the last descendant of the royal line of the Stuarts, was born at Rome, in 1725. When the last great effort for the restoration of his family in 1745 proved abortive, he took orders, and in 1747 Pope Benedict XIV. raised him to the purple. The extraordinary events arising out of the French Revolution had the effect of making the cardinal dependent on the bounty of the King of England; for having been obliged to flee to Venice when the French invaded Italy, he was indebted for his support to a pension from the English court. Died, 1807.

Stuart, Daniel, editor and proprietor of the 'Morning Post' and the 'Courier,' was born at Edinburgh, 1766; but removed to London when a mere lad, his brothers, under whose care he was placed, being established there in connection with the press. In this situation he became acquainted with the spirit

and views of different parties; and in 1795 he purchased several shares in the 'Morning Post,' of which he ultimately became sole proprietor and editor. His success was rapid and flattering. His own ready pen, aided by that of his brother-in-law, Mr. (afterwards Sir James) Mackintosh, Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth, raised the reputation of the paper beyond that of any contemporary journal. In 1803 he sold the 'Morning Post,' and having become joint proprietor of the 'Courier,' he raised the character of this journal by the same sagacity, industry, and talent. In 1816 he retired into private life, and for thirty years enjoyed in easy competence the fruits of his former labours. Died, 1846.

Stuart, Lord Dudley Coutts, eighth son of John, first Marquis of Bute, by his second wife, Frances, daughter of Thomas Coutts, the banker, was born in 1803. Having graduated at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1823, he proceeded on a continental tour; and in 1824 he married a daughter of Lucien Buonaparte, Prince of Canino. In 1830 he became M.P. for Arundel, and distinguished himself by his advocacy of the Reform Bill, and the other measures of reform supported by the Liberal party. After being without a seat in parliament for ten years, he was returned for Marylebone in 1847, and continued to sit for this borough till his death. His chief title to remembrance rests on his attachment to the Polish cause, which he embraced on the outbreak of the insurrection in Poland in 1830, and to which he adhered with undeviating constancy. Died at Stockholm, November 17, 1854.

Stuart, Gilbert, historian and miscellaneous writer, was born at Edinburgh, in 1742, and received his education at the university. He studied jurisprudence, but became an author by profession. In his 22nd year he published a 'Dissertation concerning the Antiquity of the British Constitution;' for which he was complimented with the degree of LL.D. His next work was a 'View of Society in Europe;' but being disappointed of the Professorship of Law at Edinburgh, he removed to London, and became a writer in the 'Monthly Review.' He, however, returned in 1773, and commenced the 'Edinburgh Magazine and Review,' which was discontinued in 1776. Besides the works before mentioned, he wrote 'The History of Scotland,' a 'History of the Reformation of Scotland,' &c. Dropsy, brought on by a life of intemperance, caused his death in 1786.

Stuart, Gilbert Charles (*American Stuart*), an eminent portrait-painter, was born of Scotch parents at Narragansett, Rhode Island, U. S., in 1755. He was brought early to Scotland, and is said to have graduated at the university of Glasgow. He subsequently became a pupil of West, in London, and began to practise as a portrait-painter, in 1781. He was very successful, and had among his sitters George III., George IV. (then Prince of Wales), Louis XVI. of France, Sir Joshua Reynolds,

STUART

his master, West, &c. In 1793 he returned to America, lived at Philadelphia, Washington, and Boston successively, and took the highest rank in his art among his countrymen. He painted the fine portrait of Washington which is now in the Boston Athenæum, besides portraits of Adams, Jefferson, and three other Presidents of the United States. Died at Boston, July, 1828.

Stuart, Henry. [Darnley, Earl of.]

Stuart, James. [Murray, Earl of.]

Stuart, James, commonly called *Athenian Stuart*, a celebrated traveller, antiquary, and delineator of Athenian architecture, was born in London, in 1713. He originally gained his livelihood by painting fans; but having made himself master of Greek, Latin, and the mathematics, he travelled to Italy on foot, and afterwards visited Athens, where, in company with Nicholas Revett, he employed himself in making drawings of the architectural relics which have escaped the ravages of time. On his return to England, he became eminent as an architect, and was appointed surveyor to Greenwich Hospital; was elected F.R.S. and F.S.A., and published the result of his foreign labours in a valuable work, entitled 'The Antiquities of Athens,' 4 vols. folio. Died, 1788. There is a miniature portrait of Stuart in the National Collection.

Stuart, James, of Duncarn, was a scion of the noble house of Moray, and was born in 1776. He was bred to the legal profession, and became a writer to the signet in 1798. But with great aptitude for business, he became engrossed in political engagements, and distinguished himself by the vigour with which he maintained Whig principles in opposition to what was then called the 'dynasty of Dundas' in Scotland. Certain truculent pasquinades reflecting on his honour and courage having been traced to Sir A. Boswell, the son of Dr. Johnson's biographer, Mr. Stuart fought a duel with him in March, 1822, when the baronet received a shot in the neck, which next day caused his death. Mr. Stuart was tried for murder before the high court of justiciary, and was acquitted. His experiments in farming and commercial speculations in the year 1825 proved so disastrous as to compel him to embark for America. There he resided for three years; and on his return to England he published an account of his travels in the United States, which obtained great success. Soon after, he undertook the editorship of the 'Courier' newspaper, and when Lord Melbourne became premier in 1835, he obtained the office of inspector of factories, which he held till his death. Mr. Stuart was distinguished for his taste in the fine arts, and his eminent social qualities procured him a hearty welcome wherever he appeared. Died, 1849.

Stuart, John, A.M., F.R.S.A., Professor of Greek in Marischal College, Aberdeen, was born at Castleton, Kincardine, in 1751. He was the youngest son of John Stuart, of Inchbrick, M.D., and lineally descended from Walter

STUBBS

Stuart, of Morphie, in the Mearns, whose grandfather Murdoch, Duke of Albany, was grandson of Robert the Second, by Elizabeth Mure, of Rowallan. He was a profound antiquarian, especially on all subjects connected with Scottish history, and was the friend and correspondent of Pinkerton, Chalmers, Jamieson, Generals Hutton, Ray, &c. He was author of the 'Account of Marischal College and University,' published in Sir John Sinclair's 'Statistical Account of Scotland;' 'Sketch of the Life of Dr. Duncan Liddle,' Aberdeen, 1790; and antiquarian essays communicated to the Royal Antiquarian Society of Scotland, consisting of 'Observations upon the various Accounts of the Progress of the Roman Arms in Scotland,' and 'An Account of the Sculptured Pillars in the Northern Counties of Scotland.' Died, 1827.

Stuart, John Mc'Douall, Australian explorer, was born in 1818. He was of a Scottish family, and after being engaged for a time in trade, he emigrated to Australia and became a farmer. In 1857 he made an unsuccessful attempt to explore the country westward of Lake Torrens in South Australia, but he accomplished his purpose in the following year, and received from the South Australian government a grant of 1000 square miles of land for fourteen years. In 1860 he achieved the difficult task of crossing the Australian continent from south to north. His important services to geographical science were acknowledged by his election as honorary fellow of the Royal Geographical Societies of London and Berlin. Died at London, June 5, 1866. His Journals, during 1858 and the four following years, were edited and published by W. Hardman, in 1864.

Stuart Wortley, Lady Emmeline, whose name was long familiar to the literary world, was the second daughter of the Duke of Rutland, by the Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the fifth Earl of Carlisle, and was born in 1806. At an early age she gained considerable reputation as an authoress. She was a frequent contributor to the 'Keepsake,' the 'Drawing-room Scrap-book,' and other annuals, and confirmed her reputation by her sketches of travels in the United States, published under the title of 'Etcetera,' as well as by 'Portugal and Madeira,' 'A Voyage in a Russian Steamer to St. Petersburg,' and by various poems. Lady Emmeline was of enthusiastic and poetic temperament, and probably had seen more of foreign countries and foreign society than any English lady of modern times. In 1831 she married the Hon. Charles Stuart Wortley, brother of Lord Wharncliffe, but was left a widow in 1844. She died at Beyrout, in 1855, from the effects of the kick of a mule, while she was riding on the hills in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem.

Stubbs, George, animal painter, was born at Liverpool, in 1724. He studied at Rome; and, on his return, settled in London, and soon distinguished himself as a painter of animals,

particularly of horses. He was an associate of the Royal Academy; and published 'The Anatomy of the Horse,' and a 'Comparative Anatomical Exposition of the Structure of the Human Body, with that of a Tiger and a Common Fowl.' Died, 1806.

Stubbs, or Stubbe, John, a spirited lawyer, and a celebrated political writer, was born about 1541, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn. When the Duke of Anjou became a suitor to Queen Elizabeth, Stubbs, who had become a Puritan, published a pamphlet against the alliance, entitled 'The Discovery of a gaping Gulph, wherein England is likely to be swallowed up by another French Marriage.' For this he was condemned to have his right hand cut off; and when the barbarous sentence was executed, Stubbs, with amazing fortitude, took off his cap with his left hand, and cried 'God save the Queen.'

Stuerbout, Dierick, or Dirk van Haarlem, a distinguished early Dutch painter, who flourished in the 15th century. His fame rests now on the two large pictures of scenes from the history of the Emperor Otto III., and his Empress Mary, painted for the council hall of Louvain, in 1468, and now forming part of the royal collection at the Hague. From the style and execution of these remarkable paintings, it is inferred that Dirk of Haarlem was of the school of the Van Eycks. He is sometimes called Dirk of Louvain.

Stukeley, William, a celebrated English antiquary, was born at Holbeach, in Lincolnshire, in 1687; was educated at Bene't College, Cambridge, where he devoted his time principally to medical studies, and took the degree of M.B. He then settled at Boston, but removed to London in 1717, and in 1720 was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians. In 1726 he went to reside at Grantham, where he acquired great reputation as a medical practitioner; but repeated attacks of the gout induced him to relinquish his profession and enter into holy orders; and he was presented to the living of All Saints, in Stamford. In 1747 the Duke of Montague gave him the rectory of St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, London. Dr. Stukeley pursued his antiquarian researches with an unusual degree of spirit and enthusiasm, and he made important accessions to our knowledge of the early monuments of human art and industry in our native country. But his speculations and theories were most fanciful and often absurd. His principal works are 'Itinerarium Curiosum; or, an Account of the Antiquities and Curiosities of Great Britain,' 2 vols. folio; 'Palaographia Sacra; or, Discourses on the Monuments of Antiquity, that relate to Sacred History,' 4to.; 'An Account of Stonehenge,' folio; 'Palaographia Britannica,' 4to.; 'The History of Carausius,' 2 vols. 4to., &c. It was Dr. Stukeley who first introduced in England the pretended work of Richard of Cirencester, 'De Situ Britanniae.' (See notice

of **Richard of Cirencester**.) Died in London, 1765.

Stüler, August, the distinguished Prussian architect, was born at Berlin, in 1800. He was one of the most eminent pupils of Schinkel, with whom he remained as assistant till 1830. He made himself known by the publication, first, of a volume of novel and beautiful designs for cabinet-work (*Vorlegblätter für Moebeltischler*), and then of numerous plans for public, useful, and decorative works. Besides many private houses which he built in Berlin, he designed the Council House at Perleberg, in the mediæval Italian style; he restored the Winter Palace of St. Petersburg, the Berlin Exchange, and many seats of the nobility. His most celebrated work is the New Museum of Berlin, in the various parts of which he has successfully adopted various styles of architecture according to the destination of the several halls. Among his other works are the Exchange at Frankfort-on-the-Main, the Catholic Church at Rhede, the palace of the Grand-Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and several churches at Berlin. Stüler long held the office of chief architect to the King of Prussia, and died at Berlin, in the spring of 1865.

Sturgeon, William, whose career presents a remarkable illustration of the successful pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, was born at Whittington, in Lancashire, 1783, and was apprenticed to a shoemaker. In 1802 he entered the Westmoreland militia; and two years later enlisted in the royal artillery, in which corps he remained about twenty years. While in this corps he devoted his leisure to scientific studies, and appears to have made himself familiar with all the great facts of electricity and magnetism, which were then opening to the world. His earliest essays on electro-magnetism appeared in the 'Philosophical Magazine' in 1823 and 1824. In 1825 he published, in the Transactions of the Society of Arts, the description of a complete set of novel electro-magnetic apparatus; and the Society of Arts testified their sense of the importance of this contribution by awarding to its author their large silver medal, with a purse of thirty guineas. He continued to furnish contributions to the 'Philosophical Magazine' from time to time; and in 1830 he published a pamphlet, entitled 'Experimental Researches in Electro-Magnetism, Galvanism,' &c., comprising an extensive series of original experiments, and exhibiting an improvement in the preparation of the positive plates of the galvanic apparatus. In 1836, Mr. Sturgeon communicated a paper to the Royal Society, which contains the description of a perfectly original magnetic electrical machine, in which a most ingenious contrivance was adopted for uniting the reciprocating electric currents, developed so as to give them a uniform direction. In the same year, the great industry of Mr. Sturgeon was rewarded by two other important inventions. The first of these was that of the electro-

STURM

magnetic coil machine, an instrument devised for the purpose of giving a succession of electric shocks in medical treatment, and which has been generally preferred by medical men to all others intended for similar purposes. The other was an electro-magnetic engine, for giving motion to machinery. Besides these works, Mr. Sturgeon edited the 'Annals of Electricity, Magnetism, and Chemistry,' published a treatise on electricity and galvanism; and one of his last works was the publication, in a collected form, of his numerous scientific Memoirs, in one vol. 4to.—Soon after he left the army he was appointed to the chair of Experimental Philosophy in the Honourable East India Company's Military Academy at Addiscombe, which he filled for many years with great credit. In 1842 he became superintendent of the Victoria Gallery of practical science at Manchester; but this institution did not long exist; and this able experimentalist saw himself, in the decline of life, overwhelmed with difficulties, which, however, were to a small extent mitigated by a government pension of £50 a year, awarded to him in 1849. Died, 1850.

Sturm, Christoph Christian, a German divine, born at Augsburg, in 1740. He is chiefly known as author of 'Reflections on the Works of God,' which has been frequently reprinted in England and other countries, as well as in Germany. He also published 'Morning Converse with God, for every Day in the Year,' several volumes of sacred poetry, highly esteemed, &c. Died, 1786.

Sturm, Jacques Charles François, a celebrated mathematician, was born at Geneva in 1803. After studying at the university of that city and being engaged as tutor to the son of Madame de Staël, he settled at Paris, and was soon made known to many of the leading scientific men, among them, to Arago, Ampère, and Fourier. In May, 1829, he communicated in a memoir to the Academy of Sciences the theorem, on the discovery of which his reputation chiefly rests; a theorem which had vainly been attempted by some of the greatest mathematicians, and by which, in the best method hitherto known, the complete analysis and solution of numerical equations is effected. The first account of the discovery was published in the 'Bulletin Universel des Sciences Mathématiques, Physiques, et Chimiques,' with which he was connected. He was received at the Academy in 1836; was soon after called to the chair of Mathematics at the Collège Rollin, and, in 1840, became Professor of Mechanics at the Polytechnic School. The same year he was chosen foreign member of the Royal Society of London, and received the Copley Medal. He visited England in the following year. Died, 1855.

Sturm, Johann, an eminent German classical scholar and theologian, was born at Sleidan (Schleiden), near Cologne, in 1507. After studying at Louvain, he settled at Paris in 1529, and established a school there, which

SUCHET

prospered greatly; but the rigorous decrees against Protestants induced Sturm, who had long secretly held the reformed doctrines, to quit Paris in 1538. He gladly accepted the post of rector of the new gymnasium of Strasburg, and by his zeal and abilities raised it to so high a reputation that, in 1566, the Emperor Maximilian constituted it a university. Sturm was its first rector. He was at the same time an active promoter of the Reformation, and the steady friend of its persecuted adherents. His moderation and his leaning to the views of Calvin made him at last many enemies, and, in 1583, he was dismissed from his office, but was allowed to receive the salary. He wrote many works, philological, theological, and educational, in Latin so pure and elegant that he was named the German Cicero. He also edited the works of Cicero. Died, near Strasburg, 1589.

Sturt, John, engraver, was born in London, in 1658. He is principally celebrated for the extraordinary minuteness and beauty of his letters. The most curious of his works is the 'Book of Common Prayer,' which he executed on silver plates. Each page is headed with a vignette, and prefixed to the book is a portrait of George I., the lines of the face being expressed by writing so small, as scarcely to be read with a magnifying glass. This writing consists of the Lord's prayer, the decalogue, the prayers for the royal family, and the 21st Psalm. Died, 1730.

Suarez, Francisco, a celebrated Spanish Jesuit, born at Granada in 1548. While studying at the university of Salamanca, he was induced to enter the order of Jesuits; and after teaching philosophy and theology at Valladolid, Rome, Alcalá, and Salamanca, he was appointed, by Philip II., first Professor of Divinity at the university of Coimbra, in 1597. He was a man of fervid piety, of retiring disposition, unwearied in the discharge of his professional and religious duties, and a voluminous writer. He took part in the controversy on grace and free-will between the Jesuits and the followers of Molina, and conceived a system called 'Congruism,' a modified Molinism. His works were collected and published after his death in 23 vols. folio. Among them is the celebrated 'Defensio Catholicæ Fidei contra Anglicanæ Sectæ Errores,' which was written by command of Pope Paul V., against the oath of allegiance required by James I. It appeared in 1613, gave rise to a quarrel between the Pope and Louis XIII., and was burnt publicly by the hangman both at London and Paris. Died at Lisbon, 1617.

Suchet, Louis Gabriel, Duke of Albufera, marshal of France, was born at Lyons, in 1772, and entered the army as a volunteer. He distinguished himself in Italy and Switzerland on numerous occasions; and, before the end of the year 1800, he had attained the rank of major-general. The battles of Marengo and Austerlitz added to his fame; and in 1808 he was appointed general-in-chief in Aragon, a

SUCKLING

post which he retained till the French were expelled from the Peninsula. During that period he displayed great knowledge of the art of war, succeeded in restoring discipline in the army, took Lerida, Tarragona, and other fortified places, occupied Mont Serrat, and was rewarded with the rank of marshal and a dukedom. By the justice of his administration and the humanity with which he treated the conquered province, he won the grateful esteem of the people. On Napoleon's return from Elba, the frontiers of Savoy were intrusted to his defence. Died, 1826.

Suckling, Sir John, poet and courtier, was born at Whitton, in Middlesex, in 1609. His father, who was comptroller of the royal household, sent him early on his travels, and he served a campaign in the army of Gustavus Adolphus. On his return he acquired reputation as a wit and a dramatist; and, at the beginning of the Scotch rebellion, he raised a troop of horse for the king's service, but their conduct in the field disgraced both themselves and their commander. An abortive attempt to effect the escape of the Earl of Strafford, confined in the Tower under articles of impeachment from the Commons, implicated Sir John so seriously, that he thought it advisable to retire to France, where he died in 1641. His writings consist of letters, plays, and poems; the last of which have obtained a place in standard collections.

Sudbury, Simon (de), Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor of England, was a native of Sudbury, in Suffolk. His family name was Theobald. After studying in the English universities, he was sent abroad, made considerable acquirements in law, and took his degree of Doctor of Canon Law in the university of Paris. He obtained the favour of Pope Innocent VI., and was appointed auditor of the Rota, and one of his chaplains. In 1360 he was named Chancellor of Salisbury, and in the following year Bishop of London. Sudbury was early connected with the party of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, at whose court he became acquainted with John Wickliffe and Geoffrey Chaucer. For various reasons he was never a popular man in England; in some of his opinions he was ahead of his age; and he greatly irritated the people on one occasion by speaking the rude truth about pilgrimages to Becket's shrine and plenary indulgences. In 1374 he was associated with Wickliffe in the embassy to the memorable Congress at Bruges, and in the following year was raised to the primacy; not arriving, however, in England till March, 1376. He crowned Richard II. and opened his first parliament, but was not chosen a member of the council of government. The same year (1377) by virtue of a bull from the Pope, the Primate and the Bishop of London summoned Wickliffe before them at Lambeth; but the proceedings were suspended. In July, 1379, Sudbury received the Great Seal with the appointment of Chancellor, and was thus chief minister and adviser of the

SUE

king. He presided in the parliament of 1380, by which the poll-tax was imposed, which immediately excited general discontent, and caused in the following year the insurrection under Wat Tyler. The Kentish priest, John Ball, was several times imprisoned by the archbishop; and when the insurgents reached Canterbury they pillaged and dismantled his palace. On their entrance into London, after destroying the Palace of the Savoy, the houses of the Knights Hospitallars, &c., they appeared before the Tower, and demanded the archbishop. He was officiating in the chapel, they forced their way in, pinioned and dragged him out to Tower Hill, and there, amidst the yells of the crowd, savagely murdered him. His head was struck off after eight blows of the axe by an inexperienced hand, June 14, 1381. He met his fate with calm dignity. His head was paraded through the city, and then fixed for six days on London Bridge. The remains were afterwards interred in Canterbury Cathedral, where a fine canopied tomb still marks the place of their rest. Archbishop Sudbury undertook extensive works in his cathedral, and built the west gate of the city of Canterbury.

Sue, Eugène, one of the most prolific novelists that France has produced, was born at Paris in 1801. Educated at the Lycée Bonaparte, he studied medicine in the hospitals and schools of Paris, entered a company of the Royal Body Guards as aide-major in 1823, and soon afterwards was transferred to the staff of the French army then preparing to enter Spain, under the Duke of Angoulême, and was present at the siege of Cadiz, and at some minor operations. In 1825 he exchanged the military for the naval service, and visited America, Asia, and the Mediterranean coasts; thus obtaining a knowledge of ocean scenes and sailor-life which he afterwards turned to good account in his earlier tales. In 1828 he took part in the engagement at Navarino. In the following year, by the death of his father, he came into possession of a considerable fortune, became a painter, and entered the studio of Gudin. After contributing to some minor stage pieces, he wrote various novels, chiefly illustrative of naval life, which had great popularity in France. From 1832 to 1840 Eugène Sue confined himself to that class of fictions in which he endeavoured to emulate Fenimore Cooper in sea adventures, and Sir Walter Scott in historical delineations. But changing on a sudden his political views, he embraced the opinions of the Socialists, and in his 'Mathilde,' published in 1841, he laboured to expose the wrongs of the lower classes and the miseries of the poor, which he afterwards developed with so much power in the 'Mysteries of Paris,' and the 'Wandering Jew.' These two novels, which originally appeared in the 'Journal des Débats,' and the 'Constitutionnel,' were welcomed with great enthusiasm in France, and brought him a large accession of fame and fortune. The 'Mysteries of Paris' were even translated into

Hebrew. In the columns of the 'Constitutionnel,' Eugène Sue, in 1846, published his 'Martin l'Enfant Trouvé,' a socialist romance, and in the following year 'Les Sept Péchés Capitaux.' 'Les Mystères du Peuple,' published in 1849-1856, which was intended to be an exposure of the misery to which the common people of every country have been reduced in all ages of the world by injustice and tyranny, was suppressed by the government, in 1857, as a seditious and immoral publication. In 1848, after the revolution of February, Eugène Sue adopted the extreme democratic and socialist opinions, and was elected in 1850 a member of the National Assembly. His name was thought to shed so much credit over the visions of the 'Red Republic' that he was considered one of its chiefs, and accordingly when Louis Napoleon perpetrated the *coup d'état* in December, 1851, Eugène Sue was driven into exile, and died proscribed in 1857.

Suetonius Tranquillus, Caius, Roman historian, who lived in the 1st and 2nd centuries of our era. He was the son of a Roman officer, became an advocate at Rome, and afterwards secretary ('magister epistolarum') to the Emperor Hadrian. This place he lost through some familiarities, not clearly described, with the Empress Sabina. Suetonius was the friend of Pliny the younger. He wrote numerous works, of which four are extant. The most important is his 'Vitis duodecim Cesarum,' which contains a large mass of curious and valuable facts, and though not systematically or rhetorically composed, but chiefly anecdotic, is esteemed impartial and trustworthy. It has passed through a great number of editions, and has been translated into almost all European languages. His other extant works are notices of grammarians, rhetoricians, and poets. An English translation of Suetonius is included in Bohn's Classical Library.

Suetonius Paulinus, a celebrated Roman general, who distinguished himself, A.D. 41, by reducing the revolted Mauritanians. In 59 he was appointed to the government of Britain, subdued the island of Mona (Anglesey) in 61, and the same year vanquished the heroic Boadicea. He soon after returned to Italy, became consul, and took part in the war with Vitellius.

Sueur, Eustache le. [**Lesueur.**]

Suffolk, Earl, Marquis, and Duke of. [**Pole, de la.**]

Suffolk, Charles Brandon, Duke of, was nephew of Sir William Brandon, standard-bearer to the Earl of Richmond at the battle of Bosworth, and being early taken to court, became the companion of Prince Henry. After the accession of the latter, as Henry VIII., to the throne, Brandon was created Viscount L'Isle. He accompanied the king to France in 1513, and on the conclusion of peace in the following year attended the beautiful Princess Mary, sister of the king, to France on her marriage with the old and almost dying king, Louis XII.; a marriage of policy, arranged by

Wolsey, to which the young princess most reluctantly assented, and not without obtaining from her brother Henry a distinct promise that she should do 'as she list' next time. The king knew of her love for Suffolk at that time. On the death of Louis, about three months after the marriage, Suffolk was sent ambassador to congratulate Francis I. on his accession. During his stay he was privately married to the widowed queen, and returning with her to England in April, 1515, they were publicly married at Greenwich in the presence of the king and queen, in May. It was displeasing to the king, but, softened by the influence of Wolsey, instead of punishing it as treason, he imposed hard terms on Mary; taking all her plate and jewels and her full dowry, and binding her to repay the expenses of her former marriage. Suffolk still retained the favour of Henry, and was employed by him on various occasions. He made an incursion from Calais in 1523, almost reaching Paris; took part in the suppression of the insurrections in England in 1536-37; was present at the siege and capture of Boulogne in 1544; and died in 1546, having survived Mary twelve years. His remains were buried at Windsor. Mary was the third wife of Suffolk, who after her death married a fourth.

Suger, Abbé, first minister to Louis VI. and Louis VII., of France, was born of an obscure family in the 11th century, and was brought up at the Abbey of St. Denis, where he was the companion of Louis (VI.). On the accession of this prince to the throne, in 1108, Suger became his confidential adviser. He was named Abbot of St. Denis in 1122, and assumed the usual pomp of high church dignitaries; but the preaching of St. Bernard induced him to renounce it. He had a large share in the conduct of the government, both in home and foreign affairs, and showed great practical wisdom. Louis VII. continued him in the same office. He endeavoured to prevent the young king going on the crusade, but failing, accepted the regency during the absence of Louis. In his old age he wished to promote a crusade, and even proposed to raise an army and be its general. This mad project was crossed by his death, in 1152. The Abbé Suger left a *Life* of his master, Louis VI., and an account of the principal events of his administration.

Suidas, a Greek writer, supposed to have lived in the 10th century, was the compiler of a lexicon, which is valuable for the fragments it contains of many lost works, and the information it gives respecting the authors.

Suleiman. [**Soliman.**]

Sulla, or Sylla, Lucius Cornelius, Dictator of Rome, was born B.C. 138. He was of a patrician family, originally named **Rufinus**, was well educated, and showed in his youth an equal love for literary and for sensual pleasures. His first active service in war was in 107, when, as *quaestor* of Marius in Africa, he negotiated with Bocchus the surrender of Jugurtha to himself, and thus shared the honour of closing

SULLIVAN

the war. Jealousy sprang up between Marius and Sulla, which subsequently ripened into the bitterest personal and political enmity. Sulla nevertheless acted as *legatus* to Marius in the war with the Cimbri and Teutones; but soon transferred his services to Catulus, the fellow-consul of Marius (102). After a period of retirement he was named *prætor* for 93, and increased his popularity by the exhibition of a hundred African lions in the Circus. *Prætor* in the following year, in Cilicia, he succeeded in restoring Ariobarzanes to his kingdom of Cappadocia. Sulla took a distinguished part in the Social War, and captured Bovianum, the capital of the Samnites. His rivalry with Marius reached its intensest point in 88, when Sulla was consul, and was charged with the conduct of the war against Mithridates. Marius, with the aid of the tribune, P. Sulpicius, got the command transferred to himself, and Sulla fled from Rome to his camp at Nola. Superseded even there, he boldly marched on Rome, made himself master of the city, and proclaimed Marius and eleven of his adherents traitors. Surrounded by difficulties and dangers, he quitted Rome early in 87, and passed into Greece, to carry on the war with Mithridates. He besieged Athens, took and pillaged it; won two victories over Archelaus, the general of Mithridates, at Chaeronea and Orchomenos; passed the Hellespont, and early in 84 concluded a peace. After defeating Fimbria, who was sent to supersede him, he returned to Athens, and arrived in Italy in 83. During his absence his rivals had gained the upper hand, and his forces were inferior in number to theirs. But by successive victories, and by bribery for desertion, he vanquished them, and in 82 was once more master of Rome. He was created Dictator, and took fearful vengeance by a *Proscription* of the popular party, thus establishing a reign of Terror, under which thousands were put to death and their estates confiscated. He celebrated his conquest of Mithridates by a magnificent triumph, and assumed the surname of *Felix*. He reduced the tribunate to a mere name, reconstituted the Senate, restoring to it the importance and jurisdiction which it had lost, established military colonies, and gave the rights of citizenship to a very large number of slaves. The main object of his policy and legislation was to revive at least the spirit of the old civil and political restrictions. But the whole artificial structure which he raised was overthrown within ten years. Sulla resigned the Dictatorship in 79, and retired to Puteoli, indulged in sloth and sensuality, and died of a loathsome disease, B.C. 78. He had written an account of his own life and times.

Sullivan, John, an American general, who served with reputation in the republican army at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, in 1777, and subsequently against the Indians; but was deprived of his command, on a charge of peculation. He lived in retirement till 1788, when he became a member of Congress, and

1088

SULLY

was afterwards judge of New Hampshire. Born, 1741; died, 1795.

Sullivan, James, brother of the preceding, was successively justice, attorney-general, and governor of the province of Massachusetts. He was for many years president of the Historical Society of Massachusetts; and was author of 'Observations on the Government of the United States of America,' a 'Dissertation on the Constitutional Liberty of the Press,' &c. Died, 1808.

Sully, Maximilien de Béthune, Duke of, a celebrated French statesman and warrior, was born at the castle of Rosny, in 1559, and educated in the Protestant faith. At an early age he entered the service of the King of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV., of France, to whom he ever continued to be firmly attached. While at Paris with the prince, he narrowly escaped from the massacre of St. Bartholomew, having been preserved by the president of the college of Burgundy, who concealed him for three days. In the service of the young king of Navarre, the Baron de Rosny, as he was then styled, distinguished himself on several occasions by a bravery approaching to rashness. He contributed to the victory of the Huguenots at the battle of Coutras; and took part in the battles of Arques and Ivry, at the latter of which he was wounded. But his abilities as a diplomatist and financier were no less remarkable. In 1586 he concluded a treaty with the Swiss, for a supply of 20,000 troops for his master's service; in 1597 he was placed at the head of the department of finance; and, two years afterwards, he was declared superintendent. About the same time he also negotiated the marriage of Henry with Mary de' Medici. In his embassies to England, first to Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards to James I., he displayed great penetration and address, and concluded a treaty with James I., advantageous to both countries. In addition to his other offices, he was appointed grand surveyor of France, grand master of the artillery, governor of the Bastille, and superintendent of fortifications throughout the kingdom. His labours as minister of finance were attended with the happiest success; and the revenues of the state, which had been reduced to complete dilapidation by the combined effect of civil anarchy and war, were by his care restored to order. With a revenue of 35,000,000 he paid off, in ten years, a debt of 200,000,000, besides laying up 35,000,000. Though frequently thwarted in his purposes by the rapacity of the courtiers and mistresses of the monarch, he nobly pursued his career, ever distinguishing himself as the zealous friend of his country, and not the temporising minister of his master. His industry was unwearied. He rose every morning at four o'clock, and after dedicating some time to business, he gave audience to all who solicited admission to him. After his return from his mission to England, he was made governor of Poitou, and grand master of the ports and harbours of Provence;

SULPICIOUS

and the territory of Sully-sur-Loire was erected into a duchy in his favour, in 1606. After the death of Henry IV., Sully retired from public affairs, and he died in 1641. His highly important and interesting 'Memoirs' were translated into English by Charlotte Lennox, and form 8 vols.

Sulpicius Gallus, one of the earliest of the Roman astronomers. Serving in the army of Æmilius Paulus, in Greece, during the year 168 a.c., his skill enabled him to discover that an eclipse of the moon would take place on the night previous to the day fixed for giving battle to Perseus, King of Macedonia, and thus to prevent the panic by which the soldiers would otherwise have been seized. He afterwards filled the office of consul.

Sulpicius Rufus, Servius, a great Roman jurist and orator, was the fellow-student, friend, and correspondent of Cicero. After holding the offices of quaestor, curule ædile, and prætor, he was consul with M. Claudius Marcellus, a.c. 51. He was subsequently made by Cæsar pro-consul of Achaia, and was sent, a.c. 43, by the Senate to Antony, then engaged in the siege of Mutina, where he died. Sulpicius was the first who gave a scientific form to jurisprudence. He had many pupils, and was author of numerous works on law.

Sulpicius Saverrio. [See *Pyrrhus*.]

Sulpicius Severus, an ecclesiastical historian of the 6th century. He wrote the 'Life of St. Martin of Tours,' and an 'Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History.' An elegant edition of his works, with a brief critical commentary, is the first in a new series of Latin Ecclesiastical Writers, commenced (1866) by the Imperial Academy of Vienna.

Sulzer, Johann George, a Swiss philosophical writer, born in the canton of Zürich, in 1720. He was for a short time a country curate, then private tutor, until in 1747 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics at the Joachimsthal College, Berlin. He was received three years later associate of the Academy of Sciences in the class of speculative philosophy. After the loss of his wife, in 1760, he spent several years in his native country, but, by the desire of the king, Frederick II., he returned to Berlin, and was named Professor of Philosophy at the Military Academy, with a handsome pension. Sulzer had a great reputation in his day as a philosopher, but he has added nothing of permanent value to the literature of philosophy. His most celebrated work is the 'Allgemeine Theorie der schönen Künste,' published in 1771-74. His object in this investigation of the fine arts was to find a *moral* explanation of their influence. Of his other works may be named, his 'Moralische Betrachtungen über die Werke der Natur;' and 'Vermischte philosophische Schriften.' Died at Berlin, 1779.

Sumarokof, Alexander, a Russian poet and dramatist, the son of a general officer, was born at Moscow in 1727. He was educated in the seminary of cadets at St. Petersburg; and,

SUNDERLAND

while a student, wrote a tragedy, called 'Koref,' which was acted by his schoolfellows, and afterwards performed in the presence of the court, with such applause, as encouraged the author to proceed in his dramatic career. Besides tragedies and comedies, he wrote odes, idylls, fables, satires, and other poems; together with a few prose pieces. He was created a councillor of state, and honoured with other marks of distinction. Died, 1777.

Sunbury, Viscount. [Malifax, Earl of.]

Sunderland, Henry Spencer, first Earl of, was born in 1620. At the age of 13 he succeeded, by his father's death, to the title of Lord Wormleighton. He joined the king, Charles I., at Nottingham, at the beginning of the civil war, not, however, from any sympathy with the royal aims and cause. He fought with distinction at Edgehill, followed Charles to Oxford, was created Earl of Sunderland in June, 1643, and was killed at the battle of Newbury (as was Lord Falkland), 20th September of the same year. His wife was the beautiful and accomplished Lady Dorothy Sidney, sister of Algernon Sidney. Two portraits of the Countess, by Vandick, and one by Lely, were lent to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).

Sunderland, Robert Spencer, second Earl of, first minister of James II., was only son of the preceding, and was born about 1641. He spent some time on the continent during the Commonwealth, was sent by Charles II. on embassies to Madrid and Paris, in 1671, and was made a Privy Councillor three years later. After another mission to Paris in 1678, he was appointed Secretary of State; first opposed and then supported the bill for the exclusion of the Duke of York from the throne; for which he fell into disgrace with the king, and was excluded from the council and secretaryship. He was, however, soon reinstated, and in 1685 was made President of the Council by James II. While receiving the full confidence of the king, Sunderland was in the pay of France, and was in negotiation with the Prince of Orange. In 1687, he was created Knight of the Garter, and the same year he professed himself a Catholic. Edward Petre, a Jesuit, was his confidential instrument, the two being the chief advisers of the king. In 1688 his intrigues became known to James, and being dismissed from office, he retired, on the landing of the Prince of Orange, to Holland. He was excepted from the Act of Indemnity, and remained abroad two years. But after his return he gained the confidence of William III., and was his chief adviser. The king honoured him with a week's visit at his seat at Althorpe, in 1695, and soon after made him Lord Chamberlain and Privy Councillor. He retired from public life in December, 1697, and died in 1702. Clever, insinuating, and unscrupulous, Sunderland left a character for baseness that is happily matched by that of few English statesmen.

Sunderland, Charles Spencer, third Earl of, Prime Minister of England, was second

son of the preceding, and was born in 1674. He was returned to parliament as member for Tiverton, in 1695, and succeeded his father in the peerage in 1702. After the death of his first wife, a daughter of the Duke of Newcastle, he married, in January, 1699, a daughter of the Duke of Marlborough, thus strengthening his relation with the Whig party. In 1706 he was sent on political missions to Vienna and Berlin; took part the next year in negotiating the union with Scotland; and at the close of 1707 was appointed one of the principal Secretaries of State. Dismissed in 1710, he refused the large pension which the queen offered him, and said that if he could not serve his country, at least he would not be a burden to it. On the accession of George I., Sunderland was named Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and took no prominent part in public affairs. In 1715 he was appointed Lord Privy-Seal, and two years later he again became Secretary of State and President of the Council. In March, 1718, he was made First Lord of the Treasury. Sunderland, with other ministers, was deeply involved in the South Sea Scheme; but on the investigation of his case by the House of Commons he was acquitted. Though he was dismissed from his offices, he continued to exercise great influence on affairs till his death, which took place in April, 1722.

Surrey, Earl of. [**Howard, Henry, and Norfolk, Dukes of.**]

Surtees, Robert, a distinguished antiquary and the historian of the County Palatine of Durham, was born at Durham, April 1, 1779. He received his education at the school of Houghton-le-Spring, and at Christ Church, Oxford; graduated B.A. in 1800; studied two years at the Middle Temple; and on his father's death, in 1802, settled on his estate at Mainsforth. He married in 1807, led a studious, uneventful life, and devoted himself to the preparation of his History of Durham, the first volume of which appeared in 1816, the second in 1820, and the third in 1823. The fourth volume was completed and edited after his death by his intimate friend, the Rev. James Raine, and appeared in 1840, with a memoir of his life by George Taylor. Surtees was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and the friend of Heber, Sir Walter Scott, and other eminent men. Died, February 11, 1834, and was buried in the churchyard of Bishop Middleham. The same year the *Surtees Society* was established in his honour, for the publication of inedited manuscripts, illustrating the condition of the districts included in the ancient kingdom of Northumbria.

Sussex, Earl of. [**Sutcliffe, Thomas.**]

Sussex, H. R. H. Augustus Frederick, Duke of, was the sixth son of King George the Third, and was born at Buckingham Palace, Jan. 27, 1773. Having made some progress in his studies in England, he was sent to Göttingen to complete them; thence he went to Italy, and while there, and still a minor, he married Lady Augusta Murray, second daughter

ter of the Earl of Dummore. This marriage gave great offence to the king, and the Prerogative Court pronounced it to be null and void. The young couple, however, continued to live together as man and wife. The lady died in 1830, leaving two children, the eldest of whom, Sir Augustus d'Este (since dead), claimed to be considered legitimate. This marriage, and the duke's connection with the Whig party, completely alienated him from his father, and of course from the court; and he had arrived at the age of 28 before he was created Duke of Sussex, with an income of £12,000 per annum, which was subsequently increased to £18,000. His royal highness was a steady friend to art, science, and literature; and though but moderately learned, he knew how to value learning; his library was very extensive, and included, perhaps, the richest private collection in England of Bibles, in various tongues and of various editions. By his will he gave orders that he should be buried at the cemetery at Kensal Green, and not at Windsor. Died, April 21, 1843, aged 70.—His daughter, Mlle. d'Este, married Sir Thomas Wilde, who was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Truro.

Sutcliffe, Matthew, an English divine, was born in Devonshire, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was admitted a civilian in 1582; but took orders and became Dean of Exeter. He founded a college at Chelsea, the fellows of which were to be employed in writing the annals of their times, and in combating the errors of Popery and Pelagianism. Sutcliffe was himself the first provost; but the establishment fell to decay, and became at last an asylum for invalid soldiers, being part of the present Chelsea Hospital. He was an eminent controversialist, and wrote numerous tracts against the Catholic propagandists. Died, 1629.

Sutton, Thomas, the founder of the Charter-House, was a wealthy English merchant of the age of Elizabeth. He was born in 1532, at Knaith, in Lincolnshire; received his education at Eton and Cambridge, and afterwards studied at Lincoln's Inn. On becoming secretary to the Earl of Warwick, he was made master of the ordnance at Berwick, where he signalized himself during the rebellion raised by the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. On account of his services at that period, he obtained a patent for the office of Master-General of the Ordnance in the north, for life. In 1573 he commanded one of the batteries, which compelled the castle of Edinburgh to surrender to the English. While thus employed, he was singularly fortunate in a purchase which he made of two valuable manors from the Bishop of Durham, with their coal mines, which laid the foundation of his immense riches. At the time of the Spanish Armada he is said to have completely equipped a ship of war at his own expense, called it by his own name, and sent it to join the fleet under Drake. His personal expenditure was in a princely style, till the death

SUWAROW

of his wife, in 1802, threw him into melancholy, which occasioned a total change in his mode of living; and he then resolved to dedicate his vast wealth to the benefit of his fellow-creatures. He accordingly purchased from the Earl of Suffolk the dissolved monastery of the Charteraux, called Howard House, and there founded the magnificent institution, known now as the Charter-House; but the founder scarcely lived to witness the completion of his noble establishment. He died Dec. 12, 1811, and his remains, which at first were deposited in Christchurch, Newgate Street, were afterwards removed to a vault prepared for them in the chapel of the Charter-House.

Suwarow, or Suwaroff, Alexander Vassilovich, Count Rymnikski, Prince Italinski, a celebrated Russian field-marshal, was born in 1730, at Suskoi, in the Ukraine, and educated at the cadet school of St. Petersburg. He entered the army as a private soldier, distinguished himself during the Seven Years' War; and, after twenty years' service, was raised to the command of a regiment. In 1768 he obtained the rank of brigadier-general, and served several campaigns in Poland, receiving, in reward for his courage and conduct, the crosses of three Russian orders of knighthood. In 1773 he was appointed to the command of a division under Count Romanzoff, and completely defeated a portion of the Turkish army at Turtukai, killing several of the enemy with his own hand. Crossing the Danube, he afterwards, in conjunction with the force under Kamenskoy, routed the army of the Turks with great slaughter, and captured the whole of their artillery. In 1783 he reduced the Budziac Tartars under the Russian yoke. At the battle of Kinburn, the siege of Oczakow, and the battle of Fockzami his daring valour was equally displayed; and, in September, 1789, the Austrian troops, under the Prince of Saxe-Coburg, being surrounded, on the banks of the Rymnik, by 100,000 Turks, owed their preservation to his timely arrival with 10,000 Russians, who not only rescued them from a destruction that appeared inevitable, but occasioned the utter overthrow of the enemy. The next and most sanguinary of his actions was the storming of Ismail. In 1790, this strongly fortified town had resisted all attempts to reduce it for a period of seven months, when Suwarow received peremptory orders from Prince Potemkin to take it without delay, and pledged himself to execute the task assigned him in three days. Of the sacking of the place on the third day, and the massacre of 40,000 of its inhabitants, of every age and sex, the accounts are most revolting. The announcement of his bloody triumph was made by the general, who affected a Spartan brevity in his despatches, in the words 'Glory to God! Ismail is ours.' Peace being proclaimed, the Empress had leisure to mature her designs against the devoted kingdom of Poland; and Suwarow was selected as a fit instrument to carry them into execution. He marched, accordingly, at

1091

SWEDENBORG

the head of his troops, to Warsaw, destroying about 20,000 Poles in his way, and ended a campaign, of which the unprincipled partition of the country was the result. On this occasion he received a field-marshal's bâton, and an estate in the dominions which he had contributed to annex to the Russian crown. The last and most celebrated of his enterprises was his campaign in Italy, in 1799, when his courage and genius for a while repaired the disasters of the allied forces. Paul gave him the command of the Russian forces destined to act with the Austrians, and the Emperor created him field-marshal and commander-in-chief of the Austrian troops in Italy. After gaining several brilliant victories, and driving the French from all the towns and fortresses of Upper Italy, the plan of operations was changed, and the expected reinforcements from Austria did not arrive. The Russian hero, however, effected a masterly retreat from Switzerland, and entering Germany, marched to Russia by order of his sovereign. For his service in this campaign he was created a prince, by the title of Italinski. But he was treated by Paul with great ingratitude, which deeply affected his spirits; and he died of chagrin, in 1800.

Swammerdam, John, a celebrated naturalist and anatomist, was born at Amsterdam, in 1637; took his medical degree at Leyden, but applied himself chiefly to anatomy and entomology, formed a very valuable cabinet of natural history, and excelled in the art of injecting the vessels of dissected bodies with wax, and in anatomising the minutest parts of insects. He was the author of a 'General History of Insects,' and a 'History of the Day-fly.' Rendered hypochondriacal by intensity of study and other causes, he became totally unfit for society, in which state he received impressions from the mysticism of Antoinette Bourignon, whom he followed to Holstein. He afterwards returned to Amsterdam, where he died, in 1680.

Swedenborg, Emanuel, founder of the 'New Church,' and one of the most distinguished men of science of the 18th century, was born at Stockholm in 1688, and carefully educated under the care of his father, Jesper Svedberg, Bishop of Skara, in West Gothland, in the principles of the Lutheran Church. He was remarkable for his religious susceptibility in his youth, and his parents said that angels spoke through him. After pursuing his studies, and taking the degree of Ph.D. at Upsala, he went on his travels in 1710, and visited the universities of England, Holland, France, and Germany. On his return, he was appointed assessor extraordinary to the College of Mines, and in 1719, through the importunate entreaties of his father, was ennobled, with his brothers, by the queen, Ulrica Eleonora; upon which occasion his name was changed from Svedberg to Swedenborg. He had in the previous year achieved a great engineering feat, in the transport, over a mountain district, of several galleys and boats,

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for service at the siege of Fredericshall. In 1721 he again travelled to examine mines, &c. He continued his scientific studies with an ardour that placed him in the first rank of European philosophers, until the year 1743, when, as he himself affirms, a new era of his life commenced, and he was permitted to hold intercourse with the inhabitants of the invisible world. This change took place in London, and new light has been thrown upon it by his 'Diary,' or 'Book of Dreams,' of that period, which was discovered in manuscript at Stockholm in 1858. It seems evident that he then suffered from acute dyspepsia, and an attack of temporary insanity. In 1747 he resigned his office in the mining college, retired from public life, and, spending his time alternately in Sweden and in England, devoted himself to the publication of his theological works. These are in themselves sufficiently numerous to form a life's work, and present throughout evidences of the deepest religious feeling. The style of composition marks them as works of a master-mind; they are filled with illustrations from the scientific and metaphysical lore of their author, and present, perhaps, as remarkable a combination of science and theology as is anywhere to be met with. The writings of Swedenborg show no symptoms of mental aberration; the last, finished but a few months before his death, being singularly clear, logical, and free from enthusiasm. He was always regarded as a learned and pious man; was never married; and his habits and mode of life were remarkable for their simplicity. The believers in his doctrines are become a numerous body, not only in various countries of Europe, but in America. Of his very numerous works it is impossible to name more than a few of the most important. In science, the 'Dædalus Hyperboreus,' published 1716-18; 'Opera Philosophica et Mineralia,' 1734; 'Economia Regni Animalis,' and 'Regnum Animale.' In theology, the 'Arcana Cœlestia,' in which he attempts to explain portions of the Bible by the doctrine of Correspondence (of spiritual types with material objects); 'De Cultu et Amore Dei,' 'On Heaven and Hell,' 'On Conjugal Love,' which treats of the relations of the sexes in the New Jerusalem: its code of rules has been described as a combination of the moral estimate of the Koran with the practical licence of the Haymarket; and the 'True Christian Religion.' Emerson, who in his 'Representative Men' selected Swedenborg as the type of the mystic, remarks that 'there is no such problem for criticism as his theological writings, their merits are so commanding; yet such grave deductions must be made.' He died in London, March 29, 1772. An elaborate account of his 'Life and Writings,' by William White, appeared in 1867. It is a painstaking effort to vindicate his claims as philosopher and seer.

Swetchine, Madame. [See **Tocqueville.**]

Sweyn. [See **Canute**, and **Godwin**, Earl.]

Swift, Dr. Jonathan, Dean of St. Patrick's, a celebrated political, satirical, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Dublin in 1667. He was the grandson of Thomas Swift, vicar of Goodrich, in Herefordshire, who married Elizabeth Dryden, aunt of the poet. Left to the care of his uncle, he was sent first to the school of Kilkenny, and next to Trinity College, Dublin, where, applying himself to history and poetry, to the neglect of academical pursuits, especially mathematics, he was at the end of four years refused the degree of B.A., and even at the end of seven years he was only admitted *speciali gratia*. In 1688 he lost his uncle, and being left without support, he came to England, where Sir William Temple, who was related to Swift's mother by marriage, received him with kindness, and made him his companion. During his residence with that statesman, he had frequent interviews with King William, who offered him a troop of horse, which he declined, his thoughts being directed to the church. After some time he quarrelled with his patron, and went to Ireland, took orders, and obtained a prebend in the diocese of Connor. But he soon returned to Sir William Temple, then sinking under age and infirmities, and, on his death, Swift found himself benefited by a pecuniary legacy and the bequest of his papers. He next accompanied Lord Berkeley, one of the lords justices, to Ireland, as chaplain, and obtained from him the livings of Laracor and Rathbiggan, on the former of which he went to reside. During his residence there, he invited to Ireland Miss Johnson, the lady whom he has celebrated by the name of 'Stella,' and who was the daughter of Sir William Temple's steward. She was accompanied by a Mrs. Dingley, and the two ladies lived in the neighbourhood when Swift was at home, and at the parsonage-house during his absence; which mysterious connection lasted till Stella's death. In 1701 he took his doctor's degree, and entered on public life as a political pamphleteer. He also published, anonymously, his humorous 'Tale of a Tub,' and the 'Battle of the Books.' On the accession of Queen Anne he visited England, where he lived during a great part of her reign, became intimate with Harley and Bolingbroke, and exerted himself strenuously in behalf of their party, taking a leading share in the Tory periodical, the 'Examiner,' while with his battery of pamphlets and pasquinades, replete with bitter sarcasm or bold invective, he kept up a constant and galling fire on their political adversaries. In 1711 he published a 'Proposal for correcting, improving, and ascertaining the English Tongue,' in a letter to the Earl of Oxford, the object of which was to establish an institution to secure the purity of the language. A bishopric in England was the grand object of his ambition; but Archbishop Sharp, on the ground, it is said, of his 'Tale of a Tub,' having infused into the mind of Queen Anne suspicions of his orthodoxy, the only preferment his ministerial friends could give him, was the Irish deanery of St. Patrick's, to which

SWIFT

he was presented in 1713. He accordingly, though by no means willingly, returned to Dublin, where he attended to his ecclesiastical functions, and made some important reforms in the chapter of St. Patrick's. In 1716 he was privately married to Miss Johnson; but the ceremony was attended with no acknowledgment which could gratify the feelings of the victim of his pride and cruelty. The ascendancy which he acquired over Miss Hester Vanhomrigh, another accomplished woman, was attended with circumstances still more censurable. He became acquainted with her in London, in 1712; and as she possessed, with a large fortune, a taste for literature, Swift took pleasure in affording her instruction. The pupil became enamoured of her tutor, and even proposed marriage to him; but being probably at that time engaged to Stella, he avoided giving her a decisive answer. The affair terminated fatally; for, ultimately discovering his secret union with Stella, the unfortunate lady never recovered the shock, and died fourteen months after, in 1723. It was about this period that Swift made his first great efforts to better the condition of Ireland. He published a 'Proposal for the universal Use of Irish Manufactures,' which rendered him highly popular; and when his celebrated 'Letters' appeared, in which he so ably exposed the job of Wood's patent for a supply of copper coinage, he became the idol of the Irish people. Soon after this, he wrote his admirable 'Gulliver's Travels;' and the next event worthy of record is the death of his much-injured Stella. And now the fate which he had often apprehended overtook him; the faculties of his mind decayed, and he sank into absolute idiocy. After three years of mental suffering, he died, in 1745, aged 77; having bequeathed the greatest part of his fortune to a hospital for lunatics and idiots. The most important of his writings are, 'The Drapier's Letters,' 'The Tale of a Tub,' and 'Gulliver's Travels.'

Swift, Deane, a relation of the preceding, was descended, by the mother's side, from Admiral Deane, a naval officer in the time of Cromwell. He was author of 'An Essay on the Life, Writings, and Character of Dr. Jonathan Swift,' and died in 1783.

Swinden, Jan Henrik van, Professor of Philosophy, Logic, and Metaphysics at Franeker, and afterwards of Mathematics and Astronomy at Amsterdam, was born at the Hague, in 1746. In 1803 he was nominated a correspondent of the French Institute; he was also a member of the Directory, under the Batavian republic, and councillor of state in the service of the King of the Netherlands. He was author of several scientific works, and died in 1823.

Swithin, St., Bishop of Winchester in the 9th century, became chaplain to Egbert, educated Egbert's son, Ethelwulf, who, on his accession, made him his chancellor, and, about 852, Bishop of Winchester. St. Swithin distinguished himself by a diligent and devoted discharge of his ecclesiastical offices, and by

SYDENHAM

great humility and liberality to the poor. After his death he was in high repute as a worker of miracles. Died, 862. He was recognised as a saint in the 10th century, and the translation of his remains to the shrine in Winchester Cathedral was fixed for the 15th July, since observed in England as his festival. But, according to the tradition, a long continuance of rainy weather caused a delay of forty days in the translation; and this gave rise to the well-known popular belief about St. Swithin's day and the weather.

Swynford, Catherine. [See **John of Gaunt**.]

Syagrus. [See **Clovia**.]

Sybilla. [See **Guy of Lusignan**.]

Sybrecht, John, an eminent landscape painter, born at Antwerp, about 1630; died in London, where he had many years resided, about 1703.

Sydenham, Charles Edward Poulett Thomson, Lord, Governor-General of Canada, was the son of J. Poulett Thomson, a London merchant, and was born in 1799. When about 20, he became resident in St. Petersburg as the correspondent of his father's firm; and, until his accession to public office, in 1832, he continued to be connected with mercantile business. His political life commenced in 1826, as member for Dover; but in 1832 being returned for both Dover and Manchester, he gave preference to the latter. On the formation of the Reform cabinet he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Navy; he became President of the Board of Trade in 1834; and, in 1839, succeeded Lord Durham as Governor-General of Canada. He arrived in Quebec in October, 1839, assumed the reins of government, and in the following year her majesty conferred on him the peerage of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Sydenham of Toronto. Under his administration the prosperity of Canada was gradually recovering, but he did not live to carry into execution many judicious measures for the colony which he had contemplated. Whilst riding near Kingston, Lord Sydenham met with an accident by the falling of his horse, and died, September 19, 1841. A memoir of his life, and of his administration in Canada, was written by G. P. Scrope.

Sydenham, Floyer, an eminent Greek scholar, was born in 1710, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1734. He translated some of the Dialogues of Plato into English; but the want of patronage involved him in embarrassments; he was arrested and thrown into prison for a trifling debt due for his frugal meals, and there died in 1788. The sympathy which his sad fate excited, gave rise to the institution of the Literary Fund.

Sydenham, Thomas, the eminent English physician, was born in 1624, at Winford Eagle, in Dorsetshire. He was educated at Oxford, and became about 1648 a fellow of All Souls College. After a visit to the cele-

SYDNEY

brated medical school of Montpellier, he graduated M.D. at Cambridge, and established himself as physician in London. He acquired a high reputation and a very large practice; and by his singular acuteness as observer and his accurate descriptions of the symptoms of diseases, he rendered to the science of medicine services of permanent value. He avoided equally the errors of those who carried the chemical theories to extremes, and of those who went too far with mathematical theories, and followed for himself the safe and fruitful path of observation and experiment. He introduced a most important change in the treatment of fevers and small pox, and carefully studied the relation between the conditions of the atmosphere and epidemic diseases. His works are not numerous, but are much esteemed, and have passed through many editions. Died at London, Dec. 29, 1689. The 'Sydenham Society,' named after this great physician, was instituted in 1843 for the purpose of printing a succession of important medical works, both ancient and modern, and British and foreign. Its first publication was the complete works of Sydenham. A portrait of Sydenham, by Mary Beale, is in the possession of the College of Physicians.

Sydney. [*Sidney.*]

Sylla. [*Sulla.*]

Syloson. [*See Polycrates.*]

Sylvester II., Pope (*Gerbert*), was a native of Auvergne. He was of an obscure family, but received a superior education, studying first in the monastery of Aurillac, and afterwards in Spain. He was made abbot of Bobbio by the Emperor Otto II., and became very distinguished as a teacher. His attainments in science procured him the reputation of a magician. Among the numerous useful inventions attributed to Gerbert is the balance-clock, which was in use till the adoption of the pendulum in 1650. Gerbert was tutor to Otto III., and subsequently head of the school of Rheims, which he made one of the first in Europe. Robert, afterwards King of France, was among his pupils. In 992 he was named Archbishop of Rheims, on the deposition of Arnoul; was deprived after three years; and in 998, through the influence of Otto III., was named Archbishop of Ravenna. He was called to the papal chair on the death of Gregory V., and administered the affairs of the church with much prudence and moderation. He was the first French pope. Died, at a great age, 1003. The tomb of Sylvester in the Lateran church was opened in 1648, and his remains, invested with the robes of office, were in perfect preservation; but a touch dissolved them into dust. Some of his letters and *opuscula* are extant.

Sylvester, Joshua, a quaint English poet, known in his day as the 'silver-tongued Sylvester,' was born in 1563; and died in Holland in 1618. He translated into English verse Du Bartas's 'Divine Weeks and Works;' and wrote, amongst other pieces, a satire against

1094

SZALKAI

tobacco, entitled 'Tobacco battered and the Pipes shattered,' &c.

Sylvius, Aeneas. [*Pius II.*]

Symes, Michael, an English officer, who was sent as ambassador to the Burmese court, at Amerapoora, in 1795, and concluded an advantageous treaty of commerce with the Burmese emperor. On arriving in England, Major Symes published an account of his 'Embassy to the kingdom of Ava.' He died, from fatigue, shortly after the disastrous retreat of Sir John Moore's army, in which he was serving as colonel of the 66th regiment of infantry, January, 1809.

Symmachus, Q. Aurelius, a Roman senator of the 4th century, was distinguished for his zeal in defence of the old pagan religion in opposition to the Christian faith. After holding various offices of state, he was appointed proconsul of Africa, A.D. 373. Esteemed for his private virtues, and honoured for his official abilities and integrity, he was charged by the Senate, in 382, to plead against the suppression of the pagan rites, and to pray for the restoration of the altar of Victory. The Emperor, Gratian, refused him a hearing, and banished him from Rome. In 384, Symmachus, who then united the dignities of Pontifex Maximus and Augur with those of proconsul and prefect of the city, pleaded the same cause before Valentinian, but was successfully opposed by Ambrose, archbishop of Milan. He supported the usurper Maximus, but apologised and was pardoned, and in 391 was made consul. Ten books of his Letters, and some fragments of his Orations are extant.

Symmons, Dr. Charles, was born in 1749, at Cardigan, which town his father represented in three successive parliaments. He was author of 'Inez' and 'Constantia,' dramatic poems; a metrical translation of the *Æneid*, and a 'Life of Milton.' Dr. Symmons was a zealous supporter of the Literary Fund Society. Died, 1826.—**Caroline Symmons**, his daughter, was remarkable for precocity of talent. She was born in 1788; and after her death, which took place in 1812, her father published a collection of her poems.

Synellus, George, a monk of Constantinople, who flourished A.D. 800. He wrote a 'Chronography,' or Universal History, which is extant. It is substantially identical with a similar work by Eusebius.

Synecrus, Actius. [*See Sanaazaro.*]

Synecius, of Cyrene, an ancient father, and bishop of the church, who flourished at the beginning of the 5th century. His works consist of about 150 epistles on philosophical and polemical subjects.

Syphax. [*See Masinissa.*]

Syr ben Abubekr. [*See Yusuf ben Taxyf.*]

Szalkai, Anthony von, a Hungarian poet, who is regarded as the founder of the dramatic literature of his country. His 'Piklo Hertzeg' is the first regular piece composed in the Hungarian language; he also wrote a travesty of the *Æneid*. Died, 1804.

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Tabari (Abu Jaafar Mohammed Ibn Yezid), an Arabian historian and jurist, was born at Amol, the capital of Tabaristan, A.D. 839. He was distinguished for his great and varied acquirements, and wrote many works, especially a Universal History, from the beginning of the world to A.D. 915, a Commentary on the Koran, and a treatise on Mohammedan Law. The history has been translated into the Persian, Turkish, French and Latin languages, and was epitomised and continued by Elmacin. Tabari died at Baghdad, about A.D. 925.

Tacca, Piero Jacopo, a celebrated Italian sculptor, was a pupil of John of Bologna. Two of his greatest works are the statue of Ferdinand III., Grand-Duke of Tuscany, with four slaves chained at his feet, at Leghorn; and the equestrian figure of Philip IV., at Madrid. Died, 1640.

Tacitus, Caius Cornelius, the celebrated Roman historian, was the son of Cornelius Tacitus, procurator in Belgic Gaul, and born probably about A.D. 54. He early distinguished himself as an advocate, and in his twenty-first year married the daughter of Julius Agricola. In the seventh year of Domitian, A.D. 88, he became prætor; but soon after he left Rome, and, during his absence, Agricola died. In the short reign of Nerva, he succeeded Virginus Rufus as consul, A.D. 97, and delivered the funeral oration in honour of his predecessor. Under Trajan, Tacitus enjoyed great distinction, and lived on terms of friendship with the younger Pliny, in conjunction with whom he pleaded against Marius Priscus, proconsul of Africa. It was at this period that he published the 'History of Rome, from Galba to the death of Domitian,' part of which only has escaped the ravages of time. This work was followed by the 'Annals,' from the year of Rome 767 (A.D. 14) to the death of Nero, A.D. 821. He also wrote 'The Life of Agricola,' 'The Manners of the Germans,' and a 'Dialogue on Oratory.' No name stands higher as historian than that of Tacitus, and his writings are a rich storehouse of political and philosophical wisdom. He displays a profound acquaintance with human nature, and with the subtlest influences that affect human character and conduct. His style is remarkable for conciseness, vigour, apparent abruptness, and occasional obscurity; and his writings, like all the productions of great minds, charm most those who study them best. They have been translated into almost every European language. The exact date of his death is not known.

Tacitus, Marcus Claudius, Roman Emperor, elected on the death of Aurelian, A.D. 275, when in his 75th year. He was descended from the great historian, and had been twice

consul; he reigned only six months, but displayed singular wisdom, vigour, and moderation.

Taff, Andrea, an Italian artist, born at Florence in 1213. He introduced into Italy the art of designing in Mosaic, which he learnt from some Greeks employed at Venice. Died, 1294.

Tagliacozzi, or Taliacotius, Gaspare, an eminent Italian surgeon, was born at Bologna, in 1546, where he was for many years anatomical professor. He applied himself chiefly to curing wounds of the ears, lips, &c., but more particularly of the nose. His method of restoring lost noses, which has obtained the name of the *Taliacotian* process, has been performed and expounded by Mr. Carpus and Mr. Travers. It appears that a similar operation had long been practised in India. Died, 1599.

Talbot, Charles, Earl, afterwards Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, was son of the eleventh Earl of Shrewsbury, and was born in 1660. He became a convert to Protestantism, and being deprived of his commissions as Lord-Lieutenant of Staffordshire, and colonel of a regiment of horse, zealously promoted the Revolution, was made principal Secretary of State, and in 1694 was created K.G., Marquis of Alton and Duke of Shrewsbury. He was appointed one of the Lords Justices during William III.'s absence in Holland, in 1695 and 1697, twice held the office of Lord Chamberlain, spent several years in Italy, was sent ambassador extraordinary to France, in 1712, and in the following year was named Viceroy of Ireland. He soon left Ireland, and was sent for by Queen Anne two days before her death, to assume the direction of affairs as Lord Treasurer, and the peaceable accession of the House of Brunswick was greatly promoted by his prudent and decisive measures. As a statesman he was too feeble and changeable to gain the confidence of any party. While openly supporting William III. he secretly corresponded with James II., and he was dismissed from office by George I. soon after his accession. Died, 1718.

Talbot, Charles, Lord Talbot, Lord Chancellor of England, was the son of William Talbot, bishop of Durham, and was born in 1684. Educated at Oxford, he became fellow of All Souls, early distinguished himself at the bar, and was returned to parliament as member for Tregony, in 1719. He subsequently represented the city of Durham. In 1726 he was appointed solicitor-general, and in 1733 was made Lord Chancellor and privy-councillor, and created Baron Talbot. He had the reputation of an able lawyer, an upright and sagacious judge, and a good orator. Pope and

TALBOT

Thomson eulogised his character. His portrait, by Richardson, is in the National Portrait Gallery. Died, 1737.

Talbot, John, Lord, a famous military commander, was the second son of Sir Richard Talbot, of Goodrich Castle, in Shropshire, and was born in 1373. In the second year of Henry V., he was appointed lieutenant of Ireland, where he suppressed a rebellion, and brought the chief, Donald Macmurrough, to England. In 1420 he attended Henry V. to France, and was present with him at his two sieges and triumphant entry into Paris. In the next reign he laid siege to Orleans, where his name struck terror into the French soldiers; but the appearance of Joan of Arc turned the scale, and the English army retreated. The battle of Patay completed the disaster, and Lord Talbot was made prisoner. At the end of three years and a half he was exchanged, and again led the English to victory. He took many strong places, and carried his arms to the walls of Paris, for which he was created Earl of Shrewsbury, and raised to the dignity of a marshal of France. On his return from France he was again sent to Ireland, and the earldoms of Wexford and Waterford were added to his honours. He again sought fame on French ground, was made lieutenant-general of Aquitaine, reduced several towns, and was marching to the relief of Châtillon, when his usual good fortune forsook him, and he and his son fell on the field of battle, July 17, 1453. The English on this occasion were wholly routed, and their expulsion from France soon followed.

Talbot, Richard. [Tyrcconnel.]

Talbot, Robert, an English antiquary and divine, was born at Thorp, in Northamptonshire; was educated at Oxford; obtained a prebend in Wells Cathedral, in 1541; and died, treasurer of Norwich Cathedral, in 1558. He paid great attention to the antiquities of his native country, and was the first English writer who illustrated the Itinerary of Antoninus by a commentary and notes.

Talfourd, Thomas Noon, an eminent English judge, poet, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Reading in 1795. His father was a large brewer and his mother was the daughter of a dissenting minister. He was first sent to a dissenting grammar school, and afterwards studied under Dr. Valpy. In 1813 he became a pupil of Mr. Chitty; was called to the bar in 1821, and soon after travelled on the Western Circuit, discharging at the same time the duties of law-reporter to the 'Times.' In 1835 he was returned as member of parliament for Reading. In his representative capacity he introduced and carried through two useful measures, viz., the Custody of Infants Act, and the Copyright Act of 1841; but he continued as diligent as ever in his professional duties, and was raised to the Bench in 1849. Talfourd's three tragedies, 'Ion,' 'The Athenian Captive,' and 'Glencoe,' are amongst the few modern plays that have proved successful on the stage. Of these, the first, 'Ion,' is the

TALLEYRAND

most celebrated. It was privately printed, and noticed in the 'Quarterly Review' with high praise some time before it was represented in 1835 by Macready, then lessee of Covent Garden. Of Mr. Talfourd's prose works, his 'Vacation Rambles' is a most genial book, evincing fine literary culture, and the full enjoyment of natural beauty; while the lovers of Charles Lamb will always be grateful to him for his Memorials of that delightful humourist. In 1854, as he was addressing the grand jury at the Stafford Assizes, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and died almost before he could be carried out of court. In his address to the grand jury he was lamenting the want of a genuine kindly relation between the upper and lower classes, between employer and employed, and his last words were: 'If I were to be asked what is the great want of English society, I would say in one word the want of sympathy between class and class.'

Tallacotius. [Tagtiacozzi.]

Taliesin, termed *Pen Meirdd*, or Chief of the Bards, is regarded as the most eminent of the ancient British poets. He lived in the 6th century; and his name has been handed down to posterity in conjunction with the two Merlins, under the appellation of the three principal Christian bards.

Tallard, Camille d'Hostun, Duke of, a celebrated marshal of France, was born about 1652. After having distinguished himself under Condé, in Holland, and under Turenne, in Alsace, he gradually rose to be lieutenant-general in 1693. He was, in 1697, sent ambassador to England, to negotiate concerning the succession to the crown of Spain on the death of Charles II. War breaking out in 1702, he received a command on the Rhine, distinguished himself at Kayerswerth and Mülheim, took Traarbach, and was honoured with a marshal's staff; and after he had defeated the imperialists before Landau, and the town had capitulated, he announced his success to Louis XIV. in the following terms: 'I have taken more standards than your Majesty has lost soldiers.' He was afterwards opposed to the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Hochstedt; on which occasion he said to the duke, 'Your Grace has beaten the finest troops in Europe.' The duke replied, 'You will except, I hope, those who defeated them.' Marshal Tallard remained in England till 1712, when he returned to Paris, and was created a duke. In 1726 he was made minister of state, and died in 1728.

Talleyrand-Périgord, Charles Mearree de, the celebrated French diplomatist, was born at Paris in 1754, and was descended from one of the most illustrious houses of France. As he was intended for the church, he entered the seminary of St. Sulpice; and his ready wit, insinuating manners, and a quick penetration into the real character of men, caused him, in 1780, to be named agent-general for ecclesiastical affairs. Eight years later he

TALLEYRAND

became bishop of Autun, and he had gained a considerable reputation when the Revolution commenced. He was chosen deputy by the clergy of his diocese to the States-general in 1789, and at once threw himself warmly on the popular side. Though acting as the representative of the clergy, he proposed the suppression of tithes, and brought forward the decree which gave the property of the church to the state. Deaf to every appeal of the clergy, he ceased not to enforce the law which obliged them to swear obedience to the civil power, and officiated in his pontifical robes at the Feast of the Federation in the Champ de Mars, on the 14th of July, 1790, where he was the first to take the oath. He subsequently consecrated the first constitutional bishops, and for this was excommunicated by Pope Pius VI. He then gave up his bishopric, and was elected a member of the administration of the department of the Seine. He proposed the plan of a great national school on philosophical principles; and in the discussion which followed gave the first sketch of the Institute, which was established five years afterwards. In 1792 Talleyrand was sent to England on a secret mission; but as he was suspected both by the Jacobins and the emigrants, his presence was disapproved, and the English minister, in 1794, gave him and the French ambassador, M. de Chauvelin, orders to quit the English territories within twenty-four hours. He then left France for the United States, and there employed himself in commercial speculations, until he was recalled in 1796 by a decree of the Convention. On his return he was appointed minister for foreign affairs, chiefly through the influence of Madame de Staël, and supported himself with the utmost sang-froid against numerous attacks from the different parties. He knew the ambition of General Buonaparte to make himself supreme; and, with Siyès as his colleague, he became the mainspring of the movements in the cabinet of the First Consul. He conducted the negotiations with Austria at Lunéville, as well as with England in the treaty of Amiens. A brief, issued by Pope Pius VII., having released him from the obligation of celibacy, he married Madame Grandt; and on Napoleon becoming Emperor, he was made grand chamberlain, and in 1806 Prince of Benevento, still retaining the foreign portfolio. In March, 1806, he opened negotiations for peace with the English government, but the death of Fox put an end to them. In 1807 he was made Vice-Grand-Elector; having, besides, the titles of grand chamberlain and Prince of Benevento; and was superseded, as foreign secretary, by De Champagny, in consequence of his opposition to the project of making Joseph Buonaparte king of Spain. The first reverse of the French arms increased Napoleon's irritation against his clear-sighted advisers, and Talleyrand was excluded from the cabinet and placed under surveillance. Buonaparte saw his error when too late. He recalled Talleyrand; but Talleyrand would not accept his invitation. No one can tell what influence

TALLIEN

he exercised but himself; and by his will he prohibited his heirs from publishing his memoirs before the lapse of thirty years from the day of his death. On the capitulation of Paris the Emperor Alexander did the Prince of Benevento the honour of taking up his residence at his hotel; and the Convention of Paris was negotiated by Talleyrand. He was elected president of the provisional government, and exercised that function till the restoration of the Bourbons; when he was appointed foreign minister, made a peer, and sent ambassador to the Congress of Vienna, in which he exercised immense influence. On Napoleon's return from Elba, the latter attempted, vainly, to attach him to his fortunes; but he remained steady to the restored dynasty, and urged the personal declarations against Napoleon of the 13th and 25th of March, 1815. After the battle of Waterloo, he returned to Paris with Louis XVIII., and was re-appointed foreign minister, and named President of the Council; but he resigned rather than put his name to the treaty for the occupation of France by the allies. From that time till the fall of Charles X. he placed himself at the head of the opposition in the Chamber of Peers; contributed greatly, by the course he pursued, to the formation of a liberal constitutional party in France; and on Louis Philippe becoming king, in 1830, he was sent ambassador to England, in which capacity he remained here till 1837. Although he then retired from public life, he was frequently consulted by the king on important and difficult matters of state. Throughout the varying situations in which he was placed, open as he was to the charges of duplicity and selfishness, one prevailing sentiment may be remarked—a strong and unceasing interest in his country's greatness. His sincerity was always questionable; but his firmness of character, his diplomatic superiority, his infinite resources, the clearness of his views, the brilliancy of his wit, and the elegance of his language, all combined to form a man capable of influencing the destinies of a nation. He died at Paris, in the 84th year of his age, in May, 1838.

Tallien, Jean Lambert, one of the most prominent actors in the French Revolution, was born at Paris, in 1769, and was the son of the maître-d'hôtel to the Marquis de Bercy, to whom he was indebted for his education. Previously to the Revolution he had been clerk to an attorney; but he commenced his political career as secretary to the deputy Broustaret, and neglected no means to bring himself into notice as the violent opponent of the king and his ministers, and thereby gradually acquired considerable influence. He joined the Jacobin Club, published a journal called 'L'Ami du Citoyen,' was the great friend of Danton, and took part in the insurrection of the 10th of August, 1792. He was one of the promoters of the September massacres, and for his services was returned to the Convention. He strongly urged the immediate trial of Louis XVI., added new charges to the accusation against him,

TALLIS

voted for his death, and on the day of his execution was President of the Convention. He showed equal zeal in defending Marat. Early in 1794 he was sent on a mission to Bordeaux, and there for several months he presided over a band of ruffians, and by the most atrocious proscription and massacres threw the city into hopeless misery. At length, however, he became more moderate, and it was mainly by his courage and eloquence that the downfall of Robespierre was effected. He had formed an attachment for Madame de Fontenai (born at Saragossa, 1773), a lady of great personal charms, whose maiden name was Tereza de Cabarrus; and his heart of stone was somewhat softened by her pleadings. He was recalled on account of his milder proceedings, and Madame de Fontenai was thrown into a dungeon by Robespierre. The tyrant offered her life and liberty if she would betray Tallien. But she rejected the proposal; and sent privately a note to Tallien. Tallien the next day hurried to the tribune, and, after an animated picture of the atrocities of Robespierre, suddenly turned to the bust of Brutus, and, invoking the genius of the Roman patriot, he drew a dagger from his bosom, and swore that he would bury it in the tyrant's heart, if the representatives of the people had not courage to order his immediate arrest. The moment was critical; the fate of Tallien hung on a thread; but the assembly joined him, and Robespierre perished on the scaffold. Tallien, who then married Madame de Fontenai, continued to be an active member of the legislature till 1798, when he accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt; but Menou obliged him to return; and the vessel in which he sailed being captured by the English, he was taken to London. On revisiting his native country, he was little noticed by Buonaparte; but he eventually obtained the office of French consul at Alicant. Died at Paris in a state of isolation and great poverty, in 1820. Tallien was divorced from his wife in 1802. She married, in 1805, the Prince de Chimay, and after a long period of retirement, died in 1831.

Tallis, Thomas, a celebrated English musician of the 16th century. He is said to have filled the situation of organist of the chapel royal under Henry VIII. and the three succeeding sovereigns; and some of his compositions are still used in our cathedrals. Died, 1585.

Talma, François Joseph, the eminent French tragic actor, was born at Paris, in 1768, but spent his childhood in England, where his father was a dentist. When nine years of age he was sent to Paris to be educated, became passionately fond of the drama, and, returning to England, formed one of an amateur French company, which performed at Hanover Square Rooms, and he was at one time on the point of appearing at Drury Lane Theatre. Circumstances, however, led him to Paris, where he entered the royal school for declamation, and in 1787 made his début at the Théâtre Français, in the character of Séide, in Voltaire's 'Mahomet.' He was received with applause,

TAMERLANE

and from that moment devoted himself with zeal and perseverance to the study of his art. He sought the society of distinguished literati and artists; studied history for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the manners and customs of nations, and the characters of remarkable individuals; and made himself acquainted with the best productions of ancient sculpture. For many years he continued at the summit of his profession, and acquired by it a handsome fortune. He died Oct. 30, 1336.

Tamerlane, properly **Timur-Beg**, the great Tatar (Mogul) Sultan and conqueror, was born at Sebzar, forty miles to the south of Samar-cand, in 1336. At an early age he entered on the career of a soldier, and by his exploits and professions attracted the hopes of his countrymen as their deliverer from foreign invasion and tyranny. He was gradually joined by bands of confederates, and they cleared the kingdom of Transoxiana of the intruding Getae. In 1370 Tamerlane, who traced remotely his descent to Zenghis Khan, was crowned sovereign of Zagatai, made Samar-cand his royal seat, and set out on the path of conquest which he hoped was to lead him to the monarchy of the world. His brother-in-law, Hussein, had been his rival, but after frequent quarrels he was killed by the officers of Tamerlane. After easily making himself master of Carisme and Candahar, Timur invaded Persia, defeated Shah Mansur, near the city of Shiraz, took Baghdad, Ormuz, and Edessa, and subdued all the country along the course of the Tigris and Euphrates. He next conquered Turkestan and Kipsak, or Western Tartary, penetrating even into the eastern and southern provinces of Russia, exciting alarm at Moscow, and destroying the cities of Azof, Serai, and Astrachan. In 1398 he undertook the conquest of India, which was facilitated by the internal anarchy and weakness of the country. The Mogul host crossed the Indus at Attok, traversed the Punjab, and besieged Delhi; into which city, after a great victory over the Sultan Mahmoud, Timur made a triumphal entry. He advanced a hundred miles beyond Delhi, crossed the Ganges, and reached the famous rock of Coupele. Tidings of the ambitious schemes of the Ottoman Sultan Bajazet reached Timur on the Ganges, and he returned to Samar-cand. After a short interval of repose he assembled his army at Ispahan in preparation for his great expedition against Bajazet, with whom a hostile correspondence was soon begun. In 1400 Timur invaded Syria, defeated the Mamelukes near Aleppo, and sacked that city; marched thence to Damascus, where he was nearly defeated, but getting possession of the city by a perfidious promise, he sacked and destroyed it. Baghdad shared the same fate, and on its ruins was reared a pyramid of ninety thousand heads. In 1402 he made a swift march through difficult country into Anatolia, and began the siege of Angora. Bajazet hastened to the relief of the city, and in the memorable battle which took place, 28th July, Timur won his greatest

TANAQUIL

victory, and made his rival his prisoner. [*See Majaset.*] While his subordinates overran the country as far as the Bosphorus, Timur besieged and took Smyrna, and put the inhabitants to death. He was already meditating the conquest of China, and preparations were made for the expedition while he was slowly returning to Samarcand. There he celebrated his triumph in 1404, and received the ambassadors of Egypt, Arabia, India, Tartary, Russia, and Spain. In Jan., 1405, undeterred by age—he was then 70—or by wintry cold, he set out at the head of his army for China; but near Otrar he was surprised by death, 1st April, 1405. His last ambitious design was thus crossed, and the immense dominions he had conquered and ruled with absolute power, without ministers or favourites, fell to pieces, and became the scenes of new wars and miseries. The history of Timur was written in Persian by Sheref-eddin from authentic records kept by the secretaries of the Sultan, and was translated into French by Pétis de la Croix, in 1772. Timur is said to have composed Commentaries on his own life and political institutions, which have been translated from the Persian into English and French, and published under various titles. There are many other Lives of this Tatar hero. Samarcand is still full of grand ruins; the green stone is still shown from which Timur issued his decrees, and so deeply is his image impressed on the hearts of the people that now, after the lapse of four centuries and a half, they speak of him as if he had but just died, and scrupulously obey his posthumous commands.

Tanaquil. [*See Tarquinius Priscus.*]

Tancred, one of the leaders of the First Crusade, was the son of the Marquis Odo the Good, and Emma, sister of the great Robert Guiscard. His character is depicted as that of a perfect knight, the most attractive product of the spirit of chivalry. He accompanied his cousin Bohemond on the crusade, in 1096, distinguished himself by his valour and generosity, and was the last to do homage to the Eastern Emperor. Tancred is said to have been the first to plant the Christian standard on the walls of Jerusalem. He afterwards did homage to his old enemy, Baldwin, as King of Jerusalem; was made governor of Antioch and Edessa, and died at Antioch, in 1112.

Tancred, King of Sicily, was the son of Roger, Duke of Apulia, and grandson of King Roger II. He succeeded William II. in 1189, to the exclusion of the rightful heiress, Constance, who married the Emperor, Henry VI. In 1190, on the arrival of the crusaders at Messina, a quarrel broke out between Tancred and Richard I. of England, respecting the queen-dowager Joanna, sister of Richard, who was kept in confinement by Tancred. An arrangement was made through the mediation of the King of France and the prelates by which Tancred agreed to pay a large sum to Joanna, to give his daughter in marriage to Arthur, Count of Brittany, and to furnish additional

1099

TARASIVS

vessels to the English squadron. Richard at the same time recognised Tancred as legitimate king. The latter perfidiously excited discord between Richard and Philip Augustus. The Emperor soon after made war on Tancred, who did not live to see its termination. Died, 1194.

Tannahill, Robert, a Scottish poet, was born at Paisley, in 1774, and was bred a weaver. He read the works of Burns with enthusiasm, and, like many more of his countrymen, he burned to emulate him; and though he fell immeasurably short of his model, he produced some very sweet and graceful songs. Died, 1810.

Tanner, Thomas, Bishop of St. Asaph, a learned antiquary and bibliographer, was born at Market Lavington, in Wiltshire, in 1674. He was educated at Oxford, and became a fellow of All Souls in 1696. He took orders, and among numerous preferments which fell to his lot were a prebend of Ely, the rectory of Thorp, near Norwich, and the archdeaconry of Norfolk. In 1710 he graduated D.D., and in 1723 was named canon of Christ Church, Oxford. He was raised to the see of St. Asaph in 1732. In his youth he had shown great fondness for antiquarian studies, and acquired considerable reputation. He was author of an account of the Religious Houses of England and Wales, which first appeared in 1695, under the title of 'Notitia Monastica,' and was republished and greatly enlarged after the author's death; and of a learned and valuable work, entitled 'Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica,' published in 1748. He also published a new edition of Wood's 'Athense Oxonienses.' Died, 1735.

Tansillo, Luigi, an Italian poet, born about 1510. Having composed a poem of a licentious character, Pope Paul V. placed his works in the Index Expurgatorius, or list of prohibited books; upon which the poet made the best reparation in his power by writing a devotional poem. He was also author of sonnets, songs, comedies, and 'The Nurse,' which was translated into English by Roscoe. He died, in 1568, judge of Gaeta.

Tanucci. [*See Ferdinand I.*, King of the Two Sicilies.]

Tarasius, Patriarch of Constantinople, was a man of noble birth, of consular dignity, and one of the most honoured councillors of the Empress Irene. Although a layman, he was elected to the see of Constantinople, A.D. 784, on the retirement of the Patriarch Paul, who had been an opponent of image-worship. Tarasius feigned a brief reluctance, but yielded on condition that a Council should be summoned for the settlement of the great and embarrassing question. He was at once consecrated, the Pope, Hadrian, admitting the exigency of the times as an excuse for the irregularity. A Council was assembled at the capital in 786, but the Iconoclast party was numerous in the city, and the soldiers broke in and dispersed the assembly. A second Council

TARENTUM

was held at Nicea in 787, Tarasius presiding, by which the restoration of image-worship was decreed, and anathema pronounced on all who opposed it. The Acts of the Council were confirmed by the Pope, and were sent to Charlemagne, who, however, did not acknowledge their authority. They gave rise to the celebrated 'Caroline Books,' written, it is said, chiefly by Alcuin; and to the Council of Frankfort (794) over which Charlemagne presided, and by which the Eastern Synod was condemned. Tarasius earnestly opposed the design of the young Emperor, Constantine, to put away his wife and marry another, and thereby made him his enemy. He greatly improved ecclesiastical discipline, adopted measures for the education of the people, and died in 806.

Tarentum, Duke of. [*Macdonald.*]

Tarentum, Prince of. [*Manfred.*]

Tarik. [*See Roderic.*]

Tarleton, **Richard**, a celebrated actor and jester, was born at Condoover, in Shropshire. He was author of a play called 'The Seven Deadly Sins;' and many of his witticisms have appeared in jest-books. Died, 1589.

Tarquinius, surnamed **Priscus**, or **Tarquin the Elder**, fifth mythical king of Rome, was the son of Greek parents, and born in the town of Tarquinii, in Etruria. His name was Lucumon Demaratus, which he changed on going to Rome, by the advice of his wife, Tanaquil. He had, according to the legends, a long and prosperous reign, and had reached his 80th year, when he was assassinated by the sons of his predecessor. To Tarquinius Priscus are attributed several changes in the constitution, the construction of the Cloaca Maxima, and the building of the Forum.

Tarquinius, surnamed **Superbus**, or **Tarquin the Proud**, seventh and last mythical king of Rome, was a tyrant and usurper, who rendered himself odious to the Romans by his pride and cruelty. He appears also in the legends as a successful warrior, strengthening and extending the influence of Rome. The rape of Lucretia, by his son, Sextus Tarquinius, is represented as the immediate occasion of the revolution which put an end to the monarchy, and established the republic of Rome, about B.C. 507.

Tarteron, **Jacques**, a French Jesuit, born at Paris, in 1644, was educated at the College of Clermont, entered the order of St. Ignatius, and became a distinguished Professor of Humanity and Rhetoric. In 1686 he published a translation of the Epistles and Satires of Horace, to which the booksellers added a version of the Odes by Bellegarde. The latter was, in 1704, superseded by a new translation by Father Tarteron. This was the best French translation of Horace which had then appeared, and was frequently reprinted. Father Tarteron also translated Juvenal and Persius, and these, too, were highly esteemed. Died at Paris, 1720.

TASSIE

Tartini, **Giuseppe**, an Italian musician and composer, was born in 1692, at Pirano, in Istria. He was sent to study the law at Padua; but having married without the consent of his parents, they discarded him, and he became a player on the violin. One of his most celebrated compositions is the 'Devil's Sonata,' which he is said to have composed after a dream of a splendid performance on the violin by the devil. He was leader of the orchestra at the church of St. Anthony at Padua; and died in 1770. Tartini wrote several treatises on music.

Tarver, **John Charles**, lexicographer, was born at Dieppe, in 1790. He was of an English family, and settled in England in 1815, employing himself as a teacher of French. He received the appointment of French master at Eton in 1826, and held it till his death. His reputation rests on his 'Phrasological French and English Dictionary,' which appeared in 1849. Its preparation occupied him during many years of his residence in England, and for its fulness, sound critical knowledge, good taste, and mastery of the peculiar difficulties of both languages, it is one of the most important contributions to French lexicography made either in France or England in recent years. Tarver was author also of a Dictionary of French verbs, a French prose translation of Dante's 'Inferno,' and several other works. Died, 1851.

Tasman, **Abel Janssen**, one of the most distinguished geographical discoverers of the 17th century, but whose merits were long left almost unrecognised, and of whose private history hardly anything is even now known. While engaged in the service of the Dutch East India Company his capacities and energy recommended him to the governor-general, who in 1642 gave him the command of an exploring expedition on the coast of Australia. In the course of his voyage he discovered Van Diemen's Land, and doubled its southern extremity, imagining it to be part of the Australian continent. He named it in honour of the governor-general. Soon after he discovered New Zealand, which he also supposed to be part of Australia, and which he named Staaten-Land. He continued his voyage in the neighbouring seas, and made discoveries of various islands, arriving once more at Batavia in June, 1643. In the following year he was charged with the conduct of another exploring expedition, chiefly for the purpose of ascertaining whether Van Diemen's Land was an island. But there are no particulars of this voyage, nor any further notice of Tasman. The name 'Tasmania' is now frequently used for Van Diemen's Land.

Tassie, **James**, an ingenious modeller, was born near Glasgow, and brought up as a stonemason; but having acquired from Dr. Quin, a physician in Dublin, the art of imitating gems in coloured pastes, he came to London in 1766, and, by dint of talent and perseverance, obtained both fame and fortune. The catalogue of his collection of ancient and

TASSO

modern gems, published in 1791, included more than 15,000 articles. Died, 1799.

Tasso, Bernardo, an Italian poet, born at Bergamo, in 1493. He was of a good family, and was successively in the service of the Prince of Salerno and the Dukes of Urbino and Mantua. His chief poem is 'Amadigi,' a romance founded on the Spanish 'Amadis de Gaula.' Died, 1569.

Tasso, Torquato, one of the greatest poets of modern Italy, was son of Bernardo Tasso, and was born at Sorrento, in 1544. He studied law at the university of Padua, but had no heart for it, and vexed his father by liking poetry better and writing it. After being for some years in the service of Cardinal Luigi d'Este, by whom he was introduced at the court of Alfonso, Duke of Ferrara, brother of the cardinal, he entered the service of Alfonso, who admired his poetical compositions, and made him his familiar associate. Tasso the while had fallen in love with the fair Princess Eleanora, the duke's sister, and had addressed to her many love-songs, some of them overpassing the line of delicacy and propriety. The princess remained his friend, but nothing more. It appears probable that Alfonso by some means became possessed of some of Tasso's verses to Eleanora, and that this was the cause of his subsequent treatment of the poet. The latter, however, was of a very irritable temper, and on some occasions did not restrain himself from passionate and offensive outbreaks. On one such occasion, in 1577, the duke had him arrested and confined in a convent, alleging that he was mad, but Tasso made his escape, and visited Sorrento and Rome. He soon after begged and obtained leave of the duke to return to Ferrara; but it was on condition of submitting to the rules of the physicians, and he was not permitted to see the princess. Again he left Ferrara, went to Mantua, Urbino, and Turin, but was induced to return early in 1579. His demeanour was so violent that he was once more arrested and confined in a madhouse, where after a time he appears to have been kindly treated, and was allowed to write and to receive the visits of his friends. Among those who came to see him were Montaigne, the great French essayist, and the younger Aldo, one of the famous printers. Through the intercession of several sovereigns — the Pope, the Emperor, the Duke of Mantua, and the Grand-duke of Tuscany — on his behalf, he was liberated in 1586, and went first to the court of Mantua. He could not rest, but moved from place to place — now at Naples, now at Rome, then at Florence — and in 1594 he was called to Rome, to receive at the hands of Pope Clement VIII. the laurel-crown. But soon after his arrival he fell ill, and by his own desire he was removed to the monastery of St. Onofrio, where he died. Tasso's masterpiece is the 'Gerusalemme Liberata,' an epic poem in 24 books on the events of the great crusade and the recovery of Jerusalem from the Saracens. It was published in 1581, and the

1101

TAULER

savage attacks made on it by the critics wounded the sensitive poet severely. It nevertheless won immense admiration, passed through seven editions within the first year, and took its place among the great poems of the world. It is constantly reprinted, and has been translated into almost all the languages of Europe. There are five or six English translations, the earliest by Fairfax, and the most recent those by Wiffen (1830), and Sir J. K. James (1865). Tasso was induced by the adverse criticism of his great poem to remodel it and make it more what the critics said it should be. He altered almost every stanza, added four cantos, and called it 'Gerusalemme Conquistata.' But its life was gone. The melancholy altered manuscript is preserved in the Imperial Library, Vienna. Among his other works, which are very numerous, are 'Rinaldo,' his earliest poem: 'Aminta,' an exquisite pastoral drama; 'Il Torrismondo,' a tragedy; many short poems, dialogues, and other prose pieces. His complete works in the edition of Rosini, fill 30 vols. Died at Rome, April 25, 1596.

Tassoni, Alessandro, an Italian poet, born at Modena, in 1565. His writings display genuine humour; and one of them especially, the mock heroic poem entitled 'Secchia Rapita,' or the 'Rape of the Bucket,' is highly esteemed by his countrymen. Died, 1635.

Tate, Nahum, poet, was born in Dublin, in 1652, and was educated in the college of his native city. On coming to London he assisted Dryden in some of his works; and succeeded Shadwell as Poet-laureate. He altered Shakespeare's play of Lear, and wrote several poems; but he is best known by the Version of the Psalms, which he executed in conjunction with Brady.

Tatian, founder of the *Encratites*, was a native of Assyria, and flourished in the latter half of the second century. He was brought up in the pagan faith, travelled extensively in the Roman Empire, and became dissatisfied with the popular fables of the gods, their allegorical interpretation, the mysteries, into which he was initiated, and the conflicting systems of philosophy. The Old Testament falling into his hands he was impressed by its facts and doctrines, and visiting Rome at that time, was converted to Christianity by Justin Martyr. After Justin's death, Tatian wrote his 'Discourse to the Gentiles,' an apology for the Christian faith; in which, however, he advances some theories savouring of Gnosticism. These he subsequently carried out more fully, and became a fanatical ascetic, maintaining that celibacy and poverty were the essence of Christian perfection. Tatian was author of a 'Diatessaron,' or Harmony of the Gospels, which was used extensively, but is no longer extant.

Tatti, Jacopo. [Sansavino.]

Tauler, Johann, one of the most celebrated German mystics, born at Strasburg in 1290. He became a monk of the Dominican order, studied at Paris, fell under the influence of the remarkable preacher, at once Schoolman

TAUSAN

and Mystic, Master Eckhart, and subsequently of the famous Nicholas of Basel, who long after Tauler's death was burnt as a heretic at Vienne, in Dauphiny. Tauler was well versed in the scholastic philosophy, and was one of the most famous preachers and devotional writers of his day. His sermons were composed in Latin, but delivered in German, and were as free as he could make them of the dialect of philosophy. Tauler not only distinguished himself by his piety and eloquent preaching, whereby he had an extraordinary influence on the religious life of Germany; but also by the excellence of his language and style, which have entitled him to high honours as one at least of the creators of German prose literature. 'His sermons contain,' says Wachler (quoted by Carlyle), 'a treasure of meditations, hints, indications, full of heartfelt piety, which still speak to the inmost longings and noblest wants of man's mind. He was the first that wrested from our German speech the fit expression for ideas of moral Reason and Emotion.' Tauler lived and preached chiefly at Strasburg, and there he died in 1361. His tombstone is still in existence there. His works were translated into Latin by Surius in 1548, and there are also French, Italian, and Dutch translations of all or parts of them. A new account of Tauler, from original sources, by Carl Schmidt, appeared in 1841; and an English translation of his sermons, with a memoir by Miss Winkworth, in 1857.

Tausan, or **Tagesen, Johan**, Danish theologian, and the first apostle of the Reformation in Denmark, was born in Fünen in 1494. While studying at Cologne he was attracted to Wittenberg to hear Luther; whence, after graduating M.A. at Rostock, he returned to his country in 1521. He preached the new doctrine in his convent, and a great agitation being caused, he removed to the monastery of Wiborg. The king, Frederick I., named him in 1526 his chaplain, and authorised him to preach at Wiborg; but so violent was ecclesiastical opposition to him, that the king called him, in 1529, to Copenhagen. Tausan discontinued the Latin service of the church, and introduced the Danish language; crowds came to hear him, and Lutheranism spread rapidly. In 1530 an assembly was held, at which Catholics and Protestants presented and discussed their professions of faith, and the Protestants were authorised to continue their teaching. On the death of Frederick, Tausan was again persecuted for a short time; became preacher at Roskilde, in 1537, and bishop of Ripen in 1542. He was author of many theological works, and died in 1561.

Tavannes, Gaspard de Saulx de, marshal of France, was born at Dijon in 1509. He entered the service of Francis I., fought by his side at Pavia, and shared his captivity. Attached afterwards to Charles, Duke of Orleans, he distinguished himself by his exploits at the siege of Yvoi and Rochelle, and at the battle of Cériseles. As *maréchal de*

TAVERNIER

camp he took part in the invasion of the three bishoprics, and was named governor of Verdun. In 1564 he contributed to the victory of Renti, and was soon after named lieutenant-general in Burgundy under the Duke of Anmale. He was afterwards employed in Italy and in combating the Protestants in the Lyonnese, Forez and Dauphiné. After a temporary deprivation of command, he was recalled and attached to the Duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. He defeated the Protestants at Jarnac and Moncontour, saved the royal army at Roche-Abeille, raised the siege of Poitiers, and had the then unprecedented honour of being created fifth marshal of France. He sanctioned the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and was made governor of Provence. Died on his way to the siege of Rochelle, 1573.

Tavannes, Guillaume de Saulx, Seigneur de, eldest son of the preceding, and like his father a distinguished soldier, was born in 1553. He served with distinction at Jarnac; was made in 1574 lieutenant of the king in Burgundy, and held the province for Henry III. against the Duke of Mayenne; declared for Henry IV., and carried on the war for several years against his younger brother. He wrote *Memoirs of the civil war*, and died in 1635.

Tavannes, Jean de Saulx, Viscount de, was brother of the preceding, and was born in 1555. At a very early age he entered upon a military career; was at the siege of Rochelle in 1573; accompanied the Duke of Anjou to Poland; fought against the Turks; and commanded the army of the League against Henry IV. In his later years he wrote a *Life of his father, Marshal de Tavannes*. He was living in 1629, but the date of his death is not known.

Tavernier, Jean Baptiste, a celebrated French traveller, was the son of a Dutch map-seller, who being driven from his country on account of his Protestantism, had settled at Paris. He was born there in 1605, and the continual sight of maps, and conversation about other lands, made him a rambler from his boyhood. By 1627 he had seen great part of Europe, and learnt most of its languages; he was present at the battle of Prague, in 1620, was four years and a half page to the viceroy of Hungary, afterwards visited Italy, France, and Germany, and in 1630 was present at the diet of Ratisbon. On the invitation of Father Joseph, the famous agent of Cardinal Richelieu, he agreed to accompany two young French noblemen to Asia Minor. He parted with them at Constantinople, in 1631, and accompanied a caravan to Persia, visiting Ispahan, Baghdad, and Aleppo, and making his journey a very fruitful trading speculation. He subsequently made five other journeys to Ispahan, and more frequent ones thence into India. His last journey occupied the seven years from 1663 to 1669. Just before setting out on this expedition he had married. Having made a large fortune by his mercantile ventures, and at the same time rendered great services to his

TAYLOR

country, he was ennobled by Louis XIV.; and to gratify his craving for titles and display, he bought the barony of Aubonne, in Switzerland, and had a hotel at Paris, but circumstances compelled him to sell his barony and his hotel, and to leave Paris. He went into Switzerland, then to Berlin, and being appointed director of the India Company formed by the Elector of Brandenburg, he once more set out for the East. But at Moscow he fell ill and died, in July, 1689. His works are 'Nouvelle Relation de l'Intérieur du Serail,' and 'Six Voyages en Turquie, en Perse, et aux Indes.'

Taylor, Brook, a distinguished mathematician, inventor of 'Taylor's Theorem,' was born at Edmonton, in Middlesex, in 1685. At an early age he excelled both in music and painting, studied with distinction at Cambridge, and in 1712 was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, of which two years later he became secretary. Visiting France in 1716, he became acquainted with Bossuet and gained the friendship of Lord Bolingbroke. He was twice married, but survived both his wives. His works are 'Methodus Incrementorum Directa et Inversa,' published in 1716, and containing the first announcement of his theorem; 'Linear Perspective'; 'New Principles of Linear Perspective'; and 'Contemplatio Philosophica,' published after his death. His famous theorem remained almost unknown, or was slighted, or not attributed to him, till Lagrange in 1772 adopted it as the basis of the Differential Calculus. Taylor died in 1731.

Taylor, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert, born 1775, entered the army in 1793, and served in the campaigns of that and the following year. He was present at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and in 1795 returned to England, having the appointment of aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief. He was subsequently appointed private secretary to the Duke of York, in which capacity he continued, until appointed secretary to George III. As military secretary, Sir Herbert did much towards bringing the army into a better state of discipline; and as private secretary to the Duke of York, George III., and Queen Charlotte, it is sufficient to say that he was executor of the will of the first, trustee of the private property of the second, and warmly patronised by the third, who made him master of St. Katherine's Hospital in Regent's Park. Sir Herbert was on several occasions intrusted with political missions, in which he displayed considerable tact. Died, 1839.

Taylor, Isaac, a distinguished theological writer, was born at Lavenham, in Suffolk, in August, 1786. He was sprung from a family many of whose members have distinguished themselves in art or literature. His grandfather, Isaac Taylor, was a successful copper-plate printer; his father, of the same name, became eminent as an engraver, was afterwards pastor of a Congregational church, first at Colchester, and then at Ongar, carefully

educated his own family, and wrote various books for the young; his uncle, Charles Taylor, was the learned editor of Calmet's 'Dictionary of the Bible'; his sisters, Jane (noticed below) and Ann (Mrs. Gilbert), made themselves known by their writings for children; and other members of the family are still adding fresh honours to their name. The subject of this notice was educated by his father, and was brought up to the profession of an artist, which, however, he gave up for literature. Soon after the death, in 1824, of his sister Jane, who had been his peculiarly congenial companion, he married, and Edward Irving, his warm personal friend, took part in the nuptial ceremony. He settled near Ongar, in the secluded parish of Stanford Rivers, in Essex, and there spent the whole of his uneventful life; busy with brain and pen, busy with the training of his large family, and not many years ago occupied with inventing and getting into use a new process for engraving by machinery the copper rollers used in calico-printing. In 1836 he was a candidate for the chair of Logic and Metaphysics in the university of Edinburgh, his rival being Sir William Hamilton. He had 14 votes at the election, Sir William getting 18. The works of Isaac Taylor are very numerous, and hold, for the most part, a place by themselves in religious literature. His earliest publications were a translation of Herodotus, which has been highly spoken of; and 'Elements of Thought,' designed to be a book of reference for terms used in logic and metaphysics, as well as a compendious summary of mental science. His 'History of the Transmission of Ancient Books to Modern Times' appeared in 1827; 'The Process of Historical Proof' in 1828; these were followed by the three remarkable works, published anonymously, parts of an unfinished series, on some spurious or corrupted forms of the religious life, 'Natural History of Enthusiasm,' 'Natural History of Fanaticism,' and 'Spiritual Despotism'; the first having the greatest popularity, and the last being pronounced by Sir James Stephen the most original and profound contribution of any living writer to the science of ecclesiastical polity. These works were followed by the 'Physical Theory of another Life,' 'Home Education,' 'Saturday Evening,' 'Ancient Christianity,' a learned treatise, intended to meet the arguments of the high church party drawn from the Fathers, with whose writings Mr. Taylor was thoroughly familiar; 'Loyola and Jesuitism,' 'Wesley and Methodism,' 'The Restoration of Belief,' called forth by some of the developments of modern doubt; 'The World of Mind,' 'Logic in Theology,' 'Ultimate Civilisation,' 'Spirit of the Hebrew Poetry,' &c. Mr. Taylor also contributed many thoughtful articles to some of the leading Reviews. He died at Stanford Rivers, 28th June, 1865.—His son, the Rev. **Isaac Taylor**, a clergyman of the church of England, is known as author of the learned and valuable

TAYLOR

work entitled 'Words and Places,' in which he attempts to furnish a complete explanation of the local names of Great Britain.

Taylor, Jane, miscellaneous writer, was sister of the preceding, and was born in 1788. She very early in life gave indications of poetic talent, and relinquished the pursuit of art, to which she was trained, for literature. Her first publication, 'The Beggar Boy,' appeared in 1804; and from that time forward she continued to publish, occasionally, miscellaneous pieces in verse. The principal of these are, 'Original Poems for Infant Minds,' written in conjunction with her sister Ann [See GILBERT, ANN], and 'Essays in Rhyme on Morals and Manners,' which were long the delight of all nurseries, and are not forgotten yet. She also wrote a prose tale, entitled 'Display,' which met with much success. Died, 1824.

Taylor, Jeremy, bishop of Down and Connor, and one of the most illustrious divines of the 17th century, was born at Cambridge, in 1613. Among his ancestors was the noble Protestant martyr, Dr. Rowland Taylor. He was educated at Cambridge university, and having taken orders, became a favourite, and to a great extent a follower, of Archbishop Laud, through whose influence he was led to settle at Oxford, and afterwards obtained a fellowship. About 1638 he was presented by Bishop Juxon to the rectory of Uppingham, and having been named chaplain to Charles I., attended him at Oxford, and adhered to his cause through the civil war. For his services the degree of D.D. was, by the king's command, conferred on him. His living was soon after sequestered, and during the Commonwealth he suffered imprisonment several times. After living for a time in Wales, where, under the protection of the Earl of Carberry, he preached and wrote and kept a school, he removed in 1658 to Ireland. At the Restoration, having obtained the favour of Charles II., he was appointed Bishop of Down and Connor, and made a member of the Irish Privy Council. About the same time he was chosen vice-chancellor of Dublin University. His labours as a preacher do not appear to have been very fruitful. His real works are his books. Coleridge pronounced Jeremy Taylor the most eloquent of divines, adding, 'Had I said, of men, Cicero would forgive me, and Demosthenes nod assent.' He was accustomed to call him 'Chrysostom,' and counted him one of the four great geniuses of old English literature. But Taylor's gorgeous eloquence did not blind Coleridge to his faults and errors. He believed that his 'great and lovely mind' was greatly perverted by the influence of Laud: so that while he was a latitudinarian in his creed, he was 'a rigorist indeed concerning the authority of the church.' In naming him as an excellent author to study, he does so not only for the sake of his noble principles, but for the habit of caution and reflection which must be formed to detect his numerous errors. Taylor's principal works are, his 'Discourse of the Liberty of Prophecy-

ing,' published in 1647; 'Holy Living and Holy Dying,' 1651; a 'Life of Christ;' 'Deus Justificatus,' the doctrine of which is profoundly criticised by Coleridge in the 'Aids to Reflection;' 'Discourse of the Nature, Offices, and Measures of Friendship;' and the famous 'Ductor Dubitantium, or Rule of Conscience in all her general measures,' published in 1660, and described by Hallam as the most extensive and learned work on casuistry which has appeared in the English language. In addition to these there are various devotional works, and his wonderful sermons. The works of Jeremy Taylor were edited by Bishop Heber in 1819, with an account of his Life. The latest complete edition appeared in 1847-54, revised by Eden and Taylor. An admirable critical view of them is given by Hallam in his 'Introduction to the Literature of Europe.' This distinguished prelate died at Lisburn, Aug. 13, 1667, leaving three daughters by his second marriage. A noble portrait of Taylor is in the possession of All Souls College, Oxford.

Taylor, John, usually called the Water Poet, from his being a waterman, was born in Gloucestershire, about 1580. In 1596, he served in the fleet under the Earl of Essex, and was present at the attack upon Cadix. After his return he plied on the Thames, and was for many years collector for the lieutenant of the Tower, of his fees on the wines imported into London. He also styled himself the king's water poet, and the queen's waterman. When the civil war began he retired to Oxford, where he kept a public-house, as he afterwards did near Long Acre. At this place he manifested his loyalty by assuming for a sign, the 'Crown in Mourning,' which proving offensive, he substituted his own portrait. In 1618, he walked from London to Edinburgh and back again, and published an account of his journey under the title of 'The Penniless Pilgrimage.' In his 'Last Voyage and Adventure,' he describes his passage with a small boat from London to Oxford, Gloucester, Bristol, &c., in 1641. He published many occasional pieces, which are interesting for the curious glimpses they afford of the times he lived in. Died, 1654. His portrait, painted by another John Taylor, was lent by the Bodleian Library to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).

Taylor, John, an eminent Unitarian divine, was born in Lancashire, in 1694. He was educated at Whitehaven; and after officiating some years as pastor to a congregation at Norwich, he accepted the office of divinity tutor at the newly founded academy of Warrington. His most important works are, the 'Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin,' the 'Scripture Doctrine of Atonement,' a 'Hebrew-English Concordance,' his principal work and the labour of his life, and a 'Sketch of Moral Philosophy.' Died, 1761.

Taylor, John, a divine and civilian, was born at Shrewsbury, in 1704. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and proceeded to the

TAYLOR

degree of LL.D. In 1742 he became a member of Doctors' Commons, and two years afterwards was appointed chancellor of Lincoln; but in 1751 he entered into orders, was presented to the rectory of Lawford, in Essex, and became a canon residentiary of St. Paul's. His chief works are an edition of the Greek Orators, and 'Elements of Civil Law.' Died, 1766.

Taylor, Rowland, one of the most learned English divines of the 16th century, but most illustrious in his heroic death as Protestant martyr, was chaplain to Archbishop Cranmer. He quitted Cranmer's family on being presented to the rectory of Hadleigh, in Suffolk, and devoted himself entirely to his duties as parish priest; winning the highest esteem and warmest love of his flock by his great abilities, unfeigned piety, and singular cheerfulness and simplicity of life. On the accession of Queen Mary he was one of the first to suffer for resistance to the attempts to restore the popish worship. Having opposed the performance of mass in his parish church, he was cited, in 1553, to appear before Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor. Refusing to yield to the persuasion of his friends who would have had him make his escape, he went to London, and had a long conference with Gardiner, which the latter closed by 'his strong argument, Carry him to prison.' Taylor lay in prison about a year and three-quarters, and after the revival of some old tyrannous laws, was again cited before Gardiner, Bonner, and other bishops, was deprived of his benefice, formally degraded from the priestly office, and conducted by the sheriff from London to Hadleigh. All efforts to induce the cheerful, heroic man to recant failed; he had a most affecting farewell interview with his wife and children; received the blessings of his parishioners, and was burnt at the stake on Aldham Common, near Hadleigh, 8th February, 1555. The story of Rowland Taylor is one of the most beautiful and pathetic in Fox's Book of Martyrs; a history, says Heber, which few men have ever read without its making them sadder and better.

Taylor, Elias, an English antiquary, was born at Harley, in Shropshire, in 1624. On leaving Oxford University, he entered into the parliamentary army, and afterwards became sequestrator of the estates of the royalists in Herefordshire, but conducted himself with moderation. At the Restoration he was made keeper of the stores at Harwich. Died, 1678.

Taylor, Thomas, 'the Platonist,' translator of the works of Plato, Aristotle, and other Greek authors, was born at London in 1758. He was educated partly at St. Paul's School and afterwards by a Dissenting minister. An early marriage compelled him to relinquish his intention of becoming a preacher, and he became clerk in a bank, private tutor, and assistant-secretary to the Society of Arts. But through all these engagements he was a most laborious student, especially of the Greek

philosophers, and at the same time by his social habits he made many acquaintances and friends, some of whom proved willing enough to aid him materially in his literary projects. He led a quiet, studious, uneventful life, residing at Walworth from about 1795 till his death. His principal works are the—Translations of the 'Works of Plato,' published in 5 vols. 4to., in 1804, at the expense of Taylor's friend, the Duke of Norfolk; the 'Works of Aristotle,' in 9 vols. 4to., in 1812, printed at the expense of another friend; 'Description of Greece, by Pausanias,' in 3 vols. 8vo., in 1794; 'Select Works of Porphyry'; the writings of Proclus, &c. Taylor was also a contributor to the 'Classical Journal.' Died, 1835.

Taylor, William, a distinguished critic, translator, and *littérateur*, was the only son of an eminent merchant of Norwich, where he was born, 1765. He was originally destined for his father's business; but his early bias for literary pursuits proved so strong, that his father gave way to his inclinations, and after one or two somewhat lengthened sojourns in France and Germany, he gave himself up almost entirely to literature and politics. He first became known by a vigorous translation of Bürger's 'Lenore,' and stimulated by success, he made other translations from the same author, and from time to time contributed specimens of other German poets to the magazines and periodicals. In 1798 he formed an acquaintance with Southey, which ripened into the warmest friendship; and in 1802 he became editor of the 'Norwich Iris,' which he made the organ of his peculiar political and religious opinions; but he soon abandoned this speculation, and thenceforth engaged in reviewing, writing chiefly for the 'Monthly Review,' then under the editorship of Dr. Griffiths. Mr. Taylor wrote few separate works. Among these, however, should be mentioned his 'English Synonymes;' and a 'Historic Survey of German Poetry,' consisting chiefly of his collected translations, with commentaries and explanatory notes, published in 1830. This work was reviewed by Mr. Carlyle, in the 'Edinburgh Review,' No. 105. (See his 'Essays,' vol. ii.) Taylor died, 1836. A Memoir of his Life and Writings was published by Mr. Robberds, in 1843.

Taylor, William Cooke, LL.D., historical and miscellaneous writer, was born at Youghal, 1800. After studying at the university of Dublin with great distinction, he repaired to London, and entered upon a literary career. In his zeal for the promotion of education, he acquired such extensive information, that his opinion was eagerly sought. He was employed in 1846, by the British government, to inquire into the systems of education on the continent; and he was on the eve of being placed on the establishment of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, to carry out his views, when he was cut off by the cholera in 1849. Among his chief works are, his Manuals of Ancient

and Modern History, 'Life and Times of Sir Robert Peel,' 'History of Mohammedanism,' 'Revolutions and Remarkable Conspiracies of Europe,' and 'The History of the House of Orleans,' published only a few weeks before his death. Died, 1849.

Taylor, Zachary, President of the United States, was born in Virginia, 1786. His father, who had fought at the side of Washington during the war of independence, at its conclusion settled in Kentucky, where his son, amid the perils of savage life, had ample opportunities of developing his military qualities. At the outbreak of the war with England, in 1807, he hastened to join the army, and was appointed to guard the banks of the Wabash. In 1812, while in command of the garrison of Fort Henderson, consisting only of 52 men, he was suddenly attacked at midnight by a hostile party, who succeeded in setting fire to the fort. But Taylor, with his handful of men, extinguished the flames and forced the enemy to retreat. For this exploit he was raised to the rank of major. In the war against the Indians, both in Florida and Arkansas, he passed successively through all the grades of his profession till he reached the rank of general. Nominated in 1846 to the command of a corps of observation on the frontiers of Mexico, an attack of the Mexicans gave him an opportunity of crossing the Rio Grande, and of gaining his first battle at Palo-Alto. The victories of Resaca, Palma, Monterey, and Buena-Vista proved him at once a valiant soldier and an able general, and marked him out to the suffrages of his countrymen for the presidency. Chosen in Nov. 1848, he entered on his high office in March, 1849; but he had only filled the chair of Washington and Jefferson for sixteen months when he was attacked by cholera, and died, July, 1850.

Tegner, Esaias, the distinguished Swedish poet, was born in 1782. He was the son of a parish priest, but before he was ten years old he lost his father, and was then for several years assistant to a tax-collector. In consequence of his fondness for study he was allowed, in 1796, to become a pupil of his elder brother, then tutor in a private family, and with his aid and the advantage of a good library, he made rapid progress in the study of ancient and modern languages, taking especial delight in Homer and Ossian. He shared with his brother the duties of tutor, and found a wife in one of the daughters of the house. In 1799 he entered the university of Lund, obtained the post of sub-librarian, and, in 1812, was appointed Professor of Greek, a post which he held for twelve years. He took orders the same year, and, in 1824, he was made Bishop of Wexiö. Contrary to the expectation of some of his friends, he settled down with great gravity in his see, left off his habits of levity, wrote no more poetry, but built churches, studied the fathers and the commentators, and kept his episcopal accounts well. An attack of insanity, of which he had expressed a forebod-

ing, interrupted him in the discharge of his duties in 1840, and he only partially recovered for a short time. As a poet he first made himself known by a spirited war-song in 1808. His chief works are 'Frithiof's Saga,' which at first appeared in parts between 1820-25; 'Axel,' 1821; and the 'Children of the Lord's Supper,' in 1820. The last is an exquisite idyll, descriptive of scenes of village life, and has been translated into English by Longfellow. There are several English translations of 'Frithiof's Saga' and one of 'Axel,' by Latham, one of the translators of 'Frithiof.' Tegner is considered the chief of the poets of Sweden, and to him was assigned, in 1829, the honourable office of placing the poetical crown on the head of Oelenschläger. Died, November 2, 1846. The works of Tegner appeared in a collected form, in 6 vols., about a year after his death.

Teignmouth, John Shore, Lord, Governor-General of India, was born in Devonshire, 1751. Himself the son of a supercargo, and the grandson of a captain in the East India Company's marine, he was destined from his youth to the same service. Having finished his education at Harrow and Hackney, he went to Bengal in 1769 as a cadet; in 1773 he was appointed Persian translator and secretary to the provincial council of Moorshedabad; and his diligence and abilities being duly appreciated, he was nominated a member of the general committee of revenue, an office which brought him into friendly relations with Warren Hastings, whom he accompanied to England in 1785. In 1786 he returned to Calcutta as a member of the supreme council, and so distinguished himself by the numerous reforms, financial and judicial, which he introduced, that in 1793 he was appointed Governor-general of India, having in the preceding year been created a baronet. In 1797 he quitted his high office, returned to England with the title of Lord Teignmouth, and entered on a career of practical philanthropy. He became a member of what was known as 'The Clapham Sect,' which numbered among its adherents Wilberforce, Clarkson, Z. Macaulay, I. Milner, and Granville Sharp; and closed a long life, passed in works of charity and mercy, Feb. 14, 1834. He was the first president of the British and Foreign Bible Society, established in 1804; he was also President of the Asiatic Society; and he published an edition of the works of Sir W. Jones, together with a memoir, besides various pamphlets on religious questions. A memoir of his life and correspondence was published by his son in 1843.

Teissier, Antoine, a learned French advocate, born at Montpellier, in 1632. Being a Protestant, he was forced, by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, to emigrate; and became historiographer to the Prussian court. He wrote many historical and biographical works, besides several translations. The best known is his 'Eloges des Hommes Savants.' Died, 1715.

TEKELI

Tekeli, Emerio, Count de, a Hungarian nobleman, was born in 1658, and took the command of his countrymen in their struggle to throw off the yoke of Austria. He defeated the Imperialists in several battles; but, after many vicissitudes, he was compelled to seek an asylum in Turkey, and died at Constantinople, in 1705.

Tellesio, Bernardino, Italian philosopher, born at Cosenza, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1508. He was educated at the university of Padua, became Professor of Natural Philosophy at Naples, and is distinguished as one of the first philosophers who ventured to attack the scholastic system, and the authority of Aristotle. In his great work entitled 'De Natura, juxta Propria Principia,' which appeared at Rome in 1564, he maintains the necessity of the study of nature, and of making experiment the basis of science. The general spirit of this work, says Cousin, almost makes Telesio a forerunner of Bacon. A second edition was published at Naples in 1570, and the fear of ecclesiastical censure, or worse, led him to retire to Cosenza, where he died in 1588.

Telford, Thomas, a distinguished civil engineer, was born in Eskdale, Dumfriesshire, in 1757. He began life as a shepherd boy, but at the age of 14 was apprenticed to a stonemason in his native district. After serving his time, he was employed in Edinburgh, and in 1782 came to London, where through good introductions he obtained several important engagements. Five years later he settled at Shrewsbury, and became surveyor for the county of Salop, a post which he held till his death. His reputation by this time was considerable, and about 1793 he was charged with the construction of the Ellesmere Canal, his first great work. It occupied ten years. The Caledonian Canal, for which he was employed to make the necessary surveys of the coasts and the country, was commenced under his direction about 1803, but from various causes was not completed till 1823. Besides this canal, Telford, as engineer to the Commissioners of Highland Roads and Bridges, constructed about a thousand miles of road in Scotland, in the course of which were also about twelve hundred bridges. It is impossible to enumerate the other very numerous canals, bridges, roads, &c., executed under his direction, not only in his native country, but abroad. The beautiful suspension bridge over the Menai Strait, in the line of the London and Holyhead road, one of his most celebrated works, was erected about 1826. Telford constructed the St. Katherine's Docks, London, which were opened in 1828. He was F.R.S.E. from 1803, president of the Institution of Civil Engineers from 1820, and was chosen F.R.S., London, in 1827. He contributed several articles to the 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia,' and in his last years wrote his own Life, which was published with additions by its editor in 1838. Telford died at Westminster in 1831.

TELLEZ

Tell, William, the renowned champion of Swiss liberty, was a native of Bürglen, in the canton of Uri. He was distinguished by his skill in archery, his strength, and courage. He joined the league of the three Forest-Cantons formed to free the country from Austrian tyranny. The Austrian governor of Switzerland, Herman Gessler, pushed his insolence so far as to require the Swiss to uncover their heads before his hat (as an emblem of his sovereignty); and is said to have condemned Tell, who refused to comply with this mandate, to shoot an apple from the head of his own son. Tell was successful, but confessed that a second arrow, which he bore about his person, was intended, in case he had failed, for the punishment of the tyrant, and he was therefore retained prisoner. While crossing the lake of the Four Cantons, or lake of Lucerne, in the same boat with Gessler, a violent storm arose. Tell, as the most vigorous and skilful helmsman, was set free, and he conducted the boat successfully to the shore, but seized the opportunity to spring upon a rock, at the same time pushing off the boat. He had fortunately taken his bow with him; and when the governor finally escaped the storm, and reached the shore, Tell shot him dead on the road to Küsnacht. This event was the signal for a general rising, and a most obstinate war between the Swiss and Austrians, which was not brought to a close until 1499. Tell is supposed to have lost his life during an inundation in 1350. Doubt has been thrown upon this popular story by some modern critics; but even if some of its details are mythical, it is scarcely possible, in the face of the testimony of early chroniclers, and the concurrent evidence of local customs and observances, to deny the substantial truth of the history. However, it is certain that Tell contributed to emancipate his country; and there are many local customs referring to the events here related. The memorable event above described is said to have happened on November 7, 1307; and the citizens having previously chosen for their leaders three men of approved courage and abilities, namely, Werner of Schwitz, Walther Fürst of Uri, and Arnold Melchthal of Unterwalden, they secretly agreed to surprise and demolish the castles in which the imperial governors resided. This resolution being effected, these three cantons joined in a league for ten years, which gave birth to the Helvetic confederacy.

Tellez, Gabriel, whose assumed name was **Tirso de Molina**, a celebrated Spanish dramatist, born at Madrid in the latter part of the 16th century. He studied at the university of Alcalá, and in 1620 became a monk. He was one of the most voluminous writers of the age, and as dramatist ranks next after Calderon and Lope de Vega. He wrote above 300 comedies, besides novels, interludes, and autos, and displayed great and varied powers; wit and humour, fancy and invention, and considerable satiric severity, especially against the nobles,

TEMANZA

the clergy, and the monks. Fifty-eight of his comedies are extant, some of which keep their place on the Spanish stage. Among them is the famous 'Burlador de Sevilla,' or 'Deceiver of Seville,' which Molière imitated in his 'Festin de Pierre,' and the hero of which, under the name of Don Juan, is known to all the world through the poems of Corneille and Byron, and the celebrated opera of Mozart. More popular in Spain is Tirso's 'Don Gil in the Green Pantaloons.' Another good play is his 'Bashful Man at Court.' Died, prior of Soria, 1648.

Temanza, Tommaso, Italian architect and biographer, was born at Venice in 1705. He is chiefly remembered as author of the excellent biographical work, entitled—'Lives of the most celebrated Venetian Architects and Sculptors,' published in 1777. He wrote also the 'Antiquities of Rimini,' and other works. Among his architectural works are the church of La Santa Maddalena at Venice, the façade of Santa Margherita at Padua, and the bridge of Dolo over the Brenta. Died at Venice, 1789.

Tempelhof, Georg Friedrich, a German officer, author of 'The Prussian Bombardier,' 'The Elements of Military Tactics,' 'The History of the Seven Years' War,' &c. In the beginning of the revolutionary war with France, he had the command of the Prussian artillery; and, in 1802, he received the order of the Red Eagle from Frederick William III., who also nominated him lieutenant-general and military tutor to the young princes, his brothers. Born, 1737; died, 1807.

Tempesta, Antonio, an Italian painter, was born at Florence, in 1555. He was a disciple of John Strada, and excelled in landscapes, animals, and battles. Died, at Rome, 1630.

Tempesta, Peter, whose real name was **Molyn**, but who received the sobriquet of Tempesta from his frequent delineation of storms and shipwrecks, was born at Haarlem, in 1637. He went to Rome, and on changing his religion, was made a chevalier; but he was condemned to be hanged for the murder of his wife. The sentence was changed to perpetual imprisonment; and after remaining in confinement 16 years, he effected his escape. Died, 1701.

Temple, Sir John, son of Sir William Temple, secretary to Sir Philip Sidney, and afterwards provost of Trinity College, Dublin, was born in London, and educated under his father at Dublin. He studied the law, and became Master of the Rolls and a privy-councillor in Ireland in the reign of Charles II. Sir John wrote from his own observations, 'A History of the Irish Rebellion in 1641.'

Temple, Sir William, an eminent statesman, the son of Sir John Temple, was born in London, in 1628. He was instructed by the learned Dr. Hammond, his maternal uncle, and completed his studies at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. In his 25th year he commenced

TENISON

his travels, and passed six years in France, Holland, Flanders, and Germany. In 1655 he went on a secret mission to the prince-bishop of Munster, after which he was employed in negotiating the Triple Alliance between England, Sweden, and Holland. He next became resident minister at the Hague, and in that capacity promoted the marriage of the Prince of Orange with Mary, eldest daughter of the Duke of York, which took place in 1677. A change of politics at home led to the recall of Temple in 1671, who, refusing to sanction the intended breach with Holland, retired from public business to Sheen, and employed himself in writing his 'Observations on the United Provinces,' and part of his 'Miscellanies.' In 1674 Sir William Temple was again sent ambassador to the States-general, to negotiate a general pacification. In 1679 he was appointed Secretary of State; but the next year he resigned, and retired to his country-seat in Surrey, where he was often visited by Charles II., James II., and William III. Died, 1700. His portrait, by Lely, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Templeman, Peter, physician, born at Dorchester, in 1711; was educated at the Charter House, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and took his degree at Leyden. He practised in London; but a fondness for literature and the company of literary men diverted his attention from his profession; and having in 1753 obtained a situation in the British Museum, as keeper of the reading-room, he from that time devoted his whole attention to pursuits more congenial to his tastes. He wrote some medical works, and translated Norden's Travels in Egypt. Died, 1769.

Tencin, Madame de. [See **D'Alembert**.]

Teniers, David, the elder, a celebrated painter of the Flemish school, was born at Antwerp, in 1582; studied under Rubens, and afterwards at Rome. On his return to his native country, he occupied himself principally in the delineation of fairs, rustic sports, and carousals, &c., which he exhibited with such truth, humour, and originality, that he may be considered the founder of a style of painting, which his son afterwards brought to perfection. His pictures are usually of a small size, and are highly valued. Died, 1649.

Teniers, David, the younger, son of the preceding, was born at Brussels, in 1610. In his youth, such was his facility of imitating the styles of various masters, that he was called the Proteus, and the Apo of painting. He confined himself principally to the same kind of subjects as his father, but excelled him in correctness and finish. The younger Teniers rose to the highest reputation in his profession, and was patronised by Christina of Sweden, the King of Spain, and other illustrious persons. Died, 1694.

Tenison, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, in 1636, and graduated at Corpus Christi

TENNANT

College; obtained the living of St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich; and was afterwards presented to the vicarage of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, where he founded a parochial school and library. He attended the Duke of Monmouth before and at the time of his execution; preached the funeral sermon for Nell Gwynne; was a member of the Ecclesiastical Commission appointed by William III. in 1689, and was charged with the examination of the Liturgy. Having distinguished himself by his zeal in favour of Protestantism, both before and after the Revolution, he was consecrated, in 1691, Bishop of Lincoln, whence he was promoted to the see of Canterbury in 1694, and held the primacy with moderation, firmness, and ability, till his death. Archbishop Tenison attended both Queen Mary and William III. on their death-beds, and preached the Queen's funeral sermon. He was named one of the Lords Justices in 1695. He published 'The Creed of Hobbes examined,' 'Baconiana, or Remains of Sir F. Bacon,' 'Sir Thomas Browne's Tracts,' and various sermons and treatises against Popery. Died at Lambeth, Dec. 14, 1715.

Tennant, Smithson, F.R.S., an eminent chemist, was born at Selby, in Yorkshire, in 1761; studied medicine at Edinburgh, and took his degree at Cambridge in 1796. He was chosen Professor of Chemistry at Cambridge in 1813; and was killed by a fall from his horse, at Boulogne, in February, 1815. His discoveries appear in several valuable memoirs in the 'Philosophical Transactions.'

Tennant, William, a Scottish poet and philologist, was a native of Anstruther, in Fifeshire. Lame from his childhood, he early entered on the path of study which led him to public honour. After filling the office of parochial schoolmaster in various places in Scotland, he was in 1810 elected classical teacher of the Dollar Academy; and in 1837 was presented to the chair of Oriental Languages in the university of St. Andrew's, which he filled till his death. As a poet, Professor Tennant rose into eminence by his 'Anster Fair,' published in 1812, and since often reprinted. It was followed by his tragedy of 'Cardinal Beaton,' and various minor poems. Died, 1843.

Tennemann, Wilhelm Gottlieb, German philosopher and historian of philosophy, was born in 1761, at Brembach, near Erfurt. He studied at the universities of Erfurt and Jena, and after distinguishing himself by the publication of several philosophical works, became, first, Professor Extraordinary at Jena, and in 1804 Ordinary Professor of Philosophy at the university of Marburg, a post which he filled till his death. He was also appointed, in 1816, librarian to the university. His most important work is the 'Geschichte der Philosophie,' published in eleven volumes, between 1798-1809. His well-known 'Manual of the History of Philosophy,' of which an English translation by Johnson appeared in 1832, is

TERBURGH

an epitome of the 'History.' The translation, revised and augmented by J. R. Morell, was republished in 1852, in Bohn's Philological Library. Among Tennemann's other works, are an exposition of the 'System of the Platonic Philosophy;' and German translations of Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, and Hume's 'Inquiry concerning the Human Understanding.' Tennemann was a disciple of the Kantian philosophy, and employed its terminology. Died, 1819.

Tenterden, Charles Abbott, Lord, Lord Chief Justice of England, was the son of a hairdresser, was born at Canterbury in 1762, and received his education at the King's School of that city. In 1781 he was elected to a scholarship in Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he was soon distinguished for his attainments and for purity of moral conduct. He was appointed tutor to the son of Judge Buller, who advised him to turn his attention to the law rather than to the church. After practising some time as a special pleader he was called to the bar, being then in the 33rd year of his age, and joined the Oxford circuit. His practice soon became extensive, and for twenty years he steadily pursued his way, making himself known not merely as a skilful pleader, but also as a learned and accurate writer. His 'Treatise of the Law of Merchant Ships and Seamen,' published in 1802, became the standard work upon maritime law. In 1815 his incessant and arduous labour had begun to have a serious effect upon his health and spirits. His sight, too, was impaired, and it is said that but for the dissuasion of his friends he would have wholly retired from the profession. He had in 1808 refused a seat on the bench, but when, in 1816, he was again offered promotion, he closed with the offer, and was made a puisne judge in the Common Pleas. This took place in February, and in the following May he was removed to the King's Bench, on the death of Mr. Justice Le Blanc. In 1818, on the retirement of Lord Ellenborough, he became Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and though his inflexible Toryism rendered him unpopular, it was admitted by men of all parties that a more able, courteous, or impartial Chief Justice had never presided in that court. During the premiership of Mr. Canning he was raised to the peerage (1827), but did not long enjoy his title. Died, Nov. 4, 1832.

Terbellis. [See Justinianus II.]

Terburgh, Gerhard, Dutch painter, born at Zwoll, in 1608. He was taught painting by his father, and improved himself by a visit to Italy. He acquired a great reputation by his portraits and 'conversation pieces,' and practised with success at Paris, London, and Madrid. His most remarkable work is the 'Congress of Munster,' a portrait group of the diplomatists who there negotiated the celebrated Treaty of Westphalia, which closed the Thirty Years' War. Terburgh's pictures are delicately painted and exquisitely finished;

TERENTIUS

and he was fond of displaying his skill in white satin drapery, which is found in most of his works. There are many of his pictures in English collections. Died, burgomaster of Deventer, in 1681.

Terentius Afer, Publius (Terence), the celebrated Roman comic poet, was probably born at Carthage, about B.C. 195. The accounts of his life are scanty and conflicting, and little is certainly known about it. He is said to have become the slave of a Roman senator, who gave him a good education, and set him free. He acquired the patronage and friendship of Lælius and Scipio Africanus the younger, and was assisted, it is said, by them in the composition of his plays. The first of these exhibited was the 'Andria,' in B.C. 166. This was followed by the 'Hecyra,' or the Stepmother, in the next year; the 'Heautontimorumenos,' or Self-tormenter, in 163; the 'Eunuchus' and the 'Phormio,' in 162; and the 'Adelphi,' or the Brothers, acted at the funeral games of Æmilius Paulus, in 160. These plays are imitations, with certain changes of plan and structure, of the works of the Greek comic poets Menander and Apollodorus. Terence was praised by Julius Cæsar as a 'half Menander.' Terence, who closely followed Plautus in time, had little in common with him in character or in fortunes. He aims far less at exciting laughter by bold, coarse jests, and more at the development of plot, and the painting of delicate shades of character. His plays lean to the instructive and sentimental, and contain passages of deep pathos and refined wit. They are also remarkable for the purity of their Latinity, and the variety of their metre. After the appearance of his six comedies Terence left Rome for Greece, and is said to have translated there above a hundred of the comedies of Menander. The mode of his death is uncertain; but it is usually said that he died of grief for the loss at sea of his translations of Menander, about B.C. 158. There are English translations of Terence by Colman and H. T. Riley. The latter, in prose, forms part of Bohn's Classical Library.

Terrasson.—Of this name there were several French writers in the 17th and 18th centuries, the most eminent of whom were **Jean** and **Antoine**.—**Jean** was born at Lyons in 1670. His first work was a Dissertation on the Iliad, and appeared in 1715. He adopted the financial schemes of Law, and wrote 'Trois Lettres sur le Nouveau Système de Finances.' In the following year, 1721, he was made Professor of Philosophy at the College of France. He was also author of an Egyptian tale entitled 'Sethos,' and of a translation of Diodorus Siculus. He was a member both of the Academy of Sciences and of the French Academy. Died, 1750.—**Antoine** was born at Paris, in 1705. He composed, by order of the chancellor D'Aguesseau, the 'History of Roman Jurisprudence,' for which he was named Censor Royal and Professor in the Royal College. Died, 1782.

1110

TERTULLIANUS

Terray, Joseph Marie (Abbé Terray), the dissolute finance-minister of Louis XV., was born in 1715. At the age of 21 he was appointed to an office in the parliament of Paris, and for a time led a modest and laborious life. But on inheriting a large fortune from his uncle, he threw off all restraint, lived a scandalous life, and sought to make his way at court. He ingratiated himself with Madame Pompadour, and co-operated with her in the expulsion of the Jesuits. He secretly supported the odious measures of the minister of finance, and at the same time prepared the remonstrances of the parliament against them. At the close of 1769 he reached the height his ambition had aimed at, and was named controller-general of the finances. His edicts fell in showers; and while he ruined France by recklessness and injustice, he enriched himself and his patroness, Madame Dubarry, and insulted with cynical mockery the miseries of the people. He held his post till after the accession of Louis XVI., and fell with his colleagues, the Chancellor Maupeou and D'Aiguillon, on the 24th August, 1774, a day which has been called the St. Bartholomew of Ministers. Died, at Paris, hated and despised, 1778.

Tertullianus, Quintus Septimius Florens, the first and one of the most celebrated of the Latin Fathers, flourished about A.D. 190–214, in the reigns of the Emperors Severus and Caracalla. He was son of a centurion in the service of the proconsul of Africa, and was born at Carthage; became an eminent rhetorician, was converted to the Christian religion either at Carthage or at Rome, and obtained the office of presbyter. After he was past middle age he embraced the doctrines of Montanus, to which his ardent, sensuous imagination and ascetic tendencies would naturally incline him. He is said to have been determined to that course by the ill-treatment he received from the Roman clergy. Whether he remained a Montanist till his death, or ultimately returned to the Catholic church, cannot be decided. He lived to a great age, and wrote a very large number of works, some of which were early lost. The most important of his extant works are—the 'Apologeticus adversus Gentes pro Christianis,' addressed to the Roman magistrates in 198; 'Ad Martyres;' 'De Testimonio Animæ,' in which he endeavours to work out the idea of the pre-conformity of the human soul to the doctrine of Christ; 'De Præscriptione Hæreticorum;' 'De Pœnitentia,' 'De Patientia,' 'De Oratione,' and 'De Baptismo.' His works are of four classes—apologetical, practical, doctrinal, and polemical. They are characterised by vast learning, profound and comprehensive thought, fiery imagination, and passionate partisanship, leading into exaggeration and sophistry. His style is frequently obscure. 'He had to create,' says Neander, 'a language for the new spiritual matter, and that out of the rude Punic Latia, without the aid of a logical and grammatical education, and in the very midst of the current of thoughts and feelings by which his ardent

nature was hurried along.' The study of Ter-tullian had a marked influence on Cyprian, who used to ask his secretary for his works in the words 'Da Magistrum.' The doctrine of the Millennial Reign of Christ was taught in one of the lost works of this Father.

Tessier, Henri Alexandre, an eminent French writer on agriculture, to which he devoted a long life, died at Paris, in December, 1837, aged 94. During the period of revolutionary anarchy he lived in retirement in Normandy, still, however, actively engaged in his favourite pursuit. He was editor of the 'French Annals of Agriculture,' a voluminous periodical work. He was also the early patron of Cuvier, being the first to discover his talents, and introduce him to the scientific world.

Testelin, Louis, French painter, born at Paris in 1616. He was a pupil of Vouet, and studied the best pictures in the galleries of Paris and Fontainebleau. He was one of the first members of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and in 1660 was appointed a professor. His best works are the pictures of 'Tabitha restored to Life by St. Paul,' the 'Flagellation of St. Paul and Silas'—both in Notre Dame—and 'St. Louis attending a Sick Man.' Testelin was an intimate friend of Le Brun. Died at Paris, 1655.

Tetricus. [*See Aurelianus.*]

Tetzl, or Tetzel, Johann, a Dominican monk of the 16th century, was born at Leipsic, where he studied, and was created bachelor in theology in 1487. He entered the Dominican order two years later, and from 1502 was employed in the sale of indulgences issued by Pope Leo X. He represented them as possessing the virtue of pardoning all sins, past, present, and future. Purchasers came in crowds, and Tetzel realised immense sums of money by his lying trade. He was a man of immoral character, and was once convicted of adultery, and sentenced to an ignominious death. He owed his escape to the elector of Saxony. Luther first heard of him in 1516, and vowed to 'knock a hole in his drum.' Luther's bold attack on him, and on the sale of indulgences in the following year, was the first occasion of the great Reformation. The papal government, seeing the mischief likely to accrue from the indiscreet zeal and bigotry of Tetzel, so severely rebuked him through the legate Miltitz, that he is said to have died of a broken heart, in 1619.

Tewkesbury, Baron. [*Munster, Earl of.*]

Thackeray, William Makepeace, one of the greatest of English novelists, belonged to a Yorkshire family, and was born at Calcutta in 1811, his father being at that time in the civil service of the East India Company. He was early brought to England, and was educated first at the Charter-house, for which he retained through life a hearty attachment, and then at Cambridge University, which he left without taking a degree. He began life with a fair fortune, and his inclination was for

the life of an artist. To prepare himself for such a course he travelled on the continent, visiting Rome, Paris, and Weimar, seeing Goethe there, and associating principally wherever he went with artists. A true love for art and artists distinguished him to the last; but it became necessary for him to work, and instead of pursuing the path of art, he applied himself to literature. At first he wrote for various journals and periodicals, contributing tales, essays, sketches, reviews, and poems. Some brilliant epigrammatic articles in the 'Examiner' were from his pen; and for 'Fraser's Magazine' he wrote, under the suggestive name of Michael Angelo Titmarsh, some of the best of his minor pieces. Among these were 'The Great Hoggarty Diamond,' and 'The Shabby Genteel Story.' He joined the staff of 'Punch,' for which his sparkling wit, refined satire, and genuine humour so admirably qualified him; and in that honourable position he was associated with Douglas Jerrold, Gilbert A'Beckett, John Leech, and other genial and honoured men who have not yet, like them, passed from among us. The well-known 'Snob Papers' and 'Jeames's Diary' originally appeared in the pages of 'Punch.' About 1846 he visited the East for the benefit of his health, and soon after published a record of his travels under the title of 'Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Cairo.' The same year in which this appeared, 1846, Thackeray began to publish, in monthly numbers, the masterly fiction which first fairly showed the world what he could do, and established his reputation—'Vanity Fair.' It was followed in 1849-50 by 'Pendennis,' in 1852 by his charming 'History of Henry Esmond,' the most studied and highly finished of all his works; 'The Virginians,' a sequel to 'Esmond' (which four masterpieces have been happily named by a friendly critic the 'Thackeray Quadrilateral'); 'The Newcomes,' and the 'Adventures of Philip in his Way through the World.' His shorter works are very numerous, but we can only name 'Our Street,' 'Doctor Birch and his Young Friends,' and 'The Rose and the Ring,' the latter a tale for children. In 1851 Thackeray ventured on a new path, and delivered his 'Lectures on the English Humourists,' first in London and the principal towns of England, and then in the United States. He conquered his natural repugnance to public speaking, in order, by these lectures, to make provision for those most dear to him; and he succeeded. He made a second visit to America in 1855, and on that occasion first delivered the 'Lectures on the Four Georges.' These also were afterwards listened to with admiration in England. In 1857 he stood as a Liberal candidate for the representation of the city of Oxford, and he was beaten by his opponent, Mr. Cardwell, by only the small majority of 1085 to 1018. Two years later he started the 'Cornhill Magazine,' and undertook the task of editor; which, however, he found too heavy, and after a year or

two resigned. In the pages of his Magazine appeared his story of 'Philip' and the 'Round-about Papers.' Thackeray has been much spoken against and written against as a cynical, ill-natured man, who refused to see or to paint any but the dark and ugly sides of things. But whatever ground there may be in his writings for such a charge, it is certain that to those who knew him personally he was one of the most genial and kind-hearted men in the world. 'It was impossible,' says the 'Times,' 'to be long with him without seeing his truthfulness, his gentleness, his humility, his sympathy with all suffering, his tender sense of honour; and one felt these moral qualities all the more when one came to see how clear was his insight into human nature, how wide was his experience of life, how large his acquaintance with books, and how well he had thought upon all he had seen, and how clearly and gracefully he expressed himself. A man in all the qualities of intellect, he was a child in all the qualities of heart.' In person he was tall and strongly built, with a noble head and a mass of silvery white hair. His last public appearance was at the annual Charter-house dinner, a few days before his death; which took place at his house in Kensington Palace Gardens, 24th December, 1863. His remains were interred in Kensal Green Cemetery, and his funeral was attended by a large number of distinguished men, both authors and artists. A bust of Thackeray, by Marochetti, has been placed in Westminster Abbey.

Thackwell, Sir Joseph, G.C.B., K.H., a distinguished British lieutenant-general, was born Feb. 1, 1781. He served in the latter part of the Irish Rebellion; but purchasing a cornetcy in the 15th Hussars in 1800, he served in that corps for thirty-one years, during the last eleven of which he held the command. He went to Spain with Sir John Moore, and was present at Corunna. At Vittoria he was severely contused. At Waterloo he received several wounds, losing his left arm, and had two horses shot under him. On receiving the first wound in the fore-arm, he seized his bridle with his mouth, and dashed on at the head of his men to charge the enemy. A second shot taking effect on the same arm, amputation became necessary. He, however, rejoined the army in a few weeks. In India he served with great distinction, commanding the cavalry in the first Affghan, in the Gwalior, and the two Sikh campaigns. He received the thanks of the House of Commons on three occasions. Died, April 8, 1859.

Thaddeus of Suessa, principal proctor of the Emperor Frederick II. at the Council of Lyons, in 1245. He was a man of remarkable character, and had been in the service of the Emperor for about fifteen years. He greatly distinguished himself by the bold and eloquent defence of Frederick at the Council, which was convoked by Innocent IV. to excommunicate and depose him. The sentence, however, was pronounced; and in the war which soon broke

out, Thaddeus, while serving at the siege of Parma, was captured by the papal forces, and hewn in pieces, Feb. 18, 1248.

Thales, the chief of the so-called seven sages of Greece, born at Miletus, about a.c. 640, founded the Ionic school of philosophers, and died about a.c. 545. He was an excellent geometrician and astronomer, fixed the revolution of the sun at 365 days, and was the first Greek who predicted a solar eclipse. In his physical speculations he regarded water as the first principle of all things. He united moral and political wisdom to the researches of science, and exemplified his knowledge of mankind by numerous pithy aphorisms.

Thellusson, Peter, the rich banker, was born in France, of a Genevese family. He settled at Paris, and there, about 1763, in conjunction with Necker, established a bank, which soon became the first in France. Necker remained in partnership with him for twenty years. Thellusson afterwards came to England, and bought the estate of Brodsworth, in the West Riding, and another estate at Plaistow, in Essex. Of the immense fortune which he had accumulated, he left about £100,000 to his family; and the remainder, considerably above half a million, to accumulate during the lives of his three sons and the lives of their sons, when, if there were none of his descendants and name existing, the whole was to be added to the sinking fund. The validity of this executory devise being contested by the heir at law and next of kin, was established by a decree of the Court of Chancery, which was confirmed on appeal by a decision of the House of Lords in 1805. This famous case (*Thellusson v. Woodford*) occasioned the passing of an act (40 Geo. III. c. 98, 1800) restraining the power of devising property for the purpose of accumulation to twenty-one years after the death of the testator. Thellusson died at Plaistow, July 21, 1797, leaving a widow and several sons and daughters.—His eldest son, **Peter Isaac**, M.P. for Malmesbury and one of the directors of the Bank of England, was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Rendlesham in 1806, and died in 1808.

Thelwall, John, political and miscellaneous writer, was the son of a London tradesman, and was born in 1764. Quitting successively, his father's business and the law, he gave himself up in early manhood to a literary life, and first made himself known by his poems, published in 1787. He is chiefly remembered, however, as a political orator and a member of the Corresponding Society in the first years of the French Revolution. He was prosecuted with Hardy and Horne Tooke for treason, but was acquitted. He was afterwards occupied as a popular lecturer, especially on elocution, and he threw out some important suggestions on the cure of stammering. He was a man of thorough uprightness and generous sentiment; was twice married, and had several children; and died at Bath, in 1834. His second wife survived him, and died in great dis-

THEMISTIUS

treas at Windsor, in 1865.—His son, **Algernon Sidney Thelwall**, M.A., graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1818; entered the church, was appointed Lecturer on Public Reading at King's College, London, and was author of Lectures and Exercises in Elocution (1850) and many other works, chiefly theological. He died at London, Nov. 30, 1863.

Themistius, an ancient Greek orator, Peripatetic philosopher, and critic, who flourished about 360–390. More than thirty orations of Themistius are still extant.

Themistocles, the illustrious Athenian statesman and general, was the son of Neocles, and was born about B.C. 514. The ambition which inspired him in his manhood, and the natural genius which fitted him to play a great part, were early manifested. He was wilful and wayward in his youth, eager for real knowledge, careless of mere accomplishments; fond both of getting and spending money, and could not sleep sometimes for thinking of the trophies of Miltiades. He gradually rose into credit with his fellow-citizens, and one of the first occasions on which he took an important part in public affairs was the ostracism of Aristides in 483. This measure he promoted, and it left him the foremost man at Athens. Two years later he was Archon. His aim was mainly the greatness and security of Athens, but this perhaps in order that he might have the wider field for his personal influence and action. He saw the necessity of naval supremacy for Athens, and succeeded in getting a decree for applying the produce of the silver mines of Laurium to the building of ships. When Xerxes invaded Greece in 480, Themistocles had the command of the fleet, and by his advice the citizens abandoned Athens with their families, and went to Salamis, Ægina, and Troezen. On the appearance of the Persian fleet off Salamis, he could scarcely dissuade the Peloponnesians from leaving; and at the last moment, in order to save the Greeks in spite of themselves, he resorted to the stratagem of sending a secret message to Xerxes, which induced him to make an immediate attack. The Greeks were thus compelled to cease debating and fight; and the great victory of Salamis was won. Themistocles is said to have sent a second secret message to Xerxes after the battle, but its purport is uncertain. His fame among his countrymen was now established. Sparta did him unusual honour, awarding him the chaplet of olive leaves, and the best chariot the city possessed. In the following year under his direction the Athenians undertook the rebuilding of their walls and the fortification of Piræus. A Spartan embassy was sent to hinder the work; but Themistocles by his clever, unscrupulous diplomacy thwarted Sparta, and the supremacy of Athens was secured. His influence, however, began to wane. He was accused of enriching himself by exacting contributions from the islands which had supported the Persians, and of receiving bribes for political services; he indulged also in the habit of

THEOBALD

boasting of his services to his country. In 471 he was ostracised, and went to Argos; whence, to escape a threatened arrest on suspicion of sharing the treason of Pausanias, he fled in 466 to Corcyra; next found refuge with Admetus, king of the Molossi, and in the following year went with his family to Persia. He obtained the confidence of the king, Artaxerxes, and promised to render him a great service, requesting a year's delay. The king gave him a pension, in Oriental fashion; three towns, Magnesia, Myus, and Lampsacus, for his maintenance, and he settled at Magnesia. There he died in 449, and a splendid monument was erected to him in the public place. His bones were, however, carried, it is said, by his own desire, to Athens. (For an earnest vindication of the character of this great Athenian from some of the gravest charges usually brought against him, see Mr. Cox's 'Tale of the Great Persian War,' Part II. ch. 6.)

Thénard, Louis Jacques, Baron and Peer of France, a distinguished chemist, was born at Nogent on the Seine, in 1777. He studied with distinction under Vauquelin, and at the age of twenty was named demonstrator of Chemistry in the École Polytechnique. He was subsequently professor in the Collège de France, and in the university of Paris. He was an indefatigable worker in his chosen field, contributed an immense number of memoirs on chemical subjects to scientific societies and journals, and as President of the Council of Public Instruction rendered great services to the cause of scientific education in France. His principal separate work is the '*Traité de Chimie Élémentaire, Théorique, et Pratique*,' which was highly esteemed, and several times republished. Baron Thénard was received at the French Academy in 1833, resigned his professorship at the university in 1840, and died at Paris in 1857. He was honoured with a public funeral.

Theobald the Posthumous, surnamed also **the Great**, Count of Champagne and King of Navarre, was born in 1201. He was the posthumous son of Theobald III. by his wife Blanche of Navarre, and was brought up, under the guardianship of his mother, at the court of Philip Augustus, king of France. In 1224 he took part with Louis VIII. in an expedition against the English, and was present at the siege of Rochelle. In the following year he accompanied Louis to the siege of Avignon, one act in the long crusade against the Albigenses; but he withdrew after serving the forty days which he owed as a vassal of the king. The death of Louis in the following year gave rise to suspicions of foul play on the part of Theobald, and raised against him a prejudice so strong that he was forbidden to assist at the coronation of Louis IX. His title to the county of Champagne was long disputed by Erard of Brienne and his wife, but unsuccessfully. Alice, queen of Cyprus, afterwards set up a claim and found numerous supporters. War was carried on, and after several years Alice gave up her

THEODOSIUS

of Constantinople was deprived, and Gregory Nazianzen was promoted to the see; and shortly after all Arian bishops and clergy were expelled from their churches. The council of Constantinople was convoked in 381, and after disorderly and disgraceful proceedings, confirmed the orthodox faith. During the first fifteen years of his reign, Theodosius published fifteen severe edicts against 'heretics;' exile, confiscation, and fines for the pastors, prohibition of meetings, and a civil excommunication which disqualified them for all honourable offices. An officer was appointed to see to the execution of these edicts, who was called *Inquisitor of the Faith*. The rites and sacrifices of Paganism were finally suppressed by Theodosius, who promulgated many severe laws against them, and had many of the temples destroyed. In 387 disturbances took place at Antioch, occasioned by oppressive taxation, and the images of the Emperor, the Empress, and others of his family were thrown down and broken in pieces; in consequence of which the city was degraded to the rank of a village, and deprived of its revenues and privileges. But on the humble intercession of the people, supported by the senate of Constantinople, the city was pardoned and restored. Three years later broke out the sedition of Thessalonica, which the Emperor avenged by a general massacre of the people when assembled in the circus by his own invitation. This frightful crime, by which 7,000 or perhaps double that number of lives were sacrificed, brought on Theodosius the solemn rebuke of Ambrose, archbishop of Milan, at which city the Emperor was residing at the time. Ambrose retired to the country and sent a letter to him; and on his attempting to enter the church of Milan, he was stopped by Ambrose with fearless and dignified demand of public penance. To this Theodosius submitted, and after eight months was restored to the communion of the faithful. After establishing Valentinian in the Western empire, he returned to his own capital, but in 394 he was called to a new war against the usurper Eugenius and his supporter, Arbogastes, both of whom were defeated and slain. Theodosius died at Milan only four months after this victory, in January, 395, leaving the Empire to be divided between his sons, Arcadius and Honorius.

Theodosius II., son of Arcadius, whom he succeeded, in 408, in the Empire of the East. He was then 7 years of age, and the care of his education was entrusted to his sister Pulcheria, by whom the government was carried on during the greater part of his reign. Theodosius married the celebrated Athenais, daughter of the philosopher Leontius, who at her baptism received the name of Eudocia. The Emperor took little interest in affairs of state, but gave himself up to pleasure and devotion. An indecisive war with Persia was followed by a disastrous war with the Huns, and Theodosius was compelled to pay tribute to them, and to make a disgraceful treaty with Attila. In his reign

THERAMENES

was compiled and published the celebrated code of laws styled after him the 'Theodosian Code.' Died, 450.

Theognis, a Greek elegiac poet, was a native of Megara, and born about 550 B.C. Of his writings we possess only fragmentary passages, consisting chiefly of moral axioms or apothegms, with frequent allusions to political affairs and social enjoyments. Theognis was living in B.C. 490.

Theon, of Alexandria, a philosopher and mathematician in the time of Theodosius the Great, was father of the celebrated Hypatia.

Theophrastus. [See **Otto III.**]

Theophilus. [See **Chrysostom.**]

Theophrastus, the Greek philosopher and naturalist, was a native of Eresus, in Lesbos, and flourished in the 4th century B.C. He became a pupil of Plato at Athens, and made the acquaintance of Aristotle; but he quitted the academy after Plato's death, and was absent from Athens for some years. On his return he gladly studied philosophy under his friend Aristotle, who had so high a regard for him as to bequeath to him his library, and to name him his successor. Theophrastus had extraordinary success as head of the Lyceum, and was attended, it is said, by 2,000 disciples. Among them were Demetrius Phalereus and Menander. A charge of impiety was brought against him, but he successfully defended himself, and generously interposed to save his adversary from the popular vengeance. He was, however, compelled to leave Athens in 305, under the law which banished all philosophers. The law was soon repealed, and he returned to his post, and peacefully taught and commented on the system of his master, Aristotle, till his death. His writings were very numerous, but have perished, with the following exceptions: his work entitled 'Characters,' a set of lively sketches of vicious or ridiculous characters; treatises on the 'History of Plants,' on the 'Causes of Plants,' and on 'Stones;' a work on the Senses, and several fragments. The 'Characters' served as the model for La Bruyère's work with the same title; it has been several times translated into English, French, and German. The works of Theophrastus were first printed by Aldus in 1495.

Theramenes, an illustrious Athenian, was, B.C. 411, a member of the government of the Four Hundred, which he also helped to overthrow. He was present at the battle of Arginusæ, and afterwards took the lead in procuring the condemnation of the six generals. In B.C. 404 he was one of the Thirty Tyrants, but so zealously opposed his colleagues as to excite their hatred. Accordingly Critias denounced him to the senate, and when he perceived a disposition on the part of the judges to acquit the accused, he surrounded the tribunal with his creatures, and denounced sentence of death against Theramenes by his own authority. Theramenes, finding himself overpowered by his enemies, drank the fatal draught prepared for him.

THERESA

Theresa, St., reformer of the order of Carmelites, was born in Old Castile, in 1515. She was remarkable almost from infancy for her fervent piety, but through a long course of years, periods of ascetic devotion alternated with periods of gaiety and indulgence in worldly pleasures, as she happened to be affected by great sorrows or to be free from them. She had been placed in the convent of the Augustine order in her native town, Avila, soon after the death of her mother, in 1527, and she took the vows seven years later. After years of painful interior conflicts, she resolved to attempt the reform of her order, which she commenced by founding, in 1562, another convent at Avila, in which a more close and rigorous observance of the rule should be enforced. The new society was called the 'Barefooted Carmelites,' and other houses were soon founded. St. Theresa was aided in her pious enterprise by the co-operation of John de Santa Cruz. Died at Alba, 1582, and was canonised by Gregory XV. in 1621. Her remains were removed to Avila in 1585, but were restored to Alba in the following year by order of the Pope. The writings of St. Theresa, chiefly ascetic, were published in 1675, in 2 vols. folio, and have several times been republished. Among them is her Life, written by herself. A new English Life of her, edited by Dr. Manning, appeared in 1865. It repeats as historically true, and with evident belief, all the extravagancies and hallucinations of the saint, her fancies, and visions of angels and devils, &c.

Theron. [See Hieron. I.]

Thespis, a Greek poet, born at Icarus, in Attica. He is considered the inventor of tragedy, from his having, B.C. 535, introduced an actor in addition to the chorus, and he was the author of several tragedies.

Thévenot, Melchisedec, an eminent traveller, was born at Paris, in 1621. He travelled in various parts of Europe; and on his return devoted himself entirely to study and to the promotion of the interests of literature, by collecting books and manuscripts, and by carrying on a correspondence with the learned in all parts of the world. He was appointed royal librarian in 1684, having long before published his 'Voyages and Travels,' and died in 1692.

Thévenot, Jean de, nephew of the preceding, was born at Paris, in 1633. Being enabled to gratify his love of travelling, he visited several parts of Europe, and afterwards explored many countries in the East. On his second Oriental tour, as he was returning from Hindostan, through Persia, he died, near Tauris, in 1667. His various narratives of travel were collected and published under the title of 'Voyages de M. Thévenot, tant en Europe qu'en Asie et en Afrique.'

Thibaut, Anton Justus Friedrich, a celebrated German jurist, was born at Hameln, in Hanover, 1772; studied successively at Göttingen, Königsberg, and Kiel; and after displaying great ability as a private teacher of

THISTLEWOOD

law at Jena, was appointed to the chair of Civil Law at Heidelberg in 1805, where he remained till his death, in 1840. A list of his various works would be too long for our columns; but his chief title to fame rests on his 'System des Pandekten-rechts,' which has passed through numerous editions, and is regarded as an authority by most German lawyers.

Thierry, Jacques Nicolas Augustin, the distinguished French historian, was born at Blois, in 1795. Educated at the college of his native town, he went to Paris in 1814, an ardent, enthusiastic youth, full of theories and speculative enquiries, and threw himself into the Socialist school of St. Simon, in conjunction with whom he published several political pamphlets. Disappointed in this quarter, he commenced writing for the press, and his pen was engaged in a constant supply of political and historical articles to the 'Censeur Européen' and the 'Courrier Français.' These papers laid the foundation of his brilliant, but not very trustworthy, history of the 'Norman Conquest of England,' which appeared in 1825, and gained him a world-wide reputation. His fame is sustained by his 'Letters on the History of France,' published two years later. His sight and his nervous system now failed him; but though he passed the remainder of his days in total blindness, his mental eye remained undimmed, and his vigour unabated. He continued to issue to the world his philosophic thoughts in various essays, which he subsequently reprinted in a collected form. In 1840 he published his work, entitled 'Récits des Temps Mérovingiens,' in which he explores a considerable portion of the traditionary records of that time; and which contains, among other interesting features, an autobiography. His last work was his essay on the 'History of the Tiers Etat.' It was published in 1853, and is marked by the same picturesque style and felicity of observation for which his previous works were conspicuous. Died, 1856.

Thistlewood, Arthur, the leader of the 'Cato Street' conspirators in 1820, was the son of a respectable farmer near Lincoln, and was born in 1772. He obtained a lieutenant's commission in the supplementary militia in 1797, and shortly after married a young lady with a considerable fortune, who died in about 18 months. After squandering his property in dissipation and gambling, he left Lincoln for London, and made occasional voyages to America and France. He married again, and thereby improved his circumstances; but he had become a gambler by profession, and had connected himself with disaffected characters, which drew on him the notice of government. When the riots in Spa Fields took place, he was arrested as one of the ringleaders; but after being kept some time in confinement he was liberated, there being no proof of his guilt. Shortly after he sent a challenge to the Home Secretary, Lord Sidmouth, as the author of the bad treatment he had received during his confinement;

THOMSON

minster Abbey. His portrait, by Paton, is in the National Collection.

Thomson, John, landscape painter, was born at Dailly, in Ayrshire, 1778; succeeded his father as minister of that parish in 1800, and was translated to Duddingstone, near Edinburgh, in 1805, where he remained till his death. From his boyhood he evinced a strong predilection for art, which increased with his years; and having early become an honorary member of the Royal Scottish Academy, he produced a great variety of landscapes, which have placed him on a level with the best artists of his native land. Died, 1840.

Thomson, Thomas, F.R.S., Regius Professor of Chemistry in the university of Glasgow, was born at Crieff, in 1773. He was educated first at the parish schools of Crieff and Stirling, then at St. Andrew's, whence he went to Edinburgh, and in the season of 1795-96 attended the lectures of Dr. Black. In 1796 he succeeded his brother in the editorship of the Supplement to the third edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' and remained in this position till 1800. During this period he drew up the first outline of his system of chemistry, which appeared in the Supplement to the 'Encyclopædia,' under the articles Chemistry, Mineralogy, Vegetable Substances, Animal Substances, and Dyeing Substances. In the article Mineralogy, written about 1798, he first introduced the use of symbols into chemical science, acknowledged to be one of the most valuable improvements in modern times. In 1807 he first introduced to the notice of the world, in the third edition of his system, Dalton's atomic theory, which had been privately communicated to him in 1804. He continued to lecture in Edinburgh till 1811, and during that time opened a laboratory for pupils, the first of the kind, it is believed, in Great Britain. During this period Dr. Thomson made his investigations for Government on the malt and distillation questions, which laid the basis of the Scottish legislation on excise, and rendered him in after-life an able arbitrator in many important revenue cases. In 1817 he was appointed to the chair of Chemistry in Glasgow University; and there he continued to lecture for thirty years, sending forth numerous pupils, who have occupied the highest positions as chemical teachers or manufacturers, and enriching the literature of the country with numerous works. Of these we may mention his 'Annals of Philosophy,' 'Attempt to establish the First Principles of Chemistry by Experiments,' 'Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology,' and, above all, his learned and fascinating 'History of Chemistry.' Died, 1852.

Thoresby, Ralph, an eminent antiquary and topographer, was born at Leeds, in 1653. He was educated at the school of his native place, after which he went to Rotterdam to learn the Dutch and French languages, to fit him for mercantile pursuits. On the death of

THORNTON

his father he succeeded to a large concern, but he found leisure to cultivate his taste for antiquarian pursuits, and produced two works on the topography of Leeds, entitled 'Ducatus Leodiensis,' and 'Vicaria Leodiensis.' He was a fellow of the Royal Society. Died, 1725.

Thorlaksson, Jon, Icelandic poet, was born in 1744. He became a priest, and in 1788 settled in the village of Boegias, in the dreary northern parts of the island. He had an income of about £7 a year, and lived in a poor hut, with a door four feet high, and furnished only with a bed, a table, and a chair. His wife did not relish the desolate living, and would not share her husband's home. Thorlaksson occupied himself with the labours of the farmers, and amused his indoor leisure with writing poems. His chief production is the Icelandic translation of 'Paradise Lost,' which is said to have become a common household treasure. It was made not from the original, but from a Danish translation, is of much greater length, and written in totally different verse. Henderson, the English traveller, visited the old poet in 1814, and afterwards sent him a helpful gift of money collected in England. A pension was also granted him by the Danish government. Died, 1819.

Thornhill, Sir James, an eminent English painter, was born in 1676, at Weymouth, in Dorsetshire; and, after studying in this country, improved himself on the continent. On his return, he was much engaged in the decoration of palaces and public buildings. Among his principal works are, the dome of St. Paul's, the refectory and saloon at Greenwich Hospital, the hall at Blenheim, and some of the apartments at Hampton Court. He displayed great skill in treating allegorical compositions, and he was by no means an indifferent architect. Sir James Thornhill opened an art school in 1724, and laid before the government proposals for the institution of a royal academy. His daughter married Hogarth, against her father's will. Died, 1734.

Thornton, Bonnel, a humorous writer and poet, was born in London, in 1724, and was educated at Westminster School, and Christchurch, Oxford. He made literature his profession, and was on terms of intimacy with many of the wits of the age, took part with the elder Colman in the *Connoisseur*, and was a fertile contributor to the periodicals of the day. He projected an exhibition of sign paintings; and brought out a burlesque 'Ode for St. Cecilia's Day,' which afforded much amusement. In 1766 he published a translation of *Plautus*; and the year following a poem, entitled 'The Battle of the Wigs,' in ridicule of the dispute between the licentiates and fellows of the College of Physicians. Died, 1768.

Thornton, John Robert, botanist, was born about 1758, and was educated at Cambridge. Having acquired a fortune by the death of his brother, he resolved to make medicine his profession, and became a member

THORPE

of Guy's Hospital. After studying three years in London, he visited the continent; and, returning to the metropolis, commenced practice with considerable success. In 1798 he published a work in support of the Brunonian system, entitled 'The Philosophy of Medicine, or Medical Extracts on the Nature of Health and Disease,' in 5 vols. Soon after he brought out a work called 'The Philosophy of Politics, &c.,' 3 vols.; but he derived his chief reputation from his 'Temple of Flora, or Garden of the Botanist, Poet, Painter, and Philosopher,' Died, 1837.

Thorpe, William, an English priest of the 15th century, distinguished as one of the most earnest of the followers of Wickliffe. He received a superior education, consented to become a priest only at the pressing solicitations of his friends, and heartily accepting the teachings of Wickliffe, became himself a zealous preacher of 'heresies' for more than twenty years. In the year 1407, while the persecution of the Lollards was at its height, Thorpe was in prison, in the castle of Saltwood, in Kent, and was there, July 3, brought before Archbishop Arundel, then Lord Chancellor, and examined. The account of his 'Examination,' penned with his own hand, was very widely circulated, had great influence upon the progress of the Reformation, and was one of the works condemned by an assembly of the clergy so late as 1530. It is a document of singular interest and of historical importance, as a summary of the Lollard opinions, a picture of English society, and a specimen of elegant prose composition. It is to be found in Fox's 'Book of Martyrs,' and is also one of the series of 'Ecclesiastical Biographies' republished by Dr. Christopher Wordsworth. The trial of Thorpe was long protracted, and it is not known what was his fate. Fox conjectures that he was kept in prison.

Thorwaldsen, Albert, the great Danish sculptor, was the son of a carver on wood, and having early shown great talent for drawing, was gratuitously educated at the Copenhagen Academy of Arts. There he obtained two gold medals and a travelling studentship, which entitles the competitor to a salary for three years. Thus far fortunate, Thorwaldsen proceeded to Rome, where he worked with zeal and energy, but he is said to have been for some time so impressed by the magnificence of ancient art, as to break up not a few of his earlier works as soon as they were completed. The young sculptor was preparing to return home, his three years' allowance being completely exhausted, when the clay model of his Jason was seen by that princely patron of art, Henry Philip Hope, who ordered the marble statue at a price which set aside his purpose of returning home. The model had received emphatic praise from Canova. The Jason once completed, and by Mr. Hope's means made known, Thorwaldsen's fortune was virtually made; orders at vast prices poured in upon him from all parts; and the numerous

THOU

works completed by him from the commencement of 1800 to the close of 1837 give him a high place among modern sculptors. His countrymen were justly proud of him, and honoured him with a public funeral. Among his most celebrated works are the 'Triumph of Alexander,' a bas-relief; 'Night' and 'Day'; 'Christ and the Twelve Apostles'; 'Procession to Golgotha'; monuments to Copernicus, Poniatowski, Maximilian of Bavaria, &c. The character of Thorwaldsen as a man is very unfavourably depicted in a recent biography. The taint of his low birth and want of early cultivation, both intellectual and moral, remained on him through life. He was mean and money-loving, fond of drink and pet dogs, very licentious and faithless, and basely jealous of rivals in his art. Died, March 24, 1844, aged 73.

Thou, Jacques Auguste de (Thuanus), the illustrious statesman and historian, was born at Paris, in 1553. He was third son of Christophe de Thou, first president of the parliament of Paris, and was brought up to the church. At the age of 18 he studied under Cujacius at the university of Valence, and there became the friend of Joseph Scaliger. He witnessed at Paris the marriage of Henry of Navarre and the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, and in 1573 went to Italy. He quitted the church, resigned his benefices, and was named master of requests to Henry III., whose cause, in the sad distractions of the time, he steadily supported. In 1581 made councillor of state, he was present at the States-general at Blois, discharged the office of president of the parliament at Tours, and at the time of the assassination of his sovereign was at Venice, engaged in seeking aid in men and money in Italy, as he had been in Germany. Returning at once to France, he entered the service of Henry IV., and attended him in his campaigns the next five years; was appointed royal librarian, and in 1594 succeeded his uncle as president *à mortier*. De Thou assisted in preparing the articles of the famous Edict of Nantes, and energetically defended the liberties of the Gallican church against the pretensions of Rome. His influence declined after the death of Henry IV., and he accepted, with regret, the appointment of joint director of the finances after the resignation of Sully. The influence of the papal court prevented his obtaining the office of first president of the parliament of Paris; and his bitter disappointment, with some personal sorrows, probably shortened his life. His great work is the 'Historia sui Temporis,' in 138 books, the first portion of which appeared in 1604; and which, after the publication of a further portion, had the honour of admission to the papal *Index*. It ranks with the few great histories of the world; and as the narrative of so illustrious a man, who was himself part of what he had to relate, who had an eye to see and did see, who, without being indifferent, knew how to be fair, not only in politics but

THYNNÉ

owed his election to Thurstan. Archbishop Thurstan was also involved in controversy with the Scottish bishops, who refused to acknowledge submission to the see of York. He was at the Council of London in 1129, presided over that of Northampton in 1133, and attended the coronation of Stephen. He displayed great energy on occasion of the Scottish invasion of 1138, rousing the spirit of the people and assembling forces. Thurstan sent the ensign to the field which gave the battle the name of the 'Battle of the Standard.' He effected many reforms in his diocese, contributed powerfully to the revival of monasticism in the North, and was to a great extent the originator of the famous Fountains Abbey. His health failing, he wished to resign his see to his brother Andoenus, bishop of Bayeux, but the death of the latter took place too soon. He then consulted St. Bernard, who bid him retain his see. He nevertheless joined a congregation of Cluniac monks at Pontefract in January, 1140, and died there on the 5th of February following. Lives of Thurstan were written by Hugh the Chantor, archdeacon of York, and Hugh of Pontefract, both unpublished.

Thynne, Francis, a herald and antiquary of the 16th century, was the son of William Thynne, the editor of Chaucer, and steward of the household to Henry VIII. He was educated at Tunbridge School and Magdalen College, Oxford; became a member of Lincoln's Inn, and in 1602 was made Lancaster herald. Hearne published 'A Discourse of the Duty and Office of an Herald of Arms,' written by Thynne, who also continued Holinshed's Chronicle, and wrote a 'History of Dover Castle and the Cinque Ports,' which, with many other productions, remain in MS. Died, 1611.

Tiarini, Alessandro, a celebrated Italian painter, born at Bologna, in 1577. He was successively the pupil of Prospero Fontana, Bartolomeo Cesi, and then of Domenico da Passignano at Florence; but his style was ultimately formed after that of Ludovico Carracci. He settled at Bologna, and enjoyed a very high reputation. Some of his most admirable paintings have been attributed to other great masters of his time. His works are generally marked by earnestness, and even gloom—by fertility of invention, accuracy of drawing, and skill in foreshortening. They are very numerous at Bologna, Florence, Parma, and other cities of Italy; and among the most celebrated are, the 'Deposition from the Cross,' the 'Miracle of St. Dominic,' the 'Miracle of St. Bernard,' at Bologna; 'Exhumation of a Dead Monk,' at Bosco; 'Repentance of St. Peter after his Denial of Christ,' at Modena; and the 'Repentance of St. Joseph,' now in the Louvre. Died at Bologna, aged 91, in 1668.

Tibaldi, Pellegrino, a celebrated Italian painter and architect, was born at Bologna, probably in 1527. He is sometimes called **Pellegrino Pellegrini**, and **Pellegrino da**

TIBERIUS

Bologna. It is not known who was his first master, and there is some uncertainty about the dates of his birth and death. He visited Rome in 1547, and there carefully studied the lately completed works of Michael Angelo in the Sistine chapel. His admiration of them made him an imitator of that great master, the rough energy of whose style he, however, tempered with a softening grace and delicacy, so that he was called the 'reformed Michael Angelo.' Among his most remarkable works are the frescoes in the Institute of Bologna, at that time the palace of Cardinal Poggi, and in the Poggi chapel. The former represent scenes in the life of Ulysses. He painted also at Loreto and Ancona, and afterwards in the Escurial. He was employed as an architect by (San) Carlo Borromeo at Milan, and in 1570 was named architect of the Duomo of that city. In 1586 he went to Madrid, and was employed nine years by Philip II. as fresco-painter and architect, and returned richly remunerated and honoured with the title of Marquis of Valdesa. Tibaldi designed the façade of the cathedral of Milan. The date of his death, at Milan, is variously given from 1590 to 1606.

Tiberius Claudius Nero, Roman Emperor, was born at Rome, B.C. 42. He was sprung from the patrician family of the Claudii, early displayed remarkable abilities, was carefully educated, and began, even in boyhood, to play a part in public affairs. Before he was five years old he became step-son to Octavianus, who procured the divorce of his mother Livia, and married her. Tiberius married Vipsania Agrippina, daughter of Agrippa, and had by her a son, whom he named after his beloved brother, Drusus. During his early manhood he took a distinguished part both in civil and military affairs; made his first campaign at the age of 19, in Spain; restored Tigranes to the throne of Armenia; retook from the Parthians the standards lost by Crassus; was charged with the government of Gallia Transalpina; and, in conjunction with his brother, subdued the Rhetians, and put an end to the war in Pannonia. For his services he was honoured with a triumph. In B.C. 13 he was chosen consul, and in the following year, on the death of Agrippa, Augustus compelled him to separate from his wife and marry Julia, daughter of the Emperor and widow of Agrippa. The divorce of Agrippina was a bitter grief to him, and the scandalous conduct of Julia embittered his life still further. In B.C. 8 he lost his brother, who died in Germany, whither Tiberius hastened to receive his last breath; and he accompanied the corpse on foot the whole way to Rome. After another campaign in Germany, he was again chosen consul, and had a second triumph. And then, in the flower of his age and the height of his renown, he suddenly withdrew from public life, and retired to the island of Rhodes, A.C. 5. The same year the two sons of Julia were declared successors of Augustus. During his

TIBERIUS

residence in Rhodes, Julia was banished for her vices to the island of Pandataria. Tiberius led a simple and regular life, enjoying open air exercises, the pursuit of literature and science, and correspondence with eminent men. He returned to Rome A.D. 2, up to which time his character and reputation were untarnished; and within a short time both the sons of Julia died, and Augustus adopted Tiberius as his successor, compelling him in turn to adopt his nephew Germanicus. During the last ten years of the reign of Augustus, Tiberius rendered the most important services to the Empire, especially distinguishing himself in his German campaigns, for which he had a third triumph; and, in A.D. 14, he succeeded Augustus. Suspicions had been excited that the sons of Julia had been poisoned; and suspicions of a like kind were awakened by the death of Augustus. Whether well-founded or not, their justice would be in perfect accordance with the character of Tiberius, as it appeared after his accession to the throne. He swept away all vestiges of popular government, guarded his own majesty by severe laws, by spies, and a secret police, and by unscrupulous cruelty. In all which measures he had a worthy agent in his minister Sejanus, who became virtually sovereign in A.D. 22; the Emperor gradually leaving the state in his hands, and giving himself up to the most scandalous licentiousness. In A.D. 26 he left Rome, and in the next year settled in the island of Capree, where he gave free scope to his sensuality. Sejanus, suspected of aiming at the empire, was put to death by order of Tiberius in 31, and Tiberius, falling ill at Misenum in 37, was suffocated by Macro, commander of the Prætorian guards. The character of this Emperor, painted by Tacitus in such dark colours, as a despot, cruel, licentious, and above all, a hypocrite, remains to some extent an enigma. Suetonius and Velleius Paterculus depict him in brighter colours. Suetonius made use of a short account written by Tiberius of his own life. In modern times he has not wanted apologists, among whom are Buchholz and, most recently, Adolf Stahr. The latter goes the length of a determined panegyrist, and tries to make him out a model of heroic wisdom.

Tiberius, surnamed **Constantinus**, Emperor of the East, was a Thracian by birth, and was brought up at the court of Justinian. He rose gradually to the highest military honours, and was commander of the imperial guards under Justinus. His character and services endeared him equally to the Emperor and the people, and in 574 he was proclaimed Cæsar. The government was left in his hands, and in 578 he was crowned Emperor on the abdication of Justinus, who died a few days later. Tiberius then took the surname of Constantinus. He carried on successfully, by his generals, Justinian and Maurice, the war with Persia, and maintained the imperial authority against the Lombards in Italy. Died, 582,

TIECK

after having created Maurice Cæsar, and given him in marriage his daughter Constantina.

Tibullus, Albius, the celebrated Roman elegiac poet, was of an equestrian family, and flourished in the age of Augustus. The dates of his birth and death are not known, but are inferred to have been respectively about B.C. 54 and 18. His life was passed for the most part peacefully on his paternal estate of Pedum, between Tibur and Præneste; which he was deprived of during the proscriptions and confiscations following the civil war, but appears to have had restored to him. He had a patron in M. Valerius Messala, and accompanied him during his campaign in Gaul. Tibullus was the contemporary of Virgil, and the intimate friend of Horace and Ovid. His poems consist of four books of Elegies, chiefly expressions of the passion of love; breathing the most profound sensibility, the tenderest melancholy, and the finest appreciation of the beauties of nature. The authenticity of the last two books is doubted. The poems of Tibullus have usually been printed with those of Catullus and Propertius, but they have also been frequently published separately, and translated into English, French, German, and Italian. Grainger's metrical version with a prose translation is included in a volume of Bohn's Classical Library.

Tickell, Thomas, poet and essayist, was born in 1686, at Bridekirk, in Cumberland; and became fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. Through the friendship of Addison, he was made under-secretary of state, and was afterwards appointed Secretary to the Lords Justices of Ireland. Some of his pieces are in the 'Spectator'; besides which, he wrote 'The Prospect of Peace,' 'The Royal Progress,' and other poems; and, in rivalry of Pope, translated the first book of the Iliad. Died, 1740.

Tieck, Christian Friedrich, German sculptor, chiefly celebrated for his portrait busts, was born at Berlin in 1776. He was brother of Ludwig Tieck, noticed below; was a pupil of Schadow, and of the French painter David; and during a short residence at Weimar gained the friendship of Goethe and many noble and eminent persons. He made two visits to Italy, and became the friend of the crown prince, Ludwig of Bavaria, of Madame de Staël, and the sculptor Rauch. From the year 1819 he lived at Berlin, and throughout his life was fully employed on public and private works; was admitted to the Academy, and made director of the department of Sculpture in the Museum. Among his very numerous busts are those of King Ludwig, Goethe, his brother Ludwig, Lessing, Schelling, Voss, Herder, and Wolff. The sculptor, August Kiss, was a pupil of Tieck. Died, 1851.

Tieck, Ludwig, the distinguished German poet, novelist, and translator, one of the reputed founders of the so-called Romantic School of German literature, was born at Berlin in 1773. After studying at the Gymnasium, he went to the university of Halle,

TIEDEMANN

and afterwards continued his studies at Göttingen and Erlangen. From his youth he was chiefly attracted by the poetic side of nature and literature, and he ranged himself on the side of the critical principles set forth by Goethe and Schiller in the 'Horen' and 'Xenien.' He was an ardent student of English literature, especially the dramatic of the 16th century, and among his earliest productions were a novel entitled 'William Lovell,' an attempt to depict English life, and a translation from Ben Jonson. After completing his studies he travelled; married at Hamburg; became acquainted with the Schlegels at Jena, and also with Novalis, the fine genius so early lost, and whose fragmentary writings he afterwards edited in conjunction with Friedrich Schlegel. His place of residence was frequently changed in the following years; we find him successively at Berlin, Dresden, Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, and then in Italy, 1804-1806. On his return to Germany, he settled first at Munich, then again near Frankfurt; and in 1818 he visited London, for the purpose of extending his acquaintance with our literature by examining the public and private libraries, to which access was freely given him. Dresden appears to have been his home from that period for about twenty years, and his literary activity was almost incessant. In 1840 he removed to Berlin on the invitation of the king, who honoured him with the title of privy-councillor. There he spent the remaining thirteen years of his laborious and fruitful life. His works are of very varied character, and far too numerous to be named here; they fill twenty volumes. Among those which brought him the highest reputation are his tales and plays embodying in new forms some of the old familiar *Märchen*. The publication of these, under the title of 'Peter Leberecht's Volksmärchen,' in 1797, first brought him into general notice. They were republished in 1812, retouched and combined into a whole by a tissue of conversations, under the title of 'Phantasmus.' They are full of mirth and genial laughter and good-natured satire on the literary world of his time. 'Franz Sternelds Wanderungen,' the fictitious history of an art student, and 'Kaiser Octavianus,' are perhaps his highest achievements as a novelist, and 'Genoveva' his best play. His 'Dichtersleben' is a novel in which he attempts to depict Shakespeare and his times. The admirable translation of Shakespeare, in part executed by August Wilhelm Schlegel, and published between 1797-1810, was throughout revised and completed by Tieck, whose edition appeared between 1826-1829. It is esteemed the best German translation. Among his other works are, 'Minnelieder aus dem Schwäbischen Zeitalter,' 'Alt-Englisches Theater,' 'Alt-Deutsches Theater,' 'Dramaturgische Blätter,' and a good translation of Don Quixote. Died, at Berlin, April 28, 1853.

Tiedemann, Dietrich, German philosopher, was born at Bremervörde, in the duchy of Bremen, in 1748. He completed his studies

TIGHE

at the university of Göttingen, and gave up, successively, theology and law to devote himself to philosophy. After being engaged several years as private tutor, he became, through the influence of Heyne, a member of the philological seminary of Göttingen, and soon after was appointed Professor of Ancient Literature at the College of Cassel. In 1786 he was transferred to the university of Marburg as Professor of Philosophy, lecturing, however, on various subjects from time to time. His first publication was an Inquiry into the Origin of Language, published in 1772. His principal works are—'System der Stoischen Philosophie,' 'Untersuchungen über den Menschen,' 'Geist der speculative Philosophie,' and 'Handbuch der Psychologie.' Died, 1803.

Tiedge, Christoph August, a celebrated German poet, was born in 1752. Educated at Halle for the law, he soon abandoned it and became a private teacher, obtaining introductions to several persons of eminence in literature. Among other friendships early formed was that of a lady, Madame von der Recke, who generously made her home his own, and at her death, in 1833, provided for his continued enjoyment of it while he lived. His principal poems are the 'Urania,' 'Wanderungen durch den Markt des Lebens,' 'Frauenspiegel,' &c. His complete works fill 10 vols. 8vo. An interesting account of his visit to Italy, in company with his friend Madame von der Recke, was published by her. Died, 1841.

Tierney, George, a distinguished statesman and political writer, was born at Gibraltar, in 1761; received his education at Eton and Cambridge, and was designed for the bar. He entered parliament as member for Colchester in 1788, and at the commencement of his public life attached himself to the Whigs. In 1796 he was elected M.P. for Southwark. He soon proved himself an able debater, and was one of the most formidable opponents of Pitt. During a debate in the year 1798, some words spoken in the House were the cause of a duel between him and Pitt, in which, however, neither party was wounded. When Mr. Addington became Prime Minister, in 1802, he made Tierney treasurer of the Navy. In 1806 he lost his seat as member for Southwark, and afterwards successively represented Athlone, Bandon-Bridge, Appleby, and Knaresborough. Under the Grenville administration he became president of the Board of Control, but went out of office on the resignation of the ministry early in the following year. On the formation of the Canning ministry (1827) he was appointed to the mastership of the Mint; from which he retired, with Lord Goderich, in 1828, and died in 1830. A marble bust, by Behnes, has been presented to the National Portrait Gallery, by his son, George Tierney, Esq.

Tighe, Mary, poetess, was born in Ireland in 1773. Her maiden name was Blachford, and at the age of 20 she married Henry Tighe, a relative by her mother's side. She is remembered as authoress of the charming poem

TIGRANES

entitled 'Psyche,' the subject of which is taken from the well-known story of Apuleius. It was first published, with some shorter pieces, about a year after her death, which took place in 1810.

Tigranes. [See *Mithridates*.]

Tilbury, Lord. [Vere, Sir H.]

Tillemans, Peter, a Dutch painter, was a native of Antwerp; he came to England in 1708, and was employed by several noblemen in taking views of their seats and pictures of their hunts, races, and horses. Died, 1734.

Tillemont, Sébastien Lonain de, the celebrated French ecclesiastical historian, was born at Paris in 1637. He was educated at Port-Royal, and was taught logic and church history by Nicole. He was, from his earliest years, remarkable for gentleness, goodness, and a deep sense of religion, and from humility he long refused to take holy orders. The urgent persuasion of his friend Isaac de Sacy overcame his reluctance, and in 1676 he was ordained priest. Expelled three years later with the other Port-Royalists, he withdrew to his family estate of Tillemont; visited his fellow-refugees in Holland in 1681, and spent the rest of his life in studious retirement. His great works are—'Histoire des Empereurs et des autres Princes qui ont régné durant les six premiers Siècles de l'Eglise,' published in 6 vols. 4to., between 1693-1738, and 'Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire Ecclésiastique des six premiers Siècles,' in 16 vols. 4to., which appeared between 1693-1712. These works both consist of passages selected and translated from original sources of information, with connecting narrative and illustrative notes where necessary. Vast learning, keen sense of fact, and scrupulous accuracy, without any pretence, are the characteristics of Tillemont. Out of his stores of knowledge he furnished matter for the works of several other authors. Died, at Paris, in 1698, and was buried in the abbey of Port-Royal.

Tilli, Michel Angelo, botanist and physician, was born at Florence, in 1656. His greatest work is the 'Catalogus Plantarum Horti Pisani,' printed at Florence, 1723. He was a friend of the naturalist Redi, and the correspondent of many eminent European botanists. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died, 1740.

Tilloch, Alexander, was born at Glasgow, in 1759. His father was a tobacconist, and it was his intention to bring up his son to the same trade; but his mind was bent on mechanical improvements, and at length he formed the idea of printing with stereotyped plates. He began his experiments in 1781; and having succeeded, Mr. Foulis, the Glasgow printer, joined him, and a patent was taken out in their names. Circumstances, however, induced them to lay the project aside. In 1787 Mr. Tilloch quitted Scotland for London, and soon after purchased the 'Star,' an evening paper, of which he became the editor, and carried it on till within four years of

1127

TILLY

his death. In 1797 he projected and established the 'Philosophical Magazine,' which he conducted for many years; and, only fifteen days before his death, he obtained a patent for an improvement in the steam-engine. In 1823 he printed 'Dissertations on the Apocalypse;' and he was latterly engaged in superintending 'The Mechanic's Oracle.' The university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of LL.D. Died, 1826.

Tillotson, John, a distinguished English prelate, was the son of a clothier at Sowerby, near Halifax, and was born in 1630. His father, who was a strict Calvinist, brought him up in the same principles, and sent him to Clare Hall, Cambridge. At the Restoration he conformed to the established church, was made king's chaplain, and presented to a prebend of Canterbury. When Charles II., in 1672, issued a declaration for liberty of conscience, for the purpose of favouring the Roman Catholics, Tillotson preached strongly against it, but was, nevertheless, advanced to the deanery of Canterbury, and obtained a prebend in St. Paul's. He warmly promoted the Exclusion Bill against the Duke of York, and refused to sign the address of the London clergy to the king, on his declaration that he would not consent to it. At the execution of Lord William Russell he attended him with Dr. Burnet; and, though afterwards decided friends to the Revolution, both these divines urged that nobleman to acknowledge the unlawfulness of resistance. After the Revolution he was appointed clerk of the closet; was a member of the Ecclesiastical Commission of 1689; and, on the deprivation of Sancroft, in 1691, he was raised to the see of Canterbury. In November, 1694, he was taken suddenly ill during the service in the chapel of Whitehall, and died in a few days (Nov. 24). He was buried in the church of St. Lawrence Jewry, near Guildhall, in which he had preached for thirty years before his elevation to the primacy. Burnet preached his funeral sermon. His sermons rank amongst the most popular in the English language, and were at one time regarded as a standard of finished oratory. His portrait, by Mrs. Beale, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Tilly, John Tserclas, Count von, the famous commander-in-chief of the Imperial armies in the Thirty Years' War, was born in South Brabant, in 1559. He was of an illustrious family, and was brought up by the Jesuits; soon, however, quitting the order and becoming a soldier. He first served in the Spanish army in the Netherlands, next in the Imperial army, and about 1607 was appointed commander-in-chief of the Bavarian army. To this post was added that of commander-in-chief of the forces of the Catholic League. In this capacity he greatly distinguished himself during the Thirty Years' War. After conquering the Upper Palatinate he won the great battle of Prague against the Bohemians in November, 1620; and after several other victories defeated the Duke of Brunswick and

Count Mansfeld at Stadt-Loe, near Münster, in August, 1623, and was made Count of the Empire. After the disgrace and dismissal of Wallenstein, Tilly was appointed, in 1630, commander-in-chief of the Imperial armies, and at the same time was created field-marshal. In the following spring he besieged and took Magdeburg, which he gave up to pillage and massacre for three days, and then destroyed. After being victor in thirty-six battles, he was at length defeated at Breitenfeld, by Gustavus Adolphus, and severely wounded, in September, 1631. His career closed with the battle on the banks of the Lech, in which he was again defeated by Gustavus, and being mortally wounded, died the next day, 6th April, 1632, at Ingolstadt. Tilly was never married, cared for none of the pleasures of sense, and lived as abstemiously as an ideal monk. A small, taciturn, authoritative man, who fought fanatically for the Catholic church.

Tilpin. [Turpin.]

Timæus, a Pythagorean philosopher, was a native of Locri, in Italy, and is styled by Plato 'a most diligent inquirer into all the works of nature.'—**Timæus**, a Greek historian, banished from Sicily by Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse. He wrote a 'History of the Wars of Pyrrhus,' a 'General History of Sicily,' &c.—**Timæus**, the Sophist, author of a 'Dictionary of Platonic Phrases,' is supposed to have flourished about A.D. 400.

Timoleon, the illustrious Greek general, was born of a noble family at Corinth, about B.C. 400. He early exhibited intrepid courage and a hatred of tyranny; which he carried to such a pitch, that he stood by while his brother Timophanes, whose life he had once heroically saved in battle, but who had made himself tyrant of Corinth, was assassinated. Justified by the majority of his fellow-citizens, but cursed by his mother, distress of mind drove him into solitude for several years, and twenty years elapsed before he took any important office. When the Syracusans, B.C. 344, solicited the aid of the Corinthians against an invasion of the Carthaginians, he was appointed to command the auxiliary forces, and, by a happy mixture of valour and prudence, succeeded not only in restoring Syracuse to liberty, but brought the whole of Sicily into a more prosperous and tranquil state than it had been in for many years. Immediately after the execution of his purpose he resigned his generalship, fixed his abode at Syracuse, and lived as a private citizen, distinguished only by his influence and the respect paid to his virtues. He became blind in his last days. Died, B.C. 337.

Timon, a Greek poet and philosopher, was the disciple of Pyrrho, and lived in the third century B.C. He wrote comedies, tragedies, and satyric dramas; besides his satires, called 'Sillæ,' which are still in part extant.

Timon, the Misanthrope, was born near Athens, and lived during the Peloponnesian war. The faithlessness of his friends and successive disappointments soured his nature, and

drove him into solitude; where he is said, however, to have welcomed Alcibiades. His name has become proverbial, and his story is familiar through the tragedy of Shakespeare.

Timophanes. [See Timoleon.]

Timoteo da Urbino, also called **Timoteo della Vite**, Italian painter, was born about 1470. He learnt the art of a jeweller, but as he had considerable skill in drawing, he was sent to study under Francia at Bologna, where he remained about five years. His first works as a painter were executed at Urbino; but he is said to have gone to Rome by invitation of Raphael, to whom he was related, and to have assisted him in his frescoes of the Sibyls. He soon returned to his native city. The influence of Francia appears in most of his paintings, but his later show also that of Raphael. Died, 1523. It has been conjectured that the dates given for the birth and death of this master are each ten years earlier than they ought to be.

Timotheus, a celebrated lyric poet and musician, was a native of Miletus, in Caria, and flourished at the court of Philip of Macedonia. He died B.C. 357. To him is attributed the completion of the lyre by four additional strings.

Timotheus, an illustrious Athenian general, lived in the 4th century B.C. He was the son of Conon, also renowned as a general, and the disciple of Isocrates. In 376 he had the command of the fleet which was to act in aid of the Thebans in their war with Sparta, by ravaging the coasts of the Peloponnesus. He took Corcyra, and by his moderation easily won the alliance of many cities, and re-established the power of Athens. He defeated the Spartans in a naval combat, and a peace being made, returned to Athens. By humane interference on behalf of some exiles of Zacynthus, he violated the terms of the peace, and provoked a new outbreak of war. He was again sent to protect Corcyra, but being delayed by the necessity of procuring equipments among the allies of Athens, he was superseded in the command by Iphicrates, and only escaped sentence of death on his trial in consequence of the earnest intervention of his friends, especially of Alcetas, King of the Molossians, and Jason, tyrant of Pheræ, the latter of whom risked his own life by going to Athens to protect him. Timotheus was several times afterwards placed at the head of the army, and rendered important services. In 356 he held a joint command of the fleet with Iphicrates and Chares against the revolted allies of Athens; but the failure of the expedition against Samos was charged on him, and being tried, he was fined 100 talents; an enormous sum, which he could not pay. He therefore quitted Athens and went to Chalcia, in Eubœa, and there died, 354. His son, Conon, was allowed to settle the debt to the state by spending ten talents on the restoration of part of the walls of Athens.

Timur. [Tamerlane.]

Tindal, Matthew, a celebrated polemical writer, was born at Beer-Ferris, in Devonshire,

in 1667. He studied at Oxford, and according to the report of his enemies, led a very immoral life there. But he obtained a fellowship at All Souls' College, and graduated LL.D. For a short time he went over to the Romish communion, but returned to the church of England. He spent the greater part of his life in London, and was chiefly occupied in literary labour. It is supposed that he may have been called to the bar, but there is no proof that he was. Tindal filled a large place in the view of his contemporaries as a polemical theologian; his successive writings made a great noise, excited even a panic among certain classes, and called forth a host of angry replies. He appears to have been a reasonably learned man, careful and fair, and content to write what he meant clearly and plainly. His numerous political pamphlets are now sunk out of sight, but among his theological works are still noteworthy—'The Rights of the Christian Church asserted, against the Romish and all other Priests who claim an independent power over it,' which appeared in 1706, and was followed by two 'Defences;' the three were burnt by order of the House of Commons in 1710; and his 'Christianity as Old as the Creation, or the Gospel a Republication of the Religion of Nature,' published in 1730. It was replied to by Waterland, Leland, Conybeare, James Foster, and other writers, and was defended by the author in his 'Remarks on Scripture Vindicated [by Waterland] and some other late Writings.' Died at London, 1733.

Tindal, Nicholas, nephew to the foregoing, divine, miscellaneous writer, and translator and continuator of Rapin's History of England. Born, 1687; died, 1774.

Tindal, Sir Nicholas Conyngham, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, was born in 1777. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, then became a student of Lincoln's Inn, and in 1809 was called to the bar. He entered parliament, in 1824, as member for the Wigton district of burghs; and in 1826 he was made solicitor-general, and knighted. When Sir John Copley, who had represented the university of Cambridge, was raised to the office of Lord-Chancellor, in 1827, Sir Nicholas Tindal contested with Mr. Banks the honour of representing his *alma mater*, and was returned by a considerable majority. Two years afterwards he was promoted to the Chief-Justiceship, which he held till his death. Died, July 6, 1846.

Tindal, or Tyndale, William, one of the English reformers, was born in 1500; studied at Oxford; but was obliged to leave the university on account of having imbibed the doctrines of Luther. He then withdrew to Cambridge, where he took a degree, and soon after went to reside as tutor in the family of Sir John Welch, near Bristol. While in this situation, he translated Erasmus's 'Enchiridion Militis Christiani' into English; but, in consequence of his opinions, articles were preferred against him before the chancellor of the diocese, and he received a

reprimand. Upon this he withdrew to London, and next to Antwerp, where he translated the New Testament into English. This version was printed in 1526, and the greater part being sent to England, the prelates Warham and Tunstall bought up all the copies they could procure, and caused them to be burnt. By means of the money thus received, Tyndale was enabled to print a new edition in 1534; after which he began a translation of the Old Testament, in which he was assisted by Miles Coverdale; but they proceeded no further than the Pentateuch. Through the interference of the English government, Tyndale was apprehended at Antwerp, and, in 1536, being brought to trial at Augsburg, he was condemned to the stake, which sentence he quietly endured, being first strangled and then burnt. His last words were, 'Lord, open the King of England's eyes.'

Tintoretto, Il, one of the most celebrated Italian painters, was born at Venice, in 1512. His name was **Jacopo Robusti**, and he acquired that by which he is usually called from the fact of his being the son of a dyer (*Tintore*). He was placed in the school of Titian, but only remained there a few days; Titian dismissing him on seeing some of his clever drawings. With the utmost energy and patience he then pursued the study and practice of his chosen art, aiming high, aspiring to follow Michael Angelo in design, and Titian, whose works he diligently copied, in colouring. He also studied anatomy, and by carefully-contrived arrangements made himself a great master of light and shade. He worked with surprising rapidity, did everything he could get commissions for, and some things besides; for he cared more for the 'praise' than he did for the 'pudding.' His works are consequently very numerous, and also, with the exception of some early ones, carelessly executed. In some of his best paintings he was the acknowledged rival of Titian; but in other works he fell below himself. He painted both in fresco and in oil. He put his name to three pictures only: the 'Crucifixion,' in the Scuola di San Rocco, Venice; the 'Miracolo dello Schiavo,' probably his masterpiece, and now in the Academy of Venice; and the 'Marriage at Cana,' now in the church of Santa Maria della Salute. Among his other works are the 'Resurrection of Christ,' the 'Slaughter of the Innocents,' the 'Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes,' with many others in the Scuola di San Rocco; the great picture of 'Paradise' in the Ducal Palace, the 'Coronation of Frederick Barbarossa,' and the 'Siege of Zara,' also in the Palace. Tintoretto distinguished himself very greatly as a portrait painter. The National Gallery possesses but one work of this master, 'St. George destroying the Dragon;' but other works of his are in several private collections in England. Tintoretto died at Venice in 1594.—His daughter, **Marietta**, excelled in portrait painting. She died in 1590, aged 30.

Tipoo Saib, Sultan of Mysore, the son of

Hyder Ally, was born in 1749, and succeeded to the throne in 1782. He continued the war in which his father was engaged with the English, until the peace of Paris (1783), which deprived him of the assistance of the French; and the alliance of the Mahrattas with the British induced him to sign the treaty of Mangalore, in 1784, on advantageous terms. He, however, never ceased to cherish the hope of expelling the British from Hindostan, and carried on repeated wars with our native allies. At length the Marquis Cornwallis, in 1792, compelled him to sue for a peace, which was granted on his paying a large sum of money, ceding part of his territories, and giving up his two sons to the English as hostages. Still implacable, he continued his plots against the English. The result was a second and final war, which terminated in 1799, by his death at the storming of Seringapatam.

Tiptoft, John, Earl of Worcester, a patron of learning in the 15th century, was appointed Lord-Deputy of Ireland by Henry VI., and afterwards became Lord High Constable and Lord High Treasurer. After this he went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and on his return presented many valuable manuscripts to the university of Oxford. On the temporary reverse of fortune experienced by Edward IV. and the house of York, he was accused of cruelty in his Irish administration, particularly towards two infant sons of the Earl of Desmond, and condemned to lose his head on Tower Hill, which sentence was executed, Oct. 15, 1470. He wrote many works, and was the great patron of Caxton the printer, who most pathetically lamented his death.

Tiraboschi, Girolamo, an eminent Italian historian, was born at Bergamo, in 1781; entered the society of Jesuits; was librarian and councillor to the Duke of Modena, who knighted him; and died in 1794. His chief work is the '*Storia della Letteratura Italiana*,' published in 11 vols. 4to. between 1772-1783. It was the first work of the kind, and is highly esteemed. Among the other works of Tiraboschi are, '*Biblioteca Modenese*,' '*Notizie di Pittori, Scultori, Incisori ed Architetti Modenesi*,' '*Memorie Storiche Modenesi*,' &c.

Tirso de Molina. [*Telles, Gabriel*.]

Tischbein, Johann Heinrich, a celebrated German painter, was born near Gotha, in 1722. Through the friendly offices of Count Stadion he went to Paris, and studied several years under Charles Vanloo; improved himself by a visit to Italy; and in 1762 was named painter to William, Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. He was subsequently director of the Academy of Cassel and professor at the Caroline College. Tischbein painted many historical pictures, and also many subjects from classical mythology. Among his principal works are named a '*Resurrection of Christ*,' a '*Transfiguration*,' a '*Deposition from the Cross*,' a series of subjects from the life of Cleopatra, &c. He copied and etched some of his own works. Died, 1789.

Tischbein, Johann Heinrich Wilhelm, nephew of the preceding, and, like him, an eminent painter, was born near Gotha, in 1751. After receiving his first instruction from his uncles, Johann Heinrich and Johann Jacob, and visiting Holland, Hanover, Berlin, and Zürich, he went, in 1781, to Italy; became director of the Academy of Naples, and held that post nine years; returned to Germany when the French occupied Naples, in 1799; and spent the rest of his life at Hamburg, and in the duchy of Oldenburg. He published several remarkable works: '*Têtes de différents Animaux dessinées d'après Nature*,' '*Collection of Engravings from Antique Vases*,' illustrative of Sir W. Hamilton's second collection; and '*Homer, nach Antiken Gezeichnet*,' with explanations of the figures by Heyne. Died, 1829.

Tisio, Benvenuto. [*Garofalo*.]

Tissaphernes, a celebrated Persian, satrap of Lower Asia under Darius II. (Nothus) and Artaxerxes II. (Mnemon). He was appointed to the satrapy about B.C. 413, and played a very prominent part in the affairs of Greece during the Peloponnesian War. He took the Spartan side, and made several successive treaties of alliance with them; was the intimate friend of the exiled Alcibiades; but rendered no solid service to his allies, and by his selfishness and perfidy excited the distrust of both Spartans and Athenians. He quarrelled with Cyrus the Younger, fought against him at Cunaxa (401); accompanied the Greeks on their return for nineteen days; then treacherously arrested Clearchus and four other generals; and greatly harassed the army on its further march. He afterwards carried on war with the Spartans, and not succeeding, the king, urged by Parysatis, mother of Cyrus, ordered him to be put to death. The order was executed at Sardis, by Tithraustes, who succeeded to the vacant satrapy, B.C. 395.

Tissot, Simon André, an eminent physician and medical writer, was born at Grancy, in the Pays de Vaud, in 1728. He was chiefly distinguished by his successful treatment of confluent small pox. Died at Lausanne, in 1797. His works were collected by himself, and form 10 vols.

Tithraustes. [*See Tissaphernes*.]

Titian, or **Tiziano Vecellio**, the greatest painter of the Venetian School, was born at Capo del Cadore, in 1477. After studying for a short time under Zuccati and Gentile Bellini, he became the pupil of Giovanni Bellini; and he profited also by the example of his fellow-pupil, Giorgione. He rapidly made himself a reputation, and was employed, about 1515, at the court of the Duke of Ferrara, where he met Ariosto, and painted his portrait. On his return to Venice he was charged to complete one of the works left unfinished by his master in the Council Hall, and was then appointed to the office of *La Sanseria*, the chief duty of which was to paint the portraits of the Doges of his time. His increasing renown procured

him invitations to Rome and to Paris, which, however, he did not accept. Through his intimate friend, Aretino, he was made known to the Emperor Charles V., visited him at Bologna in 1530 and 1532, and painted his portrait on each occasion. It is said that Charles took him to Madrid, and created him a Count-palatine of the Empire and a knight of St. Iago; and that Titian remained three years in Spain, and painted some of his best pictures there. But there is considerable uncertainty about this story. In 1543 Titian visited Pope Paul III. at Bologna, and painted his portrait. Two years later he visited Rome, again painted the Pope, and while there was visited by Michael Angelo and Vasari. He was twice called by Charles V. to Augsburg, and was again visited by Vasari, at Venice, in 1566. Titian is especially distinguished for his mastery of colour and his faithful imitation of nature. As portrait painter he is unrivalled. Among his finest works are—the 'Assumption of the Virgin,' now in the Academy of Venice; the 'Tribute Money,' now in the Dresden Gallery; the 'Entombment,' in the Manfrini Gallery; the 'Death of St. Peter Martyr,' in the church of St. John and St. Paul, Venice; the 'Martyrdom of St. Sebastian,' in the Vatican; the 'Venus,' in the Dresden Gallery, of which there is a repetition in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge; the 'Martyrdom of St. Lawrence,' in the Jesuits' Church, Venice; a 'Sleeping Venus,' in the Prado Gallery, Madrid; and a 'Last Supper,' in the Escorial. There are some fine examples in the Louvre, and our National Gallery has nine, among which are—'Bacchus and Ariadne,' 'Venus and Adonis,' 'Rape of Ganymede,' 'Portrait of Ariosto,' and a 'Music Lesson.' Among the pupils of Titian were Paris Bordone, Bonifazio Veneziano, Girolamo di Tiziano and his son, Orazio Vecellio. Titian enjoyed the favour of Philip II. after the death of the Emperor. He died of the plague at Venice, in 1576, aged 99.

Titus Flavius Vespasianus, Roman Emperor, was born A.D. 40. He accompanied his father Vespasian to Syria, where he distinguished himself greatly in the Jewish War. When Vespasian was summoned to Italy to assume the purple, Titus was left in command of the Roman army at the memorable siege of Jerusalem. In A.D. 70 the city was taken, and in spite of the exertions of Titus to preserve it, the temple was burnt. Though his youth was tainted with dissipation, he happily disappointed the gloomy predictions of the people when he came to the throne, A.D. 79, by the wisdom and beneficence of his government. The Romans, however, did not long enjoy his administration, Titus being seized with a violent fever, which carried him off in the 41st year of his age, after a reign of little more than two years, A.D. 81.

Tobin, John, dramatic writer, was born at Salisbury, in 1770, and bred to the law, but the stage had more attractions for him than the attorney's desk. He was author of

'The Honey Moon,' 'The Curfew,' &c. Died, 1804.

Tocqueville, Alexis C. H. Clebel de, an eminent French statesman and historian, was born at Verneuil in 1805, studied law, and was admitted a member of the French bar in 1825. In the following year he was appointed Juge d'Instruction at Versailles; which office he held for three years, exchanging it in 1830 for that of Juge-suppléant. In 1832 he was sent on a joint mission with M. G. de Beaumont to America, to inquire into the penitentiary system of the United States, with a view to its introduction into France. There he spent two years, visiting the different States, and inquiring assiduously into the institutions of the country. As the results of his researches and reflections he published in 1835 his '*Démocratie en Amérique*,' which has been pronounced to be the best and profoundest work that has appeared on the political institutions of the United States. In 1839 he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies; and his senatorial efforts were remarkable for largeness of view and that sagacity and foresight which distinguish the statesman from the mere politician. In 1847 appeared his '*Histoire Philosophique du Règne de Louis XV.*,' to which he afterwards added the '*Coup-d'œil sur le Règne de Louis XVI.*' After the Revolution of 1848 he was returned both to the National and the Legislative Assemblies, when he vigorously opposed the doctrines of the Socialists and M. Louis Blanc's theories as to the organization of labour. In June, 1849, he was appointed minister of Foreign Affairs, but resigned his portfolio in October, in consequence of the president's message appearing to deviate from the system of moderation to which he was attached. As a private member of the Legislative Chamber, he continued to oppose the personal system of the Elysée: to the last he remained a faithful adherent of parliamentary government; and he was one of those who protested against the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, and with the rest of his colleagues was thrown into prison. From this period he devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits; and in 1856 he published his elaborate work, '*L'Ancien Régime et la Révolution*,' which for profound and original views, and beauty of style, has rarely been surpassed. Died, 1859. A Memoir and several volumes of his Correspondence, and a uniform edition of his works, have since been published. The private character and thoughts of De Tocqueville are most fully disclosed in his interesting correspondence with his friend, Madame Swetchine. Their correspondence began in 1855, and the '*Lettres inédites de Madame Swetchine*' were published by the Comte de Falloux in 1866.

Tod, James, a lieutenant-colonel in the service of the East India Company; author of '*Annals of Rajasthan*' and '*Travels in Western India*,' the latter of which was scarcely completed when he died, Nov., 1835. Colonel Tod surveyed Rajpootana, and completed his

magnificent map in 1815; and it was by him that the name of Central India was originally given to that tract of country. He was a sound scholar, indefatigable in research, and enthusiastic in his zeal to benefit the people for whom he laboured.

Todd, Henry John, divine and littérateur, was born about 1763. He graduated M.A. at Oxford, entered the church, and was for many years rector of Allhallows, Lombard Street. During the same period he had the office of keeper of the manuscripts at Lambeth Palace, of which he prepared a catalogue. In 1820 he was presented to the rectory of Settrington, in Yorkshire, where he spent the rest of his life. He became archdeacon of Cleveland and chaplain to the queen. He edited the poetical works of Milton and Spenser, and Johnson's Dictionary; wrote an 'Account of the Deans of Canterbury;' 'Illustrations of the Lives and Works of John Gower and Geoffrey Chaucer;' 'Life of Archbishop Crammer,' and various theological and controversial pieces; prepared a catalogue of Christchurch Library, Canterbury; and assisted in the compilation of Hasted's History of Kent. Died, 1845.

Togrul Bey (Abu Taleb Roen-Eddin Mohammed), founder of the Turkish dynasty of the Seljukides, was born about 993. He was the grandson of Seljuk, the chief of his tribe, by whom he and his brother Jaafar were brought up. Seljuk and his family being banished from Turkestan, settled, after various changes, in Khorasan, became numerous and powerful, and carried on war with Mahmoud and with Masoud, the Ghaznevide Sultans. In 1038 they defeated Masoud and conquered Persia, and the victorious Turkmans then chose Togrul Sultan. His long reign of twenty-five years was chiefly occupied in wars; the Turkmans embraced the religion of Mohammed; and Togrul was as conspicuous for his zeal in his new faith as he was brave in war and just and successful in his government. In 1055 he was called to deliver the Caliph of Baghdad, Cayem, from the enemies who kept him in subjection; and after executing this task he was solemnly invested by the Caliph with the office of lieutenant of the vicar of the Prophet. Togrul was once again called to rescue the Caliph, and their alliance was strengthened by his marriage with the daughter of Cayem. This honour he only obtained after long negotiations. Togrul died very soon after his marriage, 1063; and as he left no children, he was succeeded by his nephew, Alp Arslan.

Toland, John, the celebrated freethinker, and political and miscellaneous writer, was born in the county of Derry, Ireland, about 1670. His parents were Roman Catholics, but he early renounced the faith of his childhood. At the age of 17 he went to study at Glasgow university, afterwards graduated M.A. at Edinburgh, and completed his studies at Leyden, with the intention of becoming a dissenting minister. He became acquainted there with Leclerc and Leibnitz, and maintained a friendly

correspondence with them. The first work he published was entitled 'Christianity not Mysterious.' It appeared in 1696, excited much ill feeling against him, and was burnt by the hangman at Dublin. Among the very numerous publications of Toland are—a 'Life of Milton,' followed by 'Amyntor,' a Defence of it; 'Anglia Libera,' occasioned by the Act passed for the succession of the line of Hanover; 'The State Anatomy of Great Britain;' 'Nazarenus, or Jewish, Gentile, or Mahometan Christianity;' 'Pantheisticon;' and 'Tetradymus.' Toland was several times employed as a political agent abroad; was patronized by Harley, Earl of Oxford, was concerned in the South Sea scheme, continued to write incessantly to the last, and died at Putney in 1722.

Toler, John. [Morbury, Lord.]

Toletanus, Rodericus, Archbishop of Toledo, a celebrated Spanish historian, was born about 1170. After studying at Paris, he was in the service of the King of Navarre, Sancho V., and was subsequently appointed, by Alfonso VIII., King of Castile, to the see of Toledo. He was a good scholar, a zealous ecclesiastic, and also a brave soldier, and distinguished himself as much by his courage in fighting the Moors as by his scholarship and eloquence in the Lateran Council. He was author of the following, among other works—'Rerum in Hispania gestarum Chronicon;' 'Historia Arabum;' and 'Histories of the Huns, Vandals, &c., and Ostrogoths. Toletanus was present at the Council of Lyons assembled in 1245, and died in France in 1247.

Tollens, Hendrik Corneliszoon, a distinguished Dutch poet, born at Rotterdam, in 1780. He was brought up to his father's trade, that of a colour merchant, and began to write poetry under the stimulus of the French invasion of his native country. After unsuccessfully attempting dramatic composition, he applied himself to lyrical and narrative poetry, choosing his subjects for the most part from striking passages of Dutch history, and from the scenes and sentiments of home life. In this field he became the most popular poet of his day, and to popular admiration were added public honours; he was made commander of the order of the Dutch Lion, and was presented with a gold medal struck in his honour. He received both these flattering testimonies on his 70th birthday. Died, 1856. A collected edition of his works has been published since his death.

Tomline, George, an eminent English prelate, whose family name was Pretzman, was born at Bury St. Edmund's, in 1750. He was senior wrangler at Cambridge in 1772; and having been chosen fellow of Pembroke College, he served, in 1781, the office of moderator. He had been the academical tutor of Mr. Pitt, who, on becoming Chancellor of the Exchequer, made him his private secretary, gave him the living of Sudbury, and a prebend of Westminster; and, in 1787, raised him to the see of Lincoln;

from which, in 1820, he was translated to that of Winchester. In 1799 he published a work entitled 'Elements of Christian Theology,' 2 vols.; and in 1812 appeared his 'Refutation of the Charge of Calvinism against the Church of England.' He also published the 'Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt.' He took the name of Tomline in consequence of a bequest to him of a considerable fortune on that special condition. Died, 1827.

Tone, Theobald Wolfe, founder of the 'Society of United Irishmen,' was born at Dublin, in 1763, and was bred to the bar. In 1790 he published a pamphlet, the object of which was to expose the misgovernment of Ireland; and, in 1793, he established the society above mentioned. He afterwards became involved in a treasonable correspondence with France, but made a sort of compromise with the British government, and was allowed to withdraw. He accordingly went to America in 1795, whence he proceeded to France in the following year. By his persuasions, the French Directory fitted out an expedition, consisting of 17 sail of the line, 13 frigates, &c., with 14,000 troops on board, and upward of 40,000 stand of arms, besides artillery and warlike stores. Tone was appointed *chef de brigade* under General Hoche, the commander-in-chief. They set sail Dec. 15, 1796; but, before they had all reached their destination (Bantry Bay), a hurricane arose, in consequence of which three ships of the line and a frigate only remained together. This bold attempt being thus frustrated, the scattered ships made the best of their way back to France, and Tone could not persuade the French government to undertake another expedition. But he still persevered in seeking the separation of Ireland from Great Britain; and in his last venture he was taken prisoner in the Hoche, after fighting bravely in a desperate action, was tried by a military commission, and sentenced to be hanged. The execution of his sentence, however, he avoided, by cutting his own throat in prison, Nov. 19, 1798.

Tongue, Dr. [*See Oates.*]

Tonstall, Cuthbert. [*Tunstall.*]

Tooke, John Horne, a politician and philologist, who for many years was known by his family name of **Horne**, was born at Westminster, in 1736; was educated at Westminster and Eton Schools, and St. John's College, Cambridge; and in 1760 was inducted to the chapelry of New Brentford. The clerical profession being little suited to his habits and feelings, he took an active part in politics, and became the partisan of Wilkes; till, on founding the 'Society for supporting the Bill of Rights,' a quarrel arose between them, each charging the other with venality and hypocrisy. In 1771 he was fiercely attacked by Junius; but he defended himself with spirit and success. Resigning his living at Brentford, he studied law at the Temple, but his ecclesiastical character proved an obstacle to his being admitted to the bar. He was a warm opponent of the

American war; and, in 1775, was prosecuted, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine, on the charge of having libelled the king's troops in America. He defended himself with his characteristic spirit and acuteness; and out of this circumstance arose his 'Letter to Dunning,' which formed the basis of his subsequent philological work, 'The Diversions of Purley,' published in 1786. In 1790 he stood, unsuccessfully, as candidate for Westminster, as he did again in 1796. In the year 1794 he was committed to the Tower on the charge of high treason, founded on the presumed objects of the corresponding societies to overthrow the constitution; but, after a trial of six days, was acquitted; and he appears to have been much more cautious afterwards in the choice of his companions. In 1801 he was returned to parliament for Old Sarum, but he sat only during that session, a bill being passed to render clerical persons ineligible as members of the House of Commons for the future. His latter days were cheered by easy circumstances, and he died at Wimbledon, in 1812, aged 76. His portrait, by T. Hardy, is in the National Collection.

Tooke, William, miscellaneous writer, was born in 1744, at Islington. He was originally a printer; but, in 1771, he obtained episcopal ordination, and was appointed minister of the English church at Cronstadt. In 1774 he became chaplain to the factory at St. Petersburg; and, after residing there many years, he returned to his own country, and died in 1820. His principal works are, 'Varieties of Literature,' 2 vols.; 'The Life of Catherine II.,' 'A View of the Russian Empire,' 'A General History of Russia,' and translations of Lucian and Zollikofer's Sermons.

Tooke, Thomas, an eminent merchant and writer on financial subjects, was son of the preceding, and was born in 1774, at St. Petersburg. Early in life he entered into mercantile pursuits as partner in one of the largest houses engaged in the Russian trade; and there gained the great experience and knowledge of details which are so conspicuous in his works on financial subjects. In 1820 he drew up the famous document known as the 'Merchants' Petition in favour of Free Trade,' and from this period to the close of his life he was an active participator in all inquiries and legislation connected with social and financial reform. His 'History of Prices,' in six volumes, has secured for him a place in the first rank of political economists. It embodies a great mass of information with respect to the commercial history of England during the eventful period of fifty-six years, ending with 1856, and is no less valuable to speculative than to practical inquirers. Died, 1858.

Toplady, Augustus Montague, a zealous advocate for the Calvinism of the church of England, was born at Farnham, in Surrey, in 1740; was educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Dublin; and died, vicar of Broad Henbury, in Devonshire, in

1778. Toplady was a strenuous opponent of Wesley, and brought a large share of metaphysical acuteness into the Calvinistic controversy. His works form 6 vols.

Torannus. [**Rufnus.**]

Tordenskiold, Peter, whose family name was **Wessel**, was a celebrated Danish admiral, born in 1691, at Drontheim, in Norway; and was killed in a duel, in 1720. For his gallant exploits his sovereign gave him the name of **Tordenskiold**, or 'Thunder-shield.' Among his achievements were the capturing of a Swedish squadron in the port of Dynekiln, and the taking of the town of Marstrand and the citadel of Carlstein.

Torelli, Giuseppe, an Italian mathematician, born at Verona, in 1721. Besides the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, he was well acquainted with French, Spanish, and English; and he had also an extensive knowledge of antiquities; but his favourite study was mathematics. His most important work is a complete edition of the works of Archimedes, printed in folio, at Oxford. He died in 1781. Torelli translated *Æsop's Fables* into Latin, and the first two books of the *Æneid* into Italian.

Torono, Count José de, known also as Viscount of **Mattarosa**, a distinguished Spanish statesman and historian, was born at Oviedo, in 1786. He bore a share in all the troubles of his country in the early part of this century; and was repeatedly proscribed by the despotic advisers of Ferdinand VII. But on the accession of Queen Isabella he once more returned to Madrid, where he was nominated minister of finance, and soon afterwards of foreign affairs, which office he held till 1835. His latter years were spent at Paris, where he published his interesting 'History of the Insurrection, War, and Revolution of Spain.' Died, 1843.

Toræus, Thormodus, Danish historian, was born in Iceland, in 1640; was educated at Copenhagen, and was afterwards appointed historiographer for Denmark and Norway. Among his works are, '*Historia Rerum Norvegiarum*,' 2 vols.; '*Series Dynastarum et Regum Danie*,' and '*Historia Vinlandiæ Antiquæ*.' Died, 1719.

Torquatus. [**Manlius, T.**]

Torquemada, Juan de (in Latin, **de Turre-Cremata**), Cardinal, was born at Valladolid, in 1388. He became prior of a Dominican monastery in his native city, and afterwards at Toledo; and being called to Rome by Pope Eugenius IV., was named master of the sacred palace, and sent as the Pope's theologian to the famous Council of Basel. He opposed there the doctrines of Wycliffe and Huss, defended the dogma of the immaculate conception, and after quitting Basel took part in the council held at Ferrara and at Florence. For his zealous services, especially in endeavouring to terminate the schism between the Greek and Latin churches, he received from the Pope the title of 'De-

fender of the Faith.' He was next sent as envoy to Charles VII. of France, to induce him to conclude peace with England, and during this mission he was created cardinal. Turrecremata was afterwards appointed bishop successively of Palestrina by Calixtus III., and of Sabina by Pius II. He was author of numerous works, many of which were left in manuscript. Among those published are, '*Expositio brevis et utilis super toto Psalterio*,' '*Commentarii in Decret. Gratiani part.*' 6 vols. folio, &c. The first-named is said to have been printed at Cracow as early as 1465. Died, 1468.

Torquemada, Thomas de, the first Inquisitor-General of Spain, was born about 1420. He was a monk of the order of St. Dominic, became Inquisitor-General in 1483, was confirmed in his authority by Innocent VIII., who made him Grand Inquisitor of Spain, and gave him the title of Confessor of Sovereigns. During the exercise of his power, in the course of sixteen years, it is said that no less than 8800 victims were committed to the flames, 90,000 were condemned to perpetual imprisonment and other severe punishments, and above 80,000 Jews were banished from Spain. He died in 1498.

Torre, Giovanni Maria della, an eminent natural philosopher, was born at Rome in 1713; studied at the Clementine College; became Professor of Philosophy and Mathematics at Ciudad de Friuli; and afterwards, settling at Naples, was appointed librarian to the king, superintendent of the royal printing office, and keeper of the museum. He made great improvements in the magnifying power of microscopes, and published works on Natural Philosophy, '*Microscopical Observations*,' &c. Died, 1782.

Torrera, Sir Henry, Adjutant-general, was born at Londonderry, in 1779; received his education in the military academy at Dublin; entered the army as an ensign in the 52nd regiment of foot; and, going to the West Indies, was early distinguished for bravery in actual service, and fortitude in enduring hardships. He afterwards served in Holland, where he was wounded; next proceeded to join the army in Egypt; thence embarked for Bombay; but being seized with a *coup-de-soleil*, he was obliged to take his passage to England. The ship touched at St. Helena, where, recovering his health and spirits, he married Miss Patton, the governor's daughter. He was present at the attack on Buenos Ayres, and on the trial of General Whitelock was one of the witnesses. He was appointed secretary to Sir Arthur Wellesley, and accompanied him to Portugal. In March, 1820, Sir Henry was made adjutant-general, in which situation he revised the army regulations, and introduced many essential improvements. Died, 1828.

Torricelli, Evangelista, a celebrated Italian mathematician, was born in 1608, at Faenza; began his education under the Jesuits there, and completed it at Rome; was invited to Florence by Galileo, whom he succeeded as

TORRIGIANO

Professor of Mathematics. The Grand-duke also appointed him his mathematician. He wrote several geometrical works, and to him science is indebted for the invention of the barometer. Died, 1647.

Torrigiano, Piero, a distinguished Italian sculptor, born at Florence, in 1472. He was a fellow-student with Michael Angelo in the gardens of St. Mark, and one day, a dispute arising between them, he struck a savage blow and broke Michael Angelo's nose. Compelled to quit Florence, he first worked at Rome, and then became a soldier, and served under Cæsar Borgia. He afterwards came to England, and in the service of Henry VIII. obtained a great reputation. His principal work is the tomb of Henry VII., in Westminster Abbey, called by Bacon 'one of the stateliest and daintiest monuments in Europe.' The tombs of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, and of Dr. Young, the latter in Chancery Lane Chapel, are attributed to him. Torrigiano afterwards went to Spain, where he is said to have made, among other works, a terra-cotta statue of St. Jerome, and a marble group of the Madonna and Child. There is a duplicate of the St. Jerome in the Crystal Palace. Respecting the death of this sculptor, the traditional story is, that having made a copy of his Madonna, and being angry at the low price offered him, he dashed it in pieces; that he was then denounced to the Inquisition for impiety, and imprisoned; and to avoid the death of a heretic, starved himself. Died at Seville, 1522.

Torrijos, Don José Maria, a Spanish patriot, born in 1791, who served against the French during the war of independence, and, gradually passing through the inferior posts, obtained the rank of colonel on the field of battle. He was in disgrace after the return of Ferdinand VII.; but, in 1820, the Cortes made him field-marshal, and chief commandant of Navarre and the Basque provinces. When the French invaded Spain, in 1823, Torrijos held out to the last; he signed the capitulation of Carthagena after Cadiz had surrendered, and gave up his arms to General Mina; but having subsequently resolved to renew his efforts for the liberation of Spain, he quitted his asylum at Gibraltar in 1831, and on repairing to Malaga he and his companions were made prisoners, tried by a court-martial, and shot, Dec. 11 of the same year.

Torrington, Arthur Herbert, Earl of, British admiral, was one of the sons of Sir Edward Herbert, who was named Keeper of the Great Seal by Charles II. during his exile, and died in 1657. He early obtained distinction in the navy, serving in the Dutch wars, and in the Mediterranean, and in 1678 was appointed rear-admiral. In 1682 he had the command of a squadron sent to raise the siege of Tangier and subdue the Algerines, which he successfully accomplished. He was then promoted to the rank of vice-admiral, and named one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral (1684). On the

TORRINGTON

accession of James II. he was made vice-admiral of England and master of the robes; but resolutely refusing to support the king's policy in the repeal of the Test Act he was dismissed from all his offices. He withdrew, in company with his brother, Colonel Charles Herbert, and his cousin Henry (afterwards Lord Herbert of Cherbury), to Holland, where he was well received, and entered into the service of the States. He rendered important assistance in the preparations for the expedition to England of the Prince of Orange; was the bearer of the invitation to the Prince; published a letter in his favour to the commanders and seamen of the English fleet; and was admiral of William's fleet. The new king appointed him First Commissioner of the Admiralty. In 1689 he attacked the French fleet in Bantry Bay, but the combat was indecisive. The admiral was, however, soon after raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Herbert of Torbay and Earl of Torrington. His loose life and voluptuous habits made him incapable of manly exertion and unfit for the high offices he held, and it became necessary in 1690 to appoint a new commission of admiralty, with the Earl of Pembroke at the head of it. Torrington threatened to resign the command of the fleet, but by large grants was induced to retain it. When the French fleet under the Count of Tourville appeared in the Channel, Torrington took the command of the united English and Dutch fleet; received an order to fight; and was totally defeated by the French in a battle off Beachy Head, June 30, 1690. He was sent prisoner to the Tower, and was tried by court-martial, but was acquitted, and again took his seat in the House of Lords. But the king would not see him, and ordered his dismissal from the service. The earl was twice married, but had no children, and died, aged 70, April 13, 1716. His widow survived him three years. Sir Edward Herbert, Chief Justice of England, was the brother of the Earl of Torrington.

Torrington, George Byng, first Viscount, British admiral, was born in Kent in 1663. He entered the navy in 1678; served in the fleet sent to oppose the Prince of Orange, but went over to his party; was a commander at the battle off Beachy Head; and afterwards served in the Mediterranean under Admirals Rooke and Russell. Rear-admiral in 1703, he served under Sir Cloudesley Shovel, commanded the squadron which attacked Gibraltar in the following year, and distinguished himself at the battle of Malaga. He was then knighted by Queen Anne, and was sent, as vice-admiral, to succour Barcelona, in 1706. The same year he took part in the capture of Alicant. At the accession of George I. he was created a baronet, won a great victory over the Spanish fleet off Cape Passaro in 1719, and two years later was raised to the peerage. He had for some years sat in parliament for Plymouth. The knighthood of the Bath and other honours were con-

TORRINGTON

ferred on him, and at the time of his death he was First Lord of the Admiralty. Died, 17th Jan., 1733. The portrait of Viscount Torrington, painted by Kneller, is in the National Portrait Gallery. Another, by Davidson, is in the Naval Gallery, Greenwich Hospital.

Torrington, George Byng, Viscount, British admiral, was the son of John, fifth Viscount Torrington, and was born in London, in 1768. He was entered a midshipman on board the *Thunderer* at ten years of age, and was present in the action between Admiral Keppel and the Count d'Orvilliers, on the 27th July, 1778. He joined the flag-ship of Sir Edward Hughes, in the *East Indies*, and was in the actions with *M. Souffrin*. In June, 1795, he was made post-captain; in 1797 he had the command of the *Galatea* frigate, in which he captured a French corvette, and some armed vessels; but ill health compelled him to resign the command in 1802. In December, 1812, his uncle, the fourth viscount, died, to whose title his father succeeded; but he dying fourteen days after, Captain Byng became Viscount Torrington. He at that time commanded the *Warrior*, in which ship he conveyed the Prince of Orange from the Downs, in Nov., 1813, and landed him at Schwelling. After that service, he conveyed a fleet of merchant ships to the West Indies. During that period a promotion took place, which made him rear-admiral of the Blue, and he was made vice-admiral in 1821. He died in 1831.

Torsellino. [**Tursellinus.**]

Torrenson, Leonard, Count, a celebrated Swedish general, was born in 1595; commenced his career as page to Gustavus Adolphus, and was rapidly promoted for his military talents by that monarch, and distinguished himself on numerous occasions during the Thirty Years' War. Died, 1654.

Toscanella, Paolo, an astronomer of the 15th century. He erected, about 1468, on the cathedral of Florence the famous gnomon, of which Father Ximenes published a description. Died, 1482.

Tostig. [*See Harold II., and Morcar.*]

Totila, King of the Ostrogoths in Italy, was proclaimed in 541. He at once assembled the Gothic army, and undertook the restoration of the kingdom of Italy. He defeated the Romans near Faenza, passed the Po and the Apennines, and blockaded Naples. The imperial vessels sent to succour the city were intercepted by his fleet, and after a truce Naples surrendered. Cumæ did the same, and without resistance Totila marched to within a few miles of Rome. His prudence, temperance, and fidelity to his word were equal to his courage, and these qualities gained numbers to his side. He left no garrisons in the conquered towns, but destroyed their fortifications; enforced by frequent harangues the necessity of moral as well as military virtue, and severely punished violations of discipline. In 546 he formed the siege of Rome. Meanwhile the great general Belisarius

TOURNEUR

was recalled from the Persian war and sent to save Italy; but he was sent without men, horses, arms, and money. When recruits were collected, and succours arrived from Constantinople, he made a vigorous attempt to raise the siege of Rome, in which, however, he failed through the misconduct of his subordinates. Before the end of the year the gates were opened by treachery, and the Goths took possession of Rome. At the prayer of the Archdeacon Pelagius the conqueror displayed his clemency to the people in sparing their lives and the chastity of the women, while he gave up the city to pillage. The walls were partly demolished, and Totila was on the point of totally destroying all the noble monuments of ancient art, when on the earnest remonstrance of Belisarius he agreed to spare them. He carried off with his army the senators, sent the citizens and their families into exile, and for several weeks left Rome a solitude. In February, 547, Belisarius once more recovered possession of the city, and repulsed three assaults of Totila, who hastily returned. But Belisarius was ordered away from Rome on other service, and soon after recalled to the Imperial court; and in 549 Totila again took possession of the city. He reduced Rhegium and Tarentum, devastated Sicily and the coasts of Greece, and the Emperor Justinian was at last alarmed by his conquests, and sent an army into Italy to oppose him. It was led by the eunuch Narses, and in the bloody battle fought in the neighbourhood of Rome, in July, 552, Totila was defeated, and being overtaken in flight, was pierced by the lance of Asbad, leader of the Gepidæ, and died a few days after.

Tott, François, Baron de, a French negotiator and officer, was born, in 1733, at Champagne, and after having served in the army, was employed in the French embassy at Constantinople. In 1767 he was appointed consul in the Crimea. He subsequently went back to Constantinople, and was charged by the Grand Seigneur to carry into effect various important reforms in the military department. He was promoted on his return to France, but emigrated in 1790, and died 1793.

Tour d'Auvergne, H. de la. [**Turenne.**]

Tournefort, Joseph Pitton de, an eminent botanist, was born in 1666, at Aix, in Provence. He manifested very early in life a love of botany; studied medicine and anatomy at Montpellier; travelled in various parts of Europe and Asia; was Professor of Medicine in the Royal College, and of Botany in the Jardin du Roi at Paris, and died in 1708. The method established by Tournefort was founded upon the varieties of the petals of flowers, taken in conjunction with the fruit; and it soon became highly popular from its facility. Among his works are '*Voyages in the Levant*,' '*Elements of Botany*,' and a '*History of Plants in the neighbourhood of Paris*.'

Tourneur, Pierre le, French littérateur, born at Valognes in 1736. He appears to

TOURVILLE

have spent the last twenty years of his life in laborious literary occupations at Paris, chiefly as a translator of English works into French. He was for some time private secretary to Monsieur, afterwards Louis XVIII. He deserves mention in every English biographical dictionary for his honest attempt to provide his countrymen with a complete translation of Shakespeare. He executed this laborious undertaking almost unaided, and so fairly that his version, which is in prose, was thought worthy of revision and republication by Guizot in 1824. It first appeared in 1776, and the six following years. Le Tournour's preface was angrily attacked by Voltaire, who could not tolerate even the suspicion that it was an attempt to set the 'drunken savage' above the French classical dramatists. Among Le Tournour's other translations were—Young's Night Thoughts and other Poems; Hervey's Meditations; Ossian's Poems; and Clarissa Harlowe. By these labours he contributed to spread the knowledge of English literature and create or foster a taste for it in France; and, through the writings of his friend Diderot, even in Germany. Died at Paris, 1788.

Tourville, Anne Elarion de Cotentin, Count of, French admiral, was born at Paris in 1642. He early entered the order of the Knights of Malta, and after serving with great distinction, he was made a captain in the French navy, by Louis XIV., in 1666. Subsequently, he took part in expeditions to Candia and Messina, Algiers, Tripoli and Genoa. In 1682 he was named lieutenant-general of the naval forces; in 1689 commanded one of the squadrons which conveyed the French auxiliaries to James II. in Ireland; defeated the combined English and Dutch fleets under the Earl of Torrington, off Beachy Head, June 30, 1690, and soon after burnt Teignmouth; and was defeated by the English and Dutch, under Admiral Russell, off Cape La Hogue, May 19, 1692. In the following year he was honoured with the baton of Marshal. The same year he attacked the English and Dutch merchant fleets under the convoy of Sir G. Rooke, destroying and capturing many of the vessels; but in 1694 he was driven from before Barcelona and blockaded in the harbour of Toulon by Admiral Russell. The peace of Ryswick permitted him to retire from active service, and he died at Paris, May 28, 1701.

Toussaint L'Ouverture, a celebrated negro chieftain, of great courage, intelligence, and activity, was born in 1743, at St. Domingo. His early years were spent in slavery on the estate of Count Noé, and his excellent conduct attracted the attention of M. Bayon de Libertat, the agent of the estate, who taught him reading, writing, and arithmetic. When the general rising of the blacks took place, the abilities and courage of Toussaint soon raised him to the highest rank among them. By his wise and vigorous measures, he succeeded in expelling the English, reducing the Spanish part of the island, and restoring peace and

TOWNSHEND

order in the colony; for which the central assembly of St. Domingo voted him the dignity of president for life. The first care of Toussaint was to form a system of civil policy suited to the state of the colony; for which purpose he introduced many useful regulations, tending to improve the moral state of the blacks, and to induce habits of industry among them. By these means the colony began to revive, and was rapidly advancing in prosperity under the administration of this negro chief, when suddenly the whole state of affairs was changed. Anxious to recover so valuable a colony, Buonaparte, in 1801, despatched General Leclerc with a fleet and army; a desperate contest ensued; and, after a short but brave resistance, Toussaint was overcome. He was sent a prisoner to France, and died in the fortress of Joux, near Besançon, April 27, 1803. His fate is the theme of a noble sonnet by Wordsworth. Toussaint is said to have been a diligent student of the works of Epicurus, which were accessible to him in French translations.

Towers, Joseph, political and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1737, in Southwark, where his father was a dealer in second-hand books. He was, successively, a printer, a bookseller, and a preacher among the Unitarians. Among his works are, 7 vols. of the 'British Biography,' a 'Life of Frederick, King of Prussia,' 'A Vindication of the Political Opinions of Mr. Locke,' 'Observations on the Rights and Duties of Juries,' and many political and other tracts. He also contributed to Dr. Kippis's edition of the 'Biographia Britannica.' He received the degree of LL.D. from the university of Edinburgh, and died in 1799.

Townley, Charles, an English antiquary and collector, was born of an ancient family at Townley Hall, in Lancashire. He resided many years at Rome, where he employed himself in collecting the remains of ancient art; and having formed a museum, replete with valuable manuscripts, medals, vases, urns, &c., he purchased two houses in Park Street, Westminster, for their reception. The Townley marbles are now in the British Museum, of which Mr. Townley was a trustee. Died, 1805.

Townshend, Charles, Viscount, statesman and diplomatist, was born in 1676. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, in 1686, and soon after taking his seat in the House of Lords he joined the Whig party. Lord Townshend was one of the commissioners for the union with Scotland in 1706, and three years later plenipotentiary with Marlborough at the fruitless conferences for peace held at Gertruydenberg in 1710. He remained at the Hague as ambassador to the States-general, and negotiated the celebrated 'Barrier Treaty,' for which he was afterwards voted an enemy to the kingdom by the House of Commons. On the accession of George I. Lord Townshend was named Secretary of State, and chose General Stanhope for his colleague.

TOWNSHEND

But during the king's absence in Hanover, in 1716, Townshend fell under suspicion, and was dismissed; accepting, however, the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland as a temporary office. He was soon dismissed from it without having gone to Ireland. His friend and associate in the ministry, Sir Robert Walpole, whose sister he had married, resigned at the same time, and both joined the ranks of the Opposition. In 1720 Townshend was received into favour again, and was made President of the Council; and was named Secretary of State in the following year, Walpole being Prime Minister. An unhappy breach afterwards took place between the two friends; Walpole had the highest place in royal favour, and after long, wearisome contentions Townshend resigned in May, 1730. He spent the rest of his life at his seat, Rainham Hall, in Norfolk, and died in 1738.

Townshend, the Right Hon. Charles, an eminent British statesman, was born in 1725. He was grandson of the preceding, and early distinguished himself as a member of the House of Commons, to which he was returned in 1747. He was appointed Lord of the Admiralty in 1754, and two years later Treasurer of the Chamber under the administration of the Duke of Devonshire. He held the office of Secretary at War in 1761-2, and was made in the following year First Lord of Trade and the Plantations. In 1765 he became paymaster of the forces under the ministry of Lord Rockingham, and Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Chatham in 1766. Lord Chatham being incapacitated for business by illness, Townshend was virtually Prime Minister; and to him belongs the honour or the disgrace of proposing the fatal resolution for taxing the North American colonists, which occasioned the American war, and led to the declaration of independence. He had been a zealous supporter of the American Stamp Act, passed in the previous year. Townshend was a very vain and ambitious man, witty, eloquent, and singularly skilful in saying just the things likely to suit the taste and temper of his audience. Without fixed principles, he shifted from side to side in politics so frequently that he was spoken of as the weather-cock. Died, September, 1767. A book entitled 'Charles Townshend, Wit and Statesman,' by Percy Fitzgerald, appeared in 1866.

Townshend, John, founder of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, was born in London, in 1757. He settled as minister to an Independent congregation at Kingston, in Surrey, whence, in 1784, he removed to Bermondsey, and there continued to reside during the remainder of his life. With the assistance of the Rev. H. C. Mason, rector of Bermondsey, he founded, in 1792, the institution for the deaf and dumb children of indigent parents; which obtained such efficient patronage, that, in 1807, a building, since much enlarged, was erected under the auspices of the Duke of Gloucester. Mr. Townshend also assisted in the formation of the London Missionary Society,

TRADESCANT

the Female Penitentiary, and other religious and charitable associations; besides instituting a congregational school for the gratuitous education of the children of dissenting ministers. Died, 1826.

Toynbee, Joseph, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., a distinguished aural surgeon, was a descendant of a Lincolnshire family, and was born about 1816. He studied anatomy with intense interest, attended St. George's and University College Hospitals, and was admitted M.R.C.S. in 1838. He was soon after elected one of the surgeons to the St. James and St. George's Dispensary, and was one of the first fellows of the College of Surgeons. He ultimately devoted himself exclusively to the practice of aural surgery, which he had long specially studied, and on which he wrote some important letters as early as 1836. He had an extensive practice; long held the appointment of aural surgeon and lecturer on the surgery of the ear at St. Mary's Hospital; was an accomplished microscopist, and just before his death was chosen President of the Quekett Club. He organized the system of local Natural History Museums, and took much interest in sanitary reforms. He had been for some time impressed with the idea that singing in the ears might be relieved by injection or inhalation of the vapour of chloroform and prussic acid; and while prosecuting an experiment with this vapour on himself, was accidentally killed, at his residence in London, July 8, 1866. His published works relate almost exclusively to his favourite subject.

Tradescant, John, naturalist, traveller, and antiquary, is usually said to have been a Dutchman. He was, however, settled in England as early as 1608. In the course of his extensive travels in Europe, Asia, and North Africa, he began to make a collection of objects of Natural History, which he subsequently enlarged, and added to it antiquities and rarities. He held the situation of gardener to several English noblemen successively, and, in 1629, was named gardener to Charles I. Died, 1638.

Tradescant, John, son of the preceding, and like him a naturalist and antiquary, was born in Kent, in 1608. He visited the colony of Virginia, augmented his father's collection, and enjoyed the friendship of many eminent persons. He published in 1656 a descriptive catalogue of the collection, under the title of '*Museum Tradescantium*.' The Tradescants lived latterly at Lambeth, and had a garden there with many rare and curious plants. They were the means of introducing many new species of plants into England. Died, 1662. After the death of the younger Tradescant a Chancery suit was instituted for the settlement of the conflicting claims of his widow and his friend Ashmole to the possession of the Museum. The case was decided in favour of Ashmole, who afterwards gave the Museum to Oxford University. It forms the principal part of the '*Ashmolean Museum*.' A portrait-

TRAJANUS

group of the Tradescant family, painted by Dobson, was lent by the Ashmolean Museum to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).

Trajanus, Marcus Ulpius, Roman Emperor, was born in Spain, A.D. 52. He served with his father in the Parthian and Jewish wars, and was consul in 91. He next served in Germany, and his moral and military virtues not only endeared him to the army, but recommended him to the Emperor Nerva, who in 97 adopted him, and created him Cæsar. Early in 98 he succeeded to the throne, and soon justified by his wise and vigorous administration the hopes of Nerva, and the joy of his subjects. A war with the Dacians began in 100, and occupied him three years. On the defeat of Decebalus, their king, Trajan had a triumph at Rome, and received the surname of Dacicus. In 103 he appointed Pliny the Younger, who was his intimate friend, proconsul of Bithynia; and the difficulty which Pliny felt as to the mode of dealing with the 'new superstition' of the Christians led him to get information, and send to the Emperor an impartial report, that he might have the benefit of his judgment. This was the occasion of the important rescript of Trajan establishing a legal mode of proceeding against the Christians, and illustrating his justice and humanity. In 104 the second Dacian war broke out, which ended in 106 with the defeat and death of Decebalus, and the reduction of Dacia to a Roman province. Trajan then celebrated a second triumph, and the games exhibited lasted 123 days. For the next eight years the Empire enjoyed peace, and Trajan applied himself to the duties of government and the execution of many important works for the improvement of Rome. In 114 he set out for the East, carried on war with the Parthians, took Ctesiphon, Edessa, and other towns, subdued great part of Western Asia, and having deposed Chosroes, made Parthamaspis King of Parthia. He then passed down the Tigris to the Persian Gulf, but being soon after seized with illness, he set out to return to Italy. Died at Selinus, in Cilicia, in 117. His ashes were carried to Rome. Trajan was deservedly named 'Optimus' by the senate, for he was one of the wisest and best of the Emperors. He was the first Emperor who was not an Italian by birth. His most celebrated public works were the Forum Trajani, in which the famous column was erected in his honour; the bridge over the Danube, built during the second Dacian war with stone piers and wooden arches; the great road across the Pomptine Marshes, and other roads; and a theatre, library, and other buildings at Rome.

Tredgold, Thomas, an eminent civil engineer, born near Durham, in 1788. During the period of his apprenticeship, and while subsequently working as a carpenter, he was a diligent student of architecture and mathematics, and about 1813 he settled in London, taking a situation in the office of Mr. Atkinson, architect to the Board of Ordnance. He

1139

TRENCHARD

continued and extended his studies, and began to employ himself in literary labours, contributing articles on various matters of Natural Philosophy to the 'Philosophical Magazine,' 'Annals of Philosophy,' and the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' During the last six years of his life he was in practice on his own account as a civil engineer. Among his works are—'Elementary Principles of Carpentry,' 'Essay on the Strength of Cast Iron,' 'Practical Treatise on Rail-roads and Carriages,' and an admirable account of 'The Steam-Engine.' The last-named appeared in 1827, and after the author's death was republished, extended, and beautifully illustrated. This able engineer was of a weak constitution, and his health broke down under the heavy tasks he imposed on himself. He died in 1829.

Trembley, Abraham, an eminent naturalist, was born in 1700, at Geneva. After having been tutor to the families of Lord Bentinck and the Duke of Richmond, he returned in 1767 to his native city, where he became one of the members of the great council. He first acquired notice as a naturalist by his 'Memoirs on Fresh-Water Polypes,' and was admitted into the Royal Society and other learned bodies. He also wrote 'Instructions from a Father to his Children on the Nature of Religion,' 'Instructions on Natural and Revealed Religion,' &c. Died, 1784.

Tremellius, Emmanuel, a learned Protestant divine, translator of the Bible into Latin, was born of Jewish parents at Ferrara, about 1510. Through the influence of Cardinal Pole he became a convert to Romanism, and afterwards was led by the teaching of Peter Martyr to embrace the reformed faith. Compelled to quit Italy, he followed his master to Strasburg, and thence, in the reign of Edward VI., to England, where he enjoyed the friendship of Crammer and Parker. He taught Hebrew at Cambridge, but on the accession of Queen Mary again went to Germany, teaching first at Hornbach and then at Heidelberg. He lived some time at Metz, and finally was appointed Professor of Hebrew at the university of Sedan. His Latin Bible appeared in successive portions between 1576 and 1579. He was assisted in his task by Francis Junius (the elder), who made afterwards great alterations in the work. Tremellius also published a Latin translation of the New Testament from the Syriac. His Bible was highly esteemed among Protestants, but was slightly spoken of by Romanist scholars. Died at Sedan, 1580.

Tremouille, Charlotte de la. [Derby, Countess of.]

Trenchard, Sir John, an English statesman, was born of an ancient Dorsetshire family in 1650. He was educated at Oxford, and called to the bar; first sat in Parliament for Taunton in 1679; was arrested and imprisoned in 1683, on suspicion of taking part in the Ryehouse Plot; narrowly escaped hanging as a supporter of Monmouth's rebellion, and lived abroad several years; and only returned at the Revo-

4 D 2

TRENCHARD

lution. He was a member of the Convention parliament in 1689, and William III. acknowledged his services by making him Chief Justice of Chester and knight, and in 1693 Secretary of State. Died, 1695.

Trenchard, John, a political writer of the Whig party, was born in 1662, in Somersetshire. He was of the same family as the preceding, was brought up to the law, but abandoned it, and was appointed commissioner of forfeited estates in Ireland. He wrote 'The Natural History of Superstition,' and various political tracts and pamphlets; and, in conjunction with Gordon, a series of Letters on Civil and Religious Liberty, which appeared under the name of 'Cato.' Died in 1723.

Trenck, Frederick, Baron von, a Prussian officer, celebrated for his adventures and misfortunes, was born in 1726, at Königsberg, and made such rapid progress in his studies, that, at the age of 17, he was presented to the king, Frederick II., as a student who was well worthy the royal patronage. Frederick rapidly advanced him in the army, and manifested much regard for him; but the accomplishments of Trenck having won the heart of the Princess Amelia, the king's sister, his enemies took advantage of some letters that fell into their hands, and had him accused and arrested. He was imprisoned in the fortress of Glatz, but contrived to effect his escape. He then visited the north of Europe, Austria, and Italy. In 1758 he was seized at Dantzic, and was conveyed to Magdeburg, where, loaded with irons, he was for years incarcerated. On procuring his liberation, in 1763, he withdrew to Vienna, after which he went to Aix-la-Chapelle, where literature, politics, and commerce alternately engaged his attention. He next went to reside at his castle of Zwerbeck, in Hungary, and while there he published his own 'Memoirs;' a book which was greedily read all over Europe. In 1791 he settled in France, joined the Jacobins, and, in 1794, was charged with being a secret emissary of the King of Prussia, and died by the guillotine.

Tresilian, Sir Robert, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the reign of Richard II., was probably a Cornishman. He was educated at Oxford, and was chosen fellow of Exeter College about 1354. In the first year of Richard II. he was a king's sergeant, and was appointed in May, 1378, a puisne judge of the King's Bench. Three years later he was made Chief Justice, and his first task was to try the rebels, adherents of Wat Tyler. In its execution he displayed relentless cruelty, condemning, it is said, every one who was charged, and putting to death fifteen hundred persons. Tresilian became a partisan of Robert de Vere, the royal favourite, and was completely subservient to the king's wishes. He took part in the plot formed to break up the commission of the barons, and to free the king from all restraint; and at the Council at Nottingham, in August, 1387, compelled all the judges to sign the series of questions and answers prepared by

TREVITHICK

himself, condemning the commission. But the scheme was discovered and thwarted; and Tresilian with his confederates, Neville, Archbishop of York, De Vere, De la Pole, late Chancellor, and Sir Nicholas Brambre, were appealed of high treason by the Lords Commissioners. Tresilian fled, but ventured again to London, and having been sentenced to death in his absence, was recognized, arrested, and hanged at Tyburn, February 18, 1388. The proceedings were reversed by a later parliament of Richard II., but were revised and confirmed by Henry IV. Tresilian left one son and a daughter, who married John Hawley, of Dartmouth, said to be an ancestor of Archbishop Howley.

Tressan, Louis Elisabeth de la Vergne, Count de, a distinguished French officer and writer, was born in 1705, at Mons; entered the army in 1723; was conspicuous for his valour during several campaigns, particularly at the battle of Fontenoy; was appointed grand marshal of the court of Stanislaus, the shadow-king of Poland, in Lorraine, in 1760; was admitted into the French Academy in 1781, and died in 1783. His works, published in 12 vols., contain his miscellaneous pieces, and his translations of *Amadis de Gaul*, the *Orlando Furioso*, and several old French romances. He did not, however, wholly confine himself to subjects of mere amusement, but produced a 'Treatise on Electricity,' and some other works of science.

Trevigi, or Treviso, Girolamo da, Italian painter, was born at Treviso in 1497 or 1508. He was probably the pupil of his father, Piermaria Pennacchi, but he studied the works and imitated the style of Raphael. He painted at Bologna, Venice, Genoa, and Trent; leaving Genoa on account of the success of his rival, Perino del Vaga. He afterwards visited England, and was employed by Henry VIII. as architect and engineer. The reputed masterpiece of Trevigi is the picture of the 'Madonna and Child enthroned,' now in the National Gallery. It was painted for the church of San Domenico at Bologna. 'The Adoration of the Kings,' painted from a drawing of Baldassare Peruzzi, is attributed to this master. Both drawing and painting are in the National Gallery. Trevigi excelled in portraits, but his works are now rare. He was killed by a cannon-shot at the siege of Boulogne by Henry VIII., in the autumn of 1544.

Treviso, Duke of. [Mortier.]

Trevithick, Richard, distinguished as the first who applied high-pressure steam to locomotives on railways, was a Cornish 'captain' of a mine, and one of the most ingenious men of his time. No biography has been written of him, and hardly anything is known of his life. In 1802 he took out, in conjunction with Andrew Vivian, a patent for the high-pressure steam-engine, the first important application of which to railways was made at Merthyr Tydvil, in South Wales, Feb. 21, 1804. From the description of the engine invented by him, it appears that nothing material was

TREVOR

added to the design until 1829, when the tubular boiler was invented. His engine blew up, popular prejudice was aroused, and Trevithick continued his mining occupations. Several of his engines were purchased for use in the mines of Peru, and in 1816 he went thither himself, apparently with the best prospect of success. But he is said to have returned in a year or two, poor and disappointed, to England.

Trevor, Sir John, Secretary of State to Charles II., was of an ancient Welsh family, and was born in 1626. At the Restoration he entered the service of the king, and in 1668 was sent on a diplomatic mission to France, where he negotiated the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, for peace between France and Spain. The same year he was knighted and made Secretary of State, a post which he held till his death. He was opposed to the base negotiations which Charles II. carried on with Louis XIV., and after the passing of the Conventicle Act, endeavoured to restrain the persecution of the Nonconformists; but he appears to have had little influence on the course of affairs. Died, 1672.

Tribolo, Il, whose name was **Niccolo Braccioni**, an eminent Italian sculptor, born at Florence, 1485. He was a pupil of Jacopo Sansavino, and in 1525 was called to Bologna to direct the works at San Petronio. The twelve bas-reliefs which he executed for the doors of that church are considered his best works. He was employed at Rome, at Loreto and Florence, visited Venice with Cellini, and again worked at Bologna. Tribolo was the intimate friend of Vasari. Died at Florence, 1550.

Tribonianus, a celebrated Roman lawyer, was born about the beginning of the 6th century, at Side, in Pamphylia; obtained reputation at the bar; and rose, through a succession of state offices, to those of consul and master of the offices. The Emperor Justinian intrusted to him the superintendence of his proposed reformation of jurisprudence, the result of which was the celebrated Code and the Digest or Pandects, which would have transmitted his name with honour to posterity, had not his venality been at least equal to his talents. Died, 547.

Trimmer, Sara, authoress of many popular works for the young, was born at Ipswich in 1741. She was the daughter of Joshua Kirby, painter and writer on Perspective, and married Mr. Trimmer in 1762. She was at that time living at Kew, her father having the appointment of clerk of the works at the Palace. She did not make herself known as an authoress till 1780, when she published her 'Easy Introduction to the Knowledge of Nature.' Among her numerous writings was a 'Sacred History' in 6 vols. Besides her separate works she conducted for a time the 'Family Magazine' and the 'Guardian of Education,' from both of which some of her own contributions were reprinted separately. She died suddenly in 1810, and an Account of her Life appeared four years later.

1141

TROGUS

Trissino, Giovanni Giorgio, an Italian poet, was born in 1478, at Vicenza; was educated at Rome and Milan; was employed by Leo X. and his successor, Clement VII., on various diplomatic missions, and died in 1558. Among his works are, 'The Deliverance of Italy from the Goths,' an epic poem; a treatise on the 'Art of Poetry,' and the forgotten tragedy of 'Sophonisba.'

Tristan, Nuñez. [See **Henry the Navigator**.]

Trithem, Frederick Henry, Sanscrit scholar, was a native of Switzerland, and was born in 1820. He was brought up at Odessa, but completed his education at the university of Berlin, where he was a pupil of Bopp. He came to England about 1841, and three years later he was appointed assistant in the Printed Book Department of the British Museum. He went in 1845 to Russia, visited Turkey and Egypt, and returning to England, obtained the appointment of Professor of Modern Languages at the Taylor Institution, Oxford, in 1848. An attack of insanity compelled his retirement after only two years' labour in his new post. Died, near Odessa, 1854. He left few writings except some articles on his special subjects in the Penny Cyclopædia, and in the unfinished Biographical Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Trivet, Nicholas, an English Dominican, born in Norfolk, 1258, was the son of Sir Thomas Trivet, Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He was educated at Oxford and Paris, and was author of 'Annales Regum Angliæ.' Died, prior of a Dominican monastery at London, 1328.

Trivulzio, Gian-Giacopo, a celebrated Italian general, was born at Milan about 1447. He began his military career under Francisco Sforza, Duke of Milan; served in France, and in 1483 against the Venetians. In 1494 he was in the service of Alfonso II., King of Naples; was charged with the defence of Capua against Charles VIII. of France, who was then invading Italy; gave up the town after a short resistance; and soon entered the service of France. He fought with distinction for Charles at the battle of Taro, was charged with the defence of Asti, and in 1499 effected for Louis XII. the conquest of the Milanese, of which he was named governor. He was at the same time created marshal of France. A revolt broke out in the following year, which he soon suppressed, and made prisoner Ludovico Sforza. Trivulzio led the advance guard of Louis XII. at the battle of Agnadello, in 1509; was made commander-in-chief of the French army in Italy in 1511; was defeated by the Swiss at Novara, in 1513; commanded under Francis I. in Italy, in 1515; and contributed to the victory of Marignano. Falling into disgrace soon after, he retired from the court, and died in December 1518. He acquired an immense fortune, was twice married, but left no children surviving.

Trogus Pompeius, a Roman historian,

TROLLOPE

was born in Gallia Narbonensis, and lived in the reign of Augustus. Trogus wrote a Universal History, entitled 'Historiæ Philippicæ,' in 44 books, which is not extant, but portions of which are preserved to us in the epitome or abridgment by Justinus.

Trollope, Frances, novelist and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1790; at the age of 19 married a barrister, Anthony Trollope, who had neither good fortune nor good health; and in 1825 was left a widow. She visited America in 1829, and attempted to establish herself there, but after three years returned to England; and urged by the necessity and duty of supporting her family, she wrote in 1832 her 'Domestic Life of the Americans,' which brought her considerable reputation in England, and called forth much angry criticism in America. From that time her narrations of travel and her novels followed in rapid succession for more than twenty years; all bright, cheery, witty, and not at all reflecting the shadow and sadness of her own life. Among the travels are, 'Paris and the Parisians in 1835;' 'Vienna and the Austrians;' 'A Visit to Italy;' and 'Belgium and Western Germany.' And among the novels—'Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw;' 'The Vicar of Wrexhill;' 'Termordyn Cliff;' 'The Widow Barnaby,' &c. Mrs. Trollope spent the last years of her laborious life at Florence, and died there, 6th October, 1863.—The well-known writer, **Mr. Thomas Adolphus Trollope**, author of the 'History of the Commonwealth of Florence,' 'Life of Filippo Strozzi,' and other works, is her son; and the distinguished novelist, **Mr. Anthony Trollope**, is nearly related to her.

Tromp, Marten Harpertssoen, the celebrated Dutch admiral, was born at the Brill, in 1597. He began to serve under his father in the navy at ten years of age, and was captured and detained for two years by an English privateer. He gradually rose to distinction, and in 1637 attained the rank of lieutenant-admiral; in which capacity he served against the Spaniards, captured many of their ships, and was created chevalier of St. Michael by the King of France. In October, 1639, he won a great victory over the Spanish fleet and captured thirteen galleons. He was engaged in the naval campaigns of 1640 and 1641; but his courage and abilities were most strikingly displayed in the war with England in 1652–53. He had Robert Blake for his adversary, and was defeated off Dover in March, 1652. In November following he defeated Blake, and sailed up the Channel with a broom at his mast-head. Another engagement took place in the Channel in February, 1653, when the Dutch lost many of their ships, but Tromp succeeded in saving the 300 merchant-ships he was convoying. After commanding in several other battles against the English, this great seaman fell in the engagement with Monk, 23rd July, 1653.

Tromp, Cornelis van, son of the pre-

TROUGHTON

ceding, was born at Rotterdam, in 1629, and, like his father, rose to eminence as a naval commander. He early distinguished himself under Van Galen in the Mediterranean, afterwards against the Algerine pirates, and in 1665 took part in the engagement of 13th July with the English fleet. He served under De Ruyter against the English in 1666, and in consequence of a quarrel with that admiral, was deprived of his commission, which, however, was restored to him by William, Prince of Orange, in 1673. He was again employed on various occasions, visited England, and was made a baron by Charles II.; was created a count by the King of Denmark, and on De Ruyter's death received the appointment of lieutenant-admiral-general of the United Provinces. Died at Amsterdam, 1691.

Tronchet. [See **Louis XVI.**]

Tronchin, Théodore, an eminent physician, was born in 1709, at Geneva; and being maternally related to Lord Bolingbroke, he was sent to England, to be educated at Cambridge. He studied medicine under Boerhaave, at Leyden; and having taken the degree of M.D., he first settled at Amsterdam, and afterwards at his native city; but subsequently removed to Paris, on being appointed physician to the Duke of Orleans. Tronchin was a man of consummate skill in his profession, and of great benevolence. He was the friend of Voltaire, Rousseau, and other celebrated men, who eulogized his talents and his virtues in their writings. Died, 1781.

Trotter, Thomas, M.D., an eminent medical writer, was a native of Roxburghshire, and was educated at the university of Edinburgh. After being duly qualified, he was appointed a surgeon in the navy, in 1782; obtained his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, in 1788; was appointed physician to the royal hospital at Portsmouth, in 1793, and in the following year physician to the fleet. He introduced many improvements into the medical discipline of the navy; was indefatigable in his endeavours to mitigate the effects of scurvy; and was successful in repressing a putrid fever which broke out among the French prisoners taken on the 1st of June, 1794. On his retirement from the public service, he settled at Newcastle; and died there in 1832. He wrote many useful works, of which the following are the principal: 'Medical and Chemical Essays,' 'Medica Nautica, or an Essay on the Diseases of Seamen,' a 'Treatise on Scurvy,' a 'Review of the Medical Department of the British Navy,' 'The Noble Foundling,' a tragedy; a volume of poems, &c.

Troughton, Edward, a celebrated astronomical instrument maker, was born at London, in 1753. He became a partner in the business carried on by several members of his family, took the deepest interest in all the details of his work, and earned himself a distinguished name among scientific men by the numerous improvements he devised in astronomical instruments. Died, 1835. His bust, by

TROWBRIDGE

Chantrey, was placed in the Observatory at Greenwich.

Trowbridge, Sir Thomas, Baronet, British admiral, began his service in the navy under Admiral Hughes in the East Indies, attaining the rank of post-captain in 1782. Taken prisoner by the French in 1794, he recovered his liberty at the great battle won by Lord Howe over the French fleet on the 1st June of that year. As commander of the *Culoden* he took a distinguished part in the defeat of the Spaniards by Sir John Jervis, off Cape St. Vincent, in February, 1797, and afterwards served under Nelson in the Mediterranean. His exertions beforehand contributed to the victory of the Nile, but he was accidentally prevented from taking part in the battle. In 1799 he took the castle of San Elmo, Naples, and before the close of the year was made a baronet. He served as captain of the Channel fleet in 1801, was made a lord of the Admiralty, and in 1804 attained the rank of admiral. He sailed from Madras in the *Blenheim* in January, 1807, and probably perished with his ship and crew in a storm soon after.

Troyon, Constant, the distinguished French landscape and animal painter, was born at Sèvres, in 1813. His employment in the celebrated porcelain works of that town first brought out his genius for painting, and, after studying under Riocreux, for wider observation of nature he travelled in the most picturesque districts of France and in Holland. He began to exhibit at the age of twenty, and from that time he continued to work indefatigably at his art, and attained high distinction. He was a member of the Academy of Amsterdam, and of the Legion of Honour. Among his most celebrated works are the 'Beufs au Labour,' the 'Foire Limousine,' 'Marché d'Animaux,' 'la Vallée de la Touque en Normandie,' 'les Chiens courants au Repos,' 'le Retour à la Ferme,' &c. M. Troyon acquired an immense fortune by his works, and died 20th March, 1865.

Trumbull, John, an eminent American painter, born at Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1756. After finishing his studies at Harvard University, he served in the War of Independence, and was subsequently a pupil of West, in England. He finally settled in his native country in 1786, and applied himself to the execution of a long-cherished project, of painting a series of pictures in illustration of the war. Among those he executed are the 'Battle of Bunker Hill,' 'Death of General Montgomery,' 'Signers of the Declaration of Independence,' 'Surrender of Burgoyne,' 'Surrender of Cornwallis,' and 'Washington surrendering his Commission.' The last four were commissioned by the government of the United States, and are now in the Capitol at Washington. The pictures remaining in his own possession he presented to Yale College. In 1817 he was named president of the American Academy of Arts, and died at New York, in 1843.

TRURO

Trumbull, Sir William, an English statesman, was born at East Hampstead, in Berkshire, in 1636. He studied at Oxford, and having taken the degree of doctor of laws, was admitted to practice in Doctors' Commons. After this he was employed in state affairs, and in 1684 received the honour of knighthood. He went on diplomatic missions to Paris and Constantinople; was subsequently made a lord of the treasury and secretary of state; and died in 1716. Sir William was the friend of Dryden and the patron of Pope, in whose correspondence are many of his letters.

Truro, Thomas Wilde, Baron, Lord Chancellor of England, was born in 1782. He received his early education at St. Paul's School, was articled to his father, a solicitor, in Warwick Square, and admitted an attorney in 1805. Soon after his admission he entered into partnership with Mr. Knight, and practised in Castle Street, Falcon Square, for more than ten years, when he abandoned the humbler branch of his profession, and was called to the bar of the Inner Temple in 1817. In his new career he soon became the undisputed 'leader' of his circuit. Together with Messrs. Brougham and Denman, he was engaged as a junior in defending the cause of Queen Caroline, a distinction which added to his professional reputation, though it prevented his attaining to political office during the reign of George IV. In Easter Term, 1824, he was made a serjeant-at-law, and in 1827 a king's serjeant. In this position he displayed an intimate and practical knowledge of the law, unwearied labour, and indefatigable zeal in the interest of his clients. In 1831 he was returned to parliament as member for Newark. At the general election, however, in December, 1832, he was defeated by a small majority, but regained his seat in 1835, when he was elected in conjunction with Mr. W. Ewart Gladstone. In 1839 his first political prize fell into his hands, in the shape of the solicitor-generalship, then vacated by the promotion of Sir R. M. Rolfe (Lord Cranworth) to the attorney-generalship. In 1841 he was promoted to be attorney-general, and at the same time was elected M.P. for Worcester, which he continued to represent till he was raised to the peerage. On the famous question of parliamentary privilege he delivered a masterly speech, which held the House enchained for upwards of three hours, and which was pronounced even by his opponents to be a triumph of legal reasoning. Sharing the vicissitudes of the Whig party when the Protectionists revenged the repeal of the corn laws by deposing Sir Robert Peel, in July, 1846, Sir Thomas Wilde was again appointed to his former office, and within the same week was raised to the bench as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (upon the death of Sir Nicholas Tindal). In July, 1850, he received the Great Seal under Lord John Russell's administration, and was elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Truro, but held his high office only till February 1862. Lord Truro was twice married. His

TRUSLER

second wife was Mademoiselle Augusta d'Este, daughter of the Duke of Sussex and Lady Augusta Murray. Died, 1855.

Trusler, Dr. John, was born in London, in 1735; was brought up as an apothecary, but entered into orders, and for a time officiated as a curate. He published abridgments of popular sermons, printed in imitation of manuscript, for the use of the pulpit; this turned out a profitable speculation, and led to his commencing business as a bookseller. By his trade, and the numerous compilations he produced, he realized a fortune. Died, 1820.

Tschirnhausen, Ehrenfried Walther von, German mathematician and natural philosopher, was born at Kieslingswald, in Upper Lusatia, in 1651. He was of a noble family, and after studying at the university of Leyden, served a short time in the army of the Netherlands, and then travelled through the principal countries of Europe. He had continued his scientific studies, and in 1682 made himself favourably known by announcing before the French Academy of Sciences his discovery of the curve called the 'epicycloid,' one of those subsequently named, from their peculiar properties and the discoverer, 'the *Cautistics* of Tschirnhausen.' He was received associate and afterwards member of the Academy. The construction of burning-glasses of extraordinary power next engaged his attention, and he procured the establishment of several glass-works in Saxony. Among the lenses which he made were two, double-convex, three feet in diameter, which were powerful enough to burn green wood and fuse thin slips of iron. One of them was presented by the Duke of Orleans to the French Academy, and the other was given by the maker to the Emperor Leopold. The Saxon porcelain manufacture originated in a discovery of this eminent man. Besides various scientific memoirs contributed to the Academy, Tschirnhausen was author of '*Medicina Corporis*,' and '*Medicina Mentis*.' Died in 1708, and had a pompous funeral at the expense of the Elector of Saxony.

Tschudi, Gilles, called the 'Father of Swiss History,' was born of an ancient and noble family of the canton of Glarus, in 1506. In early life he was a pupil of Zwingli and of Glareanus; is said to have spent some years in France; but with that exception lived at his native town, of which he was chosen Landamman. Tschudi did not embrace the reformed faith, but he displayed much wisdom and moderation in dealing with the conflicting religious parties. He wrote many works, most of which remain unpublished in Swiss libraries. His most important published work is the '*Chronicon Helveticum*,' which first appeared at Basel, in 2 vols. folio, in 1734. It embraces a period of four hundred and seventy years from A.D. 1000. His Description of Switzerland ('*Alpina Rhætia*') appeared in his lifetime, 1638. Tschudi died in 1572.

Tucker, Abraham, an English philosopher, was born in London, in 1705. He was

TUCKEY

educated at Merton College, Oxford, and then studied law at the Inner Temple, but was never called to the bar. In 1727 he became owner of a large estate at Betchworth, in Surrey, and thenceforth paid great attention to agriculture. He married in 1736, and after eighteen years of unusual nuptial content, lost his wife, who left him two daughters. To dull the sharp sense of his sorrow he is said to have copied twice over all the letters of his wife; and soon after began the preparation of the work on which his reputation rests,—'*The Light of Nature pursued*.' It was published in 4 vols., in 1765, a short portion of it having separately appeared two years previously, under the title of '*Free-will, Foreknowledge, and Fate*.' On the first appearance of this work the author assumed the name of '*Edward Search*.' Three additional volumes were published after his death, under the care of his eldest daughter, Judith, who had devoted herself affectionately to his service in his literary labours, and especially during the last three years of his life, when he had become blind. Tucker's work is unsystematic, very prolix, and full of repetition; practical, and not scientific in its aim; and grounds everything in morals on expediency. Hence Paley's praise and acknowledgment of obligation to it. The interest and charm of the book is nevertheless considerable. It is original, honest, full of good sense, exact observation, and admirable illustrations from the homeliest sources, and has a vein of genuine humour running through it. Tucker died in 1774. A new edition of '*The Light of Nature pursued*' was published in 1805 by Sir Henry P. St. John Mildmay, son of Tucker's youngest daughter. It has been several times reprinted, and was abridged by Hazlitt, in 1807.

Tucker, Josiah, political economist, was born in 1711, in Caermarthenshire; was educated at St. John's College, Oxford; and was successively curate of All Saints, and rector of St. Stephen's, Bristol, minor canon and prebendary in the cathedral, and dean of Gloucester. During the American war he published many pamphlets, and strenuously recommended the separation of the colonies from Great Britain, as conducive to their mutual interest. But he especially distinguished himself by his able tracts on commerce, in which he preceded Adam Smith in the advocacy of free trade. He died in 1799.

Tucker, St. George, an American lawyer and statesman, was born in Bermuda, in 1752. He became Judge of the Court of Appeals in Virginia in 1803, published a *Treatise on Slavery*, and an annotated edition of Blackstone's Commentaries. He was a zealous promoter of the independence of the United States, and bore a part in its accomplishment, not only with his pen, but with his sword. Died, in Virginia, 1827.

Tuckey, James Kingston, traveller, was born in 1778, at Greenhill, in the county of Cork; entered the navy at an early age, went to India in 1794, was employed in surveying

TUDELA

the coast of New South Wales, was taken prisoner by the French in 1805, and remained in captivity till 1814. He was then selected to command the expedition for exploring the river Congo, and died in Africa, in 1816. He was the author of 'Maritime Geography and Statistics,' in 4 vols., written during his imprisonment, besides Narratives of his voyages to Australia and Congo.

Tudela, Benjamin of. [Benjamin.]

Tudor, Edmund and Jasper. [See Henry VII. of England.]

Tudor, Owen. [See Catherine of France.]

Tullia. [See Servius Tullius.]

Tullia, the daughter of Cicero by his first wife, Terentia, was born probably about B.C. 79. She was married to Piso Frugi at the age of sixteen, but was soon left a widow. She married a second husband, B.C. 56, and was soon after divorced; took for her third husband (50) the profligate Dolabella, and after four years was separated from him. She gave birth to a son after her divorce, but died soon after, at the Tusculan villa of Cicero, in February, 45. In Tullia her father had garnered up his heart, and her death left a dreary blank in his existence.

Tullus Hostilius, third mythical King of Rome, and successor of Numa. His reign was a series of wars, with Alba, Veii, and the Sabines. The legend of the famous combat between the Horatii and Curiatii forms part of the story of the Alban war.

Tulp, Nicholas, an eminent physician and distinguished patriot, was born at Amsterdam, in 1593. He not only rose to eminence in his profession, but, being elected burgomaster of Amsterdam at a very advanced age, he so strenuously encouraged his countrymen in their resistance to the invasion of Holland by Louis XIV., in 1672, that a silver medal was struck to his honour, with the motto, 'Vires ultra sortemque senectæ.'

Tunstall, or Tonstal, Cuthbert, an eminent English prelate, was born at Hatchford, in Yorkshire, about 1474. He held various appointments, legal and ecclesiastical; in 1516 he was made Master of the Rolls, and the same year was sent ambassador, with Sir Thomas More, to the Emperor Charles V., then at Brussels. In 1522 he was made bishop of London, in the following year appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal, and in 1530 he was translated to the see of Durham. Under Edward VI. he was sent to the Tower, where he remained till the accession of Mary, when he obtained his release, and was restored to his bishopric. He conducted himself with great moderation during this sanguinary reign, and would not suffer any Protestants to be molested in his diocese. On the accession of Elizabeth he was again deprived, and committed to the custody of Archbishop Parker, at Lambeth, where he died in 1569.

Turan Shah. [See Louis IX. of France.]

Turberville, George, an English poet, was born at Whitechurch, in Dorsetshire, about

TURENNE

1530. After being educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, he became secretary to Sir Thomas Randolph, ambassador at the court of Russia, of which country he wrote a description, in three poetical epistles. He published 'Songs and Sonnets,' translations of the 'Heroical Epistles of Ovid,' and 'Tragical Tales.' Died, probably about 1600.

Turenne, Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount de, the great French general, was born at Sedan in 1611. He was second son of the Duke of Bouillon, a distinguished Huguenot leader, and Elizabeth of Nassau, daughter of William I., Prince of Orange, and was brought up a Protestant. In his fourteenth year he was sent to Holland, where he learnt the art of war under his uncles, Maurice and Henry of Nassau. Sent to Paris as a hostage by his mother, the dowager-duchess, in 1630, he was at once appointed to a command in the French army. He attained the rank of Maréchal-du-camp in 1634; distinguished himself in the campaigns in Germany and Flanders, and in 1638 was made lieutenant-general. Two years later he served under the Count of Harcourt in Italy, and rendered valuable service at the siege of Turin. In 1643 he was employed to reorganize the army of Germany, of which he held the command till the peace of Westphalia, to the conclusion of which his exertions and successes greatly contributed. One of his most famous exploits was the conduct of the retreat after the battle of Marienthal in 1645. About three months later he gained or contributed to the victory of Nördlingen over the Imperialists. For a short time Turenne retired to Holland, then allied himself with the party of the Fronde, was defeated at Rhétel, and soon making his peace with the court, took command of the royalist forces in 1652. He was now the adversary of the Prince of Condé, whom he had recently aided and got released from imprisonment. The campaign was successfully conducted, and the war of the Fronde terminated. In 1653 began his splendid campaigns in the Netherlands, where Condé commanded against him, and which only terminated with the peace of the Pyrenees, concluded in 1659, soon after the defeat of Condé at the battle of the Dunes. In 1660 he was named by Louis XIV. marshal-general of the armies of the king. After the death of his wife he renounced Protestantism, and was received, in 1668, into the Catholic church; a change he is said to have long meditated. Turenne was again called to active service in 1672, when he was named generalissimo of the French army in Holland. In this war he had for his opponent Montecuculi, and he carried the war into the heart of Germany with brilliant success; but sullied his reputation by the devastation of the Palatinate, in which thirty villages were burnt. This great man, whose private life was as pure as his military career was glorious, was shot while making preparation for an engagement near Salsbach, July 27, 1675. His remains, placed at first in the church of St. Denis, were removed

to the church of the Invalides, by order of Napoleon, in 1800.

Turgot, Anne Robert Jacques, Controller-general of Finance to Louis XVI., was born at Paris, of an ancient and illustrious family, in 1727. He was educated at the Sorbonne, for the career of an ecclesiastic, and had there for fellow-pupils (the future cardinal) Loménie de Brienne and (abbé) Morellet. But he had no heart for the church, and turning to the profession of the law, was appointed in 1753 Master of Requests. Pursuing in his leisure hours the study of ancient literature, physical and mathematical science, and above all political economy, he became the friend of many eminent men, and particularly of Quesnay and Gournay, leading economists. Already meditating important fiscal, commercial, and sanitary reforms, he was appointed, in 1761, to the responsible post of intendant of Limoges. He began at once to introduce measures for the more just levying of the land-tax in his province, for the abolition of the *corvées*, or repair of roads by forced labour, for the construction of canals and new roads, the better cultivation of the lands, &c. On the accession of Louis XVI. he was appointed minister of marine, and a few weeks later was called to the post which he was most fitted for, that of Controller-general of Finance, or first minister. The task before him was vast, and as it proved, impossible; but with 'a whole pacific French Revolution in his head,' he set himself honestly, fearlessly, and with clear insight to execute it. He aimed at the suppression of servitude and privilege; 'proposed,' says Mignet, 'to enfranchise the rural districts from statute labour, provinces from their barriers, commerce from internal duties, trade from its shackles, and, lastly, to make the nobility and clergy contribute to the taxes.' He thus made nobles, courtiers, clergy, financiers, all his enemies, and uniting in their common cause, they assailed him with various charges, and compelled the king to dismiss him in May, 1776. Turgot had only been in office twenty months, and the king had just written to him—'there is none but you and I that love the people.' He was author of various works, which fill nine volumes, and was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. His incessant labours as minister seriously aggravated the attacks of gout to which he had been subject, and he died the 20th March, 1781. There is a *Life of Turgot* by Condorcet.

Turnebus, Adrian, a distinguished French classical scholar, born at Les Andelys, in Normandy, in 1512. He studied with distinction at Paris, and was appointed Professor of Humanity at Toulouse, where he made himself a great reputation. In 1547 he was called to Paris to fill the chair of Greek and Latin, and among the numerous students attracted by his fame was Henry Stephens, the learned printer. He became, in 1552, joint superintendent, with Morel, of the Royal Printing Office for Greek books, and in 1556 exchanged this post for that

of royal professor. The reputation which Turnebus enjoyed as a scholar was matched by the esteem in which he was held as a man; and he numbered among his friends some of the greatest of his contemporaries—Montaigne, L'Hôpital, and De Thou. His works, consisting chiefly of critical and theological treatises, and Latin translations of Greek authors, were collected and published in 3 vols. folio. This does not, however, include his detached observations entitled '*Adversaria*,' which fill 3 vols. 4to. Died, at Paris, 1565.

Turner, Dawson, an eminent botanist and antiquary, was born at Great Yarmouth, where his father was a banker, in 1775. He studied at the Grammar School of North Walsham, then under a private tutor, and in 1793 entered Pembroke College, Cambridge, but he did not graduate. He early applied himself to the study of Natural History and Botany, became a Fellow of the Linnæan Society in 1797, and contributed some valuable papers on *Algæ*, *Lichens*, and *Mosses*, to its '*Transactions*.' He published various botanical works, among them a '*Synopsis of the British Fuci*;' '*Fuci, or Coloured Figures and Descriptions of the Plants referred by Botanists to the Genus Fucus*,' 3 vols. (1808-11); and a '*Botanist's Guide*.' He also made large botanical collections, which now form part of those at Kew; was elected F.R.S. in 1802, and F.S.A. in the following year; and was subsequently admitted to many other learned and scientific societies. During the latter half of his life, Mr. Turner chiefly devoted himself to antiquarian and artistic pursuits, and published several works on places and matters of interest in Norfolk. He edited Cotman's '*Architectural Antiquities of Normandy*;' formed a large collection of paintings, books, manuscripts, and autographs; and with the assistance of his wife and daughters, illustrated a copy of Blomefield's '*History of Norfolk*,' with two thousand drawings. This work extends to seventy volumes. Mr. Turner married a daughter of William Palgrave, Esq., of Coltishall, a lady of high attainments. His eldest daughter became, in 1814, the wife of Sir W. J. Hooker. He enjoyed the friendship of Robert Brown, Sir Joseph Banks, Sir J. E. Smith, and many other eminent men. Died, at Old Brompton, June 20, 1858, a week after his friend R. Brown.

Turner, Edward, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry at University College, London, was born in Scotland, in 1797; graduated as doctor of medicine at Edinburgh, and afterwards spent two years at Göttingen, under Professor Stromeyer, in close application to the study of chemistry and mineralogy. He was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the London University on its foundation in 1828; and by his talents and indefatigable exertions, his moral qualities and amenity of temper, he was admirably fitted for the situation he so ably filled. As a writer he made himself widely known by his '*Elements of Chemistry*,' which passed through many editions. Died, 1839.

Turner, Francis, Bishop of Ely, was the son of Dr. Thomas Turner, Dean of Canterbury, and was educated at Winchester School and New College, Oxford. In 1670 he became Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, was made Dean of Windsor, and Bishop of Rochester in 1683, and in the following year was translated to the see of Ely. Turner was one of the Seven Bishops prosecuted for resisting the royal authority in ecclesiastical affairs under James II.; yet he refused to take the oath of allegiance to William III., and was consequently deprived of his see. He wrote *Animadversions* on a pamphlet entitled 'The Naked Truth,' and was answered by Andrew Marvell. He was also author of a 'Vindication of Archbishop Sancroft and the rest of the deprived Bishops.' Died, 1700.

Turner, Joseph William Mallord, the most distinguished English landscape painter, was born in 1775. His father was a hair-dresser in Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, who gave him an ordinary education. From his earliest years he exhibited a marked predilection for drawing and colouring; his delight in river scenery and architecture was fostered by his early familiarity with London and its noble river; and while still a boy he was employed—with his youthful acquaintance, Girtin, afterwards the founder of the School of Painting in Water Colours—in colouring prints for Mr. J. R. Smith of Maiden Lane, and putting skies and foregrounds into architectural drawings. He received much friendly aid and encouragement from Dr. Munro, who gave him and Girtin access to his collection of paintings, and also employed them to make water-colour sketches for him. In 1789 he entered as a student at the Royal Academy, where he worked assiduously for five years; and in 1793 he exhibited three pictures, one of which represented 'The Pantheon the morning after the fire.' During this period he gave lessons in drawing, worked much for the booksellers as illustrator of topographical works, and made frequent excursions into many of the English counties. It is certain, from various contemporary critical notices, that Turner's genius and his superiority to all former landscape painters were early felt and acknowledged. In 1799 he was elected Associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1802 he became R.A. The 'Tenth Plague of Egypt' and the 'Falls of the Clyde' were amongst his subjects this year. Down to this period he was chiefly known as a water-colour painter. But he now turned his attention more to oil; and during the next half-century he exhibited more than 200 pictures. In 1807 he was nominated Professor of Perspective, and in the same year he painted the well-known 'Sun rising in a Mist,' and the 'Blacksmith's Shop.' In 1808 he began publishing his 'Liber Studiorum,' in imitation of Claude's 'Liber Veritatis,' having etched the subjects with his own hand. But this volume was only the precursor of an immense series of drawings and sketches, embracing the topo-

graphy of this country in the 'River Scenery' and the 'Southern Coast,'—the scenery of the Alps, of Italy, and great part of Europe. These drawings are now widely diffused in England, and form the basis of several important collections, such as those of Petworth, of Mr. Windus, Mr. Fawkes, and Mr. Munro. The National Gallery possesses nearly 1000 of his sketches, arranged and mounted by Mr. Ruskin. So great is the value of them, that 120 guineas have not unfrequently been paid for a small sketch in water-colours. A sketch book, containing chalk drawings of one of Turner's river tours on the continent, fetched the enormous sum of 600 guineas. The prices of his more finished oil paintings range from 700 to 1200 or 1400 guineas. We can only mention a few of the other products of his genius in every variety of style:—from the 'Wreck,' in Lord Yarborough's collection, the 'Italian Landscape,' in the same gallery, the pendant to Lord Ellesmere's 'Vandervelde,' or Mr. Munro's 'Venus and Adonis,' in the Titianesque manner, to the more original and sometimes eccentric productions of his latter years, such as the 'Rome' and 'Venice,' the 'Golden Bough,' the 'Téméraire,' the 'Tusculum,' the 'Hannibal,' the 'Burial of Wilkie,' the 'Death of Nelson,' 'Rain, Steam, and Speed,' 'War,' the 'Exile,' and the 'Rock Limpet.' Turner has been called, by high critical authorities, the Shakespeare of landscape painters. For truth to nature, ease and brilliancy of rendering the most subtle effects, suggestiveness and infinite variety, he is unrivalled. His works bear the impress of the steady growth and progress of his mind. The avowed imitator, at one period, of Claude and Poussin, he ultimately adopted in oil-painting the system and treatment he had learnt in water-colours; and during the latter half of his career surpassed all painters in his renderings of the effects of air, light, and mist. Unhappily, some of these splendid works are now wrecks of what they were, from the painter's method of working and the pigments used to produce the brilliancy he aimed at. Turner seldom mixed much in society, and only displayed in the closest intimacy the shrewdness of his observation and the playfulness of his wit. Everywhere he kept back much of what was in him; and while the keenest intelligence, mingled with a strong tinge of satire, animated his countenance, it seemed to amuse him to be but half understood. His nearest social ties were those formed in the Royal Academy, of which he was the oldest member, and to whose interests he was most warmly attached. His personal habits were peculiar, and even penurious; but in all that related to his art he was generous to munificence. He was never married; he was not known to have any relations, and his wants were of the most limited kind. The only ornaments of his house in Queen Anne Street were his own pictures, which he constantly refused to part with at any price, and of which the 'Rise and Fall of Carthage,' and the

'Crossing of the Brook,' rank among the choicest specimens. He had long lived and at last died in humble lodgings at Chelsea, where he was known as 'Mr. Brooks,' and the only friend who was acquainted with his abode was his legal adviser. His cottage commands a glorious view of his beloved Thames, Chelsea, the elms of Cremorne, Wandsworth Rise, and the Surrey Hills. He bequeathed the great bulk of his property to found almshouses for the benefit of unfortunate and meritorious artists; and he left his pictures to the nation on the express condition that a suitable place should be provided for their deposit and exhibition. These works, about a hundred in number, are now exhibited in the 'Turner Room' of the National Gallery. Died, Dec. 19, 1851. His remains were interred in the crypt of St. Paul's, beside those of Reynolds and other great painters; and a statue, by McDowell, was erected in the cathedral in 1863. A Life of Turner has been written by Mr. Thornbury. For important critical estimates of this great artist see Ruskin's 'Modern Painters,' Burnet's 'Turner and his Works,' and Redgrave's 'Century of Painters of the English School.' Turner's 'Picturesque Views in England and Wales,' and his 'Richmondshire,' have been reproduced in photography by the Misses Bertolacci; and a series of fifty-one photographs from the 'Liber Studiorum' has been published by the Arundel Society.

Turner, Samuel, traveller and diplomatist, was born in Gloucestershire, about 1749. He entered the military service of the East India Company, and having attracted the favourable notice of the governor, Warren Hastings, was sent on an embassy to congratulate the new sovereign of Thibet, in 1783. In the war with Tippoo Saib, this officer distinguished himself at the siege of Seringapatam; and was afterwards sent ambassador to the sovereign of Mysore. After his return to England, he published his valuable 'Account of an Embassy to the Court of the Teshoo Lama in Thibet,' &c. Died, 1802.

Turner, Sharon, historian of the Anglo-Saxons, was born in London, 1768. Having chosen the law for his profession, he was articled to an attorney at the age of 15, and notwithstanding the great amount of time occupied by his literary pursuits, he continued to conduct a large professional business. His chief works are, the 'History of England from the earliest Period to the Death of Elizabeth,' and the 'Sacred History of the World;' they have been repeatedly reprinted, and form part of the standard literature of the country. Shortly before his death he published a poem, entitled 'Richard III.' Died, 1847.

Turner, T. Hudson, a distinguished British archaeologist, for some time secretary of the Archæological Institute, was brought up as a printer. He acquired a taste for antiquarian pursuits, and obtained a situation in the Record Office in the Tower. Here he made active use of the facilities thus afforded him for research.

He is understood to have contributed largely to the 'Athenæum;' and his published works consist of a volume of 'Early Household Expenses,' edited for the Roxburghe Club, some papers in the 'Archæological Journal,' and the learned work 'On the Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages.' Died, 1852, in his 37th year.

Turner, William, an English naturalist and divine of the 16th century, was born at Morpeth, in Northumberland; was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; became dean of Wells, and died in 1568. He wrote, among other things, a 'History of Plants,' which is the earliest English herbal. The first part appeared in 1551, and the second eleven years later. He was also author of several theological works.

Turpin, Tulpin or Tilpin, Archbishop of Rheims in the latter part of the 8th century, in whose name appeared one of the most celebrated historical romances of the middle ages. It bears the title 'De Vita Caroli Magni et Rolandi,' and consists of a mass of fictitious stories of the exploits of the great Emperor and the imaginary Roland in Spain; evidently written for the purpose of exalting the fame of St. James of Spain, and attracting pilgrims to his shrine at Compostella. The real author and the date of its production are unknown. Turner, the historian, after an elaborate investigation of the evidence, inclines to accept the statement of the 'Belgic Chronicle,' that the work was declared authentic by Pope Calixtus II. in 1122; and that the same Pope either wrote it or caused it to be written for the purpose above stated. It would thus have preceded by a few years the similar romance on British history by Geoffrey of Monmouth.

Turquet de Mayerne. [Mayerne.]

Turrecremata. [Torquemada, Juan de.]

Tursellinus, Horatius, the Latin form of the name of **Orazio Torsellino**, a learned Italian Jesuit, was born in Rome in 1545. At the age of 17 he entered the Order of Jesuits, was afterwards employed as teacher in various seminaries, and during twenty years held the post of rector of the Roman College. He was especially distinguished as a Latin scholar, and published, in 1598, a valuable treatise entitled 'De Particulis Latine Orationis,' which has been many times reprinted. He was also author of an interesting Life of S. Francis Xavier, and a short Universal History, both in Latin, and frequently republished. The French translation of the Universal History was burnt, by order of the parliament, in 1761. Tursellinus died at Rome in 1599.

Tussaud, Madame, proprietress of the wax-work collection in the metropolis, was born in Bern, 1760. Adopted by her uncle, M. Curtius, an artist in Paris, she repaired thither early in life, and soon became, under his care, so proficient in the fine arts, that she received the appointment of drawing-mistress to the family of Louis XVI., whose sufferings she

witnessed, and in some measure participated. In 1802 she came to England, and commenced her exhibition, at first travelling with it from town to town; but ultimately settling in London, where it became one of the most popular sights. Died, April 16, 1850.

Tusser, Thomas, an early English poet, was born about 1515, at Rivenhall, in Essex. After having been a chorister at St. Paul's, he was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge; spent ten years at court under the patronage of Lord Paget, and then became a farmer in Suffolk, where he composed a book on husbandry, and dedicated it to his patron. His work is in homely verse, and is entitled 'Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.' It was first published in 1557, but was subsequently considerably enlarged. Died, about 1580.

Tutilo, a Benedictine of St. Gall, lived in the 9th or 10th century. He was a man of extraordinary genius, and was very celebrated as a painter, sculptor, goldsmith, poet, and musician. One of his most admired works was a painting, or perhaps a sculptured figure of the Virgin, for a church at Metz.

Tweddell, John, a highly accomplished scholar, was born in 1769, at Threepwood, near Hexham; was educated first at Hartforth School, Yorkshire; next under Dr. Parr; and, lastly, at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1792; gained the highest honours in classics at the university; became a student of the Middle Temple; began his travels in 1795, and, after remaining abroad four years, died suddenly at Athens in 1799. He examined with intense interest the remains of ancient art, had drawings made by a French artist who accompanied him, and kept a regular journal of all noteworthy occurrences and objects during his travels. It was known that he had amassed large materials with a view to publication; but the manuscript of the observations which he made in his journey was unfortunately and somewhat mysteriously lost in the course of transmission to England. All that is left to us of the productions of this promising scholar are his 'Prolusiones Juveniles,' and a Selection of his private Letters, which were published, together with a Memoir, by his brother, in 1815.

Twenge, or Thwinge, Sir Robert, a bold Yorkshire knight, who about the year 1231 put himself at the head of a secret association formed to resist the intrusion of Italian ecclesiastics into English benefices under the authority of Papal 'Provisions.' He had been deprived of his right of nomination to a living by a 'Provision,' and the movement which he led was secretly encouraged by the barons and the clergy. Threatening letters were addressed to the foreign priests; the nuncios and other officers of the Pope were seized, and one was killed; the Pope's Bulls were trampled under foot. The Pope, Gregory IX., issued an angry Bull (1232) in reference to these excesses, which continued for some months, and Henry

III. was alarmed. Twenge went to Rome, not as a penitent, but to plead manfully the cause he had taken in hand. He was the bearer of a remonstrance from the Earls of Chester, Winchester, and other nobles: the Pope listened to the reasonable plea, and Twenge obtained the acknowledgment of his right to nominate to his family living, and a declaration that the Pope would not again usurp the rights of the lay patrons.

Twiss, Horace, a miscellaneous writer, was the eldest son of Francis Twiss, Esq., (author of a verbal index to Shakespeare,) and of Frances, second daughter of Roger Kemble. Called to the bar in 1811, he travelled the Oxford circuit for some years, and became one of its leaders; but he subsequently attached himself to the Equity courts. His political life commenced in 1820, when he entered parliament as member for Wootton Bassett. He represented this borough for ten years, during which he won great distinction by his business talents, and his speeches in favour of Catholic emancipation and law reform. On the formation of the Duke of Wellington's administration in 1828, he was appointed under-secretary for the colonies, having previously been counsel to the Admiralty and judge-advocate during Lord Liverpool's administration. In 1830 he sat for Newport; but the Reform Bill, which he opposed, cut short his parliamentary career, for though he represented Bridport from 1835 to 1837, all his subsequent attempts to obtain a seat in parliament proved abortive. From this period he devoted his talents to the press. He occasionally contributed leading articles to the 'Times;' but his literary fame rests on his elaborate 'Life of Lord Eldon,' one of the best biographies ever written, and a repertory of the most remarkable political transactions of the period to which it refers. In private life Mr. Twiss was no less esteemed than in the world of literature and politics. In 1844 he received the appointment of vice-chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Died, 1849.

Twysden, Sir Roger, was born at East Peckham, in Kent, in 1597. His father, Sir William, accompanied James I. to England, and was created a baronet. Sir Roger, who was an excellent antiquary, suffered severely in the civil war from his attachment to the royal cause. Besides contributing to Philpot's Survey of Kent, and the publication of the 'Decem Scriptores,' he was author of 'The Historical Defence of the Church of England.' Died, 1672.

Tycho Brahe. [Brahe.]

Tychsen, Olaus Gerhard, a celebrated Dutch Orientalist, was born in 1734, at Tondern, in the duchy of Schleswig, studied at the university of Göttingen, and became Professor of Oriental Languages and librarian at Rostock. He wrote several able works on the Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac tongues. Died, 1815.

Tyndal, William. [Tindal.]

Tynemouth, Earl of. [Berwick, Duke of.]

TYRCONNEL

Tyrconnel, Richard Talbot, Earl of, Lord-Deputy of Ireland, was descended from a Norman family which had long been settled in Leinster. In his youth a notorious sharper and bully in London, he was proposed to the exiled princes, Charles and James, as a fit man to undertake the assassination of the Protector. After the Restoration he took the lead in the infamous attempt to ruin the character of Anne Hyde, in order to justify the Duke of York in refusing to marry her according to his promise. Talbot was created by James II. Earl of Tyrconnel, and had the command of the army in Ireland. After the appointment of Clarendon to the post of Lord-Lieutenant, Tyrconnel received a commission as general, and such extensive powers that he was, in fact, real governor of the island. His first task was to remodel the army, by turning out all Englishmen and Protestants, and filling their places with Irish and Catholics. This he executed with great eagerness and insolence. Bent on the repeal of the Act of Settlement, he returned to England, in August, 1686, to plead his cause with the king. In January following Clarendon was recalled, and Tyrconnel was appointed Lord-Deputy. Terror drove hundreds of families to emigrate immediately, and the extermination of the English colonists was unscrupulously undertaken. Tyrconnel subsequently formed a project for the separation of Ireland from England, and James gave his sanction to arrangements for placing the island under the protection of Louis XIV., in case a Protestant sovereign should succeed to the crown. He formed a large army of the native Irish, many battalions of which were brought over to England in 1688. After the Revolution, Tyrconnel opened a negotiation with William III., but almost at the same time sent envoys to James, in France, urging him to go to Ireland with a French force, and called the Irish to arms. He was at the battle of the Boyne, but was helpless both from his ignorance of military matters and his old age and failing powers. In September, 1690, he went to France, but returned to Ireland in the following spring, and was followed by a French force under General Saint-Ruth. Tyrconnel and the general could not agree, and both were jealous of the popularity of Sarsfield. After the loss of Athlone, the outcry against the Lord-Deputy was so general that he left the camp and went to Limerick. Saint-Ruth then fought and lost the battle of Aghrim; and while preparations were making for the defence of Limerick, Tyrconnel died suddenly, of apoplexy, July 14, 1691. He was buried in Limerick Cathedral. Tyrconnel's second wife was Frances Jennings, sister of the Duchess of Marlborough and widow of Sir G. Hamilton. A portrait of the Earl was lent by Lord Talbot de Malahide to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).

Tyrone, Hugh O'Neill, Earl of, the celebrated Irish chieftain of the 16th century, was the son of Lord Duncannon, who had been created by Henry VIII. Earl of Tyrone. He

TYRREL

commanded a troop of horse in the service of Queen Elizabeth, in the wars against Desmond, and having distinguished himself as a soldier petitioned the Irish parliament to be allowed to take the title and possessions of the earldom. The title was conceded to him (1587), and by a personal visit to the English court he succeeded also in obtaining the inheritance of his family. He was a man of vast ambition and extraordinary energy, and really aimed at making himself sovereign of Ulster. But he long concealed his purpose, and by persistent duplicity kept on good terms both with the English and the Irish parties. About 1568 he married a sister of Sir Henry Bagnal, marshal of Ireland, and this match gave rise to a bitter feud between the two rival leaders. Forming soon after an alliance with young O'Donnell (Red Hugh), he set himself in retirement to plan and prepare a united rising of the Irish. In 1597 he assumed the national but forbidden title of 'The O'Neill,' and thus announced himself as sovereign of Ulster. Sir John Norris was sent as lord-general to command against him; but by the harassing, desultory mode of warfare adopted by the Irish he was worn out, and died of grief. Tyrone, in 1598, defeated Marshal Bagnal at Blackwater, the latter, with most of his men, being slain. In the following year the Earl of Essex was appointed Lord-Lieutenant, and sent to Ireland with a large army; but he merely lost time, and after three months met Tyrone and concluded a truce with him, immediately hastening back to England. On the arrival of the new Lord-Deputy, Mountjoy, Tyrone was in Munster, endeavouring to organize a rebellion; and triumphing over all the efforts made to hinder his return to his own territory, he effected a masterly retreat, traversing the whole length of the kingdom. He had sought aid of Spain, and in 1601 a Spanish force landed near Kinsale. Tyrone joined the Spaniards, in December, in an attack on the camp of the English, then besieging Kinsale, and with his allies was totally defeated. He fled, and with a small force took up his position in a fastness near Lough Erne; but soon surrendered to Mountjoy, renounced the title of 'The O'Neill,' and received a pardon. In 1603 he accompanied Mountjoy to England, and was confirmed by James I. in his title and estates. He afterwards engaged in a fresh plot, rumours of which reached the government; and in 1607 he suddenly quitted his native country, with his old friend O'Donnell, then Earl of Tyrconnel, and passing through France, threw himself on the protection of the Spaniards at Brussels. He soon sank into oblivion, spent the remainder of his days at Rome, had pensions from the Pope and the King of Spain, became blind, and died in 1616. A few years later his son was assassinated at Brussels, and in him the most illustrious branch of the house of O'Neill (Hy Nial) became extinct.

Tyrrel, Sir James. [See Edward V.]

Tyrrel, James, historian and political writer, was born in 1642, in London; was

TYRTÆUS

educated at Queen's College, Oxford; studied in the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar, but never practised. He was author of a 'General History of England,' and other works. Died, 1718.

Tyrtæus, an ancient Greek poet, celebrated for his martial strains, flourished about B.C. 680. His birthplace is unknown. He was lame, and blind of one eye. In the war between the Lacedæmonians and Messenians, the former applied to the Athenians for a general; and the latter, it is said, in derision, sent them Tyrtæus. The bard, however, so inspired the Spartans by his warlike songs, that they reduced the Messenians to subjection. He was accordingly treated with great respect, and received the rights of citizenship. Some fragments of his songs are extant.

Tyrwhitt, Thomas, an eminent scholar and critic, was born at Westminster, in 1730, and was educated at Eton, and at Queen's College, Oxford. In 1756 he was under-secretary in the war department; and, in 1762, clerk to the House of Commons; but he resigned his situation in 1768, in order to devote himself to literature. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and one of the curators of the British Museum. Among his works are, editions of 'Chaucer's Canterbury Tales,' 5 vols., and 'Rowley's Poems,' the latter of which he proves to be the composition of Chatterton; also 'Dissertatio de Babrio,' 'Notes on Euripides,' &c. Died, 1786.

Tyson, Edward, physician, was born at Bristol, in 1649; and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. He became a member of the College of Physicians and the Royal Society; and he was physician to Bedlam and Bridewell Hospitals. Dr. Tyson was a very skilful anatomist and an able writer; he published 'The Anatomy of a Porpoise,' 'The Anatomy of a Pigmy, compared with that of a Monkey, an Ape, and a Man, with a Philosophical Discourse concerning the Pigmies of the Ancients;' and several clever essays in the Philosophical Transactions. Died, 1708.

Tyssens, Peter, a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp, in 1625. In historical composition, it is said, he was very little inferior to Rubens. Died, 1692.—He had two sons, also painters of some note, but less eminent than their father.

Tytler, James, an eccentric, laborious, and able writer, was born at Brechin, in Scotland, in 1747. His first work, entitled 'Essays on the most important Subjects of Natural and Revealed Religion,' was printed by the author himself, without the help of manuscript or notes. His other principal works are, 'A System of Geography,' a 'Geographical, Historical, and Commercial Grammar,' a 'History of Edinburgh,' and a metrical translation of Virgil's Eclogues. He also edited several periodical works, viz. the 'Historical Register,' the 'Gentleman and Lady's Magazine,' the 'Weekly Review,' &c., and contributed largely to the Encyclopedia Britannica. Having joined

TYTLER

the Society of the 'Friends of the People,' he was outlawed, and died in America, in 1805.

Tytler, William, an historical and miscellaneous writer, was born at Edinburgh, in 1711; was educated at the university of his native city; followed the profession of writer to the signet; and died in 1792. His principal work is 'An Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Evidence produced against Mary, Queen of Scots.' He was also a contributor to the Transactions of the Edinburgh Antiquarian Society, of which he was one of the vice-presidents.

Tytler, Alexander Fraser, Lord Woodhouselee, son of the preceding, was born in 1747, at Edinburgh, in which city he was educated. After having been Professor of Universal History at the university, and judge-advocate for Scotland, he was raised to the bench, and took his seat as Lord Woodhouselee, in 1802; and on the elevation of Lord Hope to the president's chair in 1811, he was appointed a commissioner of judiciary. Among his works are, 'Decisions of the Court of Session,' a treatise on 'Martial Law,' 'Elements of General History,' 'An Essay on the Principles of Translation,' 'An Historical and Critical Essay on the Life of Petrarch,' and 'Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Lord Kames.' Died, 1813.

Tytler, Patrick Fraser, an eminent historian, son of the preceding, was born in 1790. After the usual curriculum of a Scotch education, he was enrolled a member of the faculty of advocates in 1813. But he turned from the law to the pursuit of letters, his first work being a volume of travels in France, in 1814 or 1815. The work which first gave him a place of note in the world of letters was his 'Life of the Admirable Crichton,' which reached a second edition in 1823. The same year saw the publication of his 'Account of the Life and Writings of Sir Thomas Craig, of Riccarton, including Biographical Sketches of the most eminent Legal Characters,' &c. But the work by which his name has become most widely known is his 'History of Scotland,' the first volume of which appeared in 1828, and the ninth and last in 1843. During the composition of his great work, he contributed to Mr. Murray's Family Library one of the most delightful of all his writings, 3 vols. of 'Lives of Scottish Worthies' (1832-3). For the Edinburgh Cabinet Library he wrote an 'Historical View of the Progress of Discovery on the more Northern Coasts of America' (1832), the 'Life of Sir Walter Raleigh' (1832), and the 'Life of Henry VIII.' (1837); besides editing various other works, the materials for which he had collected in the State Paper Office. A pension of £200 a year was conferred upon him during the administration of Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Tytler's constitution was never robust, and it gradually gave way under the exhausting labours of a literary life. During his lingering illness he wandered over the continent in search of health, and returning to England, died at Great Malvern, in 1849. His

portrait, by Mrs. Carpenter, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Tzetzes, Johannes, a Greek poet and critic of the 12th century. He wrote numerous works both in verse and prose. Among the former is 'Iliaca,' a complete story of the

Trojan war; 'Chiliades,' consisting of miscellaneous stories, legendary and historical, &c.: the latter consist of commentaries on Greek authors. He was celebrated in his time for his prodigious memory and great acquirements.

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Ubal dini, Petruccio, a celebrated historian and illuminator on vellum, of the 16th century, was a native of Florence, and came to England in the reign of Edward VI. His 'Vita di Carlo Magno,' which appeared in 1581, is said to be the first Italian book printed in this country. He also wrote a 'Description of Scotland,' and 'The Lives of Illustrious Women of England and Scotland.'

Uccelli, Paolo, a celebrated Italian painter, was born at Florence, probably in 1396. His family name was **Doni**, and he acquired the name **Uccelli** from his fondness for painting birds. He was apprenticed to Lorenzo Ghiberti to learn the goldsmith's art, and was one of his assistants in making the famous Gates of the Baptistery. He was the first of the Florentine painters of the Naturalist School, and especially devoted himself to the mastery of perspective and foreshortening. Among his works, which are now very rare, are several battle-pieces, the best being the 'Battle of San Egidio,' now in the National Gallery; an equestrian portrait of Hawkwood, an English condottiere in the service of Florence; and frescoes of sacred subjects in the cloisters of Santa Maria Novella, now much injured. At the age of 72 he was employed at Urbino. Died at Florence, probably about 1479.

Udal, Nicholas, head-master of Eton College, and the father of English comedy, was born in Hampshire, in 1606. Educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, he graduated B.A., but in consequence of a leaning to the principles of the Reformation did not take his master's degree. He became head-master of Eton, held the living of Braintree, in Essex, and afterwards the rectory of Calbourne, Isle of Wight; was in the service of Queen Catherine Parr; was made a canon of Windsor, and in 1555 appointed head-master of Westminster School. He wrote several plays in Latin and in English, to be acted by his pupils, but none of the latter were known to be extant till about 1840, when his comedy entitled 'Ralph Roister Doister' was discovered. It was printed in 1565, and probably written as early as 1540, thus preceding by twenty years 'Gammer Gurton's Needle,' which had previously the distinction of being the earliest English comedy. Udal was a good scholar, and published translations of Terence, and of portions of the works of Erasmus and Peter Martyr. Died, in 1564.

Udine, Giovanni da, Italian painter, was

born in 1487. After attaining some eminence as the scholar of Giorgione he went to Rome, and became scholar and assistant of Raphael. He executed most of the arabesque and grotesque decorations and stucco-work of the Vatican Loggie, and especially excelled in painting animals, birds, and what are called 'still-life' subjects. One of his early works is the picture of 'Christ with the Doctors,' now in the Academy of Venice. He assisted Raphael in the famous Cartoons, and was employed to decorate many villas and palaces. Died at Rome, 1564.

Uggione. [**Oggione**.]

Ugolino. [**Gregory IX.**]

Ugolino, Count. [**Gherardesca**.]

Uhland, Johann Ludwig, a distinguished German poet and patriot, born at Tübingen in 1787. He completed his education at the university of his native city, and settled at Stuttgart as an advocate in 1812. He had begun to make himself known by his songs several years earlier. Taking a deep interest in political affairs, he became, in 1819, a member of the State Assembly of Würtemberg, and was always an earnest champion of liberal principles and measures. In 1830 he was appointed to the chair of the German Language and Literature at Tübingen, but held it only three years, preferring to take part in the discussions of the Diet, to which he was elected. After a period of literary retirement he was chosen deputy to the National Assembly at Frankfurt, in 1848. This was his last participation in public life. Uhland's 'Gedichte' appeared in a collected edition in 1815, and have been repeatedly republished with numerous additions. The eleventh edition appeared in 1853. Their charm lies in their vigour, truth, and simplicity, their fervent patriotism and deep reverence for the past. Uhland was author also of the following works—'Ueber Walther von der Vogelweide;' 'Ueber den Mythos der nordischen Sagenlehre vom Thor;' and a collection of ancient 'Volkslieder.' Since his death the first three volumes of his critical works (Schriften zur Geschichte der Dichtung und Sage), from manuscripts left in a rough and unfinished state, have appeared. There is an English translation of his poems by the Rev. W. W. Skeat, M.A. Died at Tübingen, Nov. 13, 1862.

Uhred. [**See Eudrio**.]

Uliass. [**Ulphilas**.]

Ulloa, Don Antonio, a Spanish mathema-

tician, and commander of the order of St. Jago, was born at Seville, in 1716. He was one of the mathematicians employed in measuring a degree of the meridian in Peru, in 1735; and remained there ten years. On his return, he was taken prisoner by the English, but was soon released, and was chosen F.R.S. He published his 'Travels,' and a physico-historical work on South America. Died, 1795.

Ulphilas, or **Ulfilas**, bishop and apostle of the Goths in the 4th century, probably sprang from a Christian family of Cappadocia, his ancestors having been carried off by the Goths in one of their incursions into that province. The chronology of his life is involved in obscurity; in general he appears to have begun his pious labours among the West Goths in the reign of Constantine, and to have continued them through great part of the reign of Valens. He won the love and confidence of his people by his blameless life and religious earnestness; and did them important service, not only by his teaching and ministrations, but by successfully conducting important negotiations between them and the Roman empire. In doctrine he appears at first to have held with the orthodox; but through his later intercourse with the empire and the Arian bishops was led to embrace the Arian creed. The most memorable service rendered to his countrymen by Ulphilas was the translation of the Bible into their language; for which he had first to devise an alphabet. He omitted the four Books of the Kings, lest their warlike spirit should excite too much the naturally fierce disposition of the people. A volume containing the Four Gospels of this Gothic version, very imperfect, was discovered in a monastery near Cologne, and after singular fortunes found a permanent rest in the university of Upsala. It is bound in silver, and is therefore called the 'Codex Argenteus.' Its text was first published in 1665. Additional portions were subsequently discovered in the library of Wolfenbüttel and at Milan, and an edition of the whole appeared in Germany between 1836-46. The Version of Ulphilas possesses very high interest and importance as the most ancient monument of the Teutonic family of languages. The close resemblance between the Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Versions is shown in Dr. Bosworth's edition (1865) of the two printed in parallel columns, with the Versions of Wycliffe and Tyndale. More recently (1866) some fragments of the Gothic version of St. Paul's Epistles have been discovered in the monastery of Bobbio, by Dr. Reifferscheid of Bonn.

Ulpianus, **Domitius**, an eminent Roman civilian, the tutor, friend, and minister of the Emperor Alexander Severus, who made him his secretary and afterwards prætorian prefect. Having offended the soldiery by his reforms, they broke out into open mutiny, and Ulpianus was murdered by them, in A.D. 228. His writings on law were very numerous, and many excerpts from them are included in the 'Digest.'

Ulrica Eleonora, Queen of Sweden, was the daughter of Frederick III. of Denmark, and was born in 1656. She married, in 1680, Charles XI. of Sweden—a union of policy, to strengthen the peace which had a few months previously been concluded between Sweden and Denmark. She was a woman of remarkable accomplishments, and gained the love of the nation by her virtues and her beneficent influence. She was the mother of the great warrior Charles XII., and of two daughters, Hedwig and Ulrica, the latter of whom is noticed below. Died, 1693.

Ulrica Eleonora, Queen of Sweden, was the daughter of Charles XI. and his queen Ulrica, noticed above, and was born in 1688. Through the influence of her brother, Charles XII., she married, in 1715, Prince Frederick of Hesse Cassel, who then entered into the service of Sweden as generalissimo. After the death of Charles XII., Ulrica was elected to succeed him, and at the same time she consented to the establishment of a constitutional government (1719). Early in the following year she resigned the government, and her consort was chosen king. Ulrica spent the rest of her life in retirement, and died at the close of 1741.

Ulugh-Begh, or **Oleg Bek**, a Tatar prince of the 15th century, celebrated for his astronomical knowledge, was grandson of Tamerlane, and was born in 1394. His real name was Mohammed Taragai. He formed a seminary, chiefly for the study of mathematics and astronomy, constructed an observatory at Samarcand, and was a patron of learning. After a reign of about forty years, first as regent till his father's death in 1447, and then in his own name, he was put to death, in 1449, by one of his sons who had rebelled against him. Science is indebted to him for a series of observations on the fixed stars; and his works on chronology, geography, and astronomy were published in Latin by Greaves and Hyde.

Unwin, Mary. [See **Cowper, William**.]

Urban II., Pope, **Odon**, or **Eudes**, was a native of France, was educated by St. Bruno at Rheims, became a canon of the cathedral and a monk of Clugny, and in 1078 was sent by the abbot to Rome, where he gained the confidence of Gregory VII., who made him bishop of Ostia. He was chosen to succeed Victor III. in 1088. Urban took for his guidance as Pope the example of Gregory VII., and the quarrel of Guelf and Ghibelline continued. The antipope, Guibert, was driven from Rome, but after the capture of Mantua by the Emperor, Henry IV., he was recalled, and took possession of Rome. Such alterations of fortune continued to take place throughout this pontificate. In 1095 Urban presided at the council of Clermont, and there excommunicated Philip I. of France for having put away his wife, Bertha, and married Bertrada, wife of Fulk of Anjou. The most memorable act of Urban II. was the publication of the first crusade. Moved by the pleadings of

URBAN

Peter the Hermit, the Pope first announced the design of a crusade at the council of Piacenza, and published it more fully, in a most impassioned and pathetic speech, at Clermont; when the assembly cried—'Dieu le veut, Dieu le veut.' Two other councils were held in France for the furtherance of the crusade, and in 1096 the Pope returned to Italy. In 1098 he had an interview with Roger, Count of Sicily, at Salerno, and then named him and his successors perpetual apostolic legates in Sicily. The same year he presided at the council of Bari, at which discussions took place on the famous phrase 'flioque,' several bishops of the Eastern church, and Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, taking part in them. Urban II. lived to hear of the first successes of the crusaders, but died at Rome before the news of the capture of Jerusalem could reach him, in July, 1099.

Urban V., Pope, **Guillaume de Grimoard**, was born in France in 1302, and was educated at the university of Montpellier, where he afterwards professed civil and canon law. He entered the Benedictine order (the dress of which he is said to have worn night and day till his death), and became successively abbot of St. Germain of Auxerre and of St. Victor of Marseilles. In his absence, and without being created cardinal, he was chosen to succeed Innocent VI., in 1362. The tidings of his election reached him at Florence, and he was proclaimed and crowned at Avignon, where he took up his abode. He was there visited by John, King of France, and the famous Pierre de Lusignan, King of Cyprus, and with them endeavoured, but without success, to get up a new crusade. In 1367, in compliance with the urgent wishes of the Emperor and the Romans, but against the will of the King of France, Urban quitted Avignon, and once more established the papal court in the Vatican. Rome, and indeed the whole of Italy, was at this time in a miserable condition. The city was half depopulated, and the country was desolated by almost incessant petty wars, and overrun by the bands of mercenaries. And although the Emperor led an army into Italy for the purpose of suppressing the disorders, he dismissed his forces, and left things as they were. The Pope received him at Viterbo, and they made their entry into Rome together; the coronation of the Empress being soon after performed. The visit of the Eastern Emperor, John Palæologus, took place in 1369; but his professed conformity to the Roman church in doctrine failed to procure him the solid help against the Turks which he went to ask. In the following year Urban once more returned to Avignon; but he died three months after his arrival, December, 1370. He was zealous in promoting better discipline in the church, did much for the advancement of learning, and sent Franciscan missionaries into Tartary and Georgia. The palace at Avignon was built under his direction.

Urban VI., Pope, **Bartolomeo Prignano**, by birth a Neapolitan, was Archbishop of Bari,

and about 60 years of age when he was elected to succeed Gregory XI. in 1378. Of the sixteen cardinals who formed the conclave, four only were Italians, and the rest Frenchmen. The sitting was stormy, and the decision in favour of Urban was determined by the violence of the populace, who insisted on having an Italian Pope. By his imprudent severity of rebuke, and demand for reforms of discipline, he soon alienated the cardinals from him; and quitting Rome, they annulled their own act so far as they could by electing another Pope at Anagni, Robert of Geneva, who took the title of **Clement VII.** Thus began the schism in the papacy, which lasted forty years, and was prolific in dissensions, confusion, and even wars. The rivals held councils, excommunicated each other and each other's adherents, proclaimed crusades, and employed bands of mercenary troops. Urban was recognised by great part of the Empire, by England, Hungary, and Bohemia; and Clement by France, Savoy, and Naples. But the question of the real Pope who could answer? To make up for the loss of his cardinals Urban created a large batch of new ones. To support the crusade which he proclaimed against the partisans of his rival, he ordered the levy of a tenth on all the English benefices. The 'fighting bishop' of Norwich, Henry Spenser, took the command of an expedition into Flanders, which came to nothing, and was censured by parliament. Urban also called to his aid Charles of Durazzo, crowned him king of Naples, and sent him to conquer that kingdom, which he did; putting Joanna to death. Urban soon after quarrelled with Charles. While at Nocera, in 1385, six cardinals formed a conspiracy against the Pope; but being warned of it, he arrested and imprisoned them; put them to the torture without extorting a confession except from one; carried them with him to Genoa, where they were kept in irons, and again put to the torture; and, finally, without any proof of their guilt, had five of them strangled. The sixth was an Englishman, Adam Easton, and he alone escaped, through the intervention of the king, Richard II. The popular indignation drove Urban from Genoa, and he went to Lucca and to Perugia; and was on his way to Rome, when he was severely hurt by a fall from his mule, and died in October, 1389.

Urban VIII., Pope, **Mafei Barberini**, was born at Florence in 1568. He studied law at Pisa; after which he entered into orders, and, in 1606, attained the rank of Cardinal. In 1623 he was elected to the papal chair; and proved himself a zealous advocate for the interests, spiritual and temporal, of the Romish church. He was also a patron of learning, and founded the college 'De Propaganda Fide.' No less than 74 cardinals were created by this pontiff. Died, 1644.

Urban, Ferdinand de St., an eminent artist, born at Nancy in 1654. He became first architect and director of the cabinet of medals to Pope Innocent XI. and his two im-

mediate successors, for whom he executed a great number of moulds or matrices of exquisite beauty. Died, 1731.

Ure, Dr. Andrew, an eminent chemist and writer on chemistry and the kindred sciences, was born in Glasgow in 1778. After pursuing his studies at the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, he succeeded Dr. Birkbeck as Andersonian Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy at Glasgow in 1806, where he gained great fame by his lectures and his class experiments. In the year 1818 he brought forward his 'New Experimental Researches on some of the leading doctrines of Caloric, particularly on the relation between the elasticity, temperature, and latent heat of different vapours, and on thermometric measurement and capacity,' which was read before the Royal Society, and published in their 'Transactions' for that year. In 1821 appeared the first edition of his well-known 'Dictionary of Chemistry,' which procured him the friendship of Sir H. Davy, Dr. Wollaston, and Dr. E. D. Clarke. This was followed by various papers which he contributed to philosophical journals; his 'System of Geology,' published in 1829; his 'Philosophy of Manufactures,' and his work on the 'Cotton Manufactures of Great Britain,' the last two published respectively in 1830 and 1831. His last great work was the 'Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,' the fruit of immense labour and research, which has gone through six editions, and has been translated into the leading Continental languages. The last edition, in 3 vols. 8vo., chiefly rewritten and greatly enlarged, and edited by Robert Hunt, F.R.S., Keeper of Mining Records, appeared in 1867. Distinguished as a sound chemical philosopher, Dr. Ure was no less remarkable for accuracy in chemical analysis, and it has been asserted by competent authority that none of his results have ever been upset. He was one of the original Fellows of the Geological Society. He had also belonged to the Astronomical Society, and was a member of several scientific Continental societies. Dr. Ure resided in London since the year 1830. Died, 1857.—His eldest son, **Alexander Ure**, F.R.C.S., was surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, and died in June 1866.

Urfé, Honoré d', a French romance writer, was born in 1567, at Marseilles. He distinguished himself as a soldier during the wars of the League, and as a negotiator in Savoy and at Venice. He was author of the romance of 'Astrée,' which was once exceedingly popular in France. Died, 1624.

Urquhart, or Urquhart, Sir Thomas, of Cromarty, in Scotland, was a philologist and mathematician. As an officer of Charles II., he was present at the battle of Worcester, and was taken prisoner and detained in London. He published, in 1651, a piece entitled 'The Discovery of a most rare Jewel, found in the Kennel of Worcester Streets,' &c. He was also author of a work on trigonometry (1645); and of a book entitled 'Logopandectæion, or an

Introduction to the Universal Language.' Sir Thomas Urquhart is also known by his excellent translation of Rabelais published in 1653.

Urquijo, Luis de, a Spanish statesman, born in Old Castile, in 1768. He passed some of his early years in England, and is supposed to have acquired here those liberal notions in politics which he afterwards displayed. During the ministry of Godoy, he became secretary of state for foreign affairs; but having at length offended the royal favourite, he was disgraced in 1800, and for several years closely confined in the citadel of Pampeluna. On the accession of Ferdinand in 1808, he was set at liberty; followed the royal family to Bayonne, was afterwards minister of state, and died in 1817.

Urraca, Queen of Castile, was the only legitimate child of Alfonso VI., by his queen, Constance of Burgundy. She first married Raymond of Burgundy, who died in 1108, and not long after, Alfonso I., the Warrior, of Aragon, who thus united the three crowns of Christian Spain. Ambitious and profligate, Urraca soon quarrelled with her husband, and wished to exclude him from the throne of Castile. War broke out between them, and the Queen was imprisoned; but one of her lovers, the Count of Lara, raised the people and delivered her. Alfonso publicly repudiated her, and their marriage was declared null by the Papal legate. War was renewed, and the forces of Urraca, led by her two lovers, were defeated (1111); she assembled a new army, defeated Alfonso, and compelled him to evacuate Castile. Her son, Alfonso Raymond, was associated with her in the government in 1122, but she quarrelled and carried on war with him. She made war also on her sister Theresa, Countess of Portugal, defeated her, and ravaged Portugal. Died at Leon, 1126.

Ursinus, Fulvius, a celebrated classical scholar of the 16th century, was born at Rome in 1529. He was connected with the Orsini family, was carefully educated, and was ordained priest. He held the post of librarian to several distinguished men in succession, and received a pension from Pope Gregory XIII. Ursinus was author and editor of numerous works, chiefly philological or antiquarian; and among them are annotations on the principal Roman historians, on the works of Cicero, and the 'Scriptores Rei Rusticæ.' Died at Rome, 1600.

Ursinus, Zacharias, one of the early reformers, was born at Breslau, in Silesia, in 1534. He studied at Wittenberg, where he acquired the friendship of Melancthon, whom he accompanied to the conference at Worms. He afterwards became master of the school at Breslau; then went to Heidelberg, where he obtained a professorship; and died, Professor of Divinity, at Neustadt, in 1583. The celebrated Heidelberg Catechism was compiled by Ursinus, who also wrote a commentary on it.

Ussher, James, (**Usserius**.) Archbishop of Armagh, the celebrated chronologist, was born at Dublin, of an ancient and honourable

USSHER

family, in 1580. His father was a clerk in the Irish Court of Chancery, and his uncle was archbishop of Armagh. He received a careful education in his native city, first at a school and then at the newly-founded Trinity College, where he graduated M.A. in 1600. His reputation for learning was already high. Ordained priest in 1601, he had an appointment as preacher in Dublin, and six years later was named Professor of Divinity at Trinity College, a post which he filled for thirteen years. About the same time he was chosen chancellor of St. Patrick's Church. During this period he was an indefatigable student, and made repeated visits to the Libraries of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, gaining the friendship of several eminent scholars; among them Sir Thomas Bodley, Sir Robert Cotton, Selden, and Camden. He obtained his degree of D.D. in 1612, became bishop of Meath in 1620, member of the Privy Council of Ireland, and in 1624 archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland. After many years of tranquillity his home was broken up by the rebellion of 1641, and from that time he remained in England. After several changes of abode he settled at London, in the house of the Countess of Peterborough, and for eight years was preacher to the society of Lincoln's Inn. Archbishop Ussher was attached to the cause of Charles I., preached before him at Oxford, and in 1648 was consulted by him in the Isle of Wight. The works of this learned prelate are very numerous, and in the latest edition, that by Elrington and Todd, fill 17 volumes. The most celebrated is his great work on sacred chronology, entitled the '*Annales Veteris et Novi Testamenti*,' first published in 2 vols. folio in 1650-54. Ussher's system of chronology is founded on the authority of the Hebrew text of the Bible, and is now rejected by all scholars as far too contracted, inconsistent with the records and monuments of other nations, and even with the history of the Jews. It was introduced into our English Bibles, but by whose authority is not known. Of Ussher's other works may be named — '*De Ecclesiarum Christianarum Successione et Statu*;' '*Emmanuel, or a Treatise on the Incarnation*;' '*Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates*;' '*Dissertatio de Macedonum et Asianorum Anno Solari*;' and '*Chronologia Sacra*.' Ussher married, in 1613, a daughter of Dr. Luke Challoner, by whom he had one daughter, who survived him. His wife died in 1654, and himself in 1656. His last days were spent at Reigate, in the family of his friend, the Countess of Peterborough. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey by Cromwell's order.

UXBRIDGE

Ustariz, Jerome, a Spanish writer on political economy, who died about the middle of the 18th century. His '*Theory and Practice of Commerce and Navigation*' was translated both into the French and English languages.

Uvedale, Nicholas. [*See Wykeham.*]

Uvedale, Robert, LL.D., an eminent botanist, was born in London, in 1642; and was educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a good classical scholar, and became master of the Foundation School at Enfield, where his botanical garden was cultivated with great care, and contained a number of choice exotics. Dr. Uvedale assisted Dryden and his associates in translating Plutarch's Lives. The date of his death is not known.

Uwins, David, M.D., an eminent physician, was born in London, in 1780. After completing his studies at Edinburgh, he commenced practice as assistant-physician to the Finsbury Dispensary; subsequently settled at Aylesbury; and, returning to London shortly after he had married, was elected physician to the City Dispensary in 1815. He particularly directed his attention to mental diseases; and an essay on '*Insanity and Madhouses*,' in the Quarterly Review for July 1816, established his power as a medical writer. He also wrote '*Reports*' in the Monthly Magazine, and afterwards became editor of the Medical Repository. In 1828 he was appointed physician to the lunatic asylum at Peckham, and published a work on '*Insanity*,' which was eagerly read. But his last production, a pamphlet on '*Homeopathy*,' injured his professional reputation. He died in September, 1837.

Uwins, Thomas, an eminent English painter, was born at London in 1782. After being apprenticed to an engraver he applied himself to painting, became a student at the Royal Academy, practised in water-colours, and illustrated books. Admitted to the Water-Colour Society about 1810, he was afterwards appointed secretary, but in 1818 retired from the society. He then passed some years as a portrait-painter at Edinburgh, visited Italy in 1824, not returning to England till 1831. From that time he painted in oil and exhibited at the Royal Academy many Italian subjects; was chosen R.A. in 1838; was appointed a few years later Surveyor of the Royal Pictures; and in 1847 Keeper of the National Gallery. Died at Staines, August 25, 1857. Three of his pictures are in the National Gallery.

Uxbridge, Lord. [*Anglesey, Marquis of.*]

V

Vaga, Perino del, whose family name was **Buonaccorsi**, a celebrated Italian painter, was born at Florence, in 1500. He was first a pupil of Ridolfo Ghirlandajo, then of another Florentine painter, Vaga, whom he accompanied to Rome. There he became one of the scholars and assistants of Raphael, who employed him to paint some of the frescoes in the Vatican. He lost his property at the sack of Rome, in 1527, and then lived some time at Genoa, where he executed his best works in the Doria Palace. He became the founder of the Genoese school of painting, and had some distinguished scholars. His reputation was very high, and on his return to Rome he was employed and pensioned by the Pope, Paul III. Died at Rome, 1547.

Vahl, Martin, a Norwegian botanist, was born at Bergen, in 1749; studied natural history and botany under Linnæus; and travelled over various parts of Europe and Africa. In 1785 he became Professor of Natural History, about 1800 Professor of Botany, and inspector of the botanic garden at Copenhagen; and died in 1804. He wrote 'Symbolæ Botanice,' 'Eclogæ Americane,' 'Enumeratio Plantarum,' and was the continuator of the 'Flora Danica.'

Vaillant, François le. [**Levaillant.**]

Vaillant, Jean Foi, a celebrated French numismatist, was born at Beauvais, in 1632. He first studied medicine, and took the degree of doctor, but quitted the profession for the study of antiquities, and was employed by Colbert to travel in quest of medals for the royal cabinet. In 1674 he sailed from Marseilles for Italy, but was taken by the Algerines, and kept in slavery about five months, when he recovered his liberty, and twenty medals which had been taken from him. On his voyage home, the ship was chased by another corsair, and the dread of being again captured induced him to swallow his medals, which fortunately did him no serious injury. He afterwards travelled into Persia and Egypt, greatly augmented the treasures of the king's cabinet, and published some excellent works on numismatology. Died, 1706.—**Jean François Foi**, his son, followed the pursuits of his father. Died, 1708.

Vaillant, Sébastien, botanist, was born, in 1669, at Vigny, near Pontoise. He was first a musician, next a surgeon, and afterwards secretary to Fagon, physician to Louis XIV. By the interest of his patron he became director of the Jardin du Roi, where he was made a professor and demonstrator of plants. His great work is the 'Botanicon Parisiense.' Died, 1722.

Valckenaer, Ludwig Caspar, an able philologist and critic, was born at Leeuwarden, in Friesland, in 1715; and became Pro-

fessor of Greek Literature and Antiquities, and also of National History, at the university of Leyden, where he died in 1785. His works are numerous and erudite.—His son, **Jan Valckenaer**, who was Professor of Jurisprudence at Franeker, having joined the patriot party against the house of Orange, was obliged to take refuge in France, but returned to Holland on the invasion of that country by the French in 1795, and took a very active part in politics. He was subsequently employed in diplomatic missions to Prussia, Spain, and France. Died, 1820.

Valdés, or Valdesso, Juan de, one of the small band of Spanish Reformers, was born at Cuença, about 1495, of a noble and wealthy family. He was early introduced, with his twin brother, Alfonso, at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, where they both profited by the influence and example of Cardinal Ximenes, and other enlightened and liberal men. Juan was for a time in the service of Pope Adrian VI., and then of the Emperor Charles V. Sympathising with and aiding in the temporary movement of free thought and liberal policy, he fell under the suspicion of the Inquisition, and, to avoid persecution, retired to Naples, his brother remaining in Germany. The rest of his short life was passed in retirement, study, and the society of a small circle of congenial friends; among whom were Bernardino Ochino, Peter Martyr, afterwards teacher of divinity at Oxford, Vittoria Colonna, and the noble-hearted Giulia Gonzaga. They spent their Sundays together at Juan's country-house, in the morning reading the Scriptures, enquiring and discussing; and afterwards enjoying discourse on less grave matters. Valdés left in his various works a fair representation of the nature of those delightful gatherings. But it was not permitted him long to enjoy so calm a life. He died about the close of 1540. The influence of Valdés had been powerful enough to attract the notice of the pope, and to attach his name, as leader of a sect, to his opinions; and, in 1542, 'Valdesianism' was attacked in Naples by a special inquisitor. Many of his friends were proscribed and put to death, and his writings narrowly escaped destruction. Valdés wrote the 'Hundred and Ten Considerations,' the 'Dialogue on the Spanish Language,' and probably the small work entitled 'Beneficio di Christo.' The last was printed at Venice, in 1542; the 'Considerations' appeared (in Italian) at Basel in 1560, and the 'Dialogue' was not printed till 1737, nor in a complete state till 1860. The 'Considerations' were translated into French and Dutch, and into English by Nicholas Ferrar. The life and works of this illustrious man have been recently studied and lifted out

of the obscurity in which they have long lain, by a German scholar, Dr. Böhmer, who in 1803 published an interesting account of him in Herzog's Encyclopædia. An English scholar, Mr. Benjamin H. Wiffen, was at the same time engaged in a like task, and the fruit of his investigations appeared in December 1865, in the 'Life and Writings of Juan de Valdés,' with a translation of the 'Considerations,' by J. T. Betts. Valdés, though a reformer, was not a Lutheran, nor did he question any Church doctrine. The position he held of a *religious meditator*, who saw more in spiritual fellowship with Christ than in any forms either of word or observance, exposed him to the angry denunciation both of the Romish and the Reformed Churches. There are some points of resemblance between his 'Hundred and Ten Considerations' and Arndt's work entitled 'True Christianity.'

Valden, Juan Melendez. [*Melendez-Valden.*]

Valdo, or Waldo, Peter, reputed founder of the sect of the Vaudois, or Waldenses, in the 12th century, was born at Vaux, in Dauphiny, and acquired a fortune as a merchant of Lyons. The sudden death of a friend so deeply impressed him that he resolved to sell his property, give the produce of it to the poor, and devote the remainder of his life to acts of piety. Waldo sent out his simple followers, known as the Poor Men of Lyons, to preach the Gospel in the villages; they read the Scriptures and preached in the vulgar tongue; rejected the sacraments, except Baptism and the Eucharist, and denied priestly absolution. The Vaudois found refuge from persecution in the mountains of Dauphiny and Piedmont, where a remnant of them still exists.

Valens, Flavius, Roman Emperor, born in Pannonia, about A.D. 328, was admitted to a share of the imperial authority by his brother Valentinian in 364, when he took the government of the East. He perished in a revolt of the Persians and Goths, whom he had previously subdued, A.D. 378.

Valentin, Meiss, an eminent French painter, was born at Coulommiers, in Brie, in 1600. He studied in Italy, and became the intimate friend of Nicolas Poussin. He usually painted scenes of familiar life; but his masterpiece is the 'Martyrdom of St. Processus and Martiniano,' in St. Peter's at Rome. Died 1632.

Valentine, one of the most eminent of the Christian Gnostics of the 2nd century, was a native of Egypt, and was probably educated at Alexandria. Thence he went to Rome, in the episcopate of Hyginus (about A.D. 140), and remained there through the times of Pius to the episcopate of Anicetus. He had in early life conversed with a disciple of St. Paul. He aspired to be a bishop, but failed, and afterwards seceded from the Church. The system of doctrine taught by Valentine agreed in its leading ideas with that of the earlier Gnostic, Basilides, perhaps also an Egyptian. He names the

primal Essence the *Bythos* (Abyss), recognises a series of *Eons*, or forms of manifestation of the hidden being of God, the *Demiurgus*, or dependent divinity, the evil inherent in matter (*Hyle*), and the *Soter* or Redeemer, whom he regarded as united with the personal being of Jesus Christ. The speculations of Valentine had an important influence on the development of Christian doctrine and ethics. He found many adherents, especially in the East, and persevered in propagating his doctrines, notwithstanding the censures of the Church. He was still living at Rome, A.D. 150.

Valentinianus I., Flavius, Roman Emperor, the elder brother of Valens, was born in 321, in Pannonia; succeeded Jovian in 364, made his brother Valens Emperor of the East, carried on war with the Alemanni and the Quadi, and died in 375.—**Valentinianus II.,** his son, born about 370, succeeded to the Empire with his brother Gratian, in 373; and had Italy, Illyricum, and Africa as his share. He was dispossessed by Maximus, but was restored by the aid of Theodosius, in 391. He was murdered by Arbogastes, in 392.—**Valentinianus III., Flavius Placidius,** Emperor of the West, was born in 419, at Ravenna. He was proclaimed Augustus at the age of six years, under the regency of his mother, Placidia. The great general Aëtius distinguished himself in his reign, in the long wars with the barbarian invaders of the Empire. Valentinian having intrigued with the wife of the patrician Petronius Maximus, was assassinated by him in 455.

Valeria. [*Su. Galeriana.*]

Valerianus, Publius Licinius, Roman Emperor, proclaimed by the soldiers in Eborac in 254. He was defeated and taken prisoner near Edessa, in 260, by Sapor, king of Persia, who kept him prisoner for the rest of his life, and when he died had his skin stuffed and kept as a trophy.

Valerius Maximus, a Roman historian, who lived in the reign of Tiberius. After having served in Asia, under Sextus Pompeius, he devoted his leisure to the composition of a collection of anecdotes and observations, entitled 'De Factis Dictisque Memorabilibus.' It was much read in the middle ages, and was one of the earliest books that issued from the press after the invention of printing.

Valerius. [*Valuta, II. de.*]

Valotto, Jean Parthet de St. Grand, master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, was born in 1494, and succeeded to the grand-mastership in 1537. He and his knights gallantly repulsed Soliman, the Turkish Sultan, in his attempt to take Malta, in 1565, compelling the besiegers to retire with a loss of 30,000 men. Died 1568. The city of Valletta was founded by this grand-master on the site of the fort of St. Elmo, destroyed during its siege.

Valle, Lorenzo, or Ramonius, m. : the greatest classical scholar of the 14th century, was born at Rome about 1407, and

VALLANCY

was educated there. He became Professor of Rhetoric at Pavia, Milan, and other cities; was the friend of Alfonso V. of Aragon (I. of Naples), and attended him in his wars and journeys for several years; again went to Rome, and there published a book, in which he disproved the alleged donation of Constantine to the holy see, for which he had to flee for his life; took refuge at Naples, but there got into trouble through a vehement theological controversy; and was afterwards invited by Pope Nicholas V. to Rome, and made his secretary and canon of the Lateran. Valla was a bold and original thinker, and contributed by his writings to shake the authority of the scholastic philosophy and theology, to revive learning, and to set reason above tradition. He carried on his polemical discussions with Poggio, Filelfo, Beccadelli, and others, in the violent and calumniating style of the age, and was subject to much persecution. His most important philological work is the 'Elegantiae Sermonis Latini,' which gives him the highest rank as a Latin scholar, and has been frequently republished. As philosopher he wrote 'De Dialectica contra Aristoteles,' 'De Libero Arbitrio,' and 'De Voluptate et Vero Bono.' Among his other works are a 'History of Ferdinand of Aragon;' 'Notes on the New Testament;' Latin translations of the 'Iliad' (in prose), Herodotus, Thucydides, and Æsop's Fables; and Commentaries on Livy and Sallust. Valla was the first critic bold enough to doubt the infallibility of Livy. Died, at Rome, about 1457, or perhaps several years later. Niebuhr visited his tomb in the church of the Lateran, and had it restored.

Vallancy, or Vallance, Charles, was born in 1721. During his residence in Ireland, as officer in a corps of engineers, he devoted himself to the study of the language, topography, and antiquities of that country; made a survey of the island, for which he received £1,000; and wrote a 'Grammar and Dictionary of the Irish Language,' 'Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis,' &c. He attained the rank of a general, was a member of several scientific institutions, and died, aged 90, in 1812.

Valle, Pietro della, a celebrated traveller of the 17th century, was born at Rome, in 1586, of a noble family. His travels, though not free from traces of credulity and a love of the marvellous, are highly interesting. He visited Turkey, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, and India, passing upwards of eleven years in these countries, and studying the languages and manners of the inhabitants. At Baghdad he married a beautiful Georgian, who accompanied him on his travels until her death, at Mina, in Carmania, in 1622. He caused her body to be embalmed, and took it with him to Rome, where he buried it with great magnificence, and pronounced the funeral oration. Died, 1652.

Valli, Eusebio, an eminent Italian physician, born at Pistoia, in 1762. He travelled to Smyrna and Constantinople, in order to make observations on the plague; and exposed

VALPERGA

himself to it, to determine the efficacy of vaccination as a preventive. At length he fell a victim to his imprudence; for, in September 1816, having gone to the Havannah, to add to his observations on the yellow fever, he purposely exposed himself to the contagion, caught the disease, and died. His works on the subjects which he so closely investigated are valued.

Vallière, Louise Françoise, Duchess de la, was born in Touraine, in 1644. She became maid of honour to Henrietta of England on her marriage, in 1661, to the Duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV., and in the same year appeared at court. She became the king's mistress, had four children by him, was created Duchess, and was at length superseded by a new favourite, Madame de Montespan, who treated her with great insolence. She twice quitted the court and took refuge at the Convent of Chaillot, and finally left it in 1674, taking the veil in the Convent of the Carmelites soon after. Died in 1710.

Vallisneri, Antonio, Italian naturalist and physician, was born in the duchy of Modena, in 1661. He was educated by the Jesuits at Modena, and then pursued the study of medicine and of natural history under Malpighi at Bologna. By his observations and discourses he gained a high reputation, and at the same time found himself at variance with established systems and their adherents. In 1700 he was appointed Professor of Practical Medicine at Padua, and in 1711 First Professor of the Theory of Medicine. He contributed greatly to the advance of medical science, was honoured by offers of various high appointments, was chosen F.R.S. London, and died at Padua, in 1730. A genus of plants has been named in his honour *Vallisneria*. A collected edition of his writings, 'Opere Fisico-mediche,' appeared in 3 vols. folio, three years after his death.

Vallo, Gonzalo. [See **Henry the Navigator.**]

Valmy, Duke of. [See **Kellermann.**]

Valois, Henri de (Henricus Valesius), French philologist, was born at Paris in 1603. Educated by the Jesuits, he practised for a short time as a lawyer, but soon gave himself up wholly to literature. From excessive application he injured his sight, and about 1662 became totally blind. His principal work is an edition of the Greek Ecclesiastical Historians, which appeared in successive volumes between 1659 and 1673. He edited also Ammianus Marcellinus, and wrote various lesser critical works, which were published together in 1740. Died, 1678.

Valperga di Caluso, Tomaso, a Piedmontese mathematician and astronomer, was born at Turin, in 1737. He first served in the navy, but quitted the profession of arms for that of an ecclesiastic, and devoted much of his attention to science. He was member of the grand council and director of the observatory of Turin, a member of the Legion of Honour, &c. Died, 1815.

VALPY

Valpy, Dr. Richard, F.S.A., an eminent classical scholar, was a native of Jersey, and was born in 1754. At 10 years of age he was sent to the college of Valognes, in Normandy, where he remained five years; thence to the grammar school at Southampton; and completed his studies at Oxford, having been appointed to one of the scholarships founded in Pembroke College for the natives of Jersey and Guernsey. From Oxford he removed first to Bury St. Edmund's, and afterwards (1781) to Reading, where he had been unanimously elected head-master of the school founded by Henry VII. He wrote numerous elementary works of acknowledged excellence. About six years before his death he retired from his scholastic labours, when his youngest son, the Rev. F. Valpy, was elected as his successor. Died, 1836.

Valsalva, Antonio Maria, a distinguished Italian physician and surgeon, born at Imola, in 1666. He graduated M.D. at Bologna in 1687, having been there a pupil of Malpighi. Ten years later he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the same university, and in 1705 surgeon to the hospital for Incurables. He was an enthusiastic student, observer, and lover of science, and rendered great services by his improvements in surgical instruments, anatomical discoveries, and better methods of treatment. The anatomy of the ear was one of his special subjects of study. He was several times chosen President of the Institute of Bologna, and was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Valsalva wrote but little, leaving only the classical work entitled 'De Aure Humana Tractatus,' published in 1704, and often reprinted, and three Anatomical Dissertations, published after his death. The illustrious Morgagni was the scholar of Valsalva. Died, at Bologna, 1723.

Van Achen, Hans. [Achen.]

Vanbrugh, Sir John, dramatist and architect, descended from a Flemish family resident in England, was born in 1666, and entered into the army. In 1697 his comedy of 'The Relapse' was represented; and, in the following year, he produced 'The Provoked Wife' and 'Æsop,' afterwards altered by Garrick. When Betterton and Congreve obtained a patent for erecting a theatre in the Haymarket, Vanbrugh wrote the 'Confederacy,' the most witty and licentious of his productions. As an architect, Vanbrugh gained distinction by the palace of Castle Howard, built for Charles, Earl of Carlisle, and afterwards by the palace of Blenheim, erected for the great Duke of Marlborough. He obtained the office of Clarenceux king-at-arms; and, in 1714, received the honour of knighthood. He was also appointed comptroller of the board of works and surveyor of Greenwich Hospital. Died, 1726.

Vancouver, George, circumnavigator, and a captain in the British navy. He served as a midshipman under Captain Cook, on his second and third voyages; and for many years subsequently continued to serve in the navy.

VANDER

A voyage of discovery, to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans, being determined on, in 1791, he was appointed to command it. He made a careful survey of the north-west coast of North America, was made post-captain in 1794, and returned to Europe in the following year. 'Vancouver's Voyage' was afterwards published by him. Died, 1798.

Vandamme, Dominique, a French general, born in 1771. He entered the army very young, and was made general of division in 1799, after distinguishing himself in the campaigns of the Rhine. He served in Napoleon's German campaigns in 1805-7-9; but was not in the Russian campaign of 1812, having been discharged in consequence of some dispute with Jerome Buonaparte. He had the command of the 32nd division in 1813. With that corps he fell into an ambuscade at Kulm, his forces were nearly all cut to pieces, and himself made prisoner, and sent to Kasan, near the borders of Siberia. He was restored to freedom by the peace of 1814, but ordered to quit Paris in twenty-four hours. He joined Buonaparte during the Hundred Days, and served in Grouchy's division at the battle of Waterloo. He made a skilful retreat, and offered the provisional government to defend Paris with the 80,000 troops he had saved and collected; but was compelled by the negotiations to retire behind the Loire. In 1816 he was banished by royal ordinance to Ghent, and afterwards fixed his residence in the United States. By a subsequent ordinance he was permitted to re-enter France, and put on half-pay in 1824. He died in 1830.

Vander Helst. [Helst.]

Vander Meulen. [Meulen.]

Vander Meer. [Meer.]

Vandervelde, or Vandevelde, Willem, called the Old, a celebrated painter, was born at Leyden, in 1610. He excelled in marine subjects, and with his son, whose pursuits in art were similar to his own, he came to London, and received a pension from Charles II. At the great naval fight between the Duke of York and the Dutch admiral Opdam, Vandervelde sailed between the hostile fleets in a light skiff to mark their positions and observe their operations; and in this manner he is said to have been also a spectator of the memorable three days' engagement between Monk and De Ruyter. Died, 1693.

Vandervelde, or Vandevelde, Willem, the younger, son of the preceding, and like him an admirable marine painter, was born at Amsterdam, in 1633. With his father he settled in England, and was in the service of Charles II. This painter is pronounced by Horace Walpole to be without a rival in his sea-pieces. The National Gallery possesses two of his small works. Died at London, 1707.

Vander Werf, Adrian, Dutch painter, was born at Rotterdam, in 1659. He was a

VANDER

scholar of Vander Neer, and began to practise his art as a portrait painter, but soon turned to historical subjects. The elector-palatine took him into his service in 1697, giving him a large pension and a patent of nobility. Most of the paintings executed by him for the Elector are now in the Munich Gallery. His works, notwithstanding their excellence of design and colouring, and their high finish, are cold and hard in effect, and fail to charm the spectator. Among them are an 'Ecce Homo,' 'Abraham with Sarah and Hagar,' a 'Magdalene in the Wilderness,' a 'Holy Family,' two 'Judgments of Paris,' &c. Died at Rotterdam, 1722.

Vander Weyden, Roger, an early Flemish painter, born at Brussels or Louvain about the beginning of the 15th century. He was trained in the school of the Van Eycks, whose style he contributed to spread; painted in distemper and in oil; preferred linen cloth to wood to work on; and made a great improvement in the Flemish style of design. In 1436 he was named painter to the city of Brussels, was in Italy in 1450, and died at Brussels, in 1464. The National Gallery possesses a 'Deposition in the Tomb,' by this master.—There was another **Roger Vander Weyden**, also an eminent painter, who died at Antwerp, in 1529. There are four small pictures attributed to him in the National Gallery, one of which is an 'Ecce Homo,' presented by the Queen.

Van Diemen. [Diemen.]

Vandyck, Sir Anthony, one of the most eminent of portrait painters, was born at Antwerp, in 1599. He received his first instructions from Van Balen, but afterwards became the favourite pupil of Rubens, who advised him to apply wholly to portrait painting, and to visit Italy. He visited England in 1621, and two years later went to Italy, where he spent five years, studying diligently the works of the great masters, and painting many good portraits. After his return to Holland, he acquired the highest reputation by his pictures of St. Augustine and the 'Crucifixion.' He made a second short visit to England; and, in 1632, on the invitation of Charles I., settled here as painter to the king, obtained a pension, and was knighted. He lived in splendid style, kept the first company, and was himself a liberal patron of the arts. Vandyck's portraits are very numerous, and the most celebrated are in England. Among his historical paintings the finest perhaps is his 'Crucifixion,' painted for the church of St. Michael at Ghent. Five of his works are in the National Gallery, one of which is the fine head named 'Gevartius,' which, however, is now known to be the portrait of Cornelius Vander Geest. This picture is by some attributed to Rubens. Died at London, December 9, 1641. Vandyck married Mary Ruthven, daughter of the Earl of Gowrie, and left by her one daughter.

Vane, Sir Henry, the younger son of a baronet of the same name, who was secretary of state, and treasurer of the royal household, was born in 1612; received his education at

VANLOO

Westminster School, and at Magdalen College, Oxford; after which he resided for a time at Geneva, and returned a republican and puritan. He emigrated to America in 1635, and was elected governor of Massachusetts; but becoming involved in the controversy respecting the doctrines and proceedings of Mrs. Hutchinson, he returned to England in 1637. In 1640 he was elected member of parliament for Hull, was appointed joint treasurer of the navy, and took an active part against the royalists. He furnished the most material evidence on the trial of Strafford; was sent on an embassy to Scotland, where he foiled the intrigues of Hamilton, and became the friend of the Marquis of Argyll; was the principal mover of the Solemn League and Covenant in England, and also of the Self-denying Ordinance; but he did not sit on the king's trial; and for resisting Cromwell he was sent to Carisbrook Castle. He afterwards strenuously exerted himself to establish a republican government. At the Restoration he was arrested and committed to the Tower, was found guilty as a regicide, and beheaded on Tower Hill, June 14, 1662. After describing his execution, Mr. Forster says of him, 'one of the greatest and purest of men that ever walked the earth, to adorn and elevate his kind, had left the world which was not worthy of him.' Portraits of the Vane, father and son, by Vandyck, were lent to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).

Van Effen. [Effen.]

Van Erpen. [Erpenius.]

Van Eyck. [Eyck.]

Van Helmont. [Helmont.]

Vanhomrigh, Hester. [See Swift, Jonathan.]

Van Huysum. [Huysum.]

Vanini, Lucilio, a Neapolitan freethinker, was born in 1585. After travelling through Germany, Holland, and England, he went to Genoa, where he taught philosophy, and afterwards to Toulouse, where he was arrested and condemned by the parliament to be burnt alive as an atheist. He wrote 'Amphitheatrum Æternæ Providentiæ,' and 'De Admirandis Naturæ Arcanis,' for which latter work he suffered in 1619.

Vanloo, Jean Baptiste, an eminent French painter, was born at Aix, in Provence, of a family distinguished in art, in 1684. He was a pupil of his father, painted at Toulon and Aix for some years, and having obtained the patronage of the Prince of Carignano, was sent to study at Rome at his expense. He had Benedetto Luti for his master. In 1719 he accompanied the prince to Paris, where he was in high reputation, especially for his portraits, and was employed by the Regent Orléans at Fontainebleau. He was received at the Academy of Painting, and became a professor. In 1738 he visited England, and while he remained took the lead as a portrait painter. Failing health induced him to visit his native place, and he died there in 1745. Two of his sons distinguished themselves as painters.

Vanloo, Charles André, a distinguished French painter, was younger brother of the preceding, and was born at Nice, in 1705. A pupil of Jean Baptiste and of Benedetto Luti, he accompanied his brother to Paris, and assisted him in the restorations on which he was employed at the palace of Fontainebleau. After a short visit to Italy he settled at Paris in 1729, was admitted to the Academy a few years later, became professor, painter to the king, and director of the Academy. Louis XV. made him chevalier of the order of St. Michael, and Frederick the Great attempted to entice him to Berlin, but unsuccessfully. His works are very numerous, and were at first over praised; as they have since been perhaps underrated. Died, 1765.

Van Mander, Carel, a Flemish painter, biographer, and translator, was born, in 1548, of an ancient and distinguished family. He was a pupil of Lucas de Heere; spent several years at Rome; was driven from his home by the civil wars, and settled at Haarlem in 1583. He founded a school of painting there, and also occupied himself, as he had all his life, with literary labour. Van Mander painted historical, landscape, and portrait pieces, in fresco and in oil. He is now chiefly remembered for his 'Het Schilder Boek,' or 'Lives of the Painters.' He wrote poems, and translated Homer and Virgil. Died at Amsterdam, 1606.—His son **Charles** was also a good painter, and entered the service of the King of Denmark.

Van Mildert, Dr. William, Bishop of Durham, was born in London, in 1765; received his education at Merchant Taylors' School, and at Queen's College, Oxford; and entered into holy orders in 1788, as curate of Sherbourne and Lewknor, Oxfordshire. He obtained in 1796 the rectory of St. Mary-le-Bow, London. His abilities as a preacher soon attracted public notice, especially as displayed in his 'Boyle Lectures.' He was soon after presented to the vicarage of Farningham, Kent, and subsequently became preacher of Lincoln's Inn and Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford. In 1819 he was made Bishop of Llandaff, and Dean of St. Paul's in the following year. He then resigned his chair at Oxford; and on the death of Dr. Shute Barrington, in 1826, he was raised to the see of Durham. As a theological writer, Dr. Van Mildert stands in the first class; his 'Life of Waterland' is a luminous and comprehensive performance, filling up a void in our ecclesiastical history; and many of his sermons are perfect specimens of pulpit eloquence and logical reasoning. Died, Feb. 21, 1836.

Vanni, Francesco, Italian painter, born at Siena about 1565, was of a family distinguished in art. He was first taught by his father, and afterwards studied at Rome under Giovanni de' Vecchi. He improved himself by copying some of the works of Correggio and Parmigiano, and adopted the style of Barocci so successfully that some of his pictures have

been attributed to Barocci. He painted at Rome, for Pope Clement VIII., an altarpiece in St. Peter's of Peter rebuking Simon Magus, and the Pope created him *Cavaliere*. Vanni was also an etcher and a skilful architect. Among his best pictures are—'St. Raymond walking on the Sea,' at Siena; the 'Scourging of Christ,' and 'Death of St. Cecilia,' at Rome. Died, at Siena, 1609. He left two sons, named Michael Angelo and Raphael, who distinguished themselves as painters.

Van Os, Pieter Gerard, a Dutch painter and engraver, born in 1776. He was first the pupil of his father, a flower painter at the Hague, and afterwards became an imitator of Paul Potter. He excelled in painting animals, and his pictures are highly esteemed. He was also a good etcher. Died at the Hague, in 1839.

Vanossa. [See **Alexander VI.**, Pope.]

Vansittart, Nicholas. [See **Lexley**, Lord.]

Van Somer, Paul, a distinguished portrait-painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1576. He studied his art under his brother Bernard, and about 1606 came to England, where he spent the rest of his life. He painted portraits of James I. and his queen, Henry, Prince of Wales, Lord Bacon and his brother, and many of the nobility. Several fine portraits by Van Somer were lent to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866). Died at London, 1621.

Van Swieten, Gerard, an eminent physician, was born at Leyden, in 1700. He studied under Boerhaave, went in 1745 to reside at Vienna, and there laid the foundation of a medical school, established chemical lectures in one of the hospitals, enlarged the botanical garden, and prevailed upon the government to rebuild the university. His principal work is a 'Commentary on the Aphorisms of Boerhaave,' 5 vols. 4to. Died, 1772.

Van Thulden. [See **Thulden**.]

Vanucchi, Andrea. [See **Sarto**.]

Vanucci, Pietro. [See **Perugino**.]

Van Veen. [See **Venius, Otto**.]

Vanvitelli, Luigi, a celebrated Italian architect, was born at Naples, of a Flemish family, in 1700. He early distinguished himself as a painter, but preferring architecture, studied under Ivara, and was first employed by the Cardinal di San Clemente to restore the Albani Palace at Urbino. His success in this work, and in the two churches which he built in the same city, procured him the appointment of architect of St. Peter's at Rome in 1726. He executed many works at Ancona, Perugia, Siena, and other places, but the work on which his reputation rests is the magnificent palace erected by him at Caserta for the King of Naples. It was commenced in 1752. He also constructed the vast aqueducts by which the palace is supplied with water. A volume of his designs for this palace was published in 1757. Vanvitelli died at Caserta in 1773.

Varanes. [See **Bahram**.]

Varchi, Benedetto, Italian historian and miscellaneous writer, was born at Florence in

VARGAS

1502. He studied law at Pisa, but gave it up for literature. Having taken part in the expulsion of the Medicis (1527) he lived for some time in exile, but having acquired considerable reputation as a scholar he was recalled to Florence by Duke Cosmo, and took an active part in the establishment of the Florentine Academy. The principal work of Varchi is his 'Istoria Fiorentina,' which was written by desire of Cosmo, and for political reasons did not appear till long after the author's death. He also wrote Italian translations of Boethius 'De Consolatione' and of Seneca 'De Beneficiis,' Commentaries on Dante and Petrarch, and a Dialogue, entitled 'L'Ercolano,' on the Tuscan language. He became a priest in his last years, and died at Monte-Varchi, in the vale of the Arno, in 1565.

Vargas, Luis de, a Spanish painter, born at Seville, in 1502. At the age of 25 he went to Rome, and did not return to his native place for nearly thirty years. He excelled both in oil and in fresco-painting, and executed many fine works for the churches of Seville. Few of his works are still preserved. Died, 1568.

Varignon, Pierre, an eminent French mathematician, was born at Caen, in Normandy, in 1654. He studied at Paris, and in 1688 was admitted to the Academy of Sciences, and made professor at the Collège Mazarin. He was afterwards Professor of Mathematics at the College of France. Among his works are, 'Projet d'une nouvelle Mécanique,' 'Nouvelles Conjectures sur la Pesanteur,' 'Nouvelle Mécanique ou Statique,' 2 vols., 'Traité du Mouvement et de la Mesure des Eaux Courantes,' &c. Died, 1722.

Varius, Lucius, a Latin poet, the intimate friend of Virgil and Horace. He was patronised by Mæcenas, and his poems, epic and dramatic, were very highly esteemed. Some fragments of them are preserved. Died, after A.C. 19.

Varley, John, water-colour painter and one of the founders of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours, was born in London in 1777. He enjoyed, with Turner, Girtin, and other young painters, the friendly assistance of Dr. Munro, and appears to have first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1798. His earliest drawings were of architectural subjects, but he soon applied himself to landscape; and made a first visit to Wales in 1799. One of the first members of the Water-Colour Society, established in 1805, he sent a large number of works to their exhibitions. Varley was an enthusiast for his art, and in his most careful works shows himself a master of great truths in art; but a large number of his pictures are of inferior and commonplace quality. Genial and generous and witty, he was a delightful companion; was fond of children, and always ready to aid young students of art. His influence permanently affected his pupils, among whom were William Hunt, John Linnell, and Samuel Palmer. Varley was a believer in

VARNHAGEN

astrology, and wrote a 'Treatise on Zodiacal Physiognomy.' He also published 'Observations on Colouring and Sketching from Nature,' and a 'Practical Treatise on Perspective.' He married in 1803, and had a family. Died at Chelsea, November 17, 1842.

Varnhagen von Ense, Karl August, the distinguished German historian, biographer, and diplomatist, was born at Düsseldorf, in 1785. He first studied medicine at Berlin, but with more arduous applied himself to philosophy and literature; to which the influence of Fichte and A. W. von Schlegel contributed to attach him. In 1804, in conjunction with Chamisso, he published a 'Musenalmach.' He was at Berlin at the time of the battle of Jena, and witnessed the occupation of the capital by the French. He continued his studies at Berlin and at Tübingen, extending his acquaintance with the most eminent of his countrymen, and, especially, getting introduced in 1808 to Rahel Levin, a Jewess of singular intellectual endowments, and the central figure of a circle of men of letters, politicians, and artists. In 1809 he entered the Austrian army, and was severely wounded at Wagram; followed Prince Bentheim to Paris, and witnessed the festivities, and the terrible calamity attending them, of the marriage of Napoleon with the Archduchess Maria Louisa, and then for some time lived in retirement. In 1812 he served in the Russian army under Tottenborn, whom he followed to Paris in 1814, and there met Madame de Staël. The same year he entered the diplomatic service of Prussia, married the noble Rahel, who had embraced the Christian faith, and accompanied the Chancellor Hardenberg to the Congress of Vienna. His wife went with him. In the following year he was sent ambassador to Baden, and from 1819 he took no public office for ten years. He was then sent as envoy extraordinary to Cassel. Varnhagen was a voluminous writer, and his works have received very high praise. He was an earnest patriot, and his noble instincts and aspirations were not deadened or corrupted by official life. The steady foe of absolutism, and the keen detector of attempts to encroach on popular freedom, he felt deeply the degradation of his country under the rule of Frederick William IV., and had gloomy forebodings of its future. In his books, and especially in his 'Diary,' of which eight volumes have been published, he most vividly and truthfully depicts both the men and the events he lived amongst; and for these portraits he will perhaps be chiefly remembered. Among his works, too numerous to be fully set forth, are 'Deutsche Erzählungen,' 'Vermischte Gedichte,' 'Biographische Denkmale,' 'Lives of Generals Seydlitz, Winterfeldt, Schwerin, and others,' 'Rahel: ein Buch des Andenkens für ihre Freunde,' and 'Galerie von Bildnissen aus Rahels Umgang.' Varnhagen owed much to the influence, both intellectual and moral, of his wife, whose death he had to mourn in 1833. She was born in 1771, and was therefore a good deal his senior. She

left no written work, but many of her letters are published in her husband's memorial, 'Rahel.' She was as much distinguished by feminine grace and delicacy, and by childlike simplicity, as by vigour, freshness, and vivacity of intellect. In society she was easily supreme. Varnhagen von Ense died at Berlin, October 10, 1858. The volumes of his Diary (*Tagebücher*), edited by his niece, Ludmilla Assing, have been seized by the Prussian government as they have appeared. The last (8th) volume was printed at Zürich. His niece is a refugee.

Varro, Marcus Terentius, the learned and voluminous Roman writer, was born at Rome, B.C. 116. He appears to have had the best education his age could give him; took part with distinction in public affairs; commanded under Pompey the Great against the pirates of the Mediterranean; adhered to his party in the civil war, and served under him in Spain; but after the battle of Pharsalia made his peace with Julius Caesar, and was charged by him with the formation and management of the public library founded at Rome. Varro narrowly escaped the proscription under the second triumvirate, and did actually lose his large collection of books. He enjoyed the favour of Augustus, and lived to a great age, busy with his books to the last. He has the reputation of being the most learned of the Romans, and his learning was surprisingly various. He wrote 490 books; some historical, some antiquarian; others poetical, philosophical, and scientific. But of the whole number two only with fragments of others are extant. The work on which his chief fame rested was the 'Antiquitatum Libri,' now lost; but from one division of which, the 'Antiquitates Rerum Divinarum,' Augustine derived much of the material for his 'City of God.' His extant works are—'De Re Rustica,' and 'De Lingua Latina.' The first is in three books, and is the best treatise on ancient agriculture left to us. The last is also of great value. Varro died B.C. 28.

Varthema, Ludovico di, a Venetian traveller of the 16th century. He left Europe about the close of 1502, whether merely to gratify a natural inquisitiveness or as agent for the merchant princes of Venice does not appear, and visited Egypt, Syria, Arabia—making the pilgrimage to Medina and to Mecca,—Persia, India, and the islands of Borneo and Java, returning to Europe in 1508. The narrative of his travels appeared in 1510, and an English translation by Mr. Winter Jones, with notes and an introduction by Mr. Badger, was published in 1863. The book is not only highly curious and amusing, but valuable for its accuracy of description and information; especially for the account of Yemen, and of the pilgrimage to Mecca. It contains allusions both to Australia, and to a great southern continent, earlier than the earliest evidences of the discovery of that country, or the first known reference in maps to such a continent.

Varus, Publius Quintilius, Roman general, was consul with Tiberius Claudius Nero, A.C. 13. He afterwards had the government of Syria, and was sent by the Emperor Augustus to establish the Roman authority in those parts of Germany which had been subdued by Drusus. He entered into friendly relations with the Cheruscan chieftain, Arminius, who was, however, at the same time preparing a general revolt against the Romans. The attack was made on Varus while leading three legions through a difficult wooded pass; the fierce conflict lasted three days, the Roman legions were entirely cut off, and Varus killed himself, A.D. 9. The greatest alarm was excited at Rome, and a powerful army, under Tiberius, was sent to the Rhine, which had again become the limit of the Empire.

Vasa. [*Gustavus Vasa.*]

Vasari, Giorgio, Italian painter, the celebrated biographer of the Italian artists, was born at Arezzo, in 1512. His father was his first master, and he was afterwards the pupil of Michael Angelo and Andrea del Sarto at Florence. He became the friend and imitator of the former; was patronized successively by Cardinal Ippolito de' Medici, Pope Clement VII., and the grand-duke Cosmo I.; executed a large number of paintings, in which, however, he was assisted by his pupils; but sacrificing quality to quickness, left little that is of lasting worth. Some of his portraits are commended, especially one of Lorenzo the Magnificent. Vasari was skilled also in the arts of the goldsmith and the architect. But he is now remembered not for his own achievements as an artist, but for his voluminous, graphic, and delightful account of the lives and works of others. His work is entitled 'Lives of the most excellent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects,' and was first published in 1550. It comprises a period of four hundred years, beginning with the age of Cimabue. Vasari published a second edition during his lifetime, and it has passed through many editions since, and has been translated into French, German, and English. Notwithstanding the sharp attacks of criticism, and its admitted numerous errors, strange omissions, and partial views, the book holds, and must hold, an important place in the history of art which cannot otherwise be filled. Successive editors and translators have made important corrections and additions; and amongst them must be named Bottari, Della Valle, Schorn, and Förster, and especially Le Monnier, the latest editor. The English version forms part of Bohn's Standard Library. Died at Florence, 1574.

Vasco de Gama. [*Gama.*]

Vatases (Vatatzes), John Ducas, Emperor of Nicea, was a native of France, and was born about 1173. He was a descendant of the illustrious Ducas family, which had occupied the throne of the Eastern Empire in the 11th century. The great qualities which distinguished him in his youth made him popular with the Greeks, and attracted the notice of

Theodore Lascaris, who gave him his daughter, Irene, in marriage. On the death of Theodore, Vataces was elected his successor. At the time of his accession, 1222, the narrow territories left to the descendants of the Romans were divided into the four monarchies of Constantinople, Thessalonica, Nicæa, and Trebizond, and the barbarians were pressing in on all sides. Rival claimants to the throne of Nicæa appeared in the two brothers of Theodore Lascaris, who, with the aid of the Latin Emperor, Robert of Courtenay, made war on Vataces, but were totally defeated, taken prisoners, and blinded. Vataces built a fleet, obtained the command of the Hellespont, reduced Lesbos and Rhodes, united the kingdom of Thessalonica to his dominions, and extended his empire from the Turkish borders to the Adriatic Gulf. The greater portion of his long reign was occupied in wars, and he made several attempts to capture Constantinople, but without success. He was still more distinguished for the wisdom and energy of his internal administration. Large tracts of country were brought under careful cultivation; trade, education, and the revival of learning were objects of his earnest attention; and so high was his reputation that at one time (1237) the Emperor Frederick II. entered into alliance with him. Vataces died at Smyrna, October 30, 1254. His empress Irene having died in 1241, he married two years later Anna, a natural daughter of Frederick II.

Vattel, Emmerich, the celebrated publicist, born at Couvet, in Neuchâtel, in 1714. He studied at Basel and Geneva, intending to enter the church; but his ambition drew him towards public affairs, and the advancement to be hoped for that way. Failing to make his way at the court of Frederick the Great, to which he went in 1741, he was induced to visit Dresden; and the flattering attentions of the minister, Count von Brühl, kept him in the service of Saxony. The king, Augustus III., gave him, in 1746, the title of 'conseiller d'ambassade,' and sent him to Berne as Saxon minister there. He had little to do as diplomatist, and lived chiefly at Neuchâtel. In 1758 he was recalled to Dresden, and named privy-councillor, but his new work was too heavy for his health. The work on which the reputation of Vattel rests is the '*Droit des Gens, ou Principes de la Loi Naturelle appliqués à la Conduite et aux Affaires des Nations et des Souverains.*' It was published in 1758, and, recommended by its clearness and method as well as by its easy superficiality, it became fashionable; was a text-book of universities, was again and again republished, and translated into most of the European languages. It was founded more upon the writings of earlier publicists than upon any original investigations of the subject, and does not display either much historical or practical diplomatic knowledge. Vattel was also author of '*Questions de Droit Naturel*,' and several collections of light literary productions. He married in

1764, and visited his native country two years later. Died there in 1767.

Vauban, Sébastien le Prestre de, Marshal of France, one of the greatest of military engineers, was born in Burgundy, in 1633. Early left an orphan, and poor, he was brought up by a charitable prior, and in his 17th year entered the Spanish army, and served under the Prince of Condé. He zealously studied the art of war, especially fortification, and had given promise of distinguishing himself, when in 1653 he was taken prisoner by a party of his countrymen—royalists—and was persuaded by Cardinal Mazarin to enter the French army. Placed under Clerville, he made so great progress in his art that in 1658 he was charged with the direction of the sieges of Gravelines, Ypres, and Oudenarde. From that time his life was full of great enterprises and achievements; in war he was indispensable to conduct sieges, and in peace equally so to restore decayed fortifications or construct new ones. To detail his deeds would be to tell almost the history of France during his life. He had the conduct of fifty-three sieges, was present at one hundred and forty battles, erected thirty-three fortresses, and renewed the works of three hundred old ones. Among the most important sieges directed by him were those of Lille, in 1667; Maestricht, in 1672, at which he introduced the system of parallels; Valenciennes, in 1675; Courtrai and Luxembourg, in 1680; Philipsburg, in 1688; Mons, in 1691; Namur, in the next year; and Charleroi, in 1693. Vauban was named brigadier of the armies of the king in 1674, *maréchal de camp* in the following year, and on the death of Clerville accepted with modest reluctance the office of commissary-general of the fortifications. He was created Marshal of France in 1703, but notwithstanding his high rank, he could not deny himself the satisfaction of serving at the siege of Old Brisach. His last service as engineer was to strengthen the defences of Dunkirk. Although his life was full of active service, Vauban was a voluminous writer; his published works consisting of memoirs on sieges, frontiers, &c.; treatises on military matters, and miscellaneous writings. He left also no less than 12 folio volumes of manuscript memoirs, projects, notes, &c., which he named '*Mes Oisivetés.*' The character of this great man has drawn forth the highest praise from some of the most distinguished of his countrymen—Carnot, Voltaire, Fontenelle, and St. Simon. The latter pronounced him the most upright, simple, true, and modest man of his age. He was one of the first chevaliers of the order of St. Louis, and an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences. Died in March, 1707, leaving two daughters.

Vaughan, Henry, called *The Silurist*, an English poet of the 17th century, who deserves a higher place in general esteem than he has yet attained, was born in the parish of Llansaintfread on the Usk, in 1621, and was

descended from an ancient and wealthy family. With his twin-brother, Thomas, he studied at Jesus College, Oxford, making occasional visits to London, and becoming an ardent royalist. He chose the medical profession, graduated M.D., and practised first at Brecknock, and then in his native parish. A severe illness produced a great change in his character, and his new religious life was fed by the writings of George Herbert, which he made thenceforth his models. His first volume of 'Poems' appeared in 1646; a second, entitled 'Olor Iscanus' (Swan of the Usk), was ready in 1647, but not printed till three years later. Meanwhile he had given to the world, not heedful of the gift, a series of his 'Sacred Poems and Pious Ejaculations' under the quaint title of *Siler Scintillans*. An additional series of similar poems was published with the first a few years later; but few heard the voice, and the sweet singer remained silent. Henry Vaughan was author also of several devotional works in prose, and another volume of his verses was published by a friend, under the title of 'Thalia Rediviva.' He was twice married, and had several children; passed his last years amidst the beautiful scenery of his native valley, and died, April 23, 1693. An edition of his Poems, with a Memoir by the Rev. H. F. Lyte, appeared in 1847, and another edition, with a reprint of the Memoir, in 1858.—**Thomas**, twin-brother of the above, also studied at Oxford, fought on the king's side in the civil war, entered the church, was expelled from his living as a royalist, and spent the rest of his life in the study of chemistry and magic. He was long in the service of Sir Robert Murray, Scottish Secretary of State, published several books on his favourite subjects, one of which involved him in a controversy with Henry More, and died at Albury, Oxfordshire, in 1665.

Vaughan, William, a Welsh poet, was born in Carmarthenshire, in 1577; and was the author of some miscellaneous poems, the principal of which are, 'De Sphærarum Ordine,' 'The Golden Grove Moralised,' 'The Golden Fleece,' &c. Died, 1640.

Vaux, the name of a noble English family of French extraction.—**Nicholas**, the first Lord Vaux, was a gallant officer, and ranked deservedly high in the favour of Henry VIII., and was present with him and the French monarch at the 'field of the cloth of gold.' Died, 1530.—His son, **Thomas**, born in 1510, inherited his father's valour, and was besides a poet. He attended Henry VIII. to Calais and Boulogne, was made governor of Jersey, and died about 1553.

Vecchiotta, Il, whose name was **Lorenzo di Pietro**, Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, was born in the Siennese territory in 1412, and was a pupil of Quercia. His best work as a painter is the 'Assumption of the Virgin' at Pienza. He executed the bronze tabernacle now above the altar in the Duomo of Siena, the monument to the jurist Marino

Soccino, and figures of Christ, St. Peter, and St. Paul. Died, 1480.

Vecellio, Tiziano. [Titian.]

Vega. [Garcilaso de la Vega.]

Vega, Lopez de la, or Lope Felix de Vega Carpio, a celebrated Spanish poet, was born at Madrid, in 1562. After studying at Alcala, he entered into the service of the Duke of Alva, at whose instance he wrote the heroic pastoral of 'Arcadia.' Soon after this he married; but, on the loss of his wife, he embarked in the Armada, prepared for the invasion of England. In the course of this voyage he wrote a poem, called 'Hermosura de Angelica,' to which, when published, he added the 'Dragontea,' an invective against Drake and Queen Elizabeth. In 1590 Lope married a second time, and again became a wanderer, on which he entered into the order of St. Francis. He still, however, cultivated poetry, and scarcely a week passed without seeing a drama from his prolific muse. He wrote above a thousand plays after his consecration. Honours and wealth flowed in upon him, and he was idolized by the whole nation. At his death, which happened in 1635, the highest honours were paid to his remains, and all the poets of the age vied in encomiastic tributes to his memory. Numerous autograph letters of Lope de Vega have recently (1866) been discovered, furnishing particulars of his life during its most brilliant period. Their publication is opposed, it is said, by the Spanish priesthood.

Velasco. [Falconio de Castro.]

Velazquez, Don Diego Rodriguez de Silva, one of the greatest Spanish painters, was born at Seville, in 1599. From his first master, Francisco Herrera the elder, he acquired his 'naturalist' style, to which he steadfastly adhered; from his second, Francisco Pacheco, with whom he remained five years, he gained little, except indeed his daughter in marriage. He therefore taught himself as well as he could, taking a peasant lad for a model, and painting him industriously, accurately, in all varieties of attitude. He visited Madrid in 1622, to see the works of the great masters there; and in the following year he returned to that city on the invitation of the Duke of Olivares, then first minister and favourite of Philip IV. Velazquez painted first the portrait of the minister, then that of the king, so successfully that he was at once named court painter. Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I. of England, sat to him in 1623, but the portrait was not finished, and is lost. In 1623 Velazquez became acquainted with Rubens, who was sent on a political mission to Spain. The next year he went to Italy; spent a year at Rome, the Pope assigning him an apartment in the Vatican during part of that time, next to Naples, where he became the friend of his countryman Ribera, and was particularly impressed by the works of the painter Stanetti, and in 1631 returned to Madrid. Philip IV. made a friend of the great painter, gave him a studio in the royal palace, and an office above

VENABLES

his person. In 1648 he was sent to Italy to buy pictures and casts of Greek sculptures for the king, and after his return, in 1651, he was created a knight of the order of St. Jago, and was appointed *Aposentador Mayor*, or quartermaster to the king. In this capacity he had to make the arrangements for the conferences on the Bidassoa in 1660, which resulted in the marriage of Louis XIV. with the Infanta, and his over-exertions brought on the illness which soon ended fatally. The works of this original and extraordinary painter are rare except in Spain, and even in Spain except at Madrid. He attained the highest excellence in portrait, landscape, historical, and animal painting—had such perfect mastery over his materials, and made his subjects so live and breathe before you, that he seems, it has been said, to have painted by mere will, and not by hand. But he was intensely realistic—painted only what he saw—no angels, no ideally lovely women; and remained entirely unaffected in his style, not only by the examples of gorgeous colouring of his friend Rubens, but also by the study and copying of the grand designs of Michael Angelo and the serenely beautiful compositions of Raphael. Among his greatest works are the equestrian portrait of Philip IV., portraits of his queen, Elizabeth of Bourbon, the Infanta Margarita, Pope Innocent X., the duke of Olivarez, and Admiral Pareja; 'Las Lanzas,' 'Las Hilanderas,' 'Los Bebedores,' and 'Las Meninas.' The last-named represents the Infanta Margarita surrounded by her ladies and dwarfs, posed for her portrait in the painter's studio. A sketch, supposed to be the original, for this fine work, is in the possession of H. J. P. Banks, Esq., and was exhibited at the British Institution in 1864. Four other works of Velazquez with this sketch formed the chief attraction of that exhibition. The National Gallery possesses three of his paintings—'Philip IV. hunting the Wild Boar,' which has been to a large extent re-painted; a 'Nativity, or Adoration of the Shepherds,' a good example of his early style; and the 'Orlando Muerto,' or Dead Warrior. His 'Aquador' (Water-carrier) is in the collection at Apsley House. Fourteen of his works were exhibited at the Manchester Art Treasures in 1857. Velazquez died at Madrid, August 7, 1660, and was buried with much pomp in the church of San Juan. His wife died broken-hearted seven days after him, and shared his grave. No monument has ever been erected to him.

Venables. [See Penn, Sir W.]

Vendôme, Louis Joseph, Duke of, a celebrated French general, great-grandson to Henry IV. He was born at Paris in 1654, served in the wars of Louis XIV. in Holland, took Barcelona in 1697, was very successful against the imperialists in Italy, and was sent in 1708 to succeed Villeroi in the command in Holland. In the same year he was defeated at Oudenarde by Marlborough and Prince Eugene. He contributed greatly to the establish-

VENTURA

ment of Philip V. on the Spanish throne by the victory of Villaviciosa, in 1710; and was admitted to the honours of a prince of the blood-royal. Died, 1712.

Veneziano, Agostino, a celebrated Italian engraver, was born at Venice about 1490. He was one of the most able pupils of Marc-Antonio, whom he almost equalled in delicacy of execution, while he was far inferior to him in design and in the treatment of light and shade. His most admired print is that of 'the Skeletons,' after Bandinelli, executed in 1518. Agostino engraved many of the works of Raphael and many fine portraits. Died at Rome, probably about 1540.

Veneziano, Antonio, Italian painter, who flourished 1370-1386. He was a native of Venice, but learnt painting at Florence, and became one of the best fresco painters of his time. He painted in the cathedral of Siena, at Florence, and at Pisa. His three frescoes in the Campo Santo of Pisa were the finest to be seen there.

Veneziano, Domenico, an Italian painter, whose birth and training are involved in obscurity. It is concluded by the most recent historians that he was of a Venetian family, was born early in the 15th century, studied at Florence, was long connected with the Medici family, was well acquainted with the great Florentine painters of his time and their works, lived some time at Perugia, and died at Florence in May, 1461. He is said to have painted the choir of Santa Maria Nuova at Florence, but the frescoes have perished. Two only of his pictures are now extant; the best of them being in Santa Lucia de' Bardi, at Florence, of St. Lucy, the Virgin and Child, and several Saints. The long current story that Domenico learnt the secret of oil-painting from Antonello da Messina, and that Andrea del Castagno cunningly acquired it from him, and then from jealousy murdered him, is now shown to be false. Domenico survived Andrea four years.

Venius, or Van Veen, Otto, a Dutch painter, was born at Leyden, in 1556. He studied at Rome under Zuccherò, and after visiting Germany, where the Emperor offered to take him into his service, he returned to his native country. He became painter to the Prince of Parma, and was named director of the mint by the Archduke Albert. But Van Veen's chief title to distinction is that he was the master of Rubens. Died, 1634.

Venn, Henry, an English divine, was born at Barnes, in Surrey, in 1725; and died at Clapham, in 1796. He was author of 'The Complete Duty of Man,' first published in 1764, 'Mistakes in Religion exposed,' &c.

Ventura, Joachim (Father Ventura), a celebrated Italian preacher, was born at Palermo, in 1792. He entered the Jesuit College of his native city, and on its suppression entered the Order of Theatines, of which, in 1830, he became general. He early acquired great reputation by his funeral orations, and

VERE

was called 'the Italian Bossuet.' Appointed member of a Commission of Censorship, Professor of Ecclesiastical Law, and Almoner to the University of Rome, he was high in the confidence of Pope Leo XII., and was entrusted with several important political negotiations. About 1836 he quitted the Pontifical court, and for ten years lived in studious retirement, continuing, however, to preach and to write. Pius IX., on his accession in 1846, became the friend and protector of Ventura; and in the following year the latter threw himself heartily on the side of the popular party in the revolutionary movement. He preached the funeral sermon for O'Connell, who died at Rome that year, and the sermon in honour of those who fell at the siege of Vienna. Early in 1848 he was named Minister Plenipotentiary and Commissioner Extraordinary from the Sicilian government to the Pontifical court. In concert with Rosmini and other eminent men he projected the scheme of an Italian confederation under the presidency of the Pope, afterwards the favourite plan of the Emperor Napoleon III. Ventura remained at Rome after the flight of the Pope in November, 1848, and was offered the post of President of the Constituent Assembly, but declined it. In May, 1849, he retired to Civita Vecchia, and thence to Montpellier, where he passed two years. His sermon for the victims of Vienna having been condemned by the Congregation of the Index, he retracted the opinions expressed in it. In 1851 he settled at Paris, where he increased his reputation as a preacher, and spent the last years of his life. Among his numerous writings are, 'De Methodo Philosophandi,' which involved him in a controversy with his friend, the Abbé Lamennais; 'Beauty of the Faith' (1839); 'Letters to a Protestant Minister'; a treatise 'De Jure Ecclesiastico'; 'Tradition and the Semi-Pelagians of Philosophy,' &c. Died at Versailles, August 2, 1861.

Vere, Edward, Earl of Oxford, a courtier poet in Queen Elizabeth's reign, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1586 he held the office of Lord High Chamberlain, and as such sat upon the trial of Mary, queen of Scots; he had also a command in the fleet sent against the Spanish Armada. Died, 1604. His first wife was Anne, daughter of Cecil, Lord Burleigh.

Vere, Sir Francis, a renowned English general of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was born in 1564. His whole military career forms part of the history of the war between the Spaniards and the Dutch after the declaration of independence by the United Provinces. He was sent to Holland with the auxiliary forces under the Earl of Leicester in 1585, and distinguished himself on many occasions during the war; took part in the defence of Sluys and Bergen-op-Zoom, relieved Berg, and had his horse killed in the combat; accompanied the expedition to Cadiz under Lords Essex and Howard of Effingham, and was named governor of the Brill. He contributed to the victory

VERGNIAUD

over the Spaniards at Nieupoort in 1600, and though twice severely wounded, remained on the field till his horse was shot. His last active service was the defence of Ostend in 1601-2. He held out for eight months with 1,700 men against 12,000 of the enemy. Died, in England, in 1608. The Commentaries of Sir F. Vere, written by himself, were published in 1657. A monument was erected to him in Westminster Abbey.

Vere, Sir Horace, Baron of Tilbury, younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1565. He served with his brother in the Netherlands, and had a considerable share in the victory near Nieupoort, and in the defence of Ostend. On the death of his brother, in 1608, Sir Horace succeeded him as lord-general of the English forces in the Netherlands; and in 1620 he commanded the forces sent to the assistance of the Elector-Palatine; on which occasion he effected a memorable retreat before Spinola, the Spanish general. He was the first person raised to the peerage by Charles I. and was named master of the ordnance in 1629. He died suddenly, when dining with Sir H. Vane at Whitehall, May 2, 1635, and was buried in the same vault with his brother, in Westminster Abbey.

Vere, Robert de. [See **Pole, Michael de la.**]

Vereist, Simon, an eminent Flemish painter, who excelled in flowers and fruits. He was born at Antwerp, in 1664, and came at an early age to England, where he attained extraordinary popularity. It is not known when he died.

Vergil, or Virgil, Polydore, historian and miscellaneous writer, was born at Urbino, in central Italy. He took holy orders, was a friend and correspondent of Erasmus, and after making himself known as a writer, was selected by Pope Alexander VI., soon after 1500, to visit England as collector of the tribute called Peter-pence. In this ungrateful office Vergil had no successor; but although the tax finally ceased to be paid under Henry VIII., he remained here till 1550, and held successively various church preferments. In 1513 he became prebendary of St. Paul's. His principal work is the 'Historia Anglica,' dedicated to Henry VIII., and published at Basel in 1534. It is highly praised for its elegant Latinity, but does not possess weight as an historical authority. For this work Vergil drew largely from the manuscripts of Leland, whom he at the same time depreciated. He is also charged with burning an immense quantity of historical MSS. to prevent the detection of his own fabrications. Polydore Vergil also wrote a treatise 'De Rerum Inventoribus,' and a work in the form of dialogues, 'De Prodigis.' His first publication was a collection of proverbs. Died, probably at Urbino, in 1555.

Vergniaud, Pierre Victorin, one of the chiefs of the Girondist party in the French Revolution, was born in 1758. He became remarkable for his brilliant oratory; with

VERINA

Genoué and Guadet, he opposed the sanguinary measures of Robespierre; and being beaten in the struggle, was accused before the revolutionary tribunal, and sent to the guillotine. Vergniaud, like many of his colleagues, refused to escape; he had prepared a subtle poison for himself, but as there was not enough for all his fellow-victims, he generously resolved to suffer with them. Died, October 31, 1793.

Verina. [See **Zeno**, Emperor.]

Vermigli, Pietro. [Martyr, Peter.]

Vermis. [See **Masinissa**.]

Vermuyden, Sir **Cornelius**, the celebrated Dutch engineer employed in the drainage of the Bedford Level, was a native of Zeeland. Having become familiar with the best methods of embanking lands against the sea, he was called to England about 1621, to repair a breach in the embankment of the Thames at Dagenham. This he accomplished, and was soon after employed by James I. to drain Windsor Park. In 1626 he undertook the more arduous task of reclaiming Hatfield Chase, in which he employed a great number of Dutch, Flemish, and French labourers, besides many natives. For his success in this undertaking, Vermuyden was knighted by Charles I. in January, 1629. The operations had met with obstinate hostility on the part of the population of the district, and the persevering director was harassed with a series of lawsuits. His greatest work, the drainage of the great level of the Fens, was undertaken in 1630, the funds being provided by Francis, Earl of Bedford, and other large landowners. The works were hindered and often destroyed by the Fen men, who did not like losing their commons, fish, and wildfowl; and satirical songs were published to keep up the popular agitation. The works first carried out failed, and in 1634 a second attempt was resolved on, Vermuyden being again employed. The political troubles of the time co-operated with the general discontent to put a stop to the works for many years; Cromwell taking the lead in agitation against the scheme. In 1642, the civil war then going on, Vermuyden published a 'Discourse' on his favourite subject; and in 1649 he was once more charged with the direction of the works. A service was held in Ely Cathedral to celebrate their completion, in March 1653, the sermon on the occasion being preached by Hugh Peters, chaplain to the Lord General Cromwell. Vermuyden did not enrich himself, but had to sell all the lands allotted to him, to pay his army of workmen and other debts incurred. The last fact ascertained respecting him is that in 1656 he made application to parliament for redress. He is supposed to have gone abroad soon after, and died old and poor.

Vernet, Claude Joseph, a French painter, was born at Avignon, in 1714. He studied for many years in Italy, and before his return to France became the first marine painter in Europe. In 1763 he was admitted to the Academy of Painting, and was employed

VERNET

to paint a series of views of the principal French seaports. Died, 1789. His 'Castle of St. Angelo, Rome,' is in the National Gallery.

Vernet, Antoine Charles Horace, better known as **Carle Vernet**, a celebrated French painter, was the son and pupil of the preceding, and was born at Bordeaux in 1758. He won the grand prize of the Academy in 1782, and went to study at Rome. He excelled as a painter of battle-pieces, but also executed many small *genre* pictures, and was esteemed one of the best painters of horses. Among his principal works are, the 'Triumph of Æmilius Paulus,' 'Review in the Court of the Tuileries by the First Consul,' the battles of Marengo, Rivoli, and Wagram, 'Morning of the Battle of Austerlitz,' &c. He also painted some good portraits. Carle Vernet was the father and teacher of the more distinguished Horace Vernet, noticed below. Died, at Paris, 1836.

Vernet, Jean Smile Horace, usually called **Horace Vernet**, the distinguished French painter, was son of the preceding, and the last scion of a family of artists, originally of Avignon. He was born, in 1789, in the Louvre, where his father, Carle Vernet, and his grandfather, Joseph, had official apartments. His earliest years were passed amid the agitations of the Revolution, and his education was comparatively neglected. But he soon began to use the pencil, and his first sketches were of soldiers. At the age of 13 he could support himself by the payments received for his drawings. His father was his master in painting, and from him he caught that spirit of independence and love of reality which made him the opponent of the classical orthodoxy of the school of David. Failing to win the grand prize and the scholarship at Rome, he exhibited the same year (1810) his picture entitled 'Prise du Camp Retranché de Glatz,' which laid the foundation of his reputation as a painter of battles. In April 1811 he married Louise Pujol, who was his sympathising companion for forty years. The popularity which Horace obtained by his first battle-piece grew constantly, and did not wane throughout his life. In 1814 he took part, for a few days, in the defence of Paris, and received from Napoleon the cross of the Legion of Honour. After the fall of the Emperor, Vernet excited the ill-will of the government of the Restoration by his lithographic caricatures, and in 1822 the Salon was closed against his works. He then opened a private exhibition in his own studio, which was very successful. Public honours came in time. In 1825 he was made officer of the Legion of Honour; the next year was received at the Institute, and in 1828 was appointed director of the Academy of Fine Arts at Rome, a post which he filled till the end of 1834. On his return to Paris the king, Louis-Philippe, who, while Duke of Orleans, had been his patron, received him well, and commissioned him to paint the historical galleries of the Museum of Versailles. This task occupied him more than five years.

VERNIER

Among the most remarkable of the pictures are the 'Attack on the Citadel of Antwerp,' the 'Assault of Constantina,' and the 'Opening of the Breach at Constantina.' After completing the series he visited Egypt, Palestine, and Syria, returning in 1840. In 1842 he visited St. Petersburg—it was his second visit, and he was received by the Emperor Nicholas with much kindness. Vernet accompanied him on a journey to Sebastopol, and was none the less honoured for his frankness and fearlessness of speech. In 1845 he visited Spain and Algeria; and the same year lost his noble and beautiful daughter, Louise (born, 1814), the wife of Paul Delaroche, one of the largest sorrows of his life, from the darkness of which he never wholly escaped. During the Revolution of 1848 he was actively employed as colonel of the National Guard of Versailles; in 1853 he followed the French army to Varna, but soon returned to Paris, and painted his last great picture, the 'Battle of the Alma.' The death of his wife added to the sadness which had long brooded over him, and a second marriage, in 1858, was soon followed by a last long and painful illness. The great painter died in his apartment at the Institute, 17th January, 1863. The Academy resolved, out of respect to his memory, not to appoint his successor till after six months of mourning. To the works already named must be added the great picture of the 'Taking of La Smala,' Battles of Montmirail, Fontenoy, Wagram, &c., &c., 'Arrest of the Princes,' which, with other fine works, was destroyed at the Revolution of February, 1848, 'School of Raphael,' 'Prayer in the Desert,' 'Council of Arabs,' and portraits of Napoleon, Charles X., and Brother Philippe. A pleasant record of the Vernets appeared in 1865, entitled 'Joseph, Carle, et Horace Vernet, Correspondance et Biographies,' by Amédée Durand.

Vernier, Pierre, a French mathematician, born at Ornans, about 1580, held the office of master-general of the Mints in the county of Burgundy, and is distinguished as the inventor of the instrument which bears his name: a small moveable scale for the purpose of minute subdivision of the intervals on a graduated scale or arc. He published an account of his invention in a work entitled *La Construction, l'Usage et les Propriétés du Quadrant Nouveau de Mathématiques* (Brussels, 1631). Died, 1637. The *Vernier* has been sometimes called the *Nouveau*, after Pedro Nuñez, a Portuguese who lived early in the 16th century, and to whom its invention was erroneously ascribed.

Vernon, Edward, a brave English admiral, born at Westminster, in 1684, was a son of James Vernon, Secretary of State to William III. After a variety of services he was made vice-admiral of the Blue in 1739, and sent with a squadron to Spanish America, where he took Porto Bello, and destroyed the fortifications; but in 1741 he proved unsuccessful in an attack upon Carthage. Promoted to the rank of Admiral in 1746, he was struck off the list in

VERROCCHIO

the following year, for making public some letters received from the Secretary of State and the Board of Admiralty. Died, at Nacton, in Suffolk, 1757.

Vernon, Robert, a distinguished patron of the fine arts, was born in 1774. Originally a dealer in horses, he, by his integrity, prudence, and assiduity, amassed a large fortune, which he liberally expended in assisting struggling talent, and in befriending men of genius. His munificent gift to the nation, in 1847, of the 'Vernon Gallery,' a collection of pictures, the works of modern British artists, on which he is said to have laid out £150,000, has gained for him a lasting name. Died, 22nd May, 1849. A portrait of Vernon by H. W. Pickersgill, and a bust by Behnes, the latter presented by the Queen, are in the National Gallery.

Veronese, Paolo. [Cagliari.]

Verres, Caius, the rapacious pro-prætor of Sicily, was, in a.c. 82, one of the party of Marius, but went over to Sulla and became legatus to Dolabella in Cilicia, whom in turn he deserted and betrayed. He was appointed pro-prætor in Sicily a.c. 73, and the island was left at his mercy during the two following years. By his unbounded avarice and the unscrupulous cruelty and tyranny with which he gratified it, the island was completely desolated, and the inhabitants reduced to want and despair. It was resolved to prosecute him, and the conduct of the proceedings was entrusted to Cicero. All attempts of the friends of Verres to get it out of Cicero's hands, and to put it off, failed; and by mere weight of testimony, without flourish of oratory, the case was decided against him. He quitted Rome before sentence was actually passed, his own advocate, Hortensius, giving up the defence. Verres settled at Marsailles, and was afterwards proscribed by Antony. There are seven Orations of Cicero against Verres, of which only two were spoken.

Verrocchio, Andrea del, a distinguished Italian painter and sculptor, was born at Florence in 1432. He was first apprenticed to a goldsmith, and executed many exquisite works in metal, which are lost. He learnt the art of sculpture under Donatello, and soon gave up painting, of his skill in which only one example is left,—a 'Baptism of Christ,' in the Academy of Florence. His great works as a sculptor are the bronze group of the 'Incredulity of St. Thomas,' for the church of Or San Michele, which he began in 1466, but did not complete for nearly twenty years; the monument of Piero and Giovanni de' Medici; silver statuettes of the Apostles, and the tomb of Selvaggia Tornabuoni, executed at Rome, the statue of David, and the magnificent equestrian statue of Bartolomeo Colleoni, the great condottiere, at Venice. Verrocchio was the master of Leonardo da Vinci and Lorenzo di Credi. In power and versatility of talent he greatly resembles Leonardo, and their drawings are frequently difficult to distinguish. It is be-

VERRUCOSUS

lieved that Leonardo assisted his master in painting the 'Baptism.' Died, at Venice, 1488.

Verrucosus. [*Fabius Maximus, Q.*]

Verschuring, Hendrik, a Dutch painter, born at Gorcum, in 1627. He principally excelled in battle-pieces; and, in order to improve himself, he made a campaign with the Dutch army in 1672. Accidentally drowned, 1690.

Verstegan, Richard, an ingenious writer on English antiquities, was born in London, of Dutch parents, and resided at Antwerp. He was author of a curious work on the persecution of the Papists under Queen Elizabeth, entitled 'Theatrum Crudelitatum Hæreticorum Nostri Temporis.' His chief work, now little valued, is the 'Restitution of decayed Intelligence concerning the Antiquities of the noble and renowned English Nation.' Died, 1635.

Vertot d'Aubouf, René Aubert de, a French historian, was born at the château of Bennetot, in Normandy, in 1655. He entered into the order of Capuchins; but the austerities of that society not agreeing with his health, he exchanged it for the Premonstratenses, in which he became prior. This order he also quitted, and settled at Paris as a secular ecclesiastic. His talents soon procured him distinction, and he was appointed secretary to the duke and duchess of Orleans, historiographer of the order of Malta, and commander of Santery. His chief work is the 'Histoire des Révolutions de la République Romaine.' He also wrote histories of the revolutions of Portugal and Sweden. Died, 1735.

Vertue, George, a distinguished engraver and antiquary, was born in London, in 1684. After being instructed in engraving, first by a Frenchman and afterwards by a Dutchman, he began to practise on his own account in 1709. He was aided by the favour of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and soon making way by his excellent prints, he found many noble and wealthy patrons; among them, Harley, Earl of Oxford, the Earl of Winchelsea, the Duke of Dorset, Lord Coleraine, and subsequently the Prince of Wales. He was one of the first members of the Academy of Painting established in 1711, and engraver to the Society of Antiquaries. Having projected an extensive work on the history of the fine arts in England, he undertook laborious researches, made many journeys in company with one or other of his noble patrons, and collected a large mass of materials, which after his death became the property of Horace Walpole, and were published by him under the titles of 'Anecdotes of Painting in England,' and 'Catalogue of Engravers.' Vertue's prints are very numerous, and among the best of them are the set of twelve portraits of English poets, ten portraits of Charles I. and his friends, and portraits of the kings of England for Rapin's History. He was a man of singular piety, modesty, industry, and scrupulous truthfulness; he could not bring his mind to engrave portraits that were not true, nor increase his business by the

VESPASIANUS

arts of puffery. Died, 1756, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

Verus, Lucius. [*See Aurelius, M.*]

Vesalius, Andreas, the great anatomist, was the son of an apothecary in the service of the Princess Margaret, governess of the Netherlands, and was born at Brussels in 1514. From his boyhood he showed a strong bent to the study of anatomy, and with courage and determination he applied himself to it at Louvain and at Paris, running grave risks to obtain subjects. He accompanied for a short time the Imperial army, for the sake of increasing his knowledge; taught at the universities of Pavia, Bologna, and Pisa, with extraordinary success; acquired wider renown by the publication of his great work in 1542; and two years later was appointed first physician to the Emperor Charles V., whom he had thenceforth to accompany in all his movements. He held the same office under Philip II., and in consequence of the claims on his time as royal physician, he did not prosecute his scientific studies. Suddenly, in the height of his honours and prosperity, he resolved on making the pilgrimage to Jerusalem. For this strange step a reason is assigned still more strange, and hardly credible—that he was found guilty of murder by the Inquisition for having opened a body for dissection before death had really taken place, the heart, it was said, quivering in his hand; and that he was allowed to expiate the crime by a pilgrimage instead of death. Vesalius was at Jerusalem in 1564. During his absence he was invited to fill the chair of Anatomy at Padua, vacant by the death of his eminent scholar Fallopius. But on his return voyage he was wrecked, and perished of hunger or exhaustion in the island of Zante, in October, 1564. His principal work, entitled 'De Corporis Humani Fabrica,' by its original views, important discoveries, and convincing evidence, constituted the science of human anatomy, and opened a new era in the progress of medical science. Its daring attacks on established doctrines and the venerated authority of Galen brought down on its author a storm of bitter reproach and opposition; but the storm soon allayed itself, and Vesalius was honoured by the next generation as the discoverer of a new world. He was author of several other works, and the whole were edited by Boerhaave and Albinus, in 2 vols. folio, in 1725.

Vesling, Johann, an eminent writer on natural history and anatomy, born at Minden, in Germany, in 1598; studied at Vienna, and after a journey to Palestine became Professor of Anatomy and Botany, and keeper of the botanic garden at Padua. He afterwards visited Egypt, and wrote several works on his favourite sciences. Died, 1649.

Vespasianus, Titus Flavius, Roman Emperor, was born of a poor family in the country of the Sabines, A.D. 9. He served in the Roman armies, gradually rising to distinction, and in 41-2 was employed as legatus in Germany, and in 43 in the same capacity in the expedi-

tion under Claudius to Britain. He was again in Britain in 47, served afterwards as proconsul in Africa, and in 66 was charged by Nero with the conduct of the Jewish War. He was still engaged in it when Nero died; and while the civil war was going on between Otho and Vitellius, Vespasian was proclaimed Emperor, A.D. 69. He returned to Italy, leaving the conduct of the Jewish War to his son Titus, and applied himself to the re-establishment of order, and the improvement of the administration. He contented himself with the outward life of a private citizen, and contributed the force of his own example towards the introduction of a simpler mode of life, and purer morals. The Jewish War ended in 70, and the next year Vespasian and Titus had a joint triumph. The expedition under Agricola to Britain took place during the reign of this Emperor. Vespasian died in his native country, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, A.D. 79. He left two sons, Titus and Domitianus, who both became Emperors.

Vespucçi, Amerigo. [Amerigo.]

Vestris, Marie Rose Gourmand Dugazon, a celebrated French actress, was born in 1746. She was the daughter of a comedian, married early an Italian actor, Paco Vestris, and appeared for the first time at the Comédie Française in 1768. She obtained at once a brilliant reputation, had a sharp quarrel with her rival, Mlle. Sainval, and procured her banishment from the capital. She 'created' many tragic parts, among which are especially mentioned those of Lemière's Widow of Malabar, De Belloy's Gabrielle de Vergy, Voltaire's Irene, Chénier's Catherine de' Medici in 'Charles IX.,' and Legouvé's Jocasta. Madame Vestris enjoyed habitually the society of men of letters and persons of distinction. Died at Paris, Oct. 6, 1804.

Vestris, Madame (Mrs. Mathews), a celebrated English actress, was a daughter of the engraver Bartolozzi, and was born in 1797. She married, at the age of 16, Armand Vestris, ballet-master of the King's Theatre, Haymarket, and at his request first appeared as Prosperine in the opera of *Il Ratto di Proserpina*. Not succeeding, she accompanied her husband to Paris, playing there in French pieces till 1819, when they returned to London. Her reputation dates from her successful performance of the part of the hero in a burlesque of 'Don Giovanni,' from which time she remained unrivalled in 'first light comedy.' Among her characters were Lydia Languish, in 'The Rivals,' Letitia Hardy, in 'The Belle's Stratagem,' and Miss Hardcastle, in 'She Stoops to Conquer.' Left a widow in 1825, she became lessee of the Olympic Theatre in 1829, and by the production there of the extravaganzas and *revues* of Planché and Dance made it the most popular theatre in London. She married Charles Mathews in 1838, and with him visited America; entered upon the lesseeship of Covent Garden in the following year; had afterwards engagements with Macready, Webster, and

Maddox, and in 1847 opened the Lyceum, where the old Olympic favourites reappeared. Madame Vestris played the parts of 'The Wonderful Woman,' and 'Pride of the Market,' and some more pathetic. But her strength soon failed her, and she made her last appearance in 'Sunshine through the Clouds,' in July 1854. 'During her management,' says the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 'and under her artistic eye, were for the first time produced comedies of modern life in which the dress and behaviour of the characters and the accessories of the scene' were in harmony with the realities of common life. After many months of severe suffering she died at Fulham, Aug. 8, 1856.

Vetranio. [See **Magnentius**.]

Veturius, T. [See **Pontius, C.**]

Vicente, Gil. [Gil Vicente.]

Vico, Giovanni Battista, an Italian philosopher, one of the most original thinkers of his age, was born at Naples in 1668. He was of an obscure family, and for the most part was self-educated. For some years he supported himself as a private tutor, devoting all his spare time to the pursuit of his beloved studies. Like all great minds, he was attracted to the great works of the ancients, head-springs of thought and wisdom, and cared little for the literature of the moderns; except the few works which rise nearest to the early masterpieces. He studied Plato most of all; strove to form his style upon that of Cicero; and loved the sad wisdom of Dante. In 1697 he was appointed Professor of Rhetoric at the university of Naples, and held that post nearly forty years. Throughout life, notwithstanding the reputation he acquired, he had to struggle with narrow circumstances, and probably missed promotion because he had not a supple knee. In his old age, and when worn down with long laborious studies and accumulated cares, he was named historiographer to the King of Naples, his son being at the same time appointed Professor of Rhetoric. The great work of Vico is entitled 'Principi di una Scienza Nuova,' and first appeared in 1725. It is a philosophy of history, founded on the recognition of certain laws determining the course of events, and the progress of the human race. Vico anticipated in some important points the speculations of some of the most eminent thinkers of a later time. His work passed through three editions in his lifetime, and then seems to have been long lost sight of. In 1827 Michelet published a French translation of it, and a German translation had appeared a few years earlier. A collected edition of Vico's works appeared at Naples in 1818, and was reprinted in 1835. Died, 1744.

Vicq-d'Asyr, Félix, a celebrated French physician and anatomist, was the son of a physician at Valognes, and was born there in 1748. He completed his medical studies at Paris, and began a course of lectures on human anatomy in 1773. Being refused the use of the Hall of the Faculty, he gave his lectures in his own house; but he found a hearty friend in Pau-

VICTOR

benton, whose niece he married. The ability displayed in his Anatomical Memoirs procured him, in 1774, admission to the Academy of Sciences. In the following year he was sent to investigate an epidemic which was raging among the cattle in the south of France. On the establishment, in 1776, of the Society of Medicine, Vicq-d'Azyr was appointed perpetual secretary; and the reputation which he acquired by his 'Eloges' and other writings gained him a place in the French Academy, as successor to Buffon (1788). He was named physician to the Queen, Marie Antoinette, in 1789. Among his separate works are 'Médecine des Bêtes à corne;' and 'Traité d'Anatomie et de Physiologie,' left incomplete. He contributed many memoirs to the Academy of Sciences and the Society of Medicine. Died, June 20, 1794.

Victor, St. [Adam, Hugh, and Richard of.]

Victor IV., Antipope. [See **Alexander III.,** Pope.]

Victor Amadeus II., Duke of Savoy and King of Sardinia, was born in 1666, and succeeded his father, Charles Emmanuel, under the regency of his mother in 1675. At the instigation of Louis XIV., who had just revoked the Edict of Nantes, he renewed in 1686 the cruel war against the Waldenses, whose sufferings thirty years before had provoked the effective intervention of Cromwell. In 1690 the duke joined the league of Spain and the Empire against France, and Savoy was invaded by the French. The same year, through the influence of England and the Netherlands, the Vaudois were restored to their homes and possessions, and freedom of worship was granted them. In 1692 the Duke invaded Dauphiny, was defeated the next year at Marsaglia by Catinat, and by the peace with France, concluded in 1696, recovered all his territories. In the war of the Spanish Succession he was named generalissimo of the combined forces of France and Spain, in Italy, and at the same time had a secret understanding with the house of Austria. Declaring himself against the King of Spain, his son-in-law, in 1701, his duchy was again overrun by the French, and Turin was besieged in 1706. But joined by Prince Eugene, he won a great victory over the French near Turin, thus delivering the city and regaining his states. He soon after acquired the Duchy of Montferrat, and by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, he was recognized as heir to the crown of Spain in default of issue of Philip V., and received Sicily and its dependencies with the title of king. He was crowned with his wife at Palermo. But Sicily was afterwards seized by the King of Spain, and on the accession of Victor Amadeus in 1720 to the Quadruple Alliance, Sardinia was given him by way of compensation, with the title of king. After ten years of peace, devoted to the internal improvement of his dominions, he abdicated in favour of his son Charles Emmanuel. In 1731 he attempted to resume the crown, and was arrested by order of the king and imprisoned. Died, 1732.

VICTORINUS

Victor, Claude Perrin, Duke of Belluno and Marshal of France, was born at Marche (Vosges) in 1766, and entered the army in 1781. He distinguished himself at the siege of Toulon in 1793, was twice wounded, and was named general of brigade. Serving next in the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, he passed thence into the army of Italy, and took a brilliant part in the campaigns of 1796-97. For his success at the affair of St. George, when he compelled 8000 Austrians to lay down their arms, he was named general of division. He took Ancona, and thereby determined the conclusion of the treaty of Tolentino. As commander of La Vendée he did much by his wise moderation to establish peace and order in the province. Recalled to Italy in 1799, he contributed to the victories of Montebello and Marengo; was sent after the peace of Amiens ambassador to the court of Denmark; resumed his command in the army in 1806, greatly distinguished himself at the battles of Jena and Friedland, and on the field of Friedland was created marshal of France. After holding the office of governor of Berlin for more than a year, he served in the Peninsula, obtained several victories over the Spanish forces, and was defeated at Talavera by Sir Arthur Wellesley. The blockade of Cadiz occupied him above two years, and then he joined the great expedition to Russia, in all the successes and disasters of which he took a prominent part. The French army was saved by his heroic services at the passage of the Berezina in November, 1812. He reaped fresh honours in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, was severely wounded at the battle of Craonne, hastened to submit to the restored Bourbons, and displayed great ingratitude towards Napoleon. Marshal Victor followed Louis XVIII. to Ghent, and after Waterloo was created peer of France, and named commander of the 16th military division. He was minister of war from 1821 to 1823; accompanied the expedition to Spain under the Duke of Angoulême; and was for a short time ambassador to Vienna. Died at Paris, 1841.

Victor, Sextus Aurelius, a Roman historian, who lived in the 4th century. He was governor of part of Pannonia in 361, and probably consul with Valentinian in 373. The works attributed to him are, 'Origo Gentis Romanæ,' 'De Viris Illustribus Urbis Romæ,' 'De Cæsaribus Historiæ,' and 'De Vita et Moribus Imperatorum Romanorum excerpta.'

Victorinus, Caius (or Fabius) Marius, an eminent teacher of rhetoric at Rome, was a native of Africa, and flourished about A.D. 350. He was well versed in Greek philosophy, and translated some of the works of Plato into Latin. In his old age he was converted to the Christian faith; and although he hesitated long before making a public profession, he gave pledge of his sincerity by laying aside his office of teacher on the promulgation of Julian's edict (362) forbidding Christians to set up schools of Rhetoric and Grammar. Victorinus

was author of various theological and grammatical works, some of which are extant.

Victorinus, or Vettius, Pietro, an Italian scholar, was born at Florence, 1490. After the manner of his countrymen he was sent to the Academy of the Platonic School, and in 1520 he went to Rome and resided in the house of Cardinal de' Medici, where he became acquainted with the great and learned men of the time. He wrote many treatises on Aristotle, and published several of them. Victorinus died at Rome, 1567. He was a pious and learned man.

Vida, Marco Girolamo, a poet in Latin, was born at Combray, a town in France, 1549. He was educated at home, and then at the University of Paris. He was a friend of the great French writers of the time, and his poetry was highly valued. He died at Combray, 1609.

Vien, Joseph Marie, a celebrated French painter, born at Montpeller in 1716. He went to Paris in 1741, obtained the grand prize two years later, and was sent to study at Rome. He applied himself with enthusiasm to the study and imitation of the antique, thus beginning the work carried on afterwards by his pupils, David and Vincent. After his return to Paris in 1769, he became successively member of the Academy of Painting, professor, and rector. He held the office of director of the French Academy at Rome for ten years, returning to Paris in 1781. He was afterwards named first painter to Louis XVI., lost his place and income at the Revolution, was one of the first members of the Institute, and was named by Napoleon senator, count, and commander of the Legion of Honour. His paintings are very numerous, and among the most celebrated are: the Preaching of St. Denis, in the church of St. Roch; the Sleeping Hermit; Slaughter of the Innocents; Julius Caesar before the statue of Alexander; St. Louis investing Blanche of Castile with the Regency, and the Parting of Hector and Andromache. He left also many drawings, sketches, and etchings. Died at Paris, 1809.—His wife and son were also distinguished painters.

Vieta, or Viète, François, a celebrated French mathematician, was born at Fontenay, in Poitou, in 1540. He held various public offices during the reigns of Henry III. and Henry IV. He succeeded in discovering the key to the cipher employed by the Spanish government in its secret correspondence; and afterwards made a sharp attack on the Gregorian Calendar. The principal writings of Vieta are 'In Artem Analyticam Isagoge,' 'De Equationum Recognitione,' 'Harmonicon Celeste,' and 'Canon Mathematicus.' Died in 1603.

Viger, François, (Latin, *Vigierius*), a French Jesuit and distinguished Greek scholar, was a native of Rouen. He was author of a good grammatical treatise entitled 'De Idiotismis

Græcæ Lingue,' which appeared in 1612 and was successively reprinted at Bologne and Zensina. It was extensively used in the principal schools of European Germany and Holland, and has secured him a lasting reputation. There has also been a Latin translation of the 'Grammatical Foundation' of Sanskrit, which was issued at Paris in 1667.

Vigilius, Pontifex of Savoy, was the beginning of the 16th century was a native of France. Early distinguished for intelligence and piety, he became the friend of Augustine Bernier and of Paul de Sade, Bishop of Nîmes. On his return to France he was made Bishop of the diocese of Nîmes, and then of the diocese of Vienne. He was afterwards distinguished himself as a temporary Governor by a reasonable and moderate, although in-Sertual, protest against the superstitions and ascetic tendencies of the church in his age. He showed the way of venerating the relics of martyrs, and the worship of saints, the practice of relics so fruitful of immorality, the placing of lamps before the shrines of the martyrs, voluntary poverty, the celibacy of the clergy, and the monastic life. Jerome wrote against him in a furious spirit, giving invective and declamation instead of answers to his reasoning.

Vigilius. [See *Silverius*.]
Vignola, or Giacomo Barozzi, a celebrated Italian architect, was born in 1507, at Vignola. While studying at Rome, he formed an acquaintance with Primaticcio, who took him to Paris, where he remained two years. Returning to Italy, he designed the church of St. Petronius at Bologna, and built some elegant palaces in that city. Settling afterwards at Rome, he was appointed architect to the Pope, Julius II., for whom he built the Villa Giulia. His masterpiece is the palace of Cardinal Alexander Farnese at Caprarola. Died, 1573. He was author of a celebrated work 'On the Five Orders of Architecture,' &c.

Vigny, Alfred Victor, Count de, French poet and novelist, born at Loches (Indre-et-Loire) of a noble family, in 1799. He received his education at Paris, and entered the army; which, however, he quitted on his marriage, in 1825. He had, before that period, attracted some attention by his occasional contributions to periodical literature, and he thenceforth occupied himself exclusively with the pen. His 'Poèmes Antiques et Modernes' appeared in 1826, and obtained immense popularity. His most celebrated prose work is the historical novel of 'Cinq-Mars,' which appeared the same year, passed through many editions, and has been translated into the principal languages of Europe. He was also author of several plays, among which are the 'Maréchal d'Ancre,' and 'Chatterton,' and French translations of 'Othello,' and the 'Merchant of Venice;' of a prose tale, entitled 'Stello, ou les Diables bleus,' and numerous articles in the 'Revue des Deux Mondes.' Alfred de Vigny was a

VILLANI

member of the French Academy, and an officer of the Legion of Honour. Died, Sept. 1863.

Villani, Giovanni, an early Italian historian, was a native of Florence. A visit to Rome, at the jubilee of 1300, is said to have awakened in him the desire to write the history of his native city. He was engaged in the pursuits of commerce which called him into various countries; he visited France and Flanders, and followed all the movements of the war between Philip the Fair and the Flemings; held afterwards some of the highest offices of the republic of Florence, and in 1328 rendered great services during a famine. His principal work is the 'Istorie Fiorentine,' in twelve books; part of which is merely a copy of earlier chronicles. But the portion relating to the events of the historian's own time is highly esteemed as an authentic and fair narrative. It was not printed till 1537. Villani died of the plague in 1348.

Villars, Louis Hector, Duke of, Marshal of France, was born at Moulins in 1653. He began his career as a soldier in Holland, serving in the corps commanded by the king in person; next in Germany, under Condé and Turenne, and at the age of 21 he became colonel of a regiment of cavalry. During the next four years he served in Flanders. After the peace of Nimeguen he was sent ambassador to the court of Vienna, and succeeded in winning over the elector of Bavaria to the side of France; but the elector was soon after recovered for Austria by the clever diplomacy of the countess of Kaunitz. Villars was again ambassador to Vienna in 1699, spent there three years in wearisome intrigues and negotiations, and was often in great personal danger. In 1702 he was called to active service in the war of the Succession, but by his own desire was recalled. He then accepted the task of subduing the *Camtsards*, the Protestants of the Cévennes; in which he appears to have shown all the humane consideration which could be combined with the suppression of the religious revolt. In 1705 he established the famous camp of Sirek, on the heights near Fronsberg, a position naturally so strong that Marlborough did not venture to attempt it. Resuming the offensive, he had a series of successes, but was defeated by Marlborough at Ramillies, in 1706. He passed the Rhine, and forced the imperial lines at Stollhofen; but some of his troops being withdrawn, he had to retire. After a short campaign in Savoy he again took the command in Flanders; was defeated by Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, and severely wounded at Malplaquet, in 1709; and after a compulsory retirement to recover his health, he attacked successfully, in 1712, the entrenched camp of Denain, and took several towns and fortresses. The treaty of Utrecht was concluded in the following year, and the peace of Rastadt followed, in 1714. For the next eighteen years Marshal Villars exchanged service in the field for the intrigues of the court. He at-

VILLENAIN

tended Louis XIV. on his death-bed, was admitted to the French Academy, and, as member of the Council of Regency, opposed the Quadruple Alliance, the financial operations of Law, and the influence of Dubois. His rival, Fleury, finally supplanted him. On the outbreak of the war with Austria, in 1732, although more than 80 years of age, he accepted the command in Italy, with the title of marshal-general of France; but after a successful commencement he demanded his recall, and died at Turin, in 1734.

Villehardouin, Geoffroy de, an early French historian, was born of an ancient family of Champagne about 1167. Marshal of Champagne in 1199, he was sent ambassador to Venice, where he negotiated the treaty which secured, at a high price, the assistance of the republic for the French in the crusade just proclaimed. He accompanied the crusade, was several times employed in negotiations, witnessed the capture of Constantinople in 1204, and was appointed by the Emperor Baldwin marshal of Romania. He continued to serve the Emperor Henry, and was rewarded with the gift of the city of Messinopolis. He left a valuable record of the events of the crusade from 1198 to 1207, entitled 'Histoire de la Prise de Constantinople par les Français et les Vénitiens.' It was first printed in 1573, and was edited with Observations and a Glossary by Ducange, in 1657. Villehardouin spent his last years in Thessaly, and died about 1213.

Villemain, Abel François, Peer of France, a distinguished statesman and historian, was born at Paris in 1790. He studied at the Lyceum, and before he had reached his twentieth year, was appointed Professor of Rhetoric in the Lycée Charlemagne. In 1816 he became assistant Professor of Modern History in the university, and almost immediately afterwards Professor of Eloquence. Obnoxious for his liberal opinions to the government of Charles X., he was suspended from his professorship and deprived of his office of master of requests. At the period of the revolution of July, 1830, he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and he gained high distinction as a political orator during the reign of Louis Philippe. He was created a peer of France, and made minister of public instruction in the administration of Guizot. From this post he retired in 1845, and the rest of his life was spent chiefly in retirement. His earliest literary productions were an 'Eloge de Montaigne' (1812), and a 'Discours sur les Avantages et les Inconvénients de la Critique.' His most important works are—'L'Histoire de Cromwell' (1819); and the 'Cours de Littérature Française' (1830-38). He published a French translation of the 'Republic' of Cicero, edited the 'Provincial Letters' of Pascal, and was author of 'Souvenirs Contemporains d'Histoire et de Littérature,' 'Choix d'Études sur la Littérature Contemporaine,' &c. Villemain was admitted to the Legion of Honour in 1820, and promoted to be grand officer in 1843; was

VILLENEUVE

received at the French Academy in 1821, and named perpetual secretary in 1834. Died at Paris, in April, 1867. He is said to have been long engaged on a 'History of Gregory VII.'

Villeneuve, Pierre Charles Jean Baptiste Silvestre de, French Admiral, born in 1763. He entered the navy in 1778, and rapidly rose to the rank of rear-admiral. He had the command of a division at the battle of Aboukir, and escaped with several ships to Malta. In 1805 he joined the Spanish admiral, Gravina, off Cadiz, and the combined fleet sailed for the West Indies, Nelson the while at a loss to conjecture their course and purpose. He started in pursuit four weeks later, and only arrived in the West Indies when Villeneuve was far on his way back to Europe. The tidings of his movements, however, reached England, and a squadron was sent out under Sir Robert Calder and Admiral Stirling in search of the French and Spanish fleet. The engagement took place on the 22nd July, about 50 leagues westward of Cape Finisterre, and was terminated by the darkness of the night. It was not renewed the next day, and Sir Robert Calder sailed with his prizes for the north, and Villeneuve took refuge in Ferrol. Villeneuve distinguished himself at the battle of Trafalgar, but was taken prisoner and sent to England. Released in April, 1806, he feared to present himself at Paris, and received no encouragement to do so. On the 22nd he was found dead in his bed at Rennes; and it was clear that he had killed himself.

Villeroi, Nicolas de Neufville, Seigneur de, Minister of state under four kings of France, was born in 1542. His grandfather and his father had successively held the post of secretary of finance under Francis I. He was at an early age entrusted, by Catherine de' Medici, with important negotiations in Spain and Italy, and in 1567 succeeded L'Aubespine, whose daughter he had married, as secretary of state. He enjoyed the confidence of Charles IX., was confirmed in his office by Henry III., and was named grand treasurer of the Order of the Holy Ghost on its institution. In consequence of a quarrel with the Duke of Epernon, Villeroi resigned, but the king did not accept his resignation. A few days later (Sept. 1588), he was deprived of his office as a partisan of the Guises, and on suspicion of receiving a pension from Spain. At the commencement of the civil war, Villeroi was one of the leaders of the 'third party,' opposed both to the League and to Henry IV., but he ultimately recognized Henry as legitimate sovereign. In 1594 he was reinstated in his former office, but his vanity and ambition were mortified by the ascendancy of his great rival, Sully. Continued in office by the Regent, Mary of Medici, he succeeded in getting his favourite scheme of a Spanish alliance adopted, but was involved in a quarrel respecting it with the Marquis d'Ancre. In 1614 he was dismissed, but by desire of the States-General was almost immediately restored. He accompanied Louis XIII.

VINCE

into Normandy, and died at Rouen, Nov. 22, 1617.

Villeroi, François de Neufville, Duke of, Marshal of France, was the great-grandson of the preceding, and was born in 1643. Brought up with Louis XIV., he shone among the courtiers as an elegant trifler and gallant. His name is first noticed in connection with the army in 1693, when he fought at the battle of Neerwinden. Two years later he received the bâton of a marshal, and was appointed captain of the guards, in succession to Luxembourg, whom he also replaced in the army of Flanders. He succeeded only in proving his own presumption and incompetency, his career both in Flanders and in Italy being a series of failures, which reached their climax in the disastrous battle of Ramilies, where Villeroi was totally defeated by Marlborough, with immense slaughter and loss, May 23, 1706. He nevertheless retained the favour of the king, but appeared no more at the head of armies. Villeroi is portrayed by Saint-Simon as the merest nobody that ever obtained celebrity. Died at Paris, July 18, 1730.

Villiers, George. [Suckingham, Duke of.]

Villoison, Jean Baptiste Gaspard d'Anse de, a celebrated French scholar, was born at Corbeille-sur-Seine, in 1750. He devoted his time to bringing to light valuable but forgotten Greek manuscripts; for which purpose he visited the principal libraries in Europe, and travelled to the East. He published Apollonius's Lexicon to Homer from a manuscript in the library of St. Germain-des-Prés; also 'Anecdota Græca,' 'Epistolæ Vimariones,' a Greek translation of the Old Testament, made by a Jew in the 9th century, &c.; but his most important discovery was a copy of Homer, probably of the 10th century. He suffered considerably in his property during the Revolution; but on the restoration of order he resumed his literary career, and was appointed by Buonaparte Professor of Greek at the College of France. Died, 1805.

Vince, Samuel, F.R.S., an eminent mathematician and astronomer, was a native of Fresingfield, in Suffolk. His parents were in a humble station of life; but by the generosity of Mr. Tilney, of Harleston, he was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he soon distinguished himself by his acquirements; and he eventually became Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy. His works on astronomy and the mathematical sciences are numerous and important; the principal is, 'A complete System of Astronomy,' 3 vols. 4to.; others are, 'Elements of Conic Sections,' treatises on Fluxions, Hydrostatics, Trigonometry, &c.; 'The Credibility of Christianity vindicated,' 'A Confutation of Atheism from the Laws of the Heavenly Bodies,' &c. He obtained preferment in the church, and at the time of his decease was rector of Kirby Bedon, vicar of South Creak, and archdeacon of Bedford. Died, 1821.

Vincent of Lerins (Vincentius Lirinensis), St., a celebrated ecclesiastical writer of the 5th century, was a native of Gaul. He was carefully educated, followed for a time a soldier's life, was then occupied with civil affairs, and ultimately entered a monastery on the small island of Lerins, on the coast of Provence. He became a profound theologian, and adopted the opinions of the Semi-Pelagian, Cassianus. He was author of a work entitled 'Commonitorium Pellegrini' (Pilgrim's Warning), intended to guard the faithful against the heresies of the time. It was written A.D. 434, and had a very extensive circulation. More than thirty editions have been printed. In this work Vincent lays down as a test of theological truth the oft-quoted maxim 'Quod ubique, quod semper, quod ab omnibus traditum est.' The date of Vincent's death is not ascertained.

Vincent de Paul, St., the eminent French philanthropist, was born at Ranquines, in the department of the Landes, April 24, 1577. After studying in a convent of the Cordeliers, he went to the university of Toulouse, and, in 1600, was ordained priest. On a voyage from Marseilles to Narbonne he was captured by pirates, and sent to Tunis, where he was in slavery for two years under three masters, the last of whom he re-converted to Christianity, and escaped with him to France in 1607. He soon after settled at Paris, devoting himself to works of charity. An absurd accusation of theft was brought against him there, the falsehood of which could not be proved for six years. He was named almoner to Margaret of Valois, held for a short time the cure of Clichy, and, in 1613, became tutor to the sons of Philippe de Gondi, one of whom was afterwards celebrated as the Cardinal de Retz. In 1616 he began the course of labours as a missionary, which occupied so large a part of his life, and the next year he founded the first *confrérie de charité*, model of so many others afterwards established. His next great task was the reform of the condition of criminals condemned to the galleys; for which service he was appointed almoner-general of the galleys. This unwearied philanthropist founded, in 1623, the Congregation of the Mission, which was constituted by royal letters patent, and approved by the Pope. In 1634 he instituted the 'Sisters of Charity,' the most widely known perhaps of all his foundations. But the charitable institutions which owed their origin to him are too numerous to be even named here. He attended Louis XIII. on his death-bed; was named, by the queen-regent Anne of Austria, president of the council of conscience; took part in the controversy between the Jesuits and the Jansenists, against the latter; and died in the convent of the Lazarists, September 27, 1660. He left several theological writings, and was canonized by Pope Clement XII., in 1737.

Vincent, Earl St. [Jervis.]

Vincent, William, a distinguished classical scholar, head-master of Westminster

School, was the son of a London trader, and was born in 1739. Educated at Westminster and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow, he was appointed second master of the school in 1771, and head-master in 1788. He held various preferments in the church, graduated D.D. in 1776, and was named Dean of Westminster in 1802. The principal works of Dr. Vincent are—'The Voyage of Nearchus to the Euphrates,' and 'The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea,' subsequently published together under the new title of 'History of the Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients in the Indian Ocean.' He was also author of 'The Greek Verb Analyzed, an Hypothesis,' a 'Defence of Public Education,' &c.; besides contributions to the Classical Journal and the British Critic. Died, 1815.

Vinci, Leonardo da, the great Italian painter and sculptor, &c., was born at the Castel da Vinci, near Florence, in 1452. He was the son of a notary, and showing in his boyhood a rare intelligence, and especially a wonderful faculty for drawing, was sent to study under Andrea Verrocchio. His rapid progress and extraordinary powers made his master despair of himself and give up painting entirely. The figure of an angel, painted by Leonardo in Verrocchio's picture of the Baptism of Christ, is named as the work which by its surpassing loveliness drove Verrocchio from the further pursuit of his art. Leonardo offered his services when about thirty years of age to Ludovico Il Moro, Duke of Milan; and he was at that time a master, not only in painting, but in sculpture, architecture, music, engineering, and mechanics. His accomplishments included also a vast knowledge of anatomy, botany, mathematics, and astronomy. His proposal was accepted by the Duke, who gave him a salary of 500 scudi per annum. One of the services he rendered to Milan soon after his settling there, was the establishment of an Academy of Arts (1485). His first public work, and his greatest as a sculptor, was the model of an equestrian statue of Francesco Sforza, father and predecessor of Ludovico. In 1494 he accompanied the Duke to Pavia to meet Charles VIII. of France; and at that time, or perhaps earlier, he became the friend of the anatomist Marcantonio della Torre, and studied anatomy with him. These studies he carried out far beyond the necessities of art, and made himself, as Dr. William Hunter said, the first anatomist of his time. He made a great many careful and minute sketches and drawings in pen and ink; which prove that he anticipated some anatomical discoveries usually supposed to have been first made a century later. A collection of these studies is one of the most precious treasures of the Royal Library at Windsor Castle. A small number of them were published in 1812 by Chamberlain. The last great work executed by Leonardo at Milan was the famous picture of the 'Last Supper' (*Cenacolo*), which he painted in oil

on the wall of the refectory in the Dominican convent of the Madonna delle Grazie, about 1497. It was the greatest achievement of painting the world had up to that time seen; and by it Leonardo showed himself the first Italian painter who broke through the cramping traditional forms, and worked freely and directly after nature. This picture, which by its measureless superiority superseded all other representations of the same subject, and became *the* Last Supper, perished almost as soon as it was finished. Little of its miraculous beauty was traceable in fifty years. But several copies had been taken before decay had ruined it, and among them one by Marco d'Oggione, reckoned very good, which is now in the Royal Academy, London. The picture is universally known by engravings and photographs. Leonardo was employed in the building of the cathedral at Milan, and in various engineering works. His great statue of Francisco Sforza was never executed, on account of the cost of the bronze required, and the model itself was destroyed by the French after the flight of Ludovico in 1499. Leonardo then returned to Florence, where he entered the service of the state, and had a pension assigned him. In 1502 he became architect and engineer to Caesar Borgia; and in 1503 drew at Florence the famous cartoon known as 'The Battle of the Standard,' part of a larger composition which was not completed. It was to be the companion picture to Michael Angelo's 'Cartoon of Pisa.' Leonardo was afterwards named painter to Louis XII. of France; visited Rome in 1514, and was introduced to Leo X., but soon left the Vatican in disgust; then entered the service of Francis I. of France, and returned with him to France in 1517. He did not long survive, and died, without having executed any more works, at Cloux, near Amboise, May 2, 1519. Vasari's statement that he died in the arms of Francis proves to be a mistake. Besides the works already mentioned are to be remembered the cartoon of St. Anne and the Virgin, now in our Royal Academy; the portrait of Mona Lisa, in the Louvre; and the magnificent portrait of Leonardo himself, unsurpassed by any portrait in the world, now in the Gallery of Florence. This great artist left an immense number of drawings, the chief collections of which are in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, and at Windsor Castle; and several volumes of MS. notes on all the various subjects to which he had devoted his attention. The 'Trattato della Pittura' is a selection of the notes relating to painting. Others, as 'Hydrostatics' have been printed as a collection of Italian writings on physical science; and Vetter published translations of fragments of those which were taken to Paris by Napoleon. The most curious entry on this astounding genius may be found in Libri's History of the Mathematical Sciences in Italy, and references to his MS. will justify the process.

Vinea, Peter de Vinea.

1173

Viner, Charles, an able English lawyer, was born in 1680, at Aldershot, Hants. He was the founder of the Vinerian professorship at Oxford, and the compiler of a 'General Abridgement of the Laws of England,' originally printed in 24 vols. folio. Died, 1756.

Vinet, Alexandre Rodolphe, a distinguished Swiss theologian and historian of French literature, was born at Lausanne in 1797. He was Professor of French Literature at the gymnasium of Basel for twenty years, only quitting it in 1837, on his appointment to the professorship of Practical Theology at the Academy of Lausanne. He had been a minister of the Protestant church since 1819, and on his settlement at Lausanne took an active part, as member of the government commission, in preparing a new constitution for the church; but a change in his views induced him in 1840 to secede from the church, and at the same time to quit the chair of Theology. Thenceforth he was known as the earnest but temperate advocate of entire freedom of religious worship, and of the separation of church and state. Vinet's writings are very numerous, and are partly theological and partly literary. Among the former are his eloquent 'Essai sur la Manifestation des Convictions Religieuses, et sur la Séparation de l'Eglise et de l'Etat,' which appeared in 1842, and was at once translated into English: 'Discours sur quelques Sujets Religieux' (entitled 'Vital Christianity' in the English translation); 'Théologie Pastorale,' 'Etudes Evangéliques,' &c. Among the latter are the 'Histoire de la Littérature Française au XVIII^e Siècle,' 'Etudes sur la Littérature Française du XIX^e Siècle,' and 'Christiathie Française.' The year before his death he prepared and got adopted a constitution for the free church of the canton of Vaud. Died, May 10, 1847.

Violante, [See Montmarret, William, Marquis de.]

Viotti, Giovanni Battista, a celebrated violinist, was born in Piedmont, in 1755; and in his first year, was made first violinist at the royal chapel in Turin. From the year 1794 till 1798 he was leader in the orchestra of the Italian Opera at London. Having received an order to quit the country, he retired to H. Land, and thence to Hamburg. In 1801 he returned to London, engaged in the wine trade, and lost the whole of his property. After the restoration of the Bourbons, Louis XVIII. invited him to preside over the Académie Royale de Musique at Paris. In 1822 he settled finally in London, and there remained till his death in 1826. He was author of a great variety of music for the violin, and the first performer of his age.

Vigandus Agrippinus, [See Tibullus.]

Vigandus, Agrippus.

Virgil, Publius Virgilius Maro, the great Roman poet, was born at Andes, a village near Mantua, A.D. 70. He received a liberal education, studying first at Cremona, then at Mediolanum, &c. and is said to

have learnt Greek from Parthenius, and philosophy from Syron the Epicurean. The small estate which he inherited from his father, and to which he probably retired after finishing his studies, was assigned with the neighbouring lands to the soldiers of Octavian, and the poet was dispossessed. But through the influence of Asinius Pollio and Mæcenas, the estate was restored to him; and the first of his Eclogues is supposed to be the expression of his gratitude to Octavian. Virgil was of feeble health, and appears to have led for the most part a private, retired life; sometimes at Rome, sometimes at Naples or Tarentum. Horace was his most intimate friend, and with him he accompanied Mæcenas on the journey to Brundisium, celebrated in one of the satires of Horace. In B.C. 19 Virgil visited Greece, and meeting Augustus at Athens, set out with him for Rome. But his health, long failing, at last gave way, and he only lived to reach Brundisium. The principal works of Virgil are the 'Bucolics,' also called 'Eclogues,' the 'Georgics,' and the 'Æneid.' The Bucolics are ten in number, and are supposed to be his earliest compositions. He took Theocritus for his model, but fell far short of him in truth to nature and graphic power. Indeed, few of these poems have any claim to be called 'Bucolics.' Such is the case with the fourth, entitled 'Pollio,' the most celebrated of all, which critics almost give up as an insoluble enigma. The 'Georgics' are didactic, and treat of agriculture and its related subjects. They are the most finished and the most pleasing of his works. In the 'Æneid' Virgil imitates Homer without rivaling him, and treats very learnedly of the adventures of Æneas after the fall of Troy, and of his settlement in Latium. With the ancient legends he associates the glory of Rome and of the Emperor, his patron. The works of Virgil became school books within a short time of his death, and were the subject of numerous commentaries in after times. His high place in mediæval times appears from the fact that Dante calls him his master, and represents him as his guide through the invisible world. The first printed edition of Virgil appeared about 1469. Of translations into modern languages, the German, by Voss, is probably the best. There are English translations by Ogilby, Dryden, Pitt and Warton, and others. More recent are those of Kennedy, Miller, and Professor Conington. The last appeared in 1866: it is written in the octosyllabic metre, and is remarkable for its scholarly accuracy, terseness, vivacity, and poetic spirit. Virgil died at Brundisium, B.C. 19, and was buried near Naples, where a tomb is still shown as his.

Virgil, Polydore. [*Vergil.*]

Viriathus, an illustrious Lusitanian chief, who, in his patriotic endeavours to throw off the yoke of Rome, repeatedly defeated the Roman armies, and for fourteen years successfully defended his country and a part of Spain. He was at last murdered by his friends, who had

been bribed by Cæpio, the Roman general, B.C. 140.

Viridomarus. [*See Marcellus, M. Claudius.*]

Visconti, The, one of the great historical families of Italy, who rose to the sovereignty of Milan. The first who stands out distinctly in history is **Ottone**, who was nominated Archbishop of Milan by Pope Urban IV., in 1263, against the will of the Milanese and the powerful family of the Torriani. The latter besieged Ottone in Arona, took the place, and compelled him to return to Rome. The city of Milan was soon after laid under an interdict for refusing to receive the new prelate; who, nevertheless, remained an exile, and carried on a desultory warfare for his see. After fifteen years had thus passed, the popular feeling turned against Napoleone della Torre, then Lord of Milan, and Ottone struck a decisive blow. Being joined by many of the exiled nobles, he defeated his rival at Desio, in January, 1277, made his entry immediately into the city, took possession of the see, and was unanimously proclaimed Lord of Milan. The Torriani and their adherents, driven away, long kept up a harassing series of attacks and attempts to recover their position; but at last, in 1286, accepted their fate, and made peace with Ottone. The temporal sovereignty was transferred by Ottone in 1282 to his nephew, **Matteo Visconti**, surnamed the Great, who in 1294 was named by the Emperor Vicar of the Empire in Lombardy. Ottone died in 1295, and was succeeded by Matteo. The sovereignty of Milan thus acquired by the Visconti remained with them till the death of Filippo Maria, in 1447, when it passed into the Sforza family.

Visconti, Giovanni Battista Antonio, an Italian antiquary, was born at Vernazza, in 1722, and educated at Rome. He succeeded Winckelmann as commissary of antiquities, in 1768; had the chief hand in forming the Museum of the Vatican under Popes Clement XIV. and Pius VI., and died in 1784.

Visconti, Ennio Quirino, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Rome, in 1751, and was intended by his father for the church; but having formed an attachment to a lady, he refused to enter into orders. His knowledge of archæology was superior to that of his father, and his general talents were of the highest order. He was appointed conservator of the Museum of the Vatican; and when the French took possession of Rome, and established a provisional government in 1797, he was nominated minister of the interior. He afterwards retired to France, became a member of the Institute, Professor of Archæology, and surveyor of the Museum of Antiquities. His most important works are the 'Iconographie Grecque,' 'Iconographie Romaine,' and 'Il Museo Pio-Clementino.' Died, 1818.

Vischer, Cornelius, a very distinguished Dutch engraver, of whose life we have only the scantiest information. He was born in 1629,

and died, at the age of 29, in 1658, having executed a surprising number of admirable prints. A full classified and descriptive catalogue of Visscher's works, by William Smith, F.S.A., appeared in successive numbers of the 'Fine Arts Quarterly Review' (1863-64). His subjects are various; religious, historical, portrait-pieces, and prints after designs by himself and by celebrated painters.

Vite, Timoteo della. [*Timoteo da Urbino.*]

Vitellius, Aulus, Roman Emperor, was born A.D. 15. He was one of the sons of L. Vitellius, consul and governor of Syria, and, like his father, was notorious for his gluttonous and effeminate habits. He was in high favour with the emperors Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, and was first raised to the consulship A.D. 48. Twenty years later he was appointed by Galba to take command of the legions in Germany; and on the first day of January, 69, the troops revolted in his favour and proclaimed him Emperor, at Cologne. A few days later Galba was murdered at Rome, and Otho elevated in his stead. The latter, however, was defeated at Bedriacum by the generals of Vitellius, and then killed himself. Vitellius did not arrive at Rome till July. About the same time Vespasian, then carrying on the Jewish war, was proclaimed Emperor at Alexandria, and was generally recognized in the East. The forces of Vitellius, under Caecina, were routed by Primus, who then advanced to Rome. Vitellius concealed himself for a time, but was at last dragged from the palace, ignominiously put to death, and his body thrown into the Tiber, about December 21, 69.

Vitiges, or Witiges, King of the Ostrogoths, first distinguished himself as a general under Theodoric, and was charged, A.D. 536, by the feeble Theodatus, to conduct the war with Belisarius, who had just invaded Italy and conquered Naples. The troops at once proclaimed Vitiges king, and Theodatus was put to death. Leaving Campania, Vitiges led his army to Ravenna, and there compelled Malasuintha, the daughter of Amalasontha, to marry him; thus allying himself with the family of Theodoric. Belisarius having meanwhile occupied Rome, Vitiges, in March, 537, besieged him there, with a powerful army; but after many fierce combats, and immense losses on both sides from famine and pestilence, he was compelled to raise the siege, April, 538. It was during this siege that the deposition of Pope Silverius and the election of Vigilius in his stead took place. [*See Silverius.*] Vitiges retired to the north of Italy, detached part of his still large army for the siege of Milan, and with the principal body besieged Rimini. Milan was taken with the aid of the Burgundians, the walls were demolished, the males slain, the women and the spoil given up to the Burgundians. But Rimini was lost, and Vitiges shut himself up in Ravenna, where Belisarius, after making himself master of Faesulæ and Auximum, besieged him. In

December, 539, Vitiges surrendered, and was soon after sent, with his queen, who had secretly treated with his enemies, and all his treasure to Constantinople. They were honourably received by the Emperor Justinian, who made Vitiges senator and patrician, and gave him a rich inheritance. The deposed king soon after sent a secret embassy to instigate Chosroes, King of Persia, to make war on Justinian. He died at Constantinople, in 542.

Vitruvius Pollio, Marcus, a celebrated writer on architecture, who flourished under Julius Cæsar and Augustus, and is supposed to have been born at Formiæ, in Campania. His celebrated work, 'De Architectura,' is a compendium of the works of various Greek and Roman writers on the same subject. It was written in his old age, and was dedicated to Augustus. It was first printed about 1480, has passed through very numerous editions, and has been translated into English, French, German, Dutch, and Italian.

Vittoria Colonna. [*Colonna.*]

Vives, John Louis, one of the revivers of literature, was born at Valencia, in Spain, in 1492. He studied at Paris and Louvain, after which he visited England, and in 1517 was chosen one of the first fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was employed by Henry VIII. in the education of the Princess Mary, for whose use he composed his 'De Ratione Studii puerilis' and 'De Institutione Fœminæ Christianæ;' but venturing to argue and write against the king's divorce from Catherine, he was disgraced and imprisoned. On regaining his liberty he went to Brussels, where he married, and remained for the rest of his life, occupied as a teacher of the Belles Lettres. He died in 1540.

Vivian, Richard Hussey, Lord, eldest son of John Vivian, Esq., of Truro, Cornwall, warden of the Stannaries, was born in 1775. In 1793 he commenced his military career as ensign in the 20th infantry. His active service commenced within three months of his joining his regiment, which formed part of Lord Moira's army on the coast of France; and for the following two years he was present at various battles and affairs of outposts, in which his zeal, courage, and conduct were especially conspicuous, in Holland and in the West Indies. In 1808 he sailed in command of the 7th dragoons for Corunna, which he reached in November, and had the perilous honour of covering the retreat of Sir John Moore in January, 1809. Unlike his chief, he reached England in safety, received the brevet of colonel in 1812, and in 1813 embarked with his regiment for the Peninsula. From this time to the battle of Waterloo he was continually in active service. In the advance upon Toulouse, on the 8th of April, 1814, he was severely wounded in the right arm while making, as the Duke of Wellington's despatch remarked, 'a most gallant attack upon a superior body of the enemy's cavalry, which was driven through the village of Croix d'Orade.'

In June, 1814, he returned to England, received the rank of major-general, was appointed to the staff at Brighton, and had a splendid piece of plate presented to him by the officers of the 7th hussars. In 1830 he was made lieutenant-general, and in 1837 colonel of the 1st dragoons. Subsequently to the battle of Waterloo, General Vivian, who was created a baronet in 1828, and received a grant of arms alluding to his services, took an active part in politics, both as a debater in the House of Commons and in his character of Master-General of the Ordnance, to which office he was appointed in 1835. He was called to the House of Peers by patent, in August, 1841. Died, October, 1842.

Viviani, Vincentio, a celebrated Italian mathematician, was born at Florence, in 1622. He was the disciple of Galileo and Torricelli. He entered into the service of the Grand-Duke of Tuscany, who appointed him his first mathematician and chief engineer. He restored a part of the lost works of Aristæus and Apollonius, and wrote several valuable treatises on geometry, &c. Viviani was a member of the French Academy of Sciences, and a fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died, 1703.

Vladislas. [Ladislaus.]

Voet, or Voetius, Gisbert, a Dutch theologian, was born at Heusden, in 1593. Having studied at Leyden, he first settled as a minister at his native place, where he remained till 1634. He then went to Utrecht, as Professor of Divinity and the Oriental Languages. He distinguished himself by his attacks on the Arminians; and when the Cartesian philosophy was engaging the public attention, he wrote against Descartes with much asperity and illiberality. His principal works are, 'Selectæ Disputationes Theologicæ,' 5 vols. 4to.; and 'Politica Ecclesiastica,' 4 vols. 4to. Died, 1677.—**Paul Voet**, his son, who also died in 1677, became successively Professor of Logic, Metaphysics, and Civil Law, at Utrecht; and was author of several learned works on theology and jurisprudence.—**John Voet**, son of Paul, Professor of Law at Leyden, was author of a valuable 'Commentary on the Pandects.' Died, 1714.

Vogelweide. [Walther von der Vogelweide.]

Volkoff, Theodore, a Russian dramatist, was born at Kostroma, in 1729. He wrote several plays, and erected a theatre at Jaroslav, where his success was such, that the Empress Elizabeth sent for him to St. Petersburg, and appointed him director and first actor of the Russian theatre. In 1759 he was sent to establish a national theatre at Moscow; and Catherine II. bestowed on him an estate, with a patent of nobility. He died in 1763, and his funeral obsequies were celebrated with great magnificence.

Volney, Constantin François Chasseboeuf, Count de, Peer of France, a celebrated French writer, was born at Craon, in Brittany, in 1757. He was educated at Angers, and studied medicine at Paris; but coming into

possession of a small estate, he was enabled to gratify his ardent love of travel. He spent nearly three years in Egypt and Syria; and on his return to France, in 1787, published his 'Voyage en Syrie et en Egypte,' 2 vols., which was translated into English and other languages, and procured him an extensive reputation. He was elected a deputy to the States-General; was confined nearly a twelvemonth during the Reign of Terror; was appointed Professor of History at the Normal School in 1794; went to America in the following year, and resided there till 1798; was created a senator and count, during the Consulate; and, on the restoration of the Bourbons, he was designated a member of the Chamber of Peers. In all situations, however, he was the defender of liberal principles. Among his principal works are his 'Ruins, or Meditations on the Revolutions of Empires,' 'Lectures on History,' and 'New Researches on Ancient History.' Died, 1820.

Volpato, Giovanni, an eminent Italian engraver, born at Bassano, in 1733. He was a self-taught artist, and acquired a degree of excellence in his profession rarely equalled. He was engaged to make engravings from the paintings of Raphael in the Vatican. Volpato wrote the 'Principles of Design,' and was the master of Raphael Morghen, his son-in-law. Died, 1802.

Volta, Alessandro, a celebrated experimental philosopher, was born at Como, in 1746. He laid the foundation of his fame by two treatises, which described a new electrical machine; was for thirty years Professor of Natural Philosophy at Pavia, and was made an Italian count and senator by Napoleon. Volta directed his attention particularly to the subject of galvanism, or animal electricity, in which science he made many discoveries and improvements; but the great invention which immortalizes his name is the Voltaic pile, or electrical column. Volta was a fellow of the Royal Society of London, and in 1794 received the Copley medal for his important communications. His works form 5 vols. 8vo. Died in 1826.

Voltaire, François Marie Arouet de, the celebrated French Deist, distinguished as a poet, historian, and philosopher, was born, not, as usually stated, at Châtenay, near Sceaux, February 20, but at Paris, November 21, 1694. His baptism was deferred for nine months on account of his extreme feebleness. His family name was **Arouet**, and at what time, or on what account, Voltaire assumed the name by which he is universally known is uncertain. Carlyle seems to have settled the puzzling question whence he got the name 'Voltaire,' by the discovery that it is a possible anagram on 'Arouet l. j.' i.e. 'Arouet le jeune.' He was educated by the Jesuits at the college of Louis le Grand, and already showed so clearly the characteristics which marked him through life, that one of his teachers foretold his eminence as the 'Coryphée du Déisme.' He was

early introduced at the *salon* of Ninon de l'Enclos, and became familiar with some of the most distinguished persons of the time. Ninon, pleased with his remarkable intelligence and liveliness, left him a legacy of 2000 francs to buy books. His father's ambition was that he should become not author, but lawyer and judge; and to break off his associations in Paris, sent him away in 1713, as page to the Marquis de Châteauneuf, ambassador to Holland. He was soon sent home, however, after getting into trouble about a love affair, and was next placed with a lawyer. Quickly and finally escaping this attempt to tame and train him for official life, he soon appeared in Paris again, and from this time he pursued his course as a literary man. His life was so full of action, incident, and vicissitude, that to give a more epitome of it would require far more space than can be here allotted to a single life. A general notion of its leading features, with an account of his principal writings, is all that is possible. In 1716 he was committed to the Bastille on suspicion of being the author of a satirical poem on Louis XIV., and remained there a year. His first literary work of mark was the tragedy of 'Œdipe,' which with much difficulty he got represented in 1718. During a visit to Brussels in 1721, Voltaire was introduced to Rousseau, but their interview made enemies of them once for all. He was sent to the Bastille a second time in consequence of a quarrel at the Duke of Sully's house, and after his release spent three years in England, where the prevalence of 'free-thinking' made an atmosphere congenial to him. Here, in 1728, he published his celebrated epic poem 'La Henriade,' under the title of 'La Ligue,' and applied himself to other literary labours. His Elegy on the death of the actress Adrienne Lecouvreur, to whose remains the rites of burial were refused; his 'Lettres Philosophiques;' and his 'Épître à Uranie,' raised successive storms of indignation and threats of prosecution against him, which however he escaped by unscrupulous denials and timely running away. After the publication of several plays he retired about 1735 to Cirey, to the estate of the Marquise du Châtelet, his 'divine Emilie;' the strangest compound of intellectual superiority, scientific attainment, and mere vulgar debauchery that perhaps was ever seen in the form of woman. They studied science together, and the quiet of a country life was diversified by frequent travelling, and perhaps more frequent outbreaks of the sharp temper of the modern Xanthippe. A new epoch opened in Voltaire's life, when, in 1736, he was flattered by a letter from Frederick, Prince Royal of Prussia, afterwards Frederick the Great. These two remarkable men first met after the accession of Frederick to the throne in 1740. The meeting was at a château near Cleres, and a second took place soon after at Berlin. The first Silesian war separated them, and Voltaire returned to Holland. They continued, however, to correspond. In 1743 Voltaire was a candidate for a seat in the

French Academy, but through the influence of an intriguing bishop he was excluded. He was soon after sent on a secret diplomatic mission to the court of Berlin, and succeeded in his purpose; but he was cheated of his hoped-for reward by the revenge of the mistress of Louis XV. Her successor, the celebrated Madame de Pompadour, was his warm friend, and procured him the appointments of historiographer of France, and gentleman of the king's bed-chamber. He was at the same time received at the Academy. Soon losing favour at court, he went with Madame du Châtelet to the court of Stanislaus, King of Poland, at Lunéville, and there in the following year, 1749, took place the *accouchement*, and a few days later the death, of 'Emilie.' Her husband, Voltaire, and a more recent and favoured lover, M. de Saint-Lambert, were all present at the closing scene. Voltaire returned to Paris, and in 1750 accepted the often-renewed invitation of Frederick II. to settle at his court. His residence at Potsdam, where he had a munificent pension, the key of a chamberlain, and the cross of merit, was fruitful chiefly in jealousies, dissensions, and all kinds of uneasinesses, and ended after three years by the flight of Voltaire. At Frankfort he was joined by his niece, Madame Denis; and at the same city he was arrested by the Prussian resident, and detained till a volume of Frederick's poems was given up. After a short stay at Colmar, and some trouble about his 'Essai sur les Mœurs,' he settled with Madame Denis at Ferney, then a mere hamlet, near the Genevese territory. There he passed the last twenty years of his life, unwearied in writing, and at the same time active in promoting the interests of the village, which under his fostering care grew up into a neat little town, and became the seat of a flourishing colony of watchmakers. As the home of Voltaire, Ferney became a centre of attraction for the most distinguished persons of all countries. Voltaire carried on correspondence with Frederick the Great and Catherine II. of Russia; pleaded eloquently and successfully for the Calas family; educated the grand-niece of Corneille, and gave her a marriage portion; offered Rousseau an asylum; but above all, continued to wage war with unabated virulence against the Christian religion and all its representatives. All the while *blind to the holy light of it*; seeing nothing but books, institutions, and official persons; having no deep, original word to say against them, but only repeating and popularizing what had been said for generations past. All Voltaire did or could do, being what he was, was to deny and to destroy. To affirm and build up is the task of men that see and love truth for its own sake, and in its service forget themselves. The end of Voltaire's career was remarkable and singularly appropriate. At the age of 84, yielding to the importunities of his niece, who grew sick of the dull monotony of Ferney, he once more visited Paris; and his whole journey and his reception there was one continuous splendid tri-

VOLTERRA

umph. He was everywhere attended by crowds; occupied the director's seat at the Academy, was crowned at the theatre; and then, exhausted by the excitement and loss of sleep, took opiates, and after great sufferings, fell into a lethargy, and so died, May 30, 1778. The curé of St. Sulpice refused the rites of burial, and the body of the 'great' mocker was interred by night in the abbey of Sullières, whence it was removed at the Revolution, and deposited in the Pantheon. The works of Voltaire, in the most complete edition, fill 70 vols. 8vo., and range over almost all subjects. In addition to those already named, we may mention, of his plays, 'Alzire,' 'Mahomet,' 'Mérope,' 'Mort de César' and 'Oreste;' his poem, 'La Pucelle;' the 'Histoire de Charles XII.,' 'Histoire de Russie,' 'Siècle de Louis XIV.,' 'Siècle de Louis XV.,' and 'Mélanges Historiques;' the 'Essai sur les Mœurs et l'Esprit des Nations,' one of his most noteworthy works; the 'Éléments de la Philosophie de Newton' and other works on physical science; the 'Dictionnaire Philosophique;' his metaphysical and theological writings, and his correspondence, the latter forming 19 vols. Memoirs of Voltaire and documents relating to him and his works have accumulated to a portentous height; and his works have passed through a great number of editions. His life, especially in its relations with Frederick the Great, is very fully treated by Carlyle in his 'History' of that monarch; and no more profound, lucid, and fair estimate of Voltaire and Voltairism is to be found in English literature than is presented in Carlyle's masterly 'Essay.' The first volume of a new account of the 'Life and Times of Voltaire,' by Francis Espinasse, was published early in 1867.

Volterra, Daniele da, whose family name was **Ricciarelli**, a celebrated Italian painter and sculptor, born at Volterra in 1509. He was instructed in painting by several masters; assisted Perino del Vaga and Michael Angelo at Rome, and became one of the most eminent scholars of the latter. He succeeded Perino del Vaga as director of the works in the Vatican, but he was deprived by Julius III. His masterpiece is the 'Descent from the Cross,' the best of a series of frescoes executed by him in the church of the Trinità de' Monti at Rome. It is said to have been partly painted by Michael Angelo. This great work was destroyed by the French, who attempted to detach it from the wall. The famous picture by Rubens in the cathedral of Antwerp is in composition almost a repetition of Volterra's fresco. Volterra was employed by the Pope, Paul IV., on the singular task of draping some of the nude figures in the 'Last Judgment' of Michael Angelo, whence he received the nickname of *Braghettone*. In his latter years he was engaged chiefly in sculpture, and at the time of his death had partly executed an equestrian statue of Henry II. of France. Died at Rome, 1566.

Volusenus. [*Wilson, Florence.*]

Vondel, Joost van den, the celebrated

VORTIGERN

Dutch poet, was born in 1587, at Cologne; his parents, who were Anabaptists, being refugees from the persecution of the Spanish government in their native land. They soon returned thither, and the poet spent his life at Amsterdam. He had little school instruction, and carried on the business of a hosier; to which, however, his wife chiefly attended, and thus secured him leisure for his higher work. After her death his affairs became embarrassed, and he accepted a situation as banker's clerk. His last ten years he spent in comparative ease, his modest wants satisfied by the continuance of his salary as a pension. The principal works of Vondel are the tragedies of 'Palamedes,' 'Gisbert van Amstel,' 'The Exile of Gisbert,' 'Jephtha,' and 'Lucifer.' The first appeared in 1625, and brought him not only great reputation, but a government prosecution and a heavy fine, on account of its fervent patriotism and its censure of the execution of Barneveldt, the grand-pensionary. The 'Lucifer' is thought worthy of comparison with 'Paradise Lost,' which was published a few years later. The lyrical poems scattered through the plays of Vondel are the most admired of his works. Vondel meditated and commenced a poem on Constantine the Great, but had not energy to go on with it. Died, 1679. A new edition of his works was published in 1820, by De Vries.

Vopiscus, Flavius, a native of Syracuse, who flourished A.D. 304. He wrote the history of Aurelian, Tacitus, Florianus, Probus, Firmus, Carus, &c.

Vorst, Conrad (Latin, *Vorstius*), an eminent German theologian, was born of a Roman Catholic family at Cologne, in 1569. With his father and the rest of the family he became a Protestant; studied at Düsseldorf and Cologne, and later at Herborn. He graduated D.D. at Heidelberg in 1594; visited Switzerland, and gave lectures at Geneva; and in 1596 accepted the post of professor at a new theological college at Steinfurt. He acquired a wide reputation, but suspicions of his orthodoxy were spread, and he had to defend himself before the theological faculty of Heidelberg. In 1610 he published his 'Tractatus Theologicus de Deo,' which at once brought a storm of persecution on him, as an adherent of Arminius. He was the same year called to succeed Arminius as Professor of Theology at Leyden, and notwithstanding the bitter opposition of the Gomarist party, he accepted the chair. But he was beaten. The book was intolerable to the Calvinists: it was denounced even by James I. of England, and by his order burnt at London, Oxford, and Cambridge. Vorst had to appear before the States, then to flee the country, and after the Synod of Dort to hide himself and his family; and in 1622 he took refuge in Holstein. But he died there the same year, and was buried at Friedrichstadt.

Vortigern (*Gwertyern*), a British chief, who after the final departure of the Romans from the island, appears to have become

supreme ruler. It is scarcely possible to fix the chronology of his reign, or to discover the facts of it; so overlaid are they with the legends of the Chronicles, and the passionate denunciations of the Triads. The year 424 (A.D.) about six years after the departure of the Romans, probably saw Vortigern first invested with the sovereignty of all the Britons. Pressed by foes on all sides,—the Picts and Scots, the searovers, and domestic rivals,—he invited or accepted the aid of the Saxons against them. The arrival of these warriors is variously assigned to the years 428, 445, and 449; when under their leaders (named in the legends Hengst and Horsa) they landed on the coast of Kent, and soon received for their services the Isle of Thanet. Vortigern is said to have been so fascinated at a banquet by the fair Rowena, daughter of Hengst, that he divorced his wife to marry her. But the marriage alliance did not prevent the pagan invaders from soon joining the Picts and Scots, and ravaging Britain from one end to the other. They appear then to have returned to their own land, and Vortigern was restored to his throne. Of his subsequent history nothing is certainly known. There is, however, a story of a subsequent meeting between the Britons and Saxons, for making terms of peace, at which the latter, on a signal from Hengst, massacred all the Britons present except Vortigern, who was made prisoner.

Vos, Martin de, a Dutch painter, was born at Antwerp, about 1534, and died there in 1604. He studied in Italy under Tintoretto, and painted history, portraits, and landscapes.—**Simon de Vos**, another artist of Antwerp, was born in 1603, and died about 1670. He painted historical subjects and portraits, but excelled in hunting-pieces. There were several other painters of the same name.

Voss, Johann Heinrich, the distinguished German poet, philologist, and translator, was born in Mecklenburg in 1751. He studied first at the school of New Brandenburg, was then engaged for several years as private tutor, diligently continuing his classical studies, and making himself known by occasional poems, and in 1772 went to complete his studies at Göttingen. He soon took a distinguished place in the circle of literary men, among whom at that time were Heyne, Klopstock, and Claudius. Jealousy and ill-will soon appeared between him and Heyne, which time unfortunately only aggravated. In 1778 he had the appointment of rector of the college at Otterndorf, in Hanover; but after four years he removed to a similar post at Eutin, in Holstein, which he held for twenty years. After a residence of three years at Jena, full of the delights of congenial society, he accepted a pressing call to Heidelberg in 1805, where he was to receive a handsome pension without holding any special office. There he spent the rest of his life. A collected edition of the poems of Voss appeared in 4 vols. 8vo. in 1802. The most admired is 'Louise,' which is said to have suggested to

Goethe the idea of his 'Hermann und Dorothea.' Voss's translations of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* are in hexameter verse, and are probably the most accurate representations of the originals ever produced. He translated with equal success all the works of Virgil, Hesiod, and Theocritus, and a commentary of great value accompanied the 'Georgics.' Besides several other translations of classical authors, he commenced in his old age one of Shakespeare. Among his critical and other works are the 'Mythologische Briefe,' 'Antisymbolik,' and numerous papers collected under the title of 'Kritische Blätter.' There was much that was painful in the quarrels between Voss and Heyne, nor less in the controversy on which he entered with his old friend, Count Friedrich von Stolberg. It was probably his intense love of religious and political freedom that made him write so severely against the apparent revival of Romanism and mysticism; but he is to be censured for indulging in personalities. This great scholar and true poet died at Heidelberg, in 1826.

Vossius, Gerard, a learned Dutch philologist, was born near Heidelberg, in 1577, and was educated at Dort, and the university of Leyden. He became director of the college of Dort, and in 1614 director of the theological college at Leyden. The latter office he had to resign in consequence of suspicions arising as to his theological views. He was the warm friend of Grotius, and having published a history of Pelagianism, was therefore supposed to favour the doctrinal system of Arminius, which was condemned by the synod of Dort. Vossius accepted the chair of Eloquence and Chronology, and was soon conditionally restored to his theological rectorship. He was twice invited to England, and through the influence of Laud was made prebendary of Canterbury. On a visit to this country in 1629, he was created LL.D. Oxford. In 1633 he was called to the chair of History in the gymnasium of Amsterdam, and there spent the rest of his days. His most important writings are 'Aristarchus,' a treatise on grammar; 'De Historicis Latinis;' 'De Historicis Græcis;' and 'De Veterum Poterum Temporibus.' The manner of his death was singular. He fell from a ladder in his library, and was found dead, 1649.

Vossius, Isaac, son of the preceding, was born at Leyden in 1618, and, possessing great natural talents, very early acquired a high reputation among the learned. He went to Sweden in 1648, and spent ten years at the court of Queen Christina. He returned to his own country, and in 1670 came to England, and obtained from Charles II. a canonry of Windsor, and the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Oxford. His works are numerous and erudite. He was rude in his manners, and sceptical in his religious notions, but so credulous in other matters that Charles II. said, 'He is a strange man for a divine, for there is nothing which he refuses to believe except the Bible.' He died in 1688.

Vouet, Simon, an eminent French painter,

VOYER

was born at Paris in 1590. He received his earliest lessons in art from his father, Laurent Vouet, and is said to have rapidly attained great proficiency. He accompanied the French ambassador to Constantinople, and passed thence to Italy, where he appears to have spent at least ten years. At Genoa he painted portraits of the Doria family, and at Rome the portrait of Urban VIII., who also employed him at St. Peter's. He married in Italy, and about 1628 was recalled to Paris by Louis XIII., who gave him apartments in the Louvre and the title of ordinary painter to the king. Commissions flowed in faster than he could execute them, and he employed a band of assistants. His style too changed and degenerated, but he is admitted to have done much for the improvement of the French school. Among the pupils of Vouet were Lebrun, Le Sueur, Dufresnoy, Dorigny, &c. Vouet married a second wife in 1640, and died at Paris, in 1649.

Voyer d'Argenson. [**D'Argenson.**]

Voyer de Paulmy. [**Paulmy.**]

Vries, Hans Fredemande, Dutch painter, was born at Leeuwarden, in 1527, and studied under a painter of Amsterdam. He was celebrated for his mastery of perspective, and painted many architectural pieces, some of which had so vivid a reality as to deceive the sharpest eye. The figures in his paintings

WAHHAB

were often executed by other artists. He was still living in 1604.—His two sons, Paul and Solomon, were also painters of similar subjects to their father.

Vrolik, Willem, a distinguished Dutch comparative anatomist, was born at Amsterdam, in 1801. He studied at the university of Utrecht and at Paris, and graduated M.D. at the former in 1823. After practising medicine for several years in his native city, he was appointed, in 1829, Professor Extraordinary of Anatomy in the university of Groningen, and in 1831 Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Zoology in the Athenæum of Amsterdam, a post which he filled with distinction till 1863. He was a knight of several orders, and a fellow of various scientific societies. Among his works are '*Recherches d'Anatomie Comparée sur le Chimpansé*,' '*Handboek der zielekundige Outleedkunde*,' '*Tabulæ ad illustrandam Embryogenesin Hominis et Mammalium*.' He contributed articles to Todd's *Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*. Died, Dec. 22, 1863.

Vroom, Hendrik Cornelis, a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem, in 1566. He was famous for his sea-pieces, and drew the designs for the tapestry in the House of Lords, representing the details of the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

W

Wace, Robert, an Anglo-Norman poet of the 12th century. He was a native of Jersey, and became 'reading clerk' to Henry I. and Henry II. of England. The latter gave him a canonry in the cathedral of Bayeux. He wrote, in Norman-French verse, a history of England, an account of the Norman conquest, and some romances. Died, in England, about 1184.

Wadham, Nicholas, the founder of Wadham College, Oxford, was born in 1536, in Somersetshire, and was educated at Christchurch College. He died about 1610, and the college which bears his name was completed in 1613.

Wading, or Wadding, Luke, a learned Irish ecclesiastic, born at Waterford, in 1588. He held a divinity professorship in the university of Salamanca; but having accompanied the Bishop of Carthage to Rome, he continued to reside there during the remainder of his life. He refused a cardinal's hat, and founded the college of St. Isidore for Irish students of the Franciscan order; he is said to have encouraged the Irish rebellion in 1641. He wrote a '*History of the Order of St. Francis*,' and edited the works of Duns Scotus, Calasio's *Concordance*, &c. Died, 1657.

Wagenaar, Jan, a Dutch historian, was born at Amsterdam, in 1709. He was author
1185

of a *History of Holland*, 21 vols., and was appointed historiographer to his native city. He also wrote '*The Present State of the United Provinces*,' &c. Died, 1773.

Waghorn, Lieut. Thomas, R.N., projector of the Overland route to India, was born at Chatham, in 1800. At 12 years of age he was appointed a midshipman, and before he had completed his 17th year he became lieutenant. After a short cruise, he volunteered for the Aracan war, and having received the command of the East India Company's cutter *Matchless*, and seen much service by land and sea, he returned to Calcutta in 1827. From this period he turned his attention to the great project he had long had secretly at heart—a steam communication between England and India; and the ardour, perseverance, and firmness with which he worked it to completion have gained him a name among the benefactors of his race. But we regret to say that fame was all that he achieved by his arduous and long-continued exertions; for the gigantic operations in which he had been engaged exhausted his resources, and he met with but scanty assistance from those whom every consideration of humanity and liberality should have induced to lend him a helping hand. Died, 1850.

Wahhab, Mohammed Ebn Abdel, the

WAHLENBERG

Mohammedan Reformer, founder of the sect of **Wahhabees**, was born, probably in the province of Nedjid, in Arabia, about the close of the 17th century. He was the son of a powerful Sheikh, Solyman, chief of the Beni Wahhab, and was educated in the schools of Bassorah. He is said also to have studied in Persia. He was at an early age impressed with a deep sense of the corrupt state into which 'Islam' had fallen; he aspired to bring it back to its primal simplicity, and the zeal with which he spoke his convictions brought on him persecution, which drove him for a time from his country. At length he found a proselyte in the Sheikh Mohammed Ibn Sa'ud, who married his daughter, and helped him to spread his doctrines with the sword. Abdel Wahhab opposed the worship of the Prophet and of saints, denounced the extravagant decoration of the mosques, rejected the authority of the traditions, and severely condemned the common immoralities of the Turks and the use of wine, opium, and tobacco, contrary to the prohibitions of the Koran. As in the case of other reformers, he taught no new doctrine, but sought to recall men to the old, in its purity and simplicity. He composed many treatises; his views spread rapidly, especially among the Bedouins, and the sect became large and powerful under the joint rule of Sa'ud as the secular, and Wahhab as the spiritual chief. In some accounts it is stated that Sa'ud died in 1765, and Wahhab in 1787. But according to Mr. Palgrave (*See his 'Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia,' vol. i.*), Wahhab died before Sa'ud. He left several sons, and Mr. Palgrave had several interviews with his grandson and his great-grandson. The family have constantly held the highest judicial and religious posts in the Wahhabee empire.

Wahlenberg, George, an eminent Swedish botanist, was born in the province of Warmeland, in 1780. He visited the remote parts of the Scandinavian peninsula, and most of the northern countries of Europe, for the purpose of making botanical and geological researches; and on his return to Upsala, where he was superintendent of the Museum of Science, he published his '*Flora Lapponica*,' '*Flora Carpathorum*,' '*Flora Upsaliensis*,' and '*Flora Suecica*,' besides some geological treatises. He was appointed Professor of Botany and Medicine at Upsala, and died there in 1851.

Wally, Charles de, an eminent French architect, was born in 1729, at Paris; studied at Rome; was a member of the Institute, and chief founder of the Society of the Friends of the Arts. Among the buildings which he designed are the Spinola palace at Genoa, the château of Ormes in Touraine, and the Odéon at Paris. He died in 1798.

Wake, Sir Isaac, an able diplomatist and miscellaneous writer, born at Billing, in Northamptonshire, in 1575. He became fellow of Merton College, Oxford; and, in 1604, was chosen public orator of the university. He was afterwards employed as ambassador to several

WAKEFIELD

foreign courts; and, in 1619, received the honour of knighthood. He wrote several works, the principal of which was his '*Rex Platonicus*.' Died, 1632.

Wake, William, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, in 1657, and educated at Oxford. Having entered into orders, he soon distinguished himself by the zeal with which he espoused the Protestant cause, though in opposition to the wishes of the court; and he was accordingly well received by William III. on his accession to the throne. He was, successively, king's chaplain, rector of St. James's, Westminster, and dean of Exeter. In 1705 he was advanced to the bishopric of Lincoln; and, in 1716, he was raised to the see of Canterbury; in which station he distinguished himself by his moderation, firmness, and liberality. He endeavoured to promote a union of the English and Gallican churches, for which he was grossly calumniated, though the measure was well meant. He published a translation of the '*Epistles of the Apostolical Fathers*,' an '*Exposition of the Church Catechism*,' '*The State of the Church and Clergy of England*,' and three volumes of '*Sermons*.' Died 1737. There is a portrait of Archbishop Wake in the National Collection.

Wakefield, Edward Gibbon, founder of the '*Wakefield System of Colonization*,' was born about 1786. He was one of the sons of Edward Turner, author of a book on '*Ireland, Statistical and Political*,' and was himself first known to the public in 1826 as the hero of an abduction case, which ended with his three years' imprisonment in Newgate, and the dissolution, by act of parliament, of the marriage, which had been performed at Gretna Green. He turned to good account his prison experiences; made himself familiar with all the details of our convict settlements, and gave the world the first-fruits of his reflections in his '*Letters from Sydney*,' which attracted the attention of statesmen. In 1833 he published his '*View of the Art of Colonization*,' and soon after a committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the disposal of colonial lands. Wakefield gave evidence before the committee; but meanwhile his system had been adopted by the founders of the colony of South Australia. The principle of his system is that the new lands of the colony should be sold in small allotments at low prices to settlers, and the funds thus obtained be expended in carrying out fresh emigrants. Mr. Wakefield next attacked the system of transportation; gained the support of Mr. Rintoul, the able founder and editor of the '*Spectator*,' and of Sir W. Molesworth; and by the conclusive evidence produced before the committee on the subject procured in a few years the abolition of convict transportation. In 1837 the New Zealand Association was established, and Mr. Wakefield as director took a leading part in the formation of the new colony. At the same time he pointed out the real cause of the disaffection then showing itself in Canada,

WAKEFIELD

and as private secretary to the Earl of Durham, who was sent out as Governor-General, he rendered valuable service, and contributed to the introduction of the new form of government. The distinguished statesman, Charles Buller, too early lost, was official secretary to Lord Durham on that occasion. Over-work and anxiety had by this time broken Mr. Wakefield's health, and he had to retire from public life. He spent some time in the south of France, settled at last in New Zealand, and died at Wellington, in that colony, May 16, 1862.

Wakefield, Gilbert, an eminent scholar and critic, was born at Nottingham, in 1756. He took his degree of B.A. at Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1776, and at the same time was elected to a fellowship. On entering into orders, he held a curacy at Stockport, in Cheshire, and next at Liverpool; but he grew dissatisfied with the doctrines of the Church of England, and left it to become classical teacher in the academy at Warrington. In 1790 he removed to the dissenting college at Hackney, his connection with which ended in about a year. Soon after this he published a pamphlet against public worship, which startled many of his most ardent admirers, and was answered chiefly by dissenters. He wrote some pamphlets against the government, of which no notice was taken, until his letter to the Bishop of Llandaff appeared, when the Attorney-General instituted a prosecution against him and the publisher. Mr. Wakefield was sentenced to be imprisoned two years in Dorchester gaol, from which he was liberated in May, 1801, but died of a fever in September following. The principal of his works are a 'Translation of the New Testament,' 2 vols.; an edition of 'Lucretius,' 3 vols.; an 'Inquiry into the Opinions of the Christian Writers of the Three first Centuries, concerning the Person of Jesus Christ,' 4 vols.; and the 'Silva Critica.'

Wakefield, Priscilla, was authoress of many ingenious works for the young, and the original promoter of banks for the savings of the poor. She resided for many years at Tottenham, in Middlesex; established there the 'Frugality Bank,' the first precedent for savings' banks; and died at Ipswich, in Suffolk, in 1832, aged 82.

Wakley, Thomas, projector and editor of 'The Lancet,' and coroner for Middlesex, was born in 1795, at Manbury, in Devonshire. An early passion for the sea was gratified by a voyage to Calcutta, when he was but ten years of age. He afterwards served his medical apprenticeship in the country, came to London in 1815, and attended the lectures of Sir Astley Cooper at the united hospitals of Guy's and St. Thomas's. Having purchased a practice in Argyle Street, he lived there about three years, and during that time married a daughter of a wealthy merchant. In 1823 he retired from practice, and established 'The Lancet,' with the purpose of aiming at important medical reforms. At that period no clinical lectures

WALA

were delivered at the hospitals; no reports of cases treated there were published; the medical officers were the nominees of a clique; and the education of general practitioners was far below the mark. Wakley at once began publishing reports both of cases and lectures, and the innovation raised a storm of angry opposition. Abernethy applied to the Court of Chancery for an injunction to restrain the publication of his lectures, but it was refused, on a third hearing, by Lord Eldon. In 1828 the famous action for libel was brought against 'The Lancet' by Bransby Cooper, the eminent surgeon, for a report of an operation by him on a patient in Guy's Hospital. It was tried before Lord Tenterden, and Wakley succeeded in establishing the right of a defendant who pleads justification in a libel case, to go into his case first, and consequently to reply. The verdict was for the plaintiff. Wakley then directed his efforts to a reform in the government of the Royal College of Surgeons; took a leading part in establishing a system of clinical teaching in London; was the first to publish reports of the proceedings of the medical societies; and ably exposed the impostures of Chabert, the Fire King, the Mesmerists, and St. John Long. In 1830 he was a candidate for the office of coroner for Middlesex, but after a severe and exciting contest lost the election. Two years later he was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Finsbury in parliament, but in 1835 he was elected for that borough, and kept his seat as the colleague of Thomas Duncombe till 1852. In parliament he was distinguished for his shrewdness and common sense, his frankness and boldness, his strong democratic sympathies, and his zealous advocacy of all measures likely to promote popular progress. In 1839 he was chosen coroner for Middlesex, and discharged the duties of that office with his usual courage and energy, and with great efficiency, for more than twenty-three years. For many years before his death he had ceased to be the editor of 'The Lancet,' and gradually lessened his share in the conduct of it. His health began to fail in 1860, and in 1861 he went to Madeira. There he died, May 16, 1862; and his body was embalmed and buried in his native country.

Wala, Abbot of Corbey, was a grandson of Charles Martel, and was brought up at the court of Charlemagne, who held him in the highest esteem. After the death of Charlemagne, he took the oath of obedience to his successor, Louis the Pious, and to escape the proscription which fell on his kindred, became a monk. He was suspected of favouring the ambitious views of Bernhard, king of Italy, and with his two brothers, Adalhard, abbot of Corbey, and Bernarius, was compelled to remain in confinement under strict supervision. Louis, however, recalled them to his court, and in 822 did public penance for this imprisonment, among other wrongs. Wala then became the most influential adviser of the Emperor, and accompanied him to Rome, for his corona-

WALCH

tion. On the death of Adalhard, Wala became abbot of Corbey, and he took an active part in the Diet of Compiègne (833), by which Lothaire was associated in the empire with his father. He favoured the revolt of the three sons of the Emperor, and the deposition of the latter, and died A.D. 836.

Walch, Johann Georg, a German theologian and philologist, born at Meiningen, in 1693. He was educated at the university of Jena, graduated D.D. in 1726, and was appointed Professor of Divinity. Among his works are, 'Philosophisches Lexicon,' 'Historia Critica Latine Linguae,' 'Historische und Theologische Einleitung in die vornehmsten Religions-Streitigkeiten,' which appeared in 5 vols. between 1724 and 1736; a similar work on the Controversies of the Evangelical Church, 5 vols.; and a valuable edition of Luther's works, in 24 vols. Dr. Walch retained his Jena professorship till his death, which took place in 1775.

Walch, Johann Ernst Immanuel, theologian and naturalist, was the eldest son of the preceding, and was born at Jena in 1725. After finishing his studies at the university, he travelled with his brother (noticed below) in the principal countries of Europe, making the acquaintance of many eminent men; and in 1759 was called to the chair of Divinity, Eloquence and Poetry at Jena. He was author of many works on Theology and Natural History, edited for several years the 'Transactions' of the Latin Society of Jena, and prepared an elaborate Catalogue of Knorr's famous collection of Natural History and Antiquities. Died in 1778.

Walch, Christian Wilhelm Franz, German theologian and ecclesiastical historian, a younger brother of the preceding, was born at Jena in 1726. He studied at the university, accompanied Johann Ernst on his travels, was called to the chair of Philosophy, as Extraordinary Professor, in 1750, and removed to Göttingen four years later, where he held the professorship of Divinity from 1757. Among his works are, 'Grundsätze der Kirchengeschichte des Neuen Testaments,' in 4 vols.; 'Neueste Religions Geschichte,' 9 vols.; and 'Entwurf einer vollständigen Historie der Ketzereien, Spaltungen, und Religions-Streitigkeiten,' 11 vols. The last was completed only to the ninth century. Died, 1784.—A third brother, **Karl Friedrich**, born 1734, became eminent as a jurist, and was Professor of Jurisprudence at Göttingen and Jena. Died, 1799.

Waldeck, George Frederick, Prince of, was a representative of one of the most ancient houses of Germany, and was born in 1620. In early life he distinguished himself in the military service of Holland, passed then into the service of the Emperor Leopold I. and fought against the French, and afterwards in Hungary against the Turks. Created field-marshal and Prince of the Empire in 1682, he commanded with great distinction, in the following year, against the Turks then besieging Vienna. Re-entering the Dutch army, he was named

WALDEMAR

marshal-general, defeated Marshal Humières in 1689, and was defeated at Fleurus, in 1690, by Marshal Luxembourg. Died, 1692.

Waldeck, Christian August, Prince of, a distinguished general, was born in 1744. He entered the Austrian army, commanded under Laudohn against the Turks, and distinguished himself in the wars of the French Revolution. He lost an arm at the siege of Thionville, directed the passage of the Rhine for the attack on the lines of Weissenburg, in conjunction with Wurmser, took part in the capture of the camp of Blenheim, and defeated the French near Strasburg a few days later. He was then created Grand Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa, and made a member of the Aulic Council. In 1797 he accepted a call to Lisbon, for the purpose of re-organising the Portuguese army, and died there in 1798.

Waldemar I., surnamed the Great, King of Denmark, was the posthumous son of Canute, King of the Obotrites and Duke of Schleswig, and was born in 1131. His mother, Ingeburga, took him for safety into Muscovy, and there he spent his earliest years. Excluded from the throne first by Eric the Lamb, and then by Sweyn III. and Canute V., Waldemar, after the murder of the latter by Sweyn, made war on his surviving rival, and having defeated him, October 23, 1157, was recognized king. He was occupied for some years in repressing the piracies of the Wends, and with the assistance of Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, completely succeeded. His forces in these wars were commanded by Absalon, a great warrior, who was also bishop of Roskilde, and afterwards archbishop of Lund. The conquest of the Isle of Rügen was only effected after four years, and the capture of Julin in Pomerania, where the Wends had found refuge, put an end to the war in 1175. On the invitation of the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, who made also flattering promises, Waldemar attended the Diet of Metz in 1162, and steadily resisted the claim of homage made by the Emperor, except for the provinces which he might conquer from the Wends. In 1181 Waldemar assisted the Emperor in taking the city of Lübeck from Henry the Lion, and had an interview with him there. On that occasion the Germans were much attracted by the handsome person and noble bearing of Waldemar. Waldemar was distinguished as a legislator, and some of his laws are still in force in Denmark. Died at Wordingborg, while preparing for further wars with the Wends, May, 1182. He left by his queen, Sophia, two sons, Canute and Waldemar, who succeeded to the throne, and seven daughters, one of whom, Ingeburga, became the wife of Philip Augustus, king of France.

Waldemar II., the Victorious, King of Denmark, second son of the preceding, was born about 1170. He was created Duke of Schleswig by his brother, Canute VI., whom he assisted in his warlike enterprises; and on whose death he succeeded to the throne, in 1202. He was also recognized as King of the

WALDEMAR

Wends or Slavonians. Waldemar set at liberty Adolphus, Count of Holstein, but compelled him to resign his county. He assisted Erling, King of Norway, against his rival Guthorm, and made Norway tributary to Denmark. In 1205 he released the troublesome prelate, Waldemar, bishop of Schleswig, and sent him out of the kingdom; but in the following year the exile succeeded in getting appointed archbishop of Bremen, and was supported by the Emperor, Philip, against the Pope, Innocent III. Waldemar made war on the archbishop, and procured the appointment of his own protégé, Burchard. In 1210 he conquered Eastern Pomerania (now Prussia), and recovered Dantzic, which had been founded and soon after lost by his father. A diploma of the Emperor, Frederick II., granted in 1214, confirmed to Waldemar his German acquisitions and the title of King of the Wends. This was Frederick's acknowledgment of the assistance which Waldemar had given him in his contest with his rival, Otto. In 1217 Waldemar invaded Esthonia; built a fort at Revel, which became the nucleus of a town; and soon completely conquered the country. The standard under which the final victory was won was believed to have fallen from heaven, and gave occasion to the institution of the Order of the *Danebrog*. In the spring of 1223, the king, when returning from the chase, was seized and carried off by Henry, Count of Schwerin, who kept him prisoner two years and a half. The Pope made efforts in his behalf, but the Emperor, it is said, at least approved his confinement. He only procured his liberation on condition of renouncing all his German territories and paying a heavy ransom. His subsequent attempt to recover what he thus lost was not successful. Of all the conquests made by his father and himself he retained only the town of Revel and the island of Rügen, with the empty title of King of the Wends. Waldemar II. married, first, Margaret of Bohemia, by whom he had one son, who died before him; and secondly, Berengaria of Portugal, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. Died, March 28, 1241. Waldemar had a collection of the laws of Jutland made.

Waldemar, Archbishop of Bremen. [See **Waldemar II.**]

Walden, or **Waldensis**, **Thomas**, whose family name was **Netter**, Provincial of the Carmelites in England, was born at Saffron Walden, in Essex, about 1380. He studied at Oxford, entered the Carmelite order in London, and in 1395 was ordained sub-deacon. He early enjoyed the patronage of Stephen Patryngton, Provincial of his order, and in 1409 was sent by Henry V. to take part in the Council of Pisa. He was chosen Provincial on the elevation of Patryngton, in 1414, to the see of St. David's, and in the following year attended in that capacity the memorable Council of Constance. In 1419 he was employed in Lithuania to negotiate a peace between the King of Poland and the Teutonic knights, and on that

WALID

occasion established there several houses of his order. Henry V. named Walden his confessor, entrusted to him the care of his son, and died in his arms. He afterwards accompanied Henry VI. to France, and died at Rouen, in 1430. Walden was one of the ablest controversialists of his age, and took a prominent part in the persecutions of the Lollards. It is said that he was appointed Inquisitor-General in England. His principal work is entitled '*Doctrinale Antiquum Fidei Ecclesie Catholice*,' which, with his '*De Sacramentis*,' was published by Bianchiotti, in 3 vols. folio, at Venice, 1757. Russel, bishop of Lincoln, made a compendium of this work, to facilitate for his successors the detection of heresy! To Walden is also assigned, by Leland, the authorship or collection of the series of Tracts, with accompanying narrative, entitled '*Fasciculi Zizaniorum Johannis Wyclif*' ('Bundles of John Wyclif's Tares'). This work was first printed in 1858, from the unique manuscript in the Bodleian, under the editorship of Dr. Shirley, who questions the claim of Walden to its authorship.

Waldis, **Burkard**, a celebrated German fabulist, was born in Hesse about the beginning of the 16th century. He appears to have travelled a good deal, became a convert to the doctrines of Luther, and chaplain to the Princess Margaret of Hesse. His fables, consisting of a new version of *Æsop's* and one hundred original, first appeared at Frankfort in 1548, and rapidly became popular. They are remarkable for their ease, elegance, and vivacity. Waldis was also author of a metrical version of the Psalter (1553). He died at Abterode, in 1564.

Walde, **Peter**. [Valdo.]

Wales, **William**, mathematician and astronomer, was born about 1734; went to Hudson's Bay, in 1769, to observe the transit of Venus; accompanied Captain Cook in two voyages round the world; and became mathematical master at Christ's Hospital, and secretary to the Board of Longitude. Among his works are, '*Astronomical Observations in the Southern Hemisphere*,' a treatise on the '*Discovery of the Longitude by Time-keepers*,' and an '*Inquiry concerning the Population of England and Wales*.' Died in 1798.

Walid I., eleventh Caliph, was the eldest son of Abd-el-Malek, on whose death he was proclaimed at Damascus, A.D. 705. Personally indolent and feeble, his reign was nevertheless illustrious by the exploits of his great generals, who by their conquests greatly enlarged his dominions. His brother Moslem carried on war with the Greeks, acquiring Armenia, Cilicia, and Cappadocia, and penetrating as far as Galatia; Katibah, then governor of Khorasan, conquered Karisme, Bokhara, and Samarcand; and Musa, governor of Africa, subdued Corsica and Sardinia, and by his lieutenant, Tarik, laid the foundations of the Arab dominion in Spain. [See **Boderic**.] Walid commenced the famous Mosque of Damascus;

WALKER

rebuilt the temple of Medina; introduced the *minarets* from which the call to prayer was to be given; and abolished the use of the Greek language in public documents. He died A.D. 715, aged 48.

Walker, Clement, a political writer of the 17th century, was born at Cliffe, in Dorsetshire; was educated at Christchurch, Oxford; and became M.P. for Wells. In parliament he acted with the Presbyterians, and he was violently hostile to the Independents, against whom he published, in 1648, his 'History of Independency.' He was committed to the Tower by Cromwell, and while imprisoned wrote his violent treatise entitled 'The High Court of Justice, or Cromwell's New Slaughter-House.' He died in prison in 1651.

Walker, Sir Edward, historian and herald, was born at Netherstowey, in Somersetshire. He was made clerk of the Privy Council in 1644, and received the honour of knighthood; attended Charles II. in his exile, and was appointed by him garter-king-at-arms. He is said to have written 'Iter Carolinum, or an Account of the Marches, &c., of King Charles I.,' 'Military Discoveries,' 'Historical Discourses,' &c. Died, 1677.

Walker, George, was born of English parents, in county Tyrone, Ireland; and is celebrated for his heroic defence of Londonderry against James II. He enjoyed much favour with William III., whom he accompanied throughout his Irish campaigns, and fell at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690.

Walker, John, the lexicographer, was born in 1732, at Friern Barnet, in Hertfordshire. He was at one time master of a school at Kensington, and subsequently a lecturer on elocution, which art he had studied with a view to the stage. His principal works are the well-known 'Critical Pronouncing Dictionary,' which first appeared in 1775, a 'Rhyming Dictionary,' 'Elements of Elocution,' and a 'Rhetorical Grammar.' Died, 1807.

Walker, Robert, an English portrait painter, who flourished about the middle of the 17th century. Nothing seems to be known of his life, but he is remembered as the principal painter employed by Cromwell. One of his portraits of the Protector is in the British Museum, another is in the Pitti Palace at Florence, and there are several others in English collections. The portraits of many of Cromwell's great captains were painted by Walker, amongst them that of Blake, now in Wadham College, Oxford. Died about 1659.

Walker, William Sidney, poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Pembroke, South Wales, in 1796. Remarkable for his precocious intellect and power of memory, he read history and poetry extensively before he was five years of age. He was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge; and while at Eton (1813) he published part of an epic poem on 'Gustavus Vasa.' During his Cambridge life, after being for a short time attracted by the teaching of Simeon, he fell under the influence

WALL

of a sceptical habit of mind, which he never conquered. In 1819 he graduated B.A., and was afterwards chosen fellow of his college. In 1824 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Greek professorship; and the same year was employed to correct the proof sheets of the translation of Milton's treatise 'De Cultu Dei,' then recently discovered. Soon after the expiration of his fellowship he came to London, and there spent the rest of his life. Singular in his personal appearance, and unfitted by peculiarities of mind and habit for social intercourse, he was also wanting in the energy to apply himself to any regular and systematic study or pursuit, and his great powers were frittered away in miscellaneous and frequently trifling tasks. Pecuniary embarrassments consequently embittered his whole life. Among his true friends were Præd, Derwent Coleridge, and Moultrie. During his residence in London he made frequent visits to Rugby, and there became acquainted with Dr. Arnold and other men of note. His state grew more and more painful in his last years. He lived in a wretched lodging; was neglectful of dress and appearance; suffered from a torturing disease and from strange hallucinations of mind; and died in 1846. His 'Poetical Remains' were edited, with a Memoir, by his friend Moultrie in 1852. He left a large number of critical notes and papers, and from these were published two works entitled, 'Shakespeare Versification and its apparent Irregularities explained by examples from early and late English Writers,' with a Preface by W. N. Lettson (1854); and 'A Critical Examination of the Text of Shakespeare, with Notes on his Plays and Poems,' 3 vols. (1860). Walker was also editor of a collection of Latin Poets, published in 1848.

Wall, Joseph, Governor of Goree, was a native of Dublin. He entered the army, and first brought himself into notice by his heroic conduct at the reduction of the Havannah in 1762. Promotion followed, and before 1780 he was made lieutenant-governor of Goree, an island on the coast of Africa. In that year the post of governor became vacant, and Wall undertook its duties. He filled that office about two years. In July, 1782, he resolved to quit Goree, and with him, Deering, the paymaster of the garrison. The soldiers under him were desirous of obtaining before he left the money due to them for the short allowance on which they had been put, and a number of them made application to Deering for it. Among them was Benjamin Armstrong, a sergeant in the African corps. Governor Wall angrily reprimanded them, and they retired. But they came again in larger numbers, without riot or violence; and again withdrew on being ordered to do so. In the evening of the same day, July 10, the 'long roll' was beat by the Governor's order, the men were formed in circle, some conversation passed between the officers, and at the same time a gun-carriage was brought up. Wall then called Armstrong forward, had him stripped, tied to the gun-

WALL

barriage, and flogged. Five or six blacks were employed, and eight hundred lashes were inflicted with a heavy rope, the Governor standing by and fiercely urging the blacks to their task. Armstrong appealed for mercy in vain; was taken to the hospital, and died in a few days. Governor Wall came to England, was arrested in 1784, but escaped from his captors and left the country. In October, 1801, he surrendered himself for trial, and on the 20th of January, 1802, he was tried under a special commission at the Old Bailey. After a trial of twelve hours he was found 'Guilty' of the murder of Benjamin Armstrong, and was hung on the 28th of the same month. Governor Wall pleaded in defence the mutinous conduct of the men, but there was no evidence of such.

Wall, William, who for upwards of half a century was the incumbent of Shoreham, in Sussex, was author of a work entitled the 'History of Infant Baptism.' He also wrote 'Critical Notes on the Old Testament,' 2 vols., &c. Died, 1728.

Wallace, W. Vincent, musical composer, was born at Waterford, in Ireland, in 1814. Born with a passion for music, which was early cultivated by his father, a military band-master, he seems to have had an equal passion for travelling. Having attained considerable skill as a pianist and violinist, he set out at the age of 18 on a long course of wanderings, visiting successively Australia, New Zealand, India, South and North America, practising his art, and winning a high reputation as a performer. The first work which made him known in England as a composer was the opera of 'Maritana,' produced at Drury Lane in 1846, and which had a long run. This was soon followed by 'Matilda of Hungary.' He then visited Vienna and Paris, and for the recovery of his health took a long sea-voyage. In 1864 he produced 'Lurline,' one of his best works, and also one of the most successful. His other works are, 'The Amber Witch,' 'Love's Triumph,' and 'The Desert Flower.' Wallace was essentially a melodist, and many songs of great sweetness are scattered through his works, and have become popular favourites. Among these are his 'Fireside Song,' 'Go, thou restless Wind!' 'Sweet and Low,' 'Bird of the Wild Wing,' &c. After a protracted illness at Paris, in 1864-65, he was removed for milder air to the Château de Bagen in the Haute Garonne, and there he died, October 12, 1865. His remains were brought to England, and interred in Kensal Green Cemetery. Wallace was a true artist and a genial man, attracting not only public admiration, but the warmest love of his private friends.

Wallace, Sir William, the national hero of Scotland, was born probably about 1270. He is said to have been a son of Sir Malcolm Wallace, of Ellerslie, in Renfrewshire, and to have been educated at Dundee. After Edward I. had got himself acknowledged sovereign lord of Scotland, Wallace appears to have become leader of a band of outlaws, and to have done

WALLACE

many deeds of daring in defiance of the English authorities; and thereby to have won the confidence and revived the patriotic hopes and resolution of his countrymen. So that when the insurrection broke out, in May, 1297, he was chosen to be commander-in-chief. Several of the principal nobles were associated with him, but they submitted to Warrene, the guardian appointed by Edward, and signed the treaty of Irvine. Wallace, however, kept the field. He was already a knight. With his followers, still numerous, and rapidly multiplied, he carried on the war, took several towns in the north of Scotland from the English, and was besieging Dundee when the English army, led by Earl Warrene, arrived near Stirling. Marching without delay to meet it, he won a great victory at Cambuskenneth, September 10, and his country was independent once more. Pursuing the English, who abandoned all the strongholds, he crossed the border and ravaged Northumberland, committing the most horrible cruelties; and on his return was recognized as guardian of the kingdom in the name of King John (Baliol, then in the Tower of London). The jealousy of the Scottish nobles made his high position very unstable, and in the following year, 1298, Edward made a truce with France, hastened home, and without delay marched into Scotland, his fleet sailing to the Frith of Forth. The famous battle of Falkirk was fought on the 22nd of July, in which Wallace and the Scots were totally routed with great slaughter. Wallace ceased to be governor of the kingdom, and appears to have resumed the guerilla warfare in which he first distinguished himself, but nothing is heard of him for seven years. During this period he went with a few followers to France, to seek the aid of King Philip, who imprisoned him, and afterwards gave him a letter to his ambassadors at Rome, with a recommendation to the Pope. After the conclusion of the treaty with Edward, in February, 1304, in which Wallace did not join, he was declared an outlaw, and being captured near Glasgow, in 1306, by what means is unknown, was sent to London, and hung in West Smithfield, August 24. His head was set up on London Bridge, and his limbs exposed at Newcastle, Berwick, Perth, and Stirling. Extant contemporary notices of Wallace are few and scanty. But the large spaces in his life left blank by history have been filled up by poetry and legend, whose testimony on the matter, out of Scotland, is at least doubtful. A statement of the doubts which have been thrown upon the character and career of Wallace, by recent investigations, will be found in the work entitled 'The Greatest of all the Plantagenets,' ch. x. and xii. A 'Life of Sir William Wallace,' by Carrick, appeared in 1840; and more recently, 'Sir William Wallace: a Narrative of his Life and Times,' by Watson; and 'Wallace, the Hero of Scotland,' by Paterson. A monument to Wallace has been commenced at Stirling, but its completion is delayed for want of funds.

House of Lords. His principal works are, 'The Castle of Otranto,' a novel, which became very popular, and is not yet forgotten; 'Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of Richard III.,' 'The Mysterious Mother,' a tragedy; 'Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors,' 'Anecdotes of Painting in England,' and a 'Catalogue of Engravers.' The two last-named works are substantially Vertue's, the engraver. [See **Vertue**.] He also wrote *Memoirs of the last ten years of the reign of George II., and of the first twelve years of George III.* But his reputation as a writer rests chiefly on his letters, in which he is admitted to be without a rival in our language. His correspondence extends over the 62 years from 1736 to 1797, and in the last complete collection, edited by Cunningham, occupies 9 vols. 8vo. Some interesting additional glimpses into his private life are furnished in the 'Journals and Correspondence of Miss Berry,' published in 1866. Horace Walpole died at his London residence, 2nd March, 1797. His portrait, by an unknown hand, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Walsh, William, a minor English poet of the 17th century. He was the friend of Dryden and the patron of Pope, held a situation in the household of Queen Anne, and died in 1708. His poems are chiefly of an amatory character.

Walsingham, Sir Francis, an eminent statesman in the reign of Elizabeth, was born at Chiselmhurst, in Kent, in 1536. After receiving his education at King's College, Cambridge, where he acquired an excellent knowledge of languages, he entered on public life, and was sent ambassador to Paris in 1570; was there during the Massacre of St. Bartholomew; and after his return, in 1573, he was appointed one of the secretaries of state, and knighted. In 1583 he went on an embassy to James VI., King of Scotland; and three years afterwards sat as one of the commissioners on the trial of Queen Mary. He was a man of subtle policy, sparing neither time, trouble, nor expense in carrying such measures as he thought likely to serve the cause of the queen and embarrass her enemies. It has been said, that 'he outdid the Jesuits in their own bow, and overreached them in their equivocation,' and that he kept fifty-three agents and eighteen spies in foreign courts. He died in 1590.

Walsingham, Thomas, an English chronicler of the 15th century, was a native of Norfolk, and a Benedictine monk of St. Alban's. He wrote 'A History of England, from 1273 to the death of Henry V.,' and a work entitled 'Ypodigma Neustrie.' His writings are for the most part plagiarisms, and contain very little original information.

Walter the Penniless. [See **Peter the Hermit**.]

Walter, John, whose name is connected with the gigantic achievements of the press in modern times, was the son of Mr. John Walter,

printer to the customs, and for many years chief proprietor of the 'Times' newspaper. He was born in 1773, became, in 1803, joint proprietor and exclusive manager of the 'Times'; and from this period, during forty-four years, he devoted himself to the moral and material improvement of what is termed 'the fourth estate' of the realm. Besides being among the first to impart to the daily press its vast range and celerity of information, and its universal correspondence, he was the first to bring the steam-engine to its assistance. The first application of steam-power to printing took place Nov. 29, 1814; and familiar as it is now, it was not made without an amount of risk, labour, and anxiety, which few men could have undergone. Mr. Walter sat in parliament from 1823 to 1837 for Berkshire, where his estate, Bearwood, was situated; in 1840 he contested Southwark unsuccessfully; in April, 1841, he was returned for Nottingham. Died, 1847. A memorial fountain was erected to his honour at Nottingham in 1866.

Walther, Bernard, an eminent astronomer of Nürnberg, in the 15th century. He studied under and assisted Regiomontanus, and is regarded as the first discoverer of the regular effect of atmospheric refraction. Died, 1504.

Walther von der Vogelweide, the celebrated Minnesinger, one of the earliest German poets, belonging to the period called the 'Swabian Era.' He was born probably soon after 1160, and passed his life in going from court to court, patronized successively by Frederick, Duke of Austria, Philip, King of the Romans, Otto, Margrave of Saxony, Hermann, Landgrave of Thuringia, the Emperor Frederick II., and other princes. Walther made extensive travels, seeing Paris, North Italy, Constantinople, and the Holy Land. In 1206 he took part in the poetical contest in the Wartburg, and in the crusade of Frederick II. in 1228. His poems consist of love-songs and patriotic appeals to his countrymen, and they possess in a high degree the best qualities of the poetry of their age. The *Life of this German Troubadour* has been written by Uhland, and a new *Life* by Dr. R. Menzel appeared in 1865. His poems have been frequently republished, and translated into modern German.

Walton, Brian, a learned prelate, was born at Cleveland, in Yorkshire, in 1600. He was educated at Cambridge, and became prebendary of St. Paul's, and chaplain to Charles I. He suffered considerably at the breaking out of the civil war, fled to Oxford, and there formed the plan of his 'Polyglot Bible,' which was published in 6 vols. folio, and to which he principally owes his literary reputation. In 1661 he was preferred to the see of Chester, but died in London soon after.

Walton, Isaac, the 'Angler,' was born at Stafford in 1593, and was carrying on the trade of a hosier in Fleet Street, near Chancery Lane, in 1624. Two years later he married a lady who was a descendant of Archbishop Craumer. Left a widower in 1640, he married

WALWORTH

in 1647 a sister of Bishop Ken, by whom, as well as by his first wife, he had several children. His sympathies and connections were with the royalist party in the civil war, and he discharged a dangerous office for Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. His changes of residence it is hardly possible to ascertain, but after the death of his second wife, in 1662, he appears to have gone to live at Winchester, with his friend Dr. Morley, then bishop of that see. Walton numbered among his friends Dr. Donne, Sir Henry Wotton, Bishop Sanderson, and Charles Cotton. His principal work is the 'Complete Angler, or Contemplative Man's Recreation,' which first appeared in 1653, and soon established itself as a general favourite, not only with lovers of the sport, but with readers of all classes, especially with those who love nature and rural life, and can relish the quiet, simple utterance of pure sentiments of morality and piety. It was extended by the addition of a treatise by Cotton in the author's lifetime, and has since been constantly in demand. A good edition by Sir Harris Nicolas was published in 1833. Walton's pleasant Lives of Hooker, Sanderson, Wotton, Donne, and Herbert have enjoyed a popularity almost as great as his 'Angler,' and deserve to retain it. Izaak Walton was editor of the work entitled 'Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.' He lived to the age of 90, and died at the house of his son-in-law, at Winchester, 15th December, 1683. A small half-length portrait of him, by Huysman, was bequeathed in 1838 by one of his descendants to the National Gallery. New editions of Walton's Angler, and the Lives, have appeared in Bell and Daldy's beautiful Elzevir Series of standard works.

Walworth, Sir W. [See **Wat Tyler**.]

Wanley, Humphry, bibliographer, was born at Coventry, in 1672, and educated at Edmund Hall, Oxford; became secretary to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and afterwards librarian to the Earl of Oxford, in whose service he remained till his death in 1726. Mr. Wanley formed a catalogue of Saxon manuscripts for Dr. Hickeys's Thesaurus, and made numerous collections relative to archaeology and bibliography.

Warbeck, Peter, or Perkin, whose real history has been the subject of much speculation, and is still involved in uncertainty, made his appearance in Ireland, in the reign of Henry VII. (1492), and assumed the character and title of Richard, Duke of York, the younger son of Edward IV., supposed to have been murdered in the Tower, together with his brother, by order of Richard III. Having been acknowledged by Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, as her nephew, and by France and Scotland, he proceeded to claim the crown of England, and, landing in Cornwall in 1497, was joined by some thousands of insurgents. He laid siege to Exeter; but, on the approach of the royal army, he fled to Beaulieu Abbey, in Hampshire, which sanctuary he was induced to quit, under the promise of a pardon,

WARBURTON

and he was sent in custody to the Tower of London. He was there treated as an impostor, and eventually, Nov. 23, 1499, was hanged, drawn, and quartered. Henry VII. published an alleged confession of the captive, purporting that he was the son of one Warbeck, or Osbeck, a converted Jew of Tournay; but some believe that he was an illegitimate son of Edward IV. Edward, Earl of Warwick, son of the Duke of Clarence, was beheaded five days later, on a charge of conspiring with Warbeck.

Warburton, Eliot Bartholomew, historical and miscellaneous writer, was born near Tullamore, in Ireland, in 1810. He completed his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, and adopted the profession of the law; studying in London under Mr. Procter (Barry Cornwall) and others. After keeping terms at the Inner Temple he was called to the Irish bar, but he did not long follow his profession. In 1843 he visited the East, and afterwards published an account of his travels in the work entitled, 'The Crescent and the Cross,' which obtained immense popularity, and has passed through a great number of editions. After his return he lived in London, and was one of the most genial and welcome associates of many of his distinguished contemporaries. He rendered generous and valuable services to the tenantry on his estates in Galway and Kildare during the famine of 1846-47. Continuing to apply himself to literature, he published 'Memoirs of Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers,' 'Reginald Hastings,' and 'Darien, or the Merchant Prince,' besides contributing papers to periodicals. His last work, 'Darien,' has a peculiar interest from the fact that it contains a vivid description of the burning of a ship at sea; thus strangely foreshadowing the disaster which closed the author's career shortly afterwards. He was one of the passengers on board the steamer 'Amazon' in January, 1852, and perished with the burning vessel in the Bay of Biscay, on the 4th of that month.

Warburton, William, Bishop of Gloucester, a very eminent theological writer, critic, and controversialist, was born at Newark-upon-Trent, in 1698. He commenced his clerical career in 1726, as vicar of Griesley, in Nottinghamshire; was appointed, in 1746, preacher to the society of Lincoln's Inn; and rapidly advanced in his profession, becoming, in succession, chaplain to the king, prebendary of Durham, dean of Bristol, and, finally, bishop of Gloucester in 1769. His works are very numerous; but those for which he is most celebrated are, 'A Critical and Philosophical Inquiry into the Causes of Prodiges and Miracles, as related by Historians,' 'The Alliance between Church and State,' 'The Divine Legation of Moses,' 'Vindication of Mr. Pope's Essay on Man,' and editions of Shakespeare, Pope, &c. Dr. Warburton was a man of vigorous faculties, a mind fervid and vehement, supplied, by incessant and unlimited inquiry, with wonderful extent and variety of knowledge; but he was proud of his literary powers,

and treated all who opposed him with haughty disdain. He died in June, 1779. A portrait of Warburton, by Phillips, is in the National Portrait Gallery. A new Life of him was recently published by the Rev. J. S. Watson.

Ward, James, a celebrated animal painter, was born in London in 1769, and was first apprenticed to an engraver. After practising engraving for several years he turned to painting, and took Morland for his model. Many of his early pictures were so much in Morland's manner that they were long sold as his. In 1794 Ward was appointed painter and engraver to the Prince of Wales, was elected A.R.A. in 1807, and R.A. four years later. He was a regular exhibitor at the Royal Academy for more than sixty years, his last pictures appearing in 1854. In some attempts which he made in historical and allegorical painting he was not successful. One of his best works is the 'Landscape with Cattle—Alderney Bull, Cow, and Calf,' now in the National Gallery. It was painted in 1820–22, in express rivalry with Paul Potter's famous 'Bull,' and was exhibited at the British Institution in 1823, and at Manchester in 1857. Among his other well-known works are the 'Council of Horses,' and 'Lake and Tower in Tabley Park,' both in the National Gallery; 'Deer—Stalking,' 'Horse and Serpent,' and 'Bulls fighting across a Tree.' Died, Nov. 17, 1859.

Ward, John, Professor of Rhetoric at Gresham College, was born in London in 1679, and died in 1758. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and wrote the 'Lives of the Gresham Professors,' 'Lectures on Oratory,' 2 vols. &c.

Ward, J. W. [Dudley, Earl of.]

Ward, Robert Plumer, statesman and miscellaneous writer, was born in London, 1765. His father was a Spanish merchant resident at Gibraltar, where his son Robert passed his early years. When about eight years of age he was sent to England. He received his education at Walthamstow, where he had Mr. Justice Park for a schoolfellow; and at Christchurch, Oxford; and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, in 1790. For some years he went on the western circuit, spending his long vacations at the house of his elder brother, in the Isle of Wight; and there he wrote his 'Inquiry into the Foundation and History of the Law of Nations in Europe,' &c., which was published in 1795. He was frequently employed in cases before the Privy Council; and the works relating to international and maritime law, which he produced from time to time, secured him the friendship of Lord Grenville, Sir W. Scott, and Lord Eldon, who offered him a judgeship in the admiralty court of Nova Scotia. This offer, however, he declined, and in 1802, through the influence of Pitt and Lord Mulgrave, to whom he was related by marriage, he was elected M.P. for Cockermouth, and, in 1805, accepted the under-secretaryship of foreign affairs, Lord Mulgrave being his chief. On the death of

Mr. Pitt, 1806, he retired into the country; but on the formation of the Portland ministry, in 1807, he was made one of the Lords of the Admiralty, exchanging this office in 1811 for the clerkship of the Ordnance, which he held till 1823. He then retired from parliament and from public life. But he once more resumed the pen, and wrote 'Tremaine,' a novel, which, though published anonymously, produced a great sensation in literary circles, and became exceedingly popular. This was followed, in 1827, by 'De Vere,' 'Illustrations of Human Life,' 'Pictures of the World,' 'Historical Essay on the Revolution of 1688,' and 'De Clifford,' a novel in 4 vols. Mr. Ward was thrice married. His second wife was Mrs. Plumer Lewis, of Gilston Park, in Herts; and shortly after his marriage he assumed the name of Plumer before that of Ward. Died at Okeover Hall, Stafford, 1846, aged 81. His 'Memoirs and Literary Remains' were published by the Hon. E. Phipps.

Ward, Seth, Bishop of Salisbury, a learned prelate, chiefly distinguished for his skill in mathematics and astronomy. He was born in Hertfordshire in 1617; studied at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow; lost his fellowship during the civil war, became private tutor, and in 1649 was appointed Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford. He subsequently became Principal of Jesus College, and President of Trinity College; had various preferments after the Restoration, and was named Bishop of Exeter in 1662, and Bishop of Salisbury in 1667. The dignity of Chancellor of the Order of the Garter was afterwards conferred on him. Bishop Ward was public-spirited and munificent, contributing to several liberal undertakings, besides founding and endowing a College of Matrons for ten clergymen's widows. He was one of the first fellows of the Royal Society. Died, 1689.

Wardlaw, Henry, Bishop of St. Andrew's, and founder of the university there, was preferred to that see by Pope Benedict XIII. in 1404. Though a man of strict morals and great simplicity of character, he was a still greater enemy to what he believed to be heresy than to immorality; and he condemned to the stake those who questioned the doctrines of the Romish church. Died, 1440.

Wardlaw, Dr. Ralph, an eminent non-conformist divine, was born at Dalkeith in 1779, and studied at Glasgow for the ministry in connection with the United Secession Church. Tracing his descent to Ralph Erskine, he felt an hereditary attachment to that church. But on the eve of being licensed, he avowed his preference for Congregationalism, and in 1803 was ordained in North Albion Street Chapel, where he continued to labour for about twenty years, when he and his congregation removed to a new chapel in West George Street. About seven years later he became tutor in the Glasgow Theological Academy, a position which he filled till his decease; and for many years he discharged his professional duties without fee

or reward. Dr. Wardlaw wrote on the Socinian Controversy, Infant Baptism, Christian Ethics, Church Establishments, &c.; published several volumes of discourses, and many single sermons, besides an interesting Memoir of Dr. M'All, and a Treatise on Congregationalism. In private life he was greatly beloved. Died, 1853. A Memoir of Dr. Wardlaw was published by the Rev. W. L. Alexander.

Ware, Sir James, an eminent antiquary and historian, was born at Dublin, in 1594, and died in 1666. He wrote 'De Præsulibus Hiberniæ,' the 'History and Antiquities of Ireland,' and several other works.

Warens, Madame de. [*See Roussau, J. J.*]

Warham, William, Archbishop of Canterbury, was a native of Hampshire. He was educated at Winchester School and New College, Oxford, graduated Doctor of Laws, and entered the church. In 1494 he was joint envoy with Sir E. Poynings to the court of Burgundy, respecting the support given by the Duchess to the so-called Perkin Warbeck. High in the favour of the king, Warham was appointed successively Master of the Rolls, Keeper of the Great Seal (1502), and Lord Chancellor at the commencement of the following year. He was raised to the see of London in 1503, and to the primacy in 1504. He had a rival in Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and afterwards a more formidable one in Wolsey. He strenuously opposed the marriage of Henry VIII. with Catherine of Aragon; had frequent sharp contentions about jurisdiction and precedence with Wolsey; lent his support to some extent to the pretensions of the Nun of Kent; and resigned the Great Seal in favour of Wolsey. Warham was an intimate friend of Erasmus. He died near Canterbury, August 23, 1532. A fine portrait of this prelate, painted by Holbein, was lent by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the National Portrait Exhibition (1866).

Waring, Edward, Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge, was born in Shropshire in 1736. He studied at Magdalen College, Cambridge, and was senior wrangler in 1757. In 1760 he obtained the Lucasian professorship, the duties of which occupied him till his death. He was author of several mathematical treatises: 'Miscellanea Analytica,' 'Meditationes Algebraicæ,' 'Proprietates Algebraicarum Curvarum,' &c., and contributed some valuable papers to the Philosophical Transactions. He was chosen F.R.S. in 1763, and died in 1798.

Warneford, Samuel Wilson, D.C.L., an eminent philanthropist, was born in Wiltshire, in 1758. He was the son of a clergyman, was educated at University College, Oxford, and was presented in 1810 to the rectory of Bourton-on-the-Hill in Gloucestershire, which he held till his death. He was a munificent benefactor to schools, hospitals, and other public institutions; founded a lunatic asylum at Oxford, a hospital at Leamington, schools and

almshouses at Bourton, and contributed largely to Queen's College, Birmingham, King's College, London, and the Clergy Orphan School. He was made an honorary canon of Gloucester, and a statue was erected in his honour, by public subscription, at Oxford. Died, 1856.

Warnefrid, Paul. [*Paul the Deacon.*]

Warner, Sir Edward. [*See Grey, Lady Catherine.*]

Warner, John, a learned prelate, born at Westminster, in 1585. He was educated at Oxford, and became successively prebendary of Canterbury, dean of Lichfield, and bishop of Rochester; suffered much for his loyalty in the civil war, but recovered his see at the Restoration; and died in 1666. He was the founder of the college at Bromley, Kent, for the widows of clergymen.

Warner, William, an English poet of the 16th century; author of 'Albion's England,' a poem once in great repute, and which passed through several editions, and 'Syrinx, a Sevenfold History.' Born, 1568; died, 1609.

Warren, Charles, an eminent engraver, was a native of London, and for many years held a distinguished rank in his profession. He was the first who effectually removed the difficulties of engraving on steel. Died, 1823.

Warren, Sir John Borlase, an eminent naval officer, was born in 1754, in Nottinghamshire; was educated at Winchester School, and at an early age entered the navy. He, however, afterwards studied at Cambridge, and in 1774 entered parliament. During the American war he performed several gallant actions, and rose to the rank of post-captain. On the breaking out of the French revolutionary war he equally distinguished himself; particularly in capturing, off the coast of Ireland, the Hoche man-of-war, and three frigates laden with troops for the conquest of that island. After the peace of Amiens, he was appointed ambassador to Russia, in which post he remained until 1805. He attained the rank of admiral in 1810, and died in 1822.

Warren, Sir Peter, an able English admiral, born in 1703, entered the navy when very young, and gradually rose to the rank of commodore. In 1745 he commanded a squadron, with which he attacked and took possession of Louisbourg; and in 1747 he fell in with a French squadron, which he completely defeated, capturing several of their men-of-war. This last exploit rendered him very popular, and he was returned M.P. for Westminster. Died, 1752.

Warrenne, Earl. [*See Wallace, Sir W.*]

Warrington, Earl of. [*Booth, Henry.*]

Warton, Dr. Joseph, son of Thomas Warton, Professor of Poetry at Oxford, was born in 1722, at Dunsford, in Surrey; was educated at Winchester School and Oriel College, Oxford; became curate of Chelsea, and rector of Tunworth; and, in 1766, was advanced to the station of head-master at Winchester, where he presided with high reputation nearly thirty years. In 1788 he obtained a stall in

WARTON

the cathedral of Winchester, and the rectory of Easton, which he exchanged for Upham. In 1793 he retired from the school to his rectory of Wickham, in Hampshire, where he died in 1800. His chief works are, an 'Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope,' and translations from Virgil.

Warton, Thomas, brother of the preceding, was born in 1728; received his education at Winchester School and Trinity College, Oxford; and in his 20th year distinguished himself by his 'Triumph of Isis,' a poetical vindication of Oxford against the reflections of Mason. His 'Observations on Spenser's Fairy Queen,' published in 1754, made him advantageously known as a critic, and prepared the way for his election, in 1757, to the professorship of Poetry at Oxford, which he filled for ten years with great ability. The first volume of his 'History of English Poetry' was published in 1774, and the second and third, respectively, in 1778 and 1781. His plan was extensive, including the period from the 11th to the 18th century; but when he had gone as far as the Elizabethan writers he suspended, and ultimately abandoned, the undertaking. He succeeded Whitehead as Poet-laureate, and died in 1790. Besides the works above noticed, he wrote some elegant poems, and performed various other literary labours.

Warwick, Edward, Earl of. [See **Simnel** and **Warbeck**.]

Warwick, John Dudley, Earl of. [**Dudley**.]

Warwick, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of, succeeded to the title in 1401, on the death of his father, Thomas Beauchamp, eleventh Earl, who was condemned as a traitor in the reign of Richard II., but was not executed. Richard was created in 1417 Earl of Aumerle; was sent in 1425 to fill the post of Regent of France, during the absence of the Duke of Bedford; and was charged on his return, early in 1428, with the education of the young king, Henry VI., an office which he held for nine years. In 1437 he was appointed Regent of France, and died at Rouen in 1439. Warwick was called 'the Good,' and for his knightly accomplishments 'the Father of Courtesy.' He was twice married, and his daughter, Anne, became the wife of Richard Neville, 'the King-maker.'

Warwick, Richard Neville, Earl of, 'the King-maker,' was born about 1428. He was the eldest son of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, and having by his marriage with Anne, daughter of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, become possessor of the immense estates of the Warwick family, was created Earl of Warwick when about the age of twenty-one. His personal character and great abilities, his enormous wealth and lavish expenditure, and his extended and important family connections, made him at once the mightiest English noble of his time, and the favourite of the people. The story of his life would be also that of the Wars of the Roses, in which he is the most prominent figure. A family alliance with Ri-

WASHINGTON

chard, Duke of York, father of Edward IV., led him to take the side of the house of York, and his dashing courage at the battle of St. Alban's in 1455, when he led the van, chiefly decided the victory of the Duke of York. He was then appointed to the important post of governor or captain of Calais, which, with a short interval, he held till his death. In May, 1458, he attacked a fleet of Lübeck vessels, and after a sharp combat, captured several of them. A few months later an attempt was made in London to assassinate him, and the war soon after was renewed. But after some trifling successes the Yorkist army was dispersed, and Warwick with his father retired to Calais. After carrying on a piratical warfare for a short time, he landed in Kent with an army in 1460; was joined by large numbers, marched on London, and on July 10th defeated the Lancastrians at Northampton, and took Henry VI. prisoner. Queen Margaret escaped and raised an army, with which she defeated the Duke of York at Wakefield in December, and the Earl of Warwick at St. Alban's in February, 1461. But these victories were fruitless, for Warwick, joined by Edward, now Duke of York, compelled the royal army to retire to the north, and occupied London, where Edward was at once proclaimed king. Warwick defeated the Lancastrians at Towton, and was rewarded for that and other important services by various appointments and large grants of forfeited estates. He was made captain of Dover, warden of the West Marches, and lord chamberlain, his two brothers being similarly honoured with high appointments. But Warwick and his family did not long retain the favour of the king. Edward married in 1464 Elizabeth Woodville, and jealousies naturally grew up between the Nevilles and her relations. Other causes probably contributed to the alienation, which was shown in 1467 by the king's depriving George Neville, archbishop of York, of the Great Seal; afterwards by insurrections in the north; and in 1470 by the alliance of Warwick with Queen Margaret, and the marriage of her son, Prince Edward, to Anne Neville, younger daughter of the great Earl. Warwick then invaded England with a fresh force, proclaimed and restored Henry VI., and with the Duke of Clarence, Edward's brother, entered London in triumph. The Nevilles were reinstated in their dignities and offices, and Warwick was appointed in addition Lord High Admiral. But once more the tide turned; Edward, landing in Yorkshire in March, 1471, was joined by Clarence and the archbishop of York, and won the decisive victory of Barnet, April 14, at which the king-maker and his brother, Lord Montague, were killed. Their bodies were exposed to public view in London, and afterwards buried in Bisham Abbey, in Berkshire. The widow of Warwick long survived him, taking refuge for a time at Beaulieu; was reduced to penury, and was still living in 1490.

Washington, George, founder and first President of the United States of America, born

WASHINGTON

in Westmoreland County, Virginia, in 1732. His family, which came from the north of England, had settled in Virginia about the middle of the 17th century. At ten years of age he lost his father, and his education appears to have been of very limited character. At sixteen we find him studying mathematics and land-surveying, and through Lord Fairfax he obtained an appointment as public surveyor. In 1751 he was set over one of the military districts of Virginia as adjutant-general, and discharged with great energy and success an important mission rendered necessary in 1753 by the encroachments of the French on the province. Washington served his first campaign against the French in 1754. In the following year, war having been declared between Great Britain and France, he served under General Braddock, and distinguished himself at the disastrous battle of Monongahela. He resigned his commission as commander of the Militia in 1758, and devoted himself for the next fifteen years chiefly to his private affairs. He was, however, very constant in attendance as a representative in the House of Burgesses. In 1759 he married. During the unhappy contests which arose between the colonies and the parent state, Washington firmly opposed the right of taxation claimed by the latter. He was a member of the first Congress in 1774, and in the following year was named commander-in-chief of the continental army. His first task was the reorganization of the army, the difficulty of which was seriously increased by the want of discipline, the unfriendliness of the officers, and the interference of the civil powers. The first important operation undertaken was the fortifying of Dorchester heights, near Boston, in 1776, which led to the evacuation of the city by the British, who, however, soon gained possession of New York. In the following year the battles of the Brandywine and German-town were fought, and the Americans were defeated in both. In 1778 an alliance was formed with the French, and Philadelphia was evacuated by the British. The campaigns of the two following years were not marked by any decisive events. In 1781 a mutiny broke out in the American army, which was promptly quelled. In the autumn of that year a joint attack was made on York-town, then held by the British under Lord Cornwallis, by the American and French armies. It was completely successful; Cornwallis being compelled to capitulate. The struggle was virtually at an end. In 1783 the British evacuated New York, peace was signed, and the independence of the States acknowledged. Washington resigned his commission, and received the warmest acknowledgment from Congress of the great services he had rendered to his country. After several years of retirement, full, however, of activity not for private ends alone, Washington was elected in 1789 first President of the United States. To this high office he was re-elected in 1793, and was succeeded by John Adams in 1797. He took leave of the nation

1199

WATERLAND

in a proclamation worthy of him, and died in December, 1799. Washington left no children. He was tall, and of noble and graceful bearing; a man of singular good sense (which it has been said was his genius) and of consummate prudence; above all, true, inflexibly just, and absolutely brave. He was a man of action, not of words, and his success was as perfect as his task was singular and difficult. No example is to be found of a purer, more unselfish devotion to the service of one's country than that furnished by the career of Washington. Among the biographers of Washington are Judge Marshall, Washington Irving, and Jared Sparks, the latter of whom has also edited his writings. The National Portrait Gallery possesses a portrait of Washington, drawn from the life by Mrs. Sharples.

Wat Tyler, or **Wat the Tyler**, leader of the insurrection which broke out in Kent in the reign of Richard II., was a working man of Dartford, in Kent. A poll-tax having been granted by the parliament in 1380 on every person above fifteen years of age, one of the collectors demanded it for Wat's daughter who was not of that age, and behaving scandalously to enforce the claim, Wat killed him on the spot. The smouldering discontent of the rural population at once burst into a flame; and Wat, as if by mere accident, found himself captain of the host, June, 1381. After assembling them on Blackheath, he led them to London, where they sacked Lambeth Palace, burnt the palace of the Duke of Lancaster and other great buildings, seized the Tower, and killed Simon Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, the royal treasurer, and many wealthy persons. On June 15 the young king met the insurgents in Smithfield, and during the conference Wat Tyler was killed by Sir William Walworth, then lord mayor of London. Richard then got his followers out of London by smooth promises of granting them their reasonable demands; and as soon as danger was past the royal promises were broken, and 1500 of those who had trusted in them were executed.

Watelet, Claude Henri, a French writer on art, was born at Paris in 1718. He was the son of a receiver-general, and on his father's death, in 1740, succeeded him in his office. He learnt painting and etching in his youth, visited Italy twice, travelled in the Netherlands, and on his return was received as associate of the Academy of Painting. His poem entitled 'L'Art de Peindre' gained him admission to the French Academy. He was also a member of several foreign academies. Watelet's principal work is the 'Dictionnaire de Peinture, de Gravure et de Sculpture,' which was completed by Levesque, and published in 1792. Died, 1786.

Waterland, Daniel, a learned divine and controversialist, was born in 1683, at Wasely, in Lincolnshire, and was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, of which he became Master. At his death, in 1740, he was Chancellor of York, archdeacon of Middlesex, canon of Windsor, and vicar of Twickenham. Among

WATERLOO

his works are 'A History of the Athanasian Creed,' 'Scripture vindicated,' 'A Defence of Christ's Divinity,' and 'A Review of the Doctrine of the Eucharist.'

Waterloo, Anthony, an eminent Dutch painter, was born about 1618, and died in 1662. He excelled in landscapes, and was distinguished as an engraver.

Waterton, Charles, the celebrated naturalist, was born in 1782. He was the son of Thomas Waterton, Esq., of Walton Hall, near Wakefield, representative of an ancient and honourable Lincolnshire family, zealous adherents of the Catholic faith. Through his grandmother he was lineally descended from Sir Thomas More. He was educated at Stonyhurst College, but had far more relish for out-of-door sports, especially such as enlarged his knowledge of natural history, than for books. He, nevertheless, made respectable attainments in classical literature. After completing his education he spent many years in foreign travel, visiting Spain, managing some estates in Demerara, and making several visits to South America for the purpose of studying its rich and varied forms of life and nature. Record of these journeys he gave to the world in his very lively and charming volume, entitled 'Wanderings in South America.' Settling in his ancestral home, built on a small island in the midst of lovely landscapes, he was surrounded with the scenes and the creatures that he loved; and by prohibiting the use of fire-arms on his grounds, he made them the chosen haunt of many rare and shy birds and animals. A zealous Catholic, but no bigot, genial, cultivated, and hospitable, he enjoyed the hearty esteem and respect of his friends, tenants, and dependents. His health was sound to the last, and his death was caused by a fall in his own grounds, May 26, 1865. He was buried in his favourite wood, and his funeral was a very imposing ceremony, conducted according to his own directions. Besides the well-known 'Wanderings,' he published 'Essays on Natural History,' originally contributed to London's Magazine. In 1866 appeared a work entitled 'Charles Waterton, his Home, Habits, and Handiwork,' by Richard Hobson, M.D.

Watson, Charles, British admiral, was born at Westminster in 1714. Entering the navy at an early age, he soon earned promotion, and in 1738 was appointed captain. He served in the Mediterranean, was employed to cruise off Cadiz, and took part with distinction in various engagements with the French, in 1747. In the following year he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral. He was sent in 1754 to India, in command of the squadron forming part of the expedition of Clive, to the success of which his skill and daring greatly contributed. His last service was to co-operate in the attack on Chandernagore, in March, 1757. Five months later his health gave way, and he died in India, August, 1757. A monument was erected to him in Westminster Abbey.

Watson, Musgrave Lowthwaite, one of

WATSON

the best English sculptors, was born in 1804. He was the son of a farmer (one of the 'statesmen' of the North Country) in the vale of Sebergham, near Carlisle, and was educated at Raughton School. In spite of the taste for drawing and the imaginative power which he early showed, he was destined for the law; but after spending several years in an office he resolved to follow the bent of his genius and be an artist. In 1824 he went to London, where he studied privately, cheered and assisted by the great sculptor, Flaxman. He next spent two years at Rome, steadily resisting all temptations to an idle and frivolous life, and devoting himself to serious study of art and literature. After his return, in 1828, he was employed for a time in his native district, and then settled in London. Of a sturdy independence of character, and unversed in the arts by which popularity and success are usually won, Watson did not succeed; and was compelled to become assistant, first, to Chantrey, who was then loaded with commissions, and who treated him so ill that he left him in disgust; and next, to Behnes, whom he assisted in his fine statue of Dr. Babington. In the intervals of his scanty leisure during this period he executed several noteworthy sculptures, among which were small figures of two monks, and of a chimney-sweep. Watson was on several occasions a competitor for public monuments, but was unsuccessful. But he showed that he had strength to stand alone, and with calm courage and dignity bore the blows of adverse fortune. His greatest achievement is the group of Lords Eldon and Stowell, in the Library of University College, Oxford. Among his other works are a poetical bas-relief of the burial of Sarpedon, and a statuette of Chaucer. Died, October 28, 1847. A good account of Watson's 'Life and Works,' by H. Lonsdale, M.D., with photographic illustrations, was published in 1866.

Watson, Richard, a celebrated English prelate, was born in 1737, at Heversham, in Westmoreland; became a sizar, and afterwards a fellow, of Trinity College, Cambridge; was chosen, in 1764, Professor of Chemistry; and in 1771 he succeeded to that of Divinity. He had been chosen two years earlier fellow of the Royal Society. He early distinguished himself by a display of his political opinions, in a sermon preached before the university, which was printed under the title of the 'Principles of the Revolution vindicated,' and excited an unusual degree of public attention. In 1776 he printed his 'Apology for Christianity,' which he addressed to Gibbon. In 1782 he was advanced to the bishopric of Llandaff, with permission to hold the archdeaconry of Ely, his professorship, and other ecclesiastical preferments. On this promotion he published a letter to the archbishop of Canterbury, containing a plan for equalizing church revenues. In 1796 the bishop appeared a second time as the defender of revealed religion, in his 'Apology for the Bible,' designed as an answer to Tom Paine's 'Age of Reason.' The 'Apology' is an inade-

quate reply to the most weighty questions raised so fiercely and ignorantly by Tom Paine, but it is still worth reading, not only as a book of some historical importance, but as a masterpiece of style; handling a coarse and vulgar opponent with the 'splendid courtesy and candour' of an accomplished scholar and gentleman. Bishop Watson was also the author of 'Chemical Essays,' 6 vols.; 'Sermons,' and 'Theological Essays.' Died, 1816.

Watson, Robert, historian, was born at St. Andrew's, in Scotland, in 1730. He obtained the professorship of Logic, Rhetoric, and Belles Lettres at St. Andrew's, became Principal of the university, and died in 1780. Dr. Watson wrote 'The History of Philip II.,' and commenced that of Philip III., which was completed and published, for the benefit of his family, by Dr. Thomson.

Watt, James, the great civil engineer, who for the important improvements which he made in the steam-engine almost merits the title of its inventor, was the son of a wealthy and honourable citizen of Greenock, and was born there January 19, 1736. Of feeble health, but unusually quick intelligence, signs were not wanting in his childhood of the passion that was to rule him as a man. Acquiring a taste for mechanics, he chose the trade of mathematical instrument maker, learnt it in London, where he spent a year (1755-56), and settled at Glasgow. He was refused leave to establish a shop because he was not a freeman of the borough, but what the town refused the university gave him, and he took up his quarters within the university buildings. Diligent and successful in his trade, he was at the same time a close student, and enjoyed the kindly regard of the leading men of the university, among them Adam Smith, Dr. Black, the chemist, Simson, the mathematician, and Dr. Dick. His studies and experiments on the applicability of steam as a motive power began about 1758, and were shared by his friend Robison, afterwards Professor of Natural Philosophy. Three years later he constructed a model high-pressure engine, and in 1763 the examination and repair of a model of Newcomen's engine led him straight into the path of original invention. The principal features of his own engine were clearly outlined in 1765, and he made a second model. A third and larger one was completed three years later, and in January, 1769, he obtained a patent for it. He had just before given up his original trade, and now being prevented by untoward circumstances from continuing his experiments, he occupied himself with various engineering works, canals, bridges, harbours, &c. He practised also as a surveyor, and invented an improved micrometer. Early in 1774, on the invitation of Matthew Boulton, founder of the Soho Works, Birmingham, he entered into partnership with him; that by the combination of scientific faculty and business experience and sagacity, the manufacture of steam-engines might be hopefully undertaken on a large scale. A fourth model was con-

structed; the term of the patent was extended; and by the frank and liberal policy of the firm all kinds of difficulties, mechanical, financial, and social, were overcome, and Watt's wonderful steam-engine—with its separate condenser, uniformly warm cylinder, steam-pressed piston, and sun-and-planet wheel—took the lead in all mines and manufactories. The credit of the invention of the crank and fly-wheel was warmly disputed between Watt and Pickard, who got a patent for it. To Watt belongs the invention of the double-acting principle, parallel motion, and the regulating action of the governor. Years of vexatious and most unjust litigation harassed the noble inventor, and in 1800 he retired from the business, his sons having been admitted to it several years previously. Watt was the inventor of the 'copying press,' and of a method of warming houses by steam. He also introduced into this country the method of bleaching by chlorine, and by his researches and suggestions on water came very near to the honour of the discovery of its composition, which was the triumph of Cavendish. The evening of his laborious and useful life was calm and cheerful. His intellect remained unimpaired to the last, and his vast stores of knowledge, admirable powers of conversation, simplicity of nature, and affectionate disposition made him the charm of an admiring circle. Public honours were not wanting as acknowledgments of his great services to the world. He was chosen fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, correspondent of the Institute of France, and foreign associate of the Academy of Sciences; and was created LL.D. by the university of Glasgow. Died, August 25, 1819. A statue by Chantrey was erected to the memory of Watt in Westminster Abbey by national subscription; and a copy in bronze is placed in front of the Infirmary at Manchester. In 1854 appeared an important work on the Life of Watt, entitled 'The Origin and Progress of the Mechanical Inventions of James Watt,' illustrated by his Correspondence with his Friends and the Specifications of his Patents,' by James P. Muirhead, M.A., in 3 vols. 8vo. And in 1865 appeared 'Lives of Boulton and Watt,' by Samuel Smiles, author of 'Lives of the Engineers.' A portrait of Watt, by C. F. de Breda, R.A., and a wax medallion, by Peter Rouw, are in the National Portrait Gallery.

Watt, Gregory, son of the preceding, by his second wife, was born in 1777. He completed his education at the university of Glasgow, and being sent on account of his delicate health into Cornwall, he lodged in the house of the mother of Sir Humphry Davy, and a warm friendship grew up between the two young students of science. Although Gregory Watt had been admitted to partnership in his father's business, he took no practical part in it, but his ill health did not prevent him from pursuing with zeal scientific studies and experiments. The only monument left of his rare ability is the paper entitled 'Observations on Basalt,

and on the Transition from the Vitreous to the Stony Texture in the gradual Refrigeration of melted Basalt,' written in 1804. Died October 16 of the same year.

Watt, Robert, physician and bibliographer, was born in 1744, in Ayrshire; became President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons at Glasgow, and died there, in 1819. He compiled the 'Bibliotheca Britannica,' and wrote some medical treatises.

Watteau, Antoine, an eminent French painter, was born in 1684, at Valenciennes. He commenced as a scene painter at Paris, but his genius soon raised him above that humble occupation; and having produced a picture which gained the prize at the Academy, he speedily rose to fame. His works were very numerous, but his subjects were almost limited to the class of *fêtes champêtres*, representations of a sham rural life. The fashion which he set long prevailed in French art. Died, 1721.

Watts, Isaac, the Nonconformist divine, poet, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Southampton, July 17, 1674. He was the eldest son of a Nonconformist schoolmaster, was fond of books from his earliest years, and received his first instructions at the Free School of his native town. In 1690 he was sent to London, and passed the next three years in an academy conducted by Mr. Rowe, a dissenting minister. Watts seriously injured his health by his excessive application to his studies; and he had already begun to try his hand as verse-maker, and on Latin essays. After leaving Mr. Rowe he spent two years in private study at his father's house, and in 1696 became tutor to the son of Sir John Hartopp, then residing at Stoke Newington. Watts had been brought up a Nonconformist, he continued one from conviction, and his purpose was to devote himself to the ministry. He preached his first sermon on his birthday, 1698, having been chosen assistant to Dr. Chauncey. About three years later he succeeded to the pastorate of the church which then met in Mark Lane, but in consequence of a severe illness which immediately attacked him, an assistant was appointed. A still severer attack broke him down in 1712, and for rest and change he visited his friend Sir Thomas Abney, at Theobald's. This visit, fruitful of good and joy to himself and the family, was prolonged for six-and-thirty years, Watts remaining the guest of Sir Thomas and of his widow till his death. Lady Abney survived him. Watts remained pastor of his church, and preached as often as his health allowed; refusing his salary when incapacitated for his work. In his retirement he pursued his studies, and composed and published his various theological and literary works, which in their day had a large circulation, and steadily served the cause of popular education as well as of religion. His sermons and theological dissertations are very numerous. His 'Logic, or the right Use of Reason in the Inquiry after Truth,' was published in 1725, and became a favourite text-book in the higher schools.

Among his other writings are his 'Improvement of the Mind,' an expansion of passages in Locke's 'Conduct of the Understanding;' a 'Essay towards the Encouragement of Charity Schools;' and the 'Horse Lyricæ.' But Dr. Watts has probably exerted his widest influence, and earned his most enduring celebrity, by his metrical version of the Psalms of David, and his Hymns. These are, perhaps, now in danger of being underrated. But while it cannot be pretended that they are as a whole at all adequate expressions of the new and rich spiritual life and experience of men, it is certain that they would not have gained and held the place they occupy in religious observances unless they had much solid and appreciable truth and worth. And after all concessions are made to the depreciating critic, it must still be acknowledged that among Watts's Psalms and Hymns not a few possess the charms of truth, deep feeling, simple and felicitous expression, and are as truly poetic as they are pious. These the world will not let die. His 'Divine and Moral Songs' for children have taken strong hold on nurseries, and school-rooms, and home firesides; they seem as permanent a part of children's books as *Æsop's Fables*, *Robinson Crusoe*, *Grimm's Fairy Tales*, and the *Pilgrim's Progress*, and are likely to remain so in defiance of grave criticism and light laughter. Two handsomely illustrated editions of these Songs were among the publications of 1865. The last years of this venerable man were passed in great physical weakness, and were saddened by the unkindness of some of his relations. He died peacefully, November 25, 1748, and was buried in Bunhill Fields. His monument was erected by Lady Abney and Sir John Hartopp.

Waynflete, or Wainfleet, William, Bishop of Winchester, Lord Chancellor of England, was born at Waynflete in Lincolnshire. His family name was Patten *alias* Barbour, and he was educated at Winchester School and Oxford University. In 1429 he received the appointment to the mastership of Wykeham's School at Winchester, and was afterwards named by Cardinal Beaufort Master of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, near Winchester. Waynflete was selected by Henry VI. to be the first Master of his college of Eton, then newly founded, and in 1442 he removed there. At the close of the following year he was promoted to be Provost of Eton. On the death of Cardinal Beaufort, in 1447, he was raised to the see of Winchester, and the king was present at his enthronization. During four years of the civil wars (1456-60) he filled the difficult post of Lord Chancellor, resigning the Great Seal three days before the battle of Northampton. He was generously treated by Edward IV., and enjoyed the continued esteem of the fallen Lancastrian party. Bishop Waynflete is distinguished as the munificent founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, first established as a hall in 1448, and converted into a college in 1456. The building was com-

WEAVER

pleted in his lifetime, and is one of the greatest ornaments of the university. Waynflete also founded a free school and a chapel in his native town. Died, August 11, 1486, and was buried in a magnificent chapel in his cathedral.

Weaver, John. [Weever.]

Webbe, Samuel, an eminent English musician, particularly celebrated for his glees, was born in 1740. He was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, but abandoned his trade, and gained a subsistence by copying music. By study and perseverance he became an excellent composer, and also acquired several languages. His glees and part songs form three volumes, and are much admired. Died, 1816.

Weber, Carl Maria von, the celebrated musical composer, was born at Eutin, in Holstein, in 1786. His father was a musician, and had him carefully educated. He learnt for a time painting and engraving, but music was his passion, and took its rightful place. Among his musical teachers were Haushkel, Michael Haydn, and Kalcher, and he began to compose at the age of twelve. After a short indulgence in the practice of lithography, he made various musical tours with his father, and about 1803 visited Vienna, where he became acquainted with Haydn and the Abbé Vogler, from whom he received valuable help in his studies. He had now become widely known, and filled successively the offices of chapel-master at Breslau and Carlsruhe, and director of the Opera at Prague; making in the meantime other professional journeys in Germany. At the close of 1816 he settled at Dresden, where he was the founder and director of the German Opera. In 1822 he went to Berlin to bring out his 'Der Freischütz,' the most celebrated of his compositions, and which at once gave him rank with the great masters of his art. It was produced in London and Paris two years later. In 1826 Weber visited London to superintend the production of his 'Oberon,' which he had composed for Covent Garden Theatre. It was well received, and twenty-four representations were directed by the composer. He was, however, seriously out of health, and died at London, June 5, 1826. Weber was a man of highly cultivated mind, of refined and gentlemanly tastes and manners, and pure and upright in life. Of his other compositions may be named the operas of 'Das Waldmädchen,' recast under the title of 'Sylvana,' 'Rübezahl,' and 'Eury-anthe.' A Life of Weber has been published by his son, and an English translation, by J. P. Simpson, M.A., appeared in 1865.

Weber, Henry William, archaeologist and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1783, at St. Petersburg, of German parents; studied medicine at Edinburgh and at Jena; settled in Scotland, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits, and died in 1818. Among his publications are 'Metrical Romances of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries,' 'The Battle of Flodden Field,' a poem, &c.

Webster, Daniel, one of the greatest statesmen and orators of the United States,

1203

WEBSTER

was born at Salisbury, in New Hampshire, in 1782, the last year of the revolutionary war. After finishing his legal studies, he was admitted to practice in 1805, in New Hampshire, where he soon obtained business and reputation. But a career in the provincial courts of that State was not very lucrative; and in 1806 he settled at Boston. His professional fame and income increased rapidly; and he held the first rank both in the Massachusetts courts and in the Supreme Court of the United States. Many of his forensic arguments have been published, and have attracted much praise for the subtlety and closeness of reasoning and the great extent of legal learning which they display. But it is as a statesman that Daniel Webster won his chief celebrity. He took his seat in Congress as member for New Hampshire in May, 1813, and from that time till his death he was prominently before the world as one of the mightiest leaders of the great Trans-Atlantic democracy. When he was first elected to Congress, war was raging between America and England, and Mr. Webster at once attracted attention by his fervent eloquence in urging his countrymen to attack England by sea, and also by the historical knowledge and full acquaintance with international law which he displayed in the debates respecting the communication between America and France as to the Berlin and Milan decrees. Probably his personal advantages did much to insure his success as an orator. His figure was commanding; his countenance was remarkable even in repose, but when animated by the excitement of debate it 'spoke no less audibly than his words.' His gestures were vehement, without being undignified; and his voice was unrivalled in power, in clearness, and in modulated variety of tone. In 1827 he became a member of the Senate. On various occasions he was an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency. In 1839 he visited Europe, and was received both in England and France with the greatest cordiality and respect. In 1841 he became Secretary for Foreign Affairs under President Harrison; and during his administration he settled with Lord Ashburton the great question of the 'Boundary Line,' which had more than once threatened to embroil England and the United States. In 1850, on the accession of President Fillmore, he again became Secretary of State, in which office he remained till his death. Mr. Webster throughout his long political career was a steady supporter of Whig principles, as the Americans then termed the principles which we designate as Conservative. In 1852 he again became a candidate for the presidency; and to gain the favour of the Southern States he abandoned the opinions he had long maintained on the question of slavery, though in this case his sacrifice of principle was in vain; and it is conjectured that disappointment hastened his end. Died, 1852.

Webster, John, one of the greatest of early English dramatists, lived in the 17th century. So scanty is the information respect-

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ing him that his biographer and editor, Mr. Dyce, confesses that he can do little more than enumerate his works. Webster's first play was that entitled 'The White Devil,' published in 1612. He had, however, previously composed several plays in conjunction with other dramatists, Chettle, Decker, Drayton, Heywood, &c. His 'Duchess of Malfi,' produced in 1616 and published seven years later, and 'Appius and Virginia,' published in 1634, are perhaps his greatest works. The works of Webster were first collected and edited by Mr. Dyce in 1830, and a new edition, revised by him, was published in 1857.

Webster, Noah, LL.D., the eminent American lexicographer, was born in West Hartford, United States, in 1758. His ancestor, John Webster, was one of the earliest English settlers in Hartford, and was subsequently governor of Connecticut. Noah, his father, and two other Websters, were in the army on the occasion of Burgoyne's expedition to Canada. Restored to more peaceful pursuits, he continued his studies, and in 1781 was called to the bar. He abandoned the law, however, became a schoolmaster and author, and published the 'First Part of a Grammatical Institute,' 'Sketches of American Policy,' and other works, and also established and conducted a daily paper in New York. But the work on which his reputation is founded is his elaborate English Dictionary, which, although it contains some very serious mistakes in etymology and the analogy of languages, is a vast monument of his ability and industry. Died, May 28, 1843; aged 85.

Webster, Thomas, Professor of Geology in the London University, was a native of the Orkneys, and was educated as an architect. Having become acquainted with Count Rumford, whom he assisted in his researches into the principles of domestic economy, he abandoned his original profession, and engaged in scientific pursuits. His favourite study was geology; and a paper on the 'Fresh-water Beds,' in the Isle of Wight, which appeared in the Transactions of the Geological Society in 1814, not only brought him into notice in that department of science, but obtained for him, in the first instance, the offices of keeper of the Society's museum and draftsman, and, subsequently, those of house-secretary and curator. His last literary occupation was the 'Encyclopædia of Domestic Economy.' Died, Dec. 26, 1844, aged 71.

Wedderburne, Alexander. [Roselyn, Earl of.]

Wedgwood, Josiah, the great English potter, was born at Burslem, in 1730, of a family long settled there as potters. The youngest of thirteen children, he was early left an orphan, and was apprenticed to his elder brother; but a severe illness left him lame and incapable of continuing his occupation as a 'thrower.' He soon showed great skill in the production of novel kinds of ornamental and coloured pottery. After carrying on business with two partners successively, he established

himself at Burslem in 1759, and his business grew rapidly. He made tortoise-shell and marble plates, flower-vases, white stone-ware, and green glazed earthenware, and soon produced his beautiful cream-coloured Queen's-ware, and the unglazed black porcelain. In this ware he imitated the vases of the ancients. In 1766, requiring larger works, he founded the village of Etruria, opened a house in London, which was conducted by his new partner, Thomas Bentley, a man of great ability and culture, and soon after engaged the great sculptor Flaxman as a designer. Wedgwood, by his energy, good taste, and success, almost created a new branch of commerce, and by the beautiful works of art which he produced—cameos, medallions, miniature sculptures, painted vases, &c.—greatly raised the standard of national taste, and excited a healthy rivalry abroad. In 1790 he achieved his greatest triumph in his fine imitation of the Portland (Barberini) Vase, of which he executed fifty copies. He was chosen F.R.S. and F.S.A.; was chief promoter of the Grand Trunk Canal; established schools, and made roads for the potteries; married in 1764; amassed a great fortune, and died at Etruria, in 1795. A new life of this artist, by Mr. Jewitt, appeared in 1865, and another by Miss Meteyard, in 2 vols., in 1865-66. A Wedgwood Memorial Institute is in course of erection at Burslem, the façade of which it is proposed to decorate with ceramic ware, in the form of terra-cotta mouldings, tile mosaics, Della Robbia panels, &c. A statue of Wedgwood, by Davis, has been erected at Stoke-upon-Trent.

Weenix, or Weenix, Jan Baptista, the elder, an eminent Dutch painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1621. He was the son of an architect, and early displaying remarkable talent for drawing, became a pupil of Bloemart at Utrecht, and afterwards of Nicholas Mijert. He visited Rome, and spent several years there. His pictures are of almost all classes of subjects, and though rapidly executed, are sometimes finely finished. He excelled in painting birds. Weenix married a daughter of the painter Giles Hondekoeter. Died, 1660.

Weenix, Jan, the younger, son of the preceding, and also an excellent painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1644. He was taught by his father, and ultimately surpassed him, especially in colouring. His reputation rests chiefly on his hunting-pieces and pictures of dead game. He was for some time in the service of Johann Wilhelm, the Elector-Palatine. Died at Amsterdam, 1719.

Weever, John, an English antiquary, was a native of Lancashire, and was educated at Cambridge. He published a work of great interest and value, entitled 'Ancient Funeral Monuments in Great Britain and Ireland and Isles adjacent,' and died about 1632.

Welmar, Anne Amalie, Duchess of [Saxe-Weimar.]

Weinbrenner, Friedrich, an eminent German architect, born at Carlsruhe, in 1766.

WEISHAUPT

After studying in Italy, and travelling over the continent for the purpose of examining works of art, he returned to his native country, and founded an institution for the study of architecture; and from this school issued many distinguished artists. He erected several splendid edifices at Carlsruhe, Leipsic, and other places, and wrote treatises on architecture. Died, 1826.

Weishaupt, Adam, founder of the Order of the 'Illuminati,' was born at Ingolstadt, in 1748. He was educated there by the Jesuits, and having graduated LL.D., was appointed Reader in Law in 1768, Professor Extraordinary of Law in 1772, and three years later Professor of the Law of Nature and of Canon Law. As the holder of a chair which had previously been held only by ecclesiastics, Weishaupt became the object of bitter hostility on the part of the Jesuits. Allying himself with other able men he projected and constituted in 1776 the Order of the Illuminated, at first called the 'Perfectibilists;' the object of which was to reunite by one bond and by a powerful interest men of all countries, conditions and religions, respecting the freedom of opinion, spreading instruction, and exerting an influence on sovereigns by surrounding them with upright and enlightened counsellors. Weishaupt was admitted to the order of Freemasons, learnt their secrets, and conceived the design of combining in his order whatever he judged suitable of the plans of the Jesuits and the Masons. One of his most zealous collaborators was the Baron von Knigge, a Hanoverian noble; who, however, quarrelled with his master, was deprived of his office in the new order, and became one of its opponents. Weishaupt sought in 1781 the patronage of the Elector of Bavaria, but the latter, on learning the nature of the society, at once prohibited all secret societies not approved by the laws. In 1785 the founder was expelled from his professorship, and took refuge with the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, who appointed him councillor of legation and afterwards court councillor. The principal works of Weishaupt are, 'Apolo- gie der Illuminaten' (1786); 'Das verbesserte System der Illuminaten' (1787), of which three editions were published; 'Pythagoras;' 'Materialen für Beförderung der Welt- und Menschenkunde' (1810); and 'Über Staatsausgaben' (1820). Died at Gotha, Nov. 18, 1830.—His son, **Karl von Weishaupt**, became a general in the Bavarian army, and died in 1853.

Weisse, Christian Felix, a German poet and littérateur, born at Annaberg, in Saxony, in 1726. He studied at the university of Leipsic, where he gained the friendship of Lessing; attempted the composition of tragedies, then of comedies, more successfully, and at last found his right place as a writer of books for children, and of works on education. The most celebrated of these is that entitled 'Der Kinder-Freund,' or 'Children's Friend,' which was published periodically, and in its

WELLESLEY

complete form fills many volumes. It furnished Berquin with the model and some of the materials of his 'Ami des Enfants.' Weisse wrote also some 'Lieder für Kinder.' He was editor for several years of the 'Bibliothek der schönen Wissenschaften und freien Künste.' Died, 1804.—His son, **Christian Ernst**, was an eminent jurist, and his grandson, **Christian Hermann**, a Leipsic professor of philosophy.

Weld, Thomas, an English cardinal, was born in 1773, at Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, and was the eldest son of Thomas Weld, Esq., founder of the Roman Catholic College at Stonyhurst, in Lancashire. He succeeded to his ancestral estates in 1810; but, on the death of his wife, in 1815, he took orders, and was some years afterwards consecrated coadjutor bishop of Canada. Being in Italy with his daughter, Lady de Clifford, in 1829, Pope Pius VIII. elevated him to the dignity of a cardinal. For many years previous he had devoted the whole of his time, and a great part of his fortune, to pious and charitable purposes; and he now relinquished his estates to his brother, Joseph Weld, Esq., who, in 1830, received Charles X. of France, and his family, as guests at Lulworth Castle, previous to their removal to Holyrood House. He died, April 10, 1837.

Weldon, John, an eminent musical composer, was a native of Chichester. He was a pupil of Purcell, and after holding for some time the post of organist of New College, Oxford, was appointed, in 1708, organist of the Chapel Royal. He was subsequently named composer to the court, and held several other appointments at the same time. His best works are his anthems, but he wrote also some pleasing songs and part of the music to Congreve's 'Judgment of Paris.' Died, 1736.

Welf. [See **Matilda**, Countess.]

Wellesley, Sir Arthur. [Wellington, Duke of.]

Wellesley, Henry. [Cowley, Lord.]

Wellesley, Richard Colley, Marquis, a distinguished British statesman and diplomatist, was the eldest child of the first Earl of Mornington, and was born at Dublin, in June, 1760. At an early age he was placed at Eton, and in due time transferred to Oxford; and at both those seats of learning his superior classical attainments attracted the notice of his contemporaries. His father dying in 1781, the young Earl of Mornington took his seat in the Irish House of Peers; but it was not till after his entrance into the British House of Commons (first as member for Beeralston, and subsequently for New Windsor) that his statesman-like qualities could find ample room for their development. He was created a British Privy Councillor in 1793; and in 1797 he succeeded Lord Cornwallis as Governor-General of India, being at the same time raised to the British peerage by the title of Baron Wellesley. Accompanied by his illustrious brother, Colonel Wellesley, afterwards

WELLESLEY

Duke of Wellington, he arrived in India at a most critical period, to take the supreme command. Buonaparte had accomplished the conquest of Egypt, and was supposed to meditate an attack upon our Indian possessions. The spirit of Tippoo Saib, sovereign of the Mysore, rankled under his losses; and emissaries from the French government encouraged him in his secret plans for the recovery of the district of Coimbatore and the hill fortresses which he had been compelled to surrender. The first step taken by his lordship was to secure and fortify the island of Perim, which commands the entrance to the Straits of Babelmandeb; the next was to negotiate with Tippoo for the purpose of inducing him to abstain from intercourse with the French. The Sultan, however, entertained a strong conviction that his true interests would be promoted by an alliance with the Directory of France. This being evident to the Governor-General, he determined to strike an immediate blow, and the army, under General (afterwards Lord) Harris, was ordered to invest Seringapatam. The siege lasted a month, the town was taken by assault, the Sultan slain, and his dominions partitioned. The Governor-General was immediately raised a step in the Irish peerage, and received the title of Marquis Wellesley. He soon made a viceregal progress through the northern provinces of India, visiting the native princes, redressing grievances, and laying upon a broad basis the foundations of that vast empire. We pass over the various achievements by which, under the Governor-General's direction, his illustrious brother and other British commanders succeeded in bringing to a successful termination the desperate wars in which they were engaged. At length, in 1805, he was, at his own request, recalled; the East India Company having, in the course of his wise administration, raised their revenue from seven millions to upwards of fifteen millions annually. On his return the ministers of the crown, as well as the East India Company, expressed the deep sense they entertained of his splendid services; but as there were many who thought his administration had been needlessly expensive, and that his conduct was, in some instances, unjust to the native princes, articles of impeachment were presented against him by Mr. Paull, a member of the House of Commons: they were, however, soon withdrawn, and a vote obtained in his favor. In 1809 his lordship was appointed ambassador to the supreme central junta of Spain; but dissensions in the British cabinet, and the fact that in the Peninsula military services were more required than diplomatic negotiations, caused his speedy return. On the death of the Duke of Portland the Perceval government was formed, and the Marquis Wellesley was prevailed upon to accept the office of secretary of state for Foreign Affairs. This he held from Dec., 1809, till Jan., 1812; but differing from his colleagues on the Roman Catholic claims, and on other material points, he withdrew

WELLINGTON

from the government. On the formation of Lord Liverpool's administration, after Mr. Perceval had been assassinated, his lordship remained in opposition, during which time he repeatedly called the attention of parliament to the situation in which his illustrious brother was placed in the Peninsula. He described the conduct of the Spanish government as feeble, irregular, and ill-directed; while he deplored the system adopted by the British ministers as 'timid without prudence, and narrow without economy—profuse without the fruits of expenditure, and slow without the benefits of caution.' In Dec., 1821, Lord Wellesley was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Sir Robert Peel being the home secretary. This, while it raised the hopes of the Roman Catholics, naturally disappointed the Protestants, and his arrival was converted into a signal for the renewed jealousy and rancour of both parties. His duties were, consequently, most arduous; and it is but bare justice to say that throughout his viceregal career he evinced great wisdom, discretion, and impartiality. His brother the Duke having come into power, the noble Marquis, in 1828, resigned his post, and continued out of office till Lord Grey became head of the government, when a second time, in 1833, he was appointed to the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, having for a short time previously filled the office of Lord-Steward. During the administration of Sir Robert Peel, 1834-5, Lord Wellesley held no official appointment; but on the formation of the second Melbourne ministry, in April, 1835, he accepted the appointment of Lord-Chamberlain. His lordship, however, resigned it in the course of the same year, and never afterwards filled any public office. He had attained the age of 77, his health began to decline, and he thought the time had at length arrived for a season of repose. His death took place on the 26th of September, 1842. He had been the subject of five successive sovereigns—namely, George II., George III., George IV., William IV., and Victoria. His mother survived her husband half a century, and died in 1831, at the age of 89 years. She lived to see four of her sons attain to seats in the House of Lords by their own merits, and in reward for perhaps the greatest public services ever rendered by the members of one family. There is a bust of Marquis Wellesley, by Bacon, in the National Gallery.

Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of, third son of the Earl of Mornington, was born at Dangan Castle, or, as some allege, in Merrion Square, Dublin, in the early spring of 1769, the same memorable year that gave birth to Napoleon Buonaparte, Marshal Soult, Chateaubriand, Baron Cuvier, and Alex. Humboldt. While still very young he was sent to Eton, and soon afterwards to the military seminary at Angers, where he remained six years. Before he was 18 he was gazetted as ensign in the 73rd regiment of foot, and in the same year moved as lieutenant into the 76th, passing

during the subsequent six years through the following grades:—subaltern in the 41st and 12th light dragoons, captain in the 58th foot, major in the 33rd, and finally lieutenant-colonel in the same regiment. At the age of 21 he was returned to the Irish parliament for the borough of Trim, a portion of the Mornington estate, while his elder brother, Richard, who had early come under the notice of Pitt, was appointed commissioner for the affairs in India. Placed in command of the 33rd regiment by the influence of his brother, in his 26th year, he embarked at Cork in May, 1794, for Ostend, under somewhat inauspicious circumstances; for at that time the *prestige* of British valour had been lost by the repulse of the Duke of York's troops in a series of engagements with the French. He joined the main body of the army at Antwerp, and was employed in covering the retreat, displaying that coolness and judgment in keeping in check a superior force which won for him the commendations of his superior officers. In 1795 his regiment embarked for the West Indies, but the fleet was driven back; and next year his regiment was despatched to Bengal, Colonel Wellesley landing at Calcutta in Feb., 1797, at a most critical moment for the British power in India. War had just been declared against Tippoo Sultan, and an army of 80,000 men, of which Colonel Wellesley's regiment formed part, marched against him. The siege of Seringapatam, in 1799, was the first great military operation in which he was engaged. After this the rise of Colonel Wellesley was comparatively rapid, and in little more than two years he had attained to a station of independent and almost vice-regal command, having been appointed civil and military governor of Seringapatam and Mysore. His next military adventure was the chasing of Doondiah Waugh, 'the King of the Two Worlds,' a robber chieftain, who had made himself formidable by his bravery and his strategic resources. But his military genius was first fully established by the great battle of Assaye, fought Sept. 23, 1803, which was gained under every disadvantage of locality and pre-arrangement, and inflicted a blow on the Mahratta power from which it never recovered. After this great achievement Wellesley became the hero of India. Rich gifts poured in upon him. The British inhabitants of Calcutta voted him a sword valued at 1000 guineas, the army a service of plate valued at 2000 guineas, and the civil authorities poured in their congratulations and addresses; and what he valued more than all the rest, and exhibited on many occasions in after-life, was an address of the native inhabitants of Seringapatam praying 'that the God of all castes and colours would bless and reward him for his just and equal rule in Mysore.' Wellesley, now Sir Arthur Wellesley, Knight Companion of the Bath,—the first instalment of that rich store of rank and honours that were subsequently showered upon him,—returned to England in September, 1805.

After his marriage with the Hon. Miss Pakenham in April, 1806, he was engaged in the military and diplomatic movements which terminated in the surrender of Copenhagen, his merits on this occasion being acknowledged by the thanks of parliament. In 1806 he was elected M.P. for Rye; in 1807, for Midshall; the same year he was appointed secretary for Ireland and Privy-Councillor, and was elected M.P. for Newport in the Isle of Wight. Meanwhile Napoleon had swept over Europe, dictating laws from the Vistula to the Po, and almost threatening the integrity and independence of England. Spain had been seized upon, and Joseph Buonaparte had been placed upon the throne, when the British government determined upon a military expedition to resist this aggression. On the 1st of August, 1808, Sir A. Wellesley landed in Mondego Bay, with 13,000 troops, midway between Lisbon and Oporto, marched rapidly on Lisbon, and would in all human probability have finished the campaign victoriously, had not Sir H. Burrard, the general commanding-in-chief, in spite of the remonstrances of Sir A. Wellesley, countermanded the manœuvre, and thus enabled the French general Junot to return to Lisbon. A series of disasters, followed by the Convention of Cintra, ensued; and, chagrined and indignant, Sir Arthur returned to England, after having gained two decisive battles, Rôlica and Vimeira, and driven the usurpers out of Portugal. Soon afterwards Sir Arthur Wellesley submitted a plan for the defence of the Peninsula, which exhibited unusually comprehensive military views; and the eyes of the nation were instinctively turned upon its author as the man best able to conduct it. Resigning his office of secretary for Ireland, and his seat in parliament, to take the command of the British army, on the 22nd of April, 1809, we find him on the Tagus, where his presence caused the most unbounded joy to the Portuguese. The famous passage of the Douro, and the defeat of Soult which followed, are among the most masterly exploits of this campaign. On the 28th July was fought the great battle of Talavera, when the British troops were opposed by double their number of picked French veterans under Victor and Jourdan, encouraged by the presence of King Joseph. This was the first great Peninsular engagement in which the French and British measured their relative strength; and for this victory the government raised the triumphant general to the peerage, and voted him a pension of £2000 per annum for two generations. In 1810 he fought the battle of Busaco; after which he made his famous defence in the lines of Torres Vedras, where he maintained his position ten weeks in the face of a well-disciplined army of 50,000 men. In 1811 he advanced from Torres Vedras, and defeated the French at Fuentes de Oñoro. In 1812 he took Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz by storm, the rapidity of which achievements so astonished the French generals that they confessed themselves 'unable to account for it.' In the

WELLINGTON

same year Lord Wellington fought the battle of Salamanca, one of his most splendid victories: French loss, 14,000; British 5200. On the 12th August, 1812, the victorious general entered Madrid. Honours continued to be showered upon him by both countries; he received the thanks of parliament, was raised to the dignity of a Marquis, and a sum of £100,000 was voted to purchase him an estate. It is needless to follow his triumphant career from the shores of Portugal to the frontier of France, where he ended the campaign by the decisive battle of Vittoria, in which the French lost their cannon, stores, and treasures, and a vast number of killed and wounded. In return for the *bâton* of Jourdan, which was found in the field and transmitted to the Prince Regent, the latter sent Wellington the *bâton* of an English field-marshal. In 1814 the victory at Orthez was gained, with a loss on the French side of 14,000 men, the greater portion deserting; British loss 2300 men: 'in the battle the French met the charge like lions, but the pursuit was like hare-hunting; prisoners were literally caught by the skirts as they ran.' In the same year was fought the battle of Toulouse, in which Soult's best troops were routed, and the way opened for the British army to the heart of France. In six weeks, with scarcely 100,000 men, Lord Wellington had marched 600 miles, crossed six great rivers, gained two decisive battles, invested two fortresses, and, after driving 120,000 veteran troops from Spain, stood on the summit of the Pyrenees a recognized conqueror. On the 28th June, 1814, Lord Wellington, who, while in Paris, had been advanced to the dignity of a Duke, appeared in his place in parliament. The reception was as splendid a one as could well be conceived. He appeared in his field-marshal's uniform, decorated with the Garter, and was introduced by the Dukes of Beaufort and Richmond, when his various patents, as Baron, Viscount, Earl, Marquis, and Duke, were severally read over. The circumstance is without parallel in the history of this country; and when the thanks of parliament were read over to him, his reply was in his usual brief and characteristic style, two words for his comrades and one for himself. A feature of no little interest on this memorable occasion was the presence of Lady Mornington, the Duke's mother, and the Duchess of Wellington, his wife. The Commons had previously voted him £500,000 for the support of his dignity as a peer, and he soon afterwards left London for Vienna to assist at the Congress for readjusting the affairs of Europe. But meanwhile Napoleon had escaped from Elba, and all was again in commotion—the Duke wrote at once to Lord Castlereagh, expressing his readiness to join the army, or do anything else the government pleased. No other man could of course be selected for so important a duty; and he reached Brussels in April, occupying himself with preparing plans of the campaign, and organizing an efficient army out of the raw

levies and incongruous materials he had to deal with. Napoleon's game was promptitude, while delay was that of his opponents; and early in June the French army, composed of 70,000 men, chosen veterans, headed by Napoleon himself, supported by all his long-experienced marshals and generals, assembled on the frontiers of Belgium. The army of the allies, which was commanded by the Duke of Wellington, consisted of English, Scotch, and Irish, and also of Dutch, Brunswickers, Hanoverians, Belgians, and Nassau troops, forming in the whole what the Duke himself thought a 'sad mixture,' compared to his old trained veterans of the Peninsula—many of whom had sailed for America, with which country we were then at war. But fortune was once more on the side of the Duke, and he gained his crowning victory at Waterloo, June 18, 1815, which changed the destinies of Europe, and hurled the French Emperor from his throne to a prison and a grave. When the news of the victory of Waterloo reached this country, an additional grant of £200,000 was made to purchase a mansion and estate for the Duke. A subscription of upwards of £100,000 was made up for the widows and orphans of the slain, the Duke generously giving for the same purpose half of the parliamentary compensation due to him for the Peninsular prize-money. He was created Prince of Waterloo by the King of the Netherlands, received a splendid sword from the corporation of London, and £60,000 as his share of the Waterloo prize-money, a magnificent dessert service of Dresden china from the King of Saxony, a silver plateau, valued at 10,000 guineas, from the King of Portugal, and a splendid silver-gilt shield; while a colossal trophy, formed of cannon taken at Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo, was erected in Hyde Park by the ladies, at a cost of £10,000. It was not till some time after the great events of 1815 that the Duke of Wellington took any prominent part in home politics. In 1818 he was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance; attending in parliament with great regularity, and voting with the Tory ministry of the day, but rarely taking any part in the debates. In 1823 he was nominated plenipotentiary to the Congress of Verona; in 1826 he went to St. Petersburg as ambassador; and in 1827 he succeeded the Duke of York as commander-in-chief. The same year, Mr. Canning being called on to form an administration, to the great annoyance of the Tory part of the government, Wellington, Eldon, and Peel and others refused to join him in any capacity, or upon any conditions. The Duke even went so far as to throw up the commandership-in-chief. When charged with factious opposition in the House of Lords, for the purpose of obtaining the premiership for himself, he boldly denied it, being sensible that he was unqualified, and that he 'should have been mad to think of it.' In August, 1827, on the death of Canning, he resumed the commandership-in-chief under

Lord Goderich. But this administration never came to maturity; and in 1828 the king sent for the Duke, who assumed the office for which, eight months previously, he had declared his total incapacity. His position, however, was one of embarrassment; for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, which the Government strenuously opposed in the House of Commons, was carried against them by a majority of forty-four. The cabinet was divided, but the Duke cut the Gordian knot by supporting the Bill in the House of Lords. His next difficulty was the Catholic Emancipation Bill. The Duke had long been opposed to the removal of the Catholic disabilities; but in February, 1829, he gave his sanction to the introduction of a measure for this purpose, though his change of opinion laid him open to the most bitter assaults, as guilty of dereliction of principle. Amongst other attacks on the Ministry, the Earl of Winchelsea did not scruple to write that the design of the Premier had been all along to break down the constitution of England, and insidiously to introduce Popery into every department of the State. After all explanation had been refused, the Duke challenged his assailant, and they met in Battersea fields. It was creditable to Lord Winchelsea's feelings, that, as an acknowledgment that he had been in the wrong, he fired his pistol in the air, and wrote a handsome letter of retraction. The question, however, could no longer be trifled with, and the Duke's memorable declaration on that occasion is well known, 'That if he could avoid even one month of civil war in the country by any sacrifice, he would lay down his life in order to do it.' In little more than a month the Bill became the law of the land. The great question of Reform at length came on, and here the usual sagacity of the Duke was at fault. George IV. having died in June, 1830, parliament was necessarily dissolved. But in the interval the French Revolution had occurred, and given an impetus to the reform movement unknown before. The new parliament met on the 2nd of November, and, at the first sitting, in answer to a question from Earl Grey, the Duke of Wellington made a speech which has become famous, in which he declared that the institutions of this country deserved the confidence of the country—that they could not be improved, and should not be altered, so long as he had power to prevent it. Notices of motion for reform were instantly given in both Houses, but, before they could come on, ministers were defeated in the House of Commons on the question of the civil list; and on the 16th of November the Duke of Wellington and his colleagues left office—not to resume it, except for a short interval, for upwards of ten years. In the reform debates in the new parliament the Duke of Wellington took a prominent part as a member of the opposition, and he became more unpopular than even in the worst days of the Liverpool administration. He was hooted in the streets, and at length was per-

sonally attacked. He was accused of intriguing with Polignac, of aiding and encouraging Charles X., of making secret military preparations for the massacre of the people of London; and was at last obliged to put iron blinds to his windows, which he never removed. On the passing of the Reform Bill, the Duke of Wellington retired, for some time, from anything like a leading part in public life; but he did not relax his attendance at the House. The popular demand having been complied with, the general excitement abated; and the people began once more to recognize in the fancied colleague of Prince Polignac the hero of the Peninsula and of Waterloo. In 1834 he was installed as Chancellor of the University of Oxford. Meantime, the Whigs having been greatly weakened by the withdrawal of Earl Grey, and afterwards by the death of Lord Spencer, and the consequent transference of Lord Althorp to the Upper House, in November, 1834, William IV. suddenly dismissed the cabinet, and called in the Duke of Wellington, who advised his Majesty to send for Sir Robert Peel, who was then in Italy. Meanwhile his Grace offered to carry on the government. This plan was agreed to, and the Duke of Wellington became for the time the whole cabinet, to the indignation of the Liberal party, who denounced the arrangement as unconstitutional. On Peel's return from Italy, the Duke of Wellington assumed the duties of the Foreign Office. This was the last definite political post which he held. In 1835 he resigned his office on the defeat of Peel in the House of Commons; in 1839 he supported Sir Robert in his refusal to take office on the ground of the so-called 'Bed-chamber Plot'; and in August of the same year, as lord warden of the Cinque Ports, he was entertained at a great banquet at Dover, which is memorable for having brought his old antagonist Lord Brougham forward as his panegyrist. In 1841, on the return of Sir Robert Peel to power, the Duke became a member of the cabinet, but without office, and supported that able minister throughout all his plans of commercial reform. In 1842 he was re-appointed, on Lord Hill's retirement, to the commandership-in-chief of the army, which post he retained till his death. Down to his latest moments no man was more frequently summoned to give counsel to royalty on state affairs. Meanwhile years came on apace. Still his Grace—who was now familiarly designated 'The Duke'—appeared regularly in his place in the House of Lords, and took part in every discussion of importance. It has been truly said that the Duke knew no dotage. The last speech he delivered in parliament was on June 22, 1852. After the dissolution of parliament he went to reside at Walmer Castle; and on September 13 he retired to rest, apparently in the full enjoyment of health, though in his 84th year. Next morning the servant went to rouse his master at the accustomed hour of six; but he refused to rise, and desired that a surgeon might be sent for. An hour or two

WELLS

later he was seized with speechlessness and insensibility. In the course of the day he recovered his consciousness, but not speech; and in the afternoon he gently sank beneath the stroke that had missed him in a hundred battle-fields. The sensation produced by the announcement of this sudden though long-anticipated event was universal and profound. On November 18, 1852, the body of the Duke, after lying in state at Chelsea for five days, was conveyed with unprecedented honours to St. Paul's Cathedral, where the hero of the land now reposes, side by side with Nelson, his brother hero of the sea. In every relation of life Wellington's guiding principle was an energetic and unhesitating obedience to the call of duty. With native aristocratic tendencies, which no less than his constitutional temperament led him far towards absolutism, he accepted the Reform Bill, emancipated the Catholics, and liberated the commerce of the country. A Spartan in his native manners, he was the dignified Athenian of polished society; a soldier almost from his birth, he was the head of one of the most celebrated universities in the world; while, as if to complete the circle of his glory, his 'Despatches,' forming, with the 'Supplementary Despatches, Correspondence, &c.,' 24 vols. 8vo., have gained for him a literary reputation which even few professed writers are destined to obtain. The first volume of a third series of Despatches, Correspondence, and Memoranda, edited by his son, appeared in 1867. Several biographies of the Duke have been published. A bust, after Nollekens, by Baily, is in the National Gallery; and another, by Francis, in the National Portrait Gallery. A monument for St. Paul's was ordered by parliament in 1856, but is not yet executed (1867). A memorial, consisting of a Doric column surmounted by a bronze statue, was completed at Liverpool in 1863; and a monument was erected at Strathfeldsaye in 1866.

Wells, Charles William, physician and natural philosopher, was born of Scotch parents at Charleston, in South Carolina, in 1757. He was sent to Scotland to be educated, and in consequence of the events of the American war crossed the Atlantic several times. He graduated M.D. at Edinburgh, began to practise in London in 1785, and distinguished himself both in his profession and as a man of science, became physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and fellow of the Royal Society. He is deservedly remembered for his 'Essay on Dew,' published in 1814, of which Sir John Herschel, in his 'Discourse of the Study of Natural Philosophy,' speaks as 'one of the most beautiful specimens of inductive experimental inquiry lying within a moderate compass.' Dr. Wells contributed several memoirs to the Royal Society, and numerous papers on general subjects to periodical literature. A collected edition of his writings, with an autobiography, appeared after his death. Died, 1817. The 'Essay on Dew' was republished in 1866, with Annota-

WELSH

tions by L. P. Casella, and an Appendix by R. Strachan.

Welsh, David, D.D., a distinguished Scottish divine, was the youngest son of a farmer, and was born in the parish of Moffat, Dumfriesshire, in 1793. He was educated first at the parish school, then at the High School and university of Edinburgh. He attended the lectures of Dr. Thomas Brown, and became his intimate friend and ultimately his biographer. Licensed as a preacher in 1816, he was ordained five years later minister of the parish of Croesmichael, whence in 1827 he was called to the charge of the church of St. David's, Glasgow. There he married the sister of the Lord Provost, became highly distinguished as a preacher, and in 1831 received the degree of D.D. from the university. At the same time he removed to Edinburgh, where he was called to the chair of Church History. He entered heartily into his new duties, and raised the professorship to a far higher level of importance than it had previously reached. In 1834 Dr. Welsh visited Germany, for the improvement of his knowledge of the German language and literature. A Whig in politics, and evangelical in his religious views, he gradually came to take a more active part in general church affairs. He greatly promoted the abolition of the Bible monopoly in Scotland, and held the office of Secretary to the Board of Control and Revision for the new editions of the Bible. He sympathized with that party in the church which resisted submission to the state, and in the memorable year (1842) when the decision was taken which led to the great 'Disruption' and the establishment of the 'Free Church,' he was Moderator of the General Assembly. In 1843 he preached before the Assembly, read the protest of the seceders, and with Chalmers, Gordon, and others, then withdrew. By this act Dr. Welsh sacrificed his professorship and his office of secretary to the Bible Board, and with them his means of living. His health had always been delicate, and the new labours on which he entered were too heavy for him. He was named Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the College of the Free Church, and he originated and edited the 'North British Review,' which soon took high rank among the quarterlies. His chief published works are his 'Life of Dr. Thomas Brown,' 'Sermons on Practical Subjects,' and 'Elements of Church History.' He died suddenly, at Camis Eskin, on the banks of the Clyde, April 24, 1845.

Welsh, John, a Presbyterian divine, and one of the most distinguished opponents of the prelatical policy of James I. in Scotland, was born about 1568. After a wayward, roving boyhood he settled to a course of earnest study at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.A. in 1588, and became in the following year parish minister of Selkirk, although he was still several years below the age required for such an office. He had already attained great distinction as a preacher. In 1594 he removed to

WELSTED

Kirkcudbright, and two years later, at a time when the king was taking severe measures against the Presbyterians, preached before the General Assembly; and for his sermon, which was denounced by his enemies as 'violent, seditious, and treasonable,' was prosecuted and outlawed. He was, however, relieved from his sentence after six months. In 1600 he settled at Ayr, and with great personal courage endeavoured to put an end to the disorders which at that period disgraced the town. For his vigorous resistance to royal interference with ecclesiastical affairs he was imprisoned in Blackness Castle, and in January, 1606, tried for high treason, and sentenced to exile. He passed into France, mastered the language and found a warm welcome, as did many other Scottish scholars of the same day, among the Huguenots. He continued to labour as a minister and writer, not without many natural longings for his native land, but nobly sustained by the sympathy of his brave wife, Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of John Knox. Welsh died at London, in March, 1622. Several accounts of his life have been written, of which the most recent, by James Young, appeared in 1866.

Welsted, Leonard, an English poet, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer. His name would probably have been forgotten but for Pope's lines on him in the 'Dunciad.' Born, 1689; died, 1749.

Wem, Baron. [Jeffreys, G.]

Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia, and Emperor of the West, was eldest son of the Emperor Charles IV., and was born in 1361. When two years old he was crowned King of Bohemia, at sixteen King of the Romans, and in 1378 succeeded his father in the Empire. He had been faultily educated, and his life is depicted as a tissue of sensuality, cruelty, and meanness. His tyrannies roused the free cities of the Empire to form a league in self-defence, and this in turn led to a counter-league of the princes, and a war between them. The Emperor was powerless to suppress these troubles, as he also was to put an end to those growing out of the schism in the Papacy. Among his unjust and cruel measures was that of cancelling all debts due to Jews. He tortured and had John Nepomuk, a Bohemian preacher, drowned, in 1393; and the same year his Bohemian nobles imprisoned him for some months. The doctrines of Wycliffe having penetrated into Bohemia, and the preaching of Huss causing much excitement, Wenceslaus attended the diet at Frankfort, and pretended to be desirous of promoting the peace of the church. Soon afterwards the Electors consulted as to deposing him, and this was effected in 1400. He still continued to call himself Emperor, although another was elected, and he retained the crown of Bohemia till his death. The entrance of Ziska and his armed Hussites into Prague, in August, 1419, agitated him so deeply that he died of apoplexy a few days later. It is noteworthy that Æneas Silvius, in speaking of this

WERNER

king, says nothing of the enormities commonly laid to his charge.

Wendever, Roger of. [Roger.]

Wentworth, C. W. [Rockingham.]

Wentworth, Sir Thomas. [Straford, Earl of.]

Werff. [Vander Werff.]

Wergeland, Henrik Arnold, a Norwegian poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Christiansand, in 1808. He finished his education at the university of Christiania, became a clergyman, and curate to his father in the parish of Eidsvold, and at first attracted public notice by his political articles and poems. He was the passionate advocate for the separate existence of Norway, in opposition to the party which desired to see a close political union of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. In 1836 he had the appointment of librarian to the university, having quitted the church two years previously. Habits of intemperance broke up his health, and he died in 1845. His writings were published after his death, in nine volumes, under the editorship of Lassen.

Werner, Abraham Gottlob, a celebrated German mineralogist, born in Upper Lusatia, in 1750. His treatise, 'On the External Characteristics of Minerals,' procured him the professorship of Mineralogy at Freyberg, where his lectures on geology and mineralogy were attended by students from various parts of Europe. He was also keeper of the Cabinet of Natural History, and councillor of the mines in Saxony. His cabinet of minerals, consisting of 100,000 specimens, and which was unrivalled for completeness and arrangement, he sold for 40,000 crowns, reserving the interest of 33,000 to revert, at the death of his sister, to the Mineralogical Academy of Freyberg. Werner was the first who applied the term 'Formations' to the groups of strata which are usually found associated, and the term 'Transition' to the rocks lying between those classed as primitive and secondary. He published in 1791 a work entitled 'Theory of the Formation of Veins,' which was translated into French and English. Werner was a foreign associate of the French Academy of Sciences. Died, at Dresden, June 30, 1817.

Werner, Friedrich Ludwig Zacharias, a German dramatist, was born at Königsberg, in 1768, and studied philosophy under Kant. In 1801 he published, at Berlin, 'The Sons of the Valley,' which was followed by 'The Templars in Cyprus,' and 'The Brethren of the Cross.' He was very eccentric in his thoughts and habits, and occupied himself with many romantic projects. At length, in 1811, he embraced the Catholic faith, studied theology, and was ordained a priest. He wrote several tragedies and religious pieces, and died in 1823.

Werner, Paul von, a celebrated Prussian general, born in 1707. He displayed great bravery at the head of his troops at the battles of Prague, Kolin, Breslau, &c., and, in 1759, he drove General de Ville out of Silesia, and

raised the siege of Colberg. He was afterwards taken prisoner by the Russians, and the most advantageous offers were made him by the Czar Peter III. to induce him to enter into his service, but he rejected them, and, returning to Prussia, was again successfully employed in his country's service, and died in 1785.

Wesley, Samuel, an English divine, was born about 1662, in Dorsetshire; was admitted a servitor of Exeter College, Oxford; and, on taking orders, obtained the living of South Ormesby, in Lincolnshire, and afterwards the rectories of Epworth and Wroote. He wrote a volume of poems, entitled 'Maggots'; 'The Life of Christ,' an heroic poem; 'The History of the Old and New Testaments, in verse,' 3 vols. &c. Died, 1735.

Wesley, Samuel, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Epworth, about 1692; was educated at Westminster and Christchurch, Oxford; became usher in Westminster School, and in 1732 was appointed master of the grammar-school at Tiverton, where he died in 1739. He was a rigid high-churchman, and wholly disapproved of the course of his brothers John and Charles. He was author of 'The Battle of the Sexes,' and other poems.

Wesley, John, founder of Wesleyan Methodism, was the son of Samuel Wesley the elder, and was born at Epworth, in 1703. In 1730, while at Oxford University, he and his brother, with a few other students, formed themselves into a society for the purpose of mutual edification in religious exercises. So singular an association excited considerable notice, and, among other nicknames bestowed upon the members, that of *Methodists* was applied to them. Mr. Wesley, with some others, chiefly Moravians, went to Georgia, in America, in 1735, with a view of converting the Indians. After a stay there of two years, he was compelled to leave the country in consequence of a love affair, and the quarrel in which it involved him. He therefore returned to England, where Whitfield's preaching was then producing much excitement. The same year, 1738, was marked by a great religious change in the mind of Wesley, and by his visit to the Moravian settlement at Herrnhut. In the following year he commenced itinerant preacher, and gathered many followers. The churches being shut against him, he built spacious meeting-houses in London, Bristol, and other places. For some time he was united with Whitfield; but differences arising respecting the doctrine of election, they separated, and the Methodists were denominated according to their respective leaders. He had already separated himself from the Moravians. Wesley was indefatigable in his labours, and almost continually engaged in travelling over England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. His society, though consisting of many thousands, was well organized, and he preserved his influence over it to the last. He published some volumes of hymns, numerous sermons, political tracts, and controversial treatises. In Wesley's countenance mildness

and gravity were blended, and in old age he appeared extremely venerable: in manners he was social, polite, and conversable: in the pulpit he was fluent, clear, and argumentative. The approach of old age did not in the least abate his zeal and diligence; he still continued to travel, and his religious services, setting aside his literary and controversial labours, were almost beyond calculation. His married life was very unhappy. His wife, whom he married about 1750, appears to have tormented him with jealousy and refractory conduct. She several times left him, and finally in 1771. He died March 2, 1791, in the 89th year of his age. A portrait of Wesley, by Hone, is in the National Collection.

Wesley, Charles, younger brother of the preceding, was born at Epworth in 1708. He was educated at Westminster School, and at Christchurch, Oxford, and was associated with his brother John in all his labours in the establishment and spread of Methodism. Yet he was very unlike him in character and disposition. Charles Wesley was of a more genial and generous nature, and did not think liveliness and laughter incompatible with genuine piety. He wrote many of the hymns for his brother's collection, and some of them have much poetic spirit and elegance of expression. Died, at London, 1788.

Wesley, Samuel, an eminent musician, born in 1766, was the younger son of the preceding Charles Wesley, and nephew to the celebrated John Wesley. When only three years old he could play and extemporize freely on the organ; and he became not only one of the most astonishing extemporaneous players in Europe, but a fine composer and an excellent classical scholar. In 1787, from an accidental fall, which nearly proved fatal, Mr. Wesley so seriously injured his head, that for seven years after he remained in a low, desponding state, and during the remainder of his life was subject to periodical attacks of nervous irritability. During his intervals of health he prosecuted the science of music with the utmost ardour; he composed many pieces, and was much engaged in public performances on the organ. His compositions are grave and masterly; his melodies sweet, varied, and novel. He possessed remarkable energy of mind, united with rare simplicity of character. Died, Oct. 11, 1837, aged 71.—One of his sons, **John Wesley**, was clerk and accountant at the Wesleyan Mission House; another, the Rev. **Charles Wesley**, became dean of the Chapel Royal, St. James's; and his daughter, **Emma Wesley**, married the painter, Frederick Newenham, whom she survived, and died at London, aged 59, in November, 1865. She was the last survivor of this branch of the Wesley family.

Wessel, John, a celebrated Dutch theologian, sometimes called a precursor of Luther, was born at Groningen in 1419. He became a great Hebrew and Greek scholar, taught theology at Heidelberg, Cologne, Louvain, and Paris, and in the disputes between the Realists

WEST

and Nominalists he adopted the views of the latter. He was the friend of Francisco della Rovere (afterwards Pope Sixtus IV.), and spent some years at Rome during his pontificate. He never took orders, but published several treatises on theological and ecclesiastical subjects, and fearlessly attacked what he believed to be false doctrines, as well as flagrant abuses in practice. Of course he was suspected of heresy. Died at Groningen in 1498. Professor Ullmann published in 1834 an interesting work entitled 'Johann Wessel, ein Vorgänger Luthers,' which was republished in 1842 under the title 'Reformatoren vor der Reformation.' It has been translated into English.

West, Benjamin, President of the Royal Academy, was born in 1738, near Springfield, in Pennsylvania, of Quaker parents. After exercising his pencil in different parts of America, he went to Italy in 1760, and came to England in 1763. One of his earliest friends, Dr. Drummond, Archbishop of York, introduced the young American artist to George III., by whose order he executed his picture of 'The Departure of Regulus from Rome,' and whose patronage he enjoyed about thirty years. On the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in 1792, West, who had been a member of the Royal Academy from its foundation, was elected President; and he held the chair, with the exception of a short interval, till his death. His picture of the 'Death of General Wolfe' was among the first of his productions that attracted public notice, especially for the rational innovation on which he ventured in it, of painting historical persons in a modern dress. And among his last and largest works were, 'Death on the Pale Horse' and 'Christ healing the Sick.' West died at London, March 11, 1820, and was buried in St. Paul's. Five of his pictures are in the National Gallery; which also possesses portraits of West, by Lawrence and Gilbert Stuart.

West, Gilbert, poet and miscellaneous writer, born in 1706, was educated at Christchurch, Oxford. He obtained the offices of clerk to the Privy Council, and treasurer of Chelsea College; was author of 'Poems' and 'Observations on the Resurrection;' and translated some of the Odes of Pindar. Died, 1756.

Westall, Richard, an eminent draughtsman and designer, born in 1766, was apprenticed to an engraver in heraldry on silver, &c.; but having studied at the Royal Academy, in 1786 he commenced his career as a painter, imparting to his water-colour paintings a brilliance and vigour before unknown. About this time he became the friend of Mr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Lawrence. Westall produced a few historical paintings; but he is best known by his designs for Boydell's superb editions of Milton and Shakespeare, and as the illustrator of numerous other works. From the great facility with which he produced book designs, his style degenerated into mannerism. Like his friend, Sir Thomas Lawrence, he enjoyed royal patronage, and gave the Princess

WESTMACOTT

Victoria lessons in drawing and painting. He died, aged 71, Dec. 4, 1836.

Westall, William, a younger brother of the preceding, and like him an eminent artist, was born in 1782. In early life he accompanied Captain Flinders in his voyage round the world, on his return from which he illustrated Captain Flinders's work, and opened an exhibition in Brook Street, of his foreign sketches. In 1813 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. 'Though little celebrated,' says a contemporary, 'for his oil pictures, he had a pleasant feeling for landscape nature, lake scenery more especially.' He worked largely for booksellers; and among other works which he illustrated may be mentioned, 'A Series of Views of Picturesque and Romantic Scenery in Madeira, the Cape of Good Hope,' &c., fol. 1811-14; 'Views of the Caves near Ingletton, &c., in Yorkshire,' fol. 1818; 'Britannia delineata,' 'Views in London and its Environs,' 1825; 'Picturesque Tour of the Thames,' &c. Died, Jan. 22, 1850.

Westmacott, Sir Richard, R.A., one of the most distinguished sculptors of his age, was born in London in 1775. Having received the first rudiments of instruction in the studio of his father, a sculptor of some eminence in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, he visited Rome in 1793, studied for a time under Canova, and received the following year from the Academy of Florence their first premium for sculpture. Having passed some years in Italy, and made himself familiar with the best remains of ancient art, he returned to England, and established himself in London, where he soon gained an extensive reputation. In 1805 the Royal Academy elected him an associate of their body, and he became in 1816 a Royal Academician. The works of art by which he is best known are his statues of Addison, Pitt, and Erskine, those of the Duke of Bedford and of Charles James Fox, in Bedford and Russell Squares, and his monuments to Sir Ralph Abercromby, Lord Collingwood, and others, in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral, together with the elegant and classical figure of Psyche, admired for its elegance of form and chastity of expression. Besides these, he designed the colossal statue of Achilles in Hyde Park, and the statue of Nelson at the Liverpool Exchange, and, together with Flaxman and Baily, a portion of the figures on the frieze of the marble arch originally erected at Buckingham Palace, but now standing at Cumberland Gate. His latest work was the sculptured pediment of the British Museum. In 1827 he succeeded Flaxman as Professor of Sculpture in the Royal Academy, and held that appointment until his decease. Among the best known of his productions are 'The Distressed Mother,' which he executed in 1822 for the Marquis of Lansdowne; 'The Houseless Traveller,' a copy of which is in Westminster Abbey; his 'Euphrosyne,' for the Duke of Newcastle in 1837; his two statues, 'Cupid' and 'Psyche,' in the possession of the Duke of Bedford; together

with a large alto-relievo, 'The Death of Horace,' which he executed for the Earl of Egremont. He received the honour of knighthood, as an acknowledgment of his artistic merits, in 1837. Died, 1856.—His son, **Richard Westmacott**, is Professor of Sculpture at the Royal Academy, and author of the 'Handbook of Sculpture.'

Weston, Stephen, classical scholar and Orientalist, was born at Exeter, in 1747; educated at Eton, and Exeter College, Oxford; obtained the living of Manhead, Devon, in 1777; but resigned his preferment in 1790, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. Among his works are 'A Specimen of the Conformity of the European Languages, particularly the English, with the Oriental Languages'; 'Letters from Paris,' 2 vols.; 'Specimen of a Chinese Dictionary'; translations from the Chinese and Persian tales, &c. Died, 1830.

Weston, William, rector of Campden, in Gloucestershire, where he died in 1760, was the author of two learned works, one entitled 'An Enquiry into the Rejection of the Christian Miracles by the Heathens'; the other, 'Dissertations on some of the most remarkable Wonders of Antiquity.'

Wetherell, Sir Charles, a distinguished Chancery lawyer, was the son of the learned Dean of Hereford, who for more than half a century was master of University College, Oxford. He was born in 1770, received his education at Magdalen College, and in 1794 was called to the bar. For many years he practised at the common law bar; but he quitted the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas soon after Lord Eldon received the Great Seal. In 1818 Mr. Wetherell obtained a seat in parliament as member for Shaftesbury; and though he displayed much power and energy in debate, 'his slovenly attire, uncouth gestures, patchwork phraseology, fanciful illustrations, odd theories, recondite allusions, and old-fashioned jokes, tempted men to call him a buffoon.' From 1820 to 1826 Sir Charles represented the city of Oxford; subsequently he sat for Plympton; and in 1830 he was elected for Boroughbridge, which was disfranchised by the Reform Act. In 1824 he was appointed solicitor-general, and received the honour of knighthood. Three years afterwards he succeeded Sir John Copley as attorney-general, but on Mr. Canning assuming the reins of government he resigned. He again came into office in 1828, under the Duke of Wellington, but remained only fifteen months, being inveterately opposed to Catholic emancipation. To the latest moment of his parliamentary career his zeal for Protestantism and his opposition to reform knew no abatement; and amidst a torrent of eloquence, learning, drollery, and enthusiasm, he closed his senatorial life, exclaiming, 'This is the last dying speech and confession of the member for Boroughbridge.' Sir Charles held the office of recorder of Bristol; and when he appeared there to hold the Michaelmas sessions

for 1831, his carriage was surrounded by a mob, who hooted at and pelted him with stones; and it was with the utmost difficulty that he and the other corporate authorities who accompanied him escaped mortal injury. Of the disgraceful riots and burnings that took place on the following day and night, it is sufficient here to say that the subject of this memoir escaped the deadly peril that beset him, and continued to fulfil the duties of his office until his death in 1846, aged 76.

Wetstein, Johann Jacob, a learned theologian, was born in 1693, at Basel (where several others of his family also distinguished themselves by their acquirements). He was pastor in his native city from 1713 till 1730, when his orthodoxy being suspected, he retired to Holland. He was soon recalled, but preferred to remain at Amsterdam, where he was made Professor of Greek, and afterwards of Ecclesiastical History. He devoted himself, with great ardour and perseverance, to the restoration of the purity of the text of the New Testament; and, after collating the various Greek manuscripts which he could find in the principal European libraries, he published, in 1730, his 'Prolegomena' to the Greek Testament. His valuable edition of the Greek text itself was published in 1751-52. Wetstein visited England several times, and was chosen fellow of the Royal Society. Died, 1764.

Weyden, Roger Vander. [**Vander Weyden.**]

Weyse, Christoph Ernst Friedrich, a dramatic and lyric composer of great eminence, was born at Altona, in 1774. From his relations he received instructions from his infancy; and his fine natural capacity was thus so much improved, that in 1799, when he was barely 25 years old, the 'Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung,' a very high musical authority, said of him, 'He is one of the first performers on the pianoforte now living; in his fantasias he unites the science of Bach and the inexhaustible genius of Mozart; if he can succeed in reaching the taste of the latter, the art cannot be carried to greater perfection.' Though to his musical studies he added a very diligent and extensive cultivation of philosophy, astronomy, medicine, and languages, his compositions were very numerous and various. He composed 'Floribella' and 'Kenilworth,' two admirable operas; 'An Adventure in the Garden of Rosenburg,' a very spirited comic opera; and almost innumerable songs, so popular, that they are everywhere sung by the peasantry of Sweden. But he excelled chiefly in oratorios and other sacred music, of which his 'Ambrosian Chant,' 'Pentecost,' 'The Sacrifice of Jesus,' &c., are excellent specimens. Died, 1842, aged 68.

Wharton, Henry, a learned divine and ecclesiastical historian, was born at Worstead, in Norfolk, in 1664. He was educated at Caius College, Cambridge; became, in 1686, assistant to Dr. Cave in the preparation of his 'Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia Lite-

WHARTON

riar; and soon after graduated M.A., and entered the church. He obtained the favour and friendship of Dr. Tenison, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and of Archbishop Sancroft, who made him his chaplain. Wharton's life was spent in close literary labour, and his original works and learned compilations are very numerous. His most valuable work is that entitled '*Anglia Sacra*,' a collection of biographies of English archbishops and bishops from the earliest times. It appeared in 2 vols. folio, in 1691. Wharton edited some of the writings of the Venerable Bede, and Laud's own Account of his Troubles and Trials; made a sharp attack on the errors and defects of Burnet's History of the Reformation, and published several treatises against Romish errors. Died, at Newton, Cambridgeshire, in 1695.

Wharton, Thomas, Marquis of, was born in 1640, sat in several parliaments during the reigns of Charles II. and James II., in which he strenuously opposed the court, and at the Revolution he joined the Prince of Orange, and was made a privy-councillor. He succeeded to the peerage in 1696, and the next year was made Chief Justice in Eyre. He took part in negotiating the union with Scotland, and for two years held the post of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Being a zealous Whig, and a firm supporter of the Hanoverian succession, he was raised to the rank of a Marquis by George I. Wharton is said to have been the author of the satirical ballad entitled '*Lillibullero*,' an attack on the administration of Tyreconnel. Died, 1715.

Wharton, Philip, Duke of, son of the preceding, was born in 1698, and very early gave signs of those talents which he afterwards displayed in a manner that more disgraced than honoured their possessor. He got married secretly at the age of 16, a step which is said to have hastened the death of his father and mother; after which he was sent to Geneva to be trained in strict Presbyterian principles, but soon ran away, and went to France. After having, during his travels, accepted the title of Duke of Northumberland from the Pretender, he returned to England, and evinced the versatility of his political principles by becoming a warm champion of the existing government. He was rewarded by being raised, in 1718, to the rank of a duke in the English peerage. Having impoverished himself by extravagance, he again changed his politics, and, retiring to the continent, intrigued with the Stuarts. He appeared at Madrid, at Rome, at Gibraltar, at Paris, and died in indigence, in Spain, 1731. His poems, letters, and miscellaneous pieces form 2 vols.

Whately, Richard, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin, one of the most distinguished theological writers of his age, was born in London, in 1787. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, became a fellow of his college in 1811, and the next year took his master's degree. Among his contemporaries at Oxford were

WHATELY

Keble, Arnold, Pusey, John Newman, and many other men since of world-wide fame. In 1822 he was presented to the rectory of Halesworth, in Suffolk, and applied himself with characteristic energy to the duties of a parish clergyman, besides finding time to write. His country life did not last long, for in 1825 he was recalled to Oxford as Head of Alban Hall, a post which he held for five years. His literary activity during this period was extraordinary, and the subjects of his works very various. In 1831 he was appointed, by Earl Grey, Archbishop of Dublin. It was two years after the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Act, and he had the difficult task of carrying out, in the details of social, political, and religious life, the principle which it embodied. His known liberal views and sympathies, and his energy and honesty of work, fitted him for the task; and he won the hearty confidence and co-operation of Archbishop Murray. But many of his own clergy regarded him with suspicion or dislike, and after twenty years of hard labour, especially in the promotion of the system of unsectarian education, he retired from the National Board, finding it impossible to co-operate with Dr. (now Cardinal) Cullen, Murray's successor. His clergy were gradually reconciled to him, and his family, with his tacit acquiescence, took a very active part in the promotion of Irish Church Missions, and Ragged Schools and Refuges. Dr. Whately took little part in the wider and more concerning religious controversies which arose after his settlement in Dublin. Among his distinguishing personal qualities were a 'large munificence, genial hospitality, ever-ready wit, and solid common sense.' During his Oxford life he was feared and disliked by many for his singular contempt for the proprieties, and his intolerance of mediocrity and pretentiousness. With his free thought, fearless questionings, and suspected orthodoxy, he had 'a quill up for everybody,' and Oxford, it has been said, breathed more freely when Whately left for Halesworth. The writings of Archbishop Whately are very numerous, and among the principal are—'*Elements of Logic*,' first published in 1826, and very often reprinted; '*Elements of Rhetoric*,' 1828 (both these works were originally contributed to the '*Encyclopædia Metropolitana*'); '*Errors of Romanism traced to their Origin in Human Nature*,' 1830; '*The Kingdom of Christ delineated*,' 1841; '*Essays on some of the Difficulties in the Writings of St. Paul*'; '*Introduction to Political Economy*,' the substance of his lectures while he held the chair of Political Economy at Oxford, in 1830–31; and '*Historic Doubts relative to Napoleon Bonaparte*,' 1821, a nut for certain freethinkers to crack. Dr. Whately wrote several instructive manuals for the National Schools, but after the death of Archbishop Murray they were proscribed by the Board. He became Bishop of Kildare in 1846, by the union of that see with Dublin; was visitor of Trinity College; President of the

WHEATLEY

Royal Irish Academy, and Chancellor of the Order of St. Patrick. He was also the founder of a professorship of Political Economy in Dublin University. Dr. Whately married in 1821, was left a widower in 1860, and after a long decline, died at Dublin, October 8, 1863. The 'Life and Correspondence' of Dr. Whately, by Miss E. J. Whately, appeared in 1866. [See **White, Blanco.**]

Wheatley, Charles, a divine of the Church of England, and author of a 'Rational Illustration of the Common Prayer.' Died, 1742.

Wheatley, Francis, an English painter, born in London, in 1747; died, 1801. He was a self-instructed artist, attained celebrity as a portrait painter, and excelled in the representation of rural scenes. He became R.A. in 1791.

Wheaton, Henry, the distinguished American publicist and diplomatist, was born in Rhode Island, U.S., in 1785. He studied at Brown University, adopted the profession of the law, and was called to the bar. After a visit to Europe he settled at New York, where he became, in 1815, a judge in the Marine Court, and soon after reporter to the Supreme Court of the United States. In addition to his heavy professional duties he found time also for much miscellaneous literary labour, contributing to the 'North American Review,' and lecturing before several learned societies. After being employed for some years in the revision of the constitution and laws of the State of New York, he was sent, in 1827, as chargé d'affaires to Copenhagen. He held a similar post at Berlin from 1834 to 1837, when he was named minister plenipotentiary. In this important position he remained till 1846, enjoying the highest esteem and confidence not only of his countrymen, but of the governments and statesmen of Europe. Wheaton's great work, 'The Elements of International Law,' appeared in 1836, has passed through several editions, and is generally regarded as an authority. Among his other works are a 'History of the Law of Nations in Europe and America from the Earliest Times to the Treaty of Washington'; 'Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States'; 'History of the Northmen,' &c. Wheaton received the degree of LL.D. from both Brown and Harvard Universities. Died, March 11, 1848, having been just appointed Professor of International Law at Harvard University.

Wheler, or Wheeler, Sir George, divine and traveller, was born in 1650, at Breda; was educated at Lincoln Hall, Oxford, travelled into Greece and Asia Minor, became a prebendary of Durham, vicar of Basingtoke, and rector of Houghton-le-Spring. Besides his 'Journey into Greece,' he wrote 'The Protestant Monastery,' and 'An Account of the Churches of the Primitive Christians.' He built a chapel on his estate in Spitalfields, which still bears his name. Died in 1724.

Whewell, William, D.D., F.R.S., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, was born at

WHEWELL

Lancaster about 1795. He was the son of a humble tradesman, was educated at the Free Grammar School of Lancaster, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. in 1816, and becoming successively fellow, tutor, professor, and master. In 1828 he was elected Professor of Mineralogy, a post which he held four years; and in 1838 Professor of Moral Philosophy. Three years later he was nominated to the mastership, and in that office actively promoted the introduction of the natural and moral sciences triposes, thus widening the basis of education, and founded prizes for the encouragement of the new studies. Early distinguished for his scientific attainments, he was chosen F.R.S. in 1820; was President of the British Association in 1841, and drew up the reports on the tides, and on the theories of heat, magnetism, and electricity. He was also an active fellow of the Geological Society, and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. In 1855 he resigned his professorship on becoming Vice-Chancellor of the university. Dr. Whewell was a man of singularly wide and varied attainments; of great physical and intellectual power; of great audacity in venturing upon any topics of discussion; manly and generous, and incapable of jealousy and meanness. Sydney Smith's witty saying is well known, that 'science was his *forte* and omniscience his *foible*.' His chief fault was perhaps a certain roughness of manner, a boisterous, overbearing spirit, offensive to those whom he silenced; but this manner was much softened by years; and it could hardly abate the esteem, reverence, and love, with which he was regarded as the intelligent representative and champion of the university. He was proud of his college, and the university was proud of him. Some years before his death he built, as a gift to his college, a 'Master's Hotel,' or set of chambers for undergraduates. The works of Dr. Whewell are numerous. The most important are—the Bridgewater 'Treatise on Astronomy and General Physics'; 'History of the Inductive Sciences,' published in 1837; 'Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences,' 1840; 'History of Scientific Ideas'; 'Philosophy of Discovery'; and 'Lectures on Systematic Morality.' The brilliant 'Essay on the Plurality of Worlds,' which was published anonymously, and gave rise to so much controversy, was written by Dr. Whewell. In philosophy Dr. Whewell was the most powerful antagonist of the system at present dominant, under the sway of John Stuart Mill; stoutly maintaining the transcendental against the sensualist theory. These great men avowed the highest respect for each other; Mill, in the preface to his 'Logic,' stating that 'without the aid derived from the facts and ideas contained in Dr. Whewell's "History of the Inductive Sciences," the corresponding portion of this work would probably not have been written.' Dr. Whewell was twice married, lost his first wife in 1854, and his second in April, 1865. He died at Cam-

WHISTON

bridge, from the effects of a fall from his horse, on the 5th March, 1866.

Whiston, William, a learned divine and mathematician, was born at Norton, in Leicestershire, in 1667. He studied at Clare Hall, Cambridge, was chosen a fellow of his college, and entered into holy orders. In 1703 he succeeded Sir Isaac Newton as Professor of Mathematics, but having conceived doubts concerning the doctrine of the Trinity, and, at length, adopted Arian opinions, he was expelled from the university in 1710, and deprived of his office. He then removed to the metropolis, and gave lectures on astronomy; but he was prosecuted as a heretic, and the proceedings were ultimately terminated by an act of grace in 1715. Being refused admission to the sacrament at his parish church, he opened his own house for public worship, using a liturgy of his own composition; and towards the close of his life he became a Baptist. He subsequently distinguished himself by an abortive attempt to discover the longitude, and by his opinions on the millennium and the restoration of the Jews. His translation of the Works of Josephus became very popular, and passed through many editions. It is still read, although superseded by more able and trustworthy translations. His other works are now neglected. Died in 1752.

Whitaker, John, divine and historian, was born at Manchester about 1735, and died, rector of Ruan Lanyhorne, Cornwall, in 1808. Among his numerous works are—'The History of Manchester'; a 'Vindication of Mary, Queen of Scots,' 3 vols.; 'The Course of Hannibal over the Alps,' 2 vols.; and 'The Origin of Government.'

Whitaker, Thomas Dunham, an English topographical antiquary, was born at Rainham, in Norfolk, in 1759. He completed his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, entered the church, and became, in 1797, perpetual curate of Holme, in Lancashire, where his family had held an estate for more than three hundred years. He was afterwards presented successively to the vicarages of Whalley and Blackburn, which he held till his death. He graduated LL.D. in 1801. Dr. Whitaker had the feeling and enthusiasm of a poet as well as the antiquary's love of facts, and his attainments as a classical scholar were above the average. Among his works are histories of the parish of Whalley, the Honour of Clitheroe, the Deanery of Craven, and a fragment of an unfinished History of Yorkshire; and editions of Thoresby's 'Ducatus Leodienensis,' and the 'Visions of Piers Ploughman.' Died, 1821.

During the last years of his life in retirement at his seat, at Clifton, Wilts. He left in manuscript two valuable works illustrating the history of his times. These are—'Memorials of the English Affairs,' several times reprinted, the latest edition in 1853; and 'Journal of the Swedish Embassy in 1653 and 1654, from the Commonwealth of England,' of which a new edition appeared in 1855. Died, 1676.

WHITTINGHAM

Whitgift, John, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Great Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, in 1530. He was brought up by an uncle, Abbot Whitgift, from whom he imbibed views which inclined him afterwards to support the Reformation. He completed his education at Cambridge, studying first at Queen's College, and

Whitby, Daniel, a Church of England divine and celebrated controversialist, was born at Rushden, in Northamptonshire, in 1638. He studied at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow, in 1664. Through the patronage of Dr. Seth Ward, bishop of Salisbury, he obtained two prebends in the cathedral, and was rector of St. Edmund's Church from about 1673 till his death. Dr. Whitby was a very learned theologian and voluminous writer, but the greatest part of his writings had reference to controversies of his time, and, like them, now lie forgotten. He wrote many works against the Papists; pleaded for the Dissenters in his 'Protestant Reconciler,' a book which was burnt by order of the university of which he was a member, and the principles of which he formally disavowed; wrote against Calvinism, and afterwards against the doctrine of the Trinity, and published a great many sermons. His most important work was the 'Paraphrase and Commentary on the New Testament,' in 2 vols. folio, which was first published in 1703, and has been frequently reprinted. Many editions have been sold of his 'Discourse concerning the true Import of the words "Election" and "Reprobation,"' familiarly spoken of as 'Whitby on the Five Points.' Died at Salisbury, in 1726.

White, Gilbert, the naturalist of Selborne, was born in that village, in 1720. He was sent to school at Basingstoke, and had for his master the Rev. Thomas Warton, then vicar of that parish, and father of Dr. Joseph Warton, and Thomas Warton, Professor of Poetry at Oxford. He was admitted student at Oriel College, Oxford, in 1739, became fellow of his college, graduated M.A. in 1746, and was one of the senior proctors of the university in 1752. An ardent lover of nature, he settled early in his native village, a secluded and picturesque spot in the eastern corner of Hampshire, and on the edge of Sussex, and there, in patient observation and faithful recording of facts and phenomena, which to many seem trivial, he passed the years of his tranquil, uneventful life. His well-known 'Natural History of Selborne' was first published in quarto, in 1789. It consists of a series of letters, originally addressed to Thomas Pennant and the Hon. Daines Barrington; written with so much enthusiasm, painstaking accuracy, and simplicity of style, that it soon became, what it still remains, one of the standard popular favourites, without which no English library is complete. The best editions contain White's account of the Antiquities of Selborne and his Naturalist's Calendar. Gilbert White lived

WHEATLEY

Royal Irish Academy, and Chancellor of the Order of St. Patrick. He was also the founder of a professorship of Political Economy in Dublin University. Dr. Whately married in 1821, was left a widower in 1860, and after a long decline, died at Dublin, October 8, 1863. The Life and Correspondence of Dr. Whately, four vols.

ment of Latin and Greek; and at length, through the generosity of Mr. Wilberforce, he was admitted a student of St. John's College, Cambridge. There he applied himself to his studies with such unremitting labour that his constitution sank under the effort, and he died in 1806. The 'Remains of Henry Kirke White,' consisting of poems, letters, and fragments, were edited by Southey. A medallion profile of the young poet, by Chantrey, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

White, James, historical and miscellaneous writer, was born near Edinburgh, about 1804. He was educated at Glasgow and Oxford, took orders in the Church of England, and held successively a living in Suffolk, and the vicarage of Loxly, in Warwickshire. But he subsequently resigned his cure and retired to Bonchurch in the Isle of Wight, where he thenceforth devoted himself to literary pursuits. He wrote several poems, contributed to 'Blackwood's Magazine,' published three plays entitled 'Feudal Times,' 'The King of the Commons,' and 'The Earl of Gowrie,' which were not successful, and ultimately applied himself to the composition of various popular historical works. The first of these, entitled 'Landmarks of the History of England,' appeared in 1855, and was received as a fair and agreeable résumé of a great subject. It was followed by a 'History of England,' a 'History of France,' 'Landmarks of the History of Greece,' and 'The Eighteen Christian Centuries.' The last has passed through three editions. Died at Bonchurch, March 26, 1862.

White, Joseph, an eminent divine, and Orientalist, was born at Stroud, in Gloucestershire, in 1746; was educated at Wadham College, Oxford; and was elected Laudian Professor of Arabic, in 1775. Having, in 1781, as Bampton lecturer, delivered a series of sermons on the evidences of Christianity, which were highly approved, he was presented to a prebend at Gloucester, and took the degree of D.D.; though it afterwards appeared he was much indebted to Mr. Badcock and Dr. Parr in the composition of them. In 1800 he published his 'Diatessaron,' or a Harmony of the Gospels in Latin, which was followed by his 'Ægyptiaca, or Observations on certain Antiquities of Egypt;' 'Griesbach's Greek Testament,' &c. Died, 1814.

White, Joseph Blanco, theological and miscellaneous writer, was born of an Irish family settled at Seville, in 1775. He was brought up a Roman Catholic, educated at the Dominican Convent of Seville, and in 1799 was ordained priest. But falling into a state of religious doubt, he left the church of Rome

WHITEFIELD

and his native country, and settled in England in 1810. He soon after became a clergyman of the Church of England, but still harassed by doubt, quitted it too, and joined the Unitarians. Almost incessantly at work with his pen, he produced original works in Spanish and in English, established and edited Spanish periodicals, and contributed to some of the leading English Reviews. Among his separate works are—'Letters from Spain,' published under the assumed name of Doblado; 'Practical and Internal Evidence against Catholicism;' 'The Poor Man's Preservative against Popery;' and his Life, written by himself, which was edited with his Correspondence, by Mr. J. H. Thom, in 1845. Blanco White was the friend and correspondent of Coleridge, Southey, Whately, J. H. Newman, J. S. Mill, Lord Holland, and other eminent men. From June 1832 to January 1835 he lived in the family of Archbishop Whately at Dublin, and discharged the duties of tutor to his son. But in consequence of the change in his religious convictions he voluntarily, from a delicate regard for the reputation of his friend, quitted the home and the associates so dear to him, and went to live alone at Liverpool. He was in receipt of a pension from the English government from 1814 till the time of his death. Died, after long suffering from ill health, at the house of his friend Mr. Rathbone, Green Bank, near Liverpool, May 20, 1841. The publication of 'The Life and Correspondence' of Dr. Whately, in 1866, called forth an important statement from Mr. Thom, respecting the relation between his friend White and the Archbishop; and the attempts of the latter to persuade the world that White was insane, in the absence of all evidence of the fact, and thus to damage the character of his biographer. (See 'Theological Review,' January, 1867.)

White, Sir Thomas, founder of St. John's College, Oxford, was born at Reading, in 1492. He became an opulent London tradesman; in 1553 served the office of lord mayor, and received the honour of knighthood for preserving the peace of the city during Wyatt's rebellion. He died in 1566.

Whitefield, or Whitfield, George, founder of the Calvinistic Methodists, was born in 1714, at Gloucester, where his father kept the Bell Inn. While at Pembroke College, Oxford, he joined the Wesleys and their associates, and on being ordained deacon he soon became a popular preacher. In 1738 he went to the American settlement of Georgia, where his conduct gave great satisfaction to the colonists, and he returned to England to promote similar great men avowed the highest respect for each other; Mill, in the preface to his 'Logic,' stating that 'without the aid derived from the facts and ideas contained in Dr. Whewell's 'History of the Inductive Sciences,' the corresponding portion of this work would probably not have been written.' Dr. Whewell was twice married, lost his first wife in 1854, and his second in April, 1865. He died at Cam-

1741. About this time the difference of view between Whitefield and Wesley respecting the doctrine of election appeared, and it led to their separation without utterly destroying their friendship. In 1748 Whitefield was introduced to the celebrated Countess of Huntingdon, and was appointed her chaplain. Like his friend Wesley he married a widow, and his married life is said to have been unhappy. After visiting many parts of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and displaying a degree of intrepidity and zeal that overcame all difficulties, he made a seventh voyage to America, and died at Newbury Port, in New England, Sept. 30, 1770. A picture of Whitefield, preaching to a village congregation, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Whitehead, William, poet, was born at Cambridge, in 1715, was educated at Winchester School and Clare Hall, and succeeded Cibber as Poet-laureate. He wrote the tragedies of 'The Roman Father,' and 'Creusa,' the comedy of 'The School for Lovers,' several elegant poems, &c. His writings are forgotten. Died, 1788.

Whitelock, Bulstrode, one of the statesmen of the Commonwealth, was the son of a judge of the Common Pleas, and was born at London, in 1605. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and St. John's College, Oxford; studied law at the Middle Temple; and in 1640 was elected member of the Long Parliament. He took a leading part in the management of the impeachment of the Earl of Strafford; was one of the commissioners sent to treat of peace with the king, at Oxford; assisted in the treaty of Uxbridge; and in 1648 was one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal. He took part in many negotiations between the parliament and the king, but refused to concur in the proceedings of the High Court of Justice for the trial of the king. He more than once urged Cromwell to make terms with the exiled Prince of Wales, and in other matters opposed the Protector without losing his confidence. In 1653 Whitelock was sent ambassador to Sweden, returning the following year, after concluding an important treaty. He was a member of Cromwell's second parliament, filled the post of Speaker in the third, was one of the members deputed to offer the crown to Cromwell, and took part in the ceremony of his inauguration as Protector. Under Richard Cromwell he was again a Commissioner of the Great Seal, and member of the Council of State. At the Restoration his name was near being excluded from the Act of Oblivion, and being curtly dismissed from court, he spent the rest of his life in retirement at his seat, at Clifton, Wilts. He left in manuscript two valuable works illustrating the history of his times. These are—'Memorials of the English Affairs,' several times reprinted, the latest edition in 1853; and 'Journal of the Swedish Embassy in 1653 and 1654, from the Commonwealth of England,' of which a new edition appeared in 1855. Died, 1676.

Whitgift, John, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Great Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, in 1530. He was brought up by an uncle, Abbot Whitgift, from whom he imbibed views which inclined him afterwards to support the Reformation. He completed his education at Cambridge, studying first at Queen's College, and then at Pembroke Hall, under Ridley and Bradford. By politic reticence he escaped persecution during the reign of Queen Mary, and on the accession of Elizabeth was ordained priest. He held at Cambridge successively the posts of Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, Master of Pembroke Hall, Master of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Divinity. He was also named chaplain to the Queen. Whitgift already showed himself in the university what he became afterwards in the widest field, a rigid conformist and disciplinarian, intolerant of deviation from the forms and doctrines of the established Church either on the side of Romanism or of Puritanism. He took a prominent part as Vice-Chancellor in the expulsion of Cartwright, the great Puritan preacher and Professor of Divinity; wrote an answer to the 'Admonition of the Parliament;' and in 1577 was appointed Bishop of Worcester. He was also made Vice-President of the marches of Wales. On the death of Grindal, in 1583, he became primate. From that time he acted the part of inquisitor—a sort of Star Chamber sole—with pitiless rigour; insisting on new articles of subscription, suspending the clergy who refused them, and procuring tyrannous laws against the press. Personally he was pious, liberal, and free from harshness; but officially he was intolerant of dissentients and doubters, and sincerely believed he ought to deal with them as he did. Under James I. he took a prominent part in the Conference at Hampton Court, but did not live to join the commission appointed for regulating church affairs. Died at Lambeth, February 29, 1604. His Life was written by Strype and Sir George Paule.

Whitlock, Elizabeth, actress, a sister of the Kembles and Mrs. Siddons, was born in 1761. Allured by the success of her sister, she chose the histrionic art, and after a little practice in the country, made her first appearance at Drury Lane Theatre in 1783, the same year that John and Stephen made their *début* in London. In 1785 she married Mr. Whitlock, manager of the Newcastle Theatre, and in 1792 she accompanied her husband to America, where, in 1799, he died. Though far excelled by her sister, whom she greatly resembled in person, she was a good tragic actress, and realized a fortune by her profession. Died, 1836.

Whittingham, Sir Samuel Ford, Lieutenant-General in the British service, passed through the various gradations as a cavalry officer, and was appointed deputy assistant quartermaster-general in the army under the Duke of Wellington in 1809. He afterwards served with the Portuguese army, and was subsequently employed in America. But the chief scene of his services was with the

WHITTINGTON

Spanish troops during the Peninsular War, having been aide-de-camp to General Castaños, and afterwards serving under the Duke of Albuquerque. He consequently shared in the battles of Baylen, Barossa, and Talavera, in the last of which he was severely wounded. In 1812, after having raised and disciplined a large corps of Spanish troops, he was appointed to the command of them, as major-general; and, in junction with the British army at Alicante, he was successfully opposed to the French under Marshal Suchet; after which he served with distinction in command of a division of infantry under Sir John Murray, and subsequently under Lord W. Bentinck. As a reward for his services, the Prince Regent appointed him one of his aides-de-camp, and he received the honour of knighthood. He was also invested with the grand cross of the order of San Ferdinando by the King of Spain, who, on Napoleon's escape from Elba, in 1815, sent expressly for Sir Samuel. In 1819 he was appointed governor of Dominica; but in 1822 his services were transferred to India, as quartermaster-general of the king's troops, and subsequently as a major-general. On returning from India in 1835, he was appointed to the command of the forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands; but he was permitted to resign this post in 1839, in order to take the command in chief at Madras, where he arrived in August, 1840, and died in January, 1841.

Whittington, Sir Richard, Lord Mayor of London, was born of a good family in Gloucestershire in the 14th century. The story of Whittington and his cat, famous in the nursery for generations past, and to most persons seeming to be nothing more than a pretty legend, has been recently investigated by a diligent antiquary, the Rev. Samuel Lysons, M.A.; and he has succeeded in establishing many facts, and in giving an air of great probability to the whole familiar tale. Richard's father, Sir William de Whityngdon, lord of the manor of Pauntley, in Gloucestershire, died in 1360. Richard, as a younger son, had to seek his living; walked, according to the story, to London, and was apprenticed there; and soon running away, was arrested by the sound of Bow Bells as he sat at the foot of Highgate Hill, and returned and stuck to his business. He grew very rich, married Alice Fitzwarren, his master's daughter, and was thrice chosen lord mayor of London, in 1397, 1406, and 1419, besides being once named by the king, Richard II., to succeed a mayor who died during his term of office. It is certain that he on one occasion lent £1000—equal to £10,000 of our currency—to Henry IV., and on another occasion 700 marks to Henry V. His trade was that of a mercer, and among the curious documents which are still extant to certify his existence, and some facts of his life, are his invoices for the wedding *trousseaux* of the Princesses Blanche and Philippa, daughters of Henry IV. Whittington left no children, and at his death bequeathed his wealth for public

WICKLIFFE

objects. Among his public works were the rebuilding of Newgate prison, the founding of a college and of the libraries at Guildhall, and of the Grey Friars, the repair of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, &c. He shared with Richard Harweden the expense of rebuilding the nave of Westminster Abbey. To Whittington we owe the compilation of that important record of the customs of the city of London, called the 'Liber Albus.' For the curious illustrations of the cat story, and the suggestions which make even that seem no longer impossible, we must refer to Mr. Lysons's interesting Memoir, entitled 'The Model Merchant of the Middle Ages,' published in 1860. A very probable explanation, however, of the origin of the tale has been offered by Mr. Riley, who in his Preface to the 'Liber Albus' states that in the 14th and beginning of the 15th century trading, or buying and selling at a profit, was known to the more educated classes under the French name *achat*, which in England was written, and probably pronounced *acat*. To a cat of this nature Whittington was indebted for his wealth. (See Max Müller's 'Lectures on the Science of Language,' 2nd Series, page 552.) Whittington died in 1423.

Whitworth, Charles, Lord, diplomatist, was born at Aldbaston, of a Staffordshire family, about 1680. After holding some subordinate position, he was named in 1702 president to the diet of Ratisbon. Two years later he was envoy to St. Petersburg, where he was in great favour with Catherine I., and in 1710 he was again sent as ambassador extraordinary to avert the vengeance of the Czar, Peter I., for the arrest for debt of his minister in London. He succeeded in this delicate mission. He was subsequently sent in various diplomatic capacities to the diets of Augsburg and Ratisbon, to Berlin, the Hague, and the Congress of Cambray. In 1721 he was created Baron Whitworth of Galway, and three years later retired from public life. Lord Whitworth was author of an Account of Russia as it was in 1710. Died, 1725.

Whitworth, Charles, Earl, an able diplomatist, was born in 1754, at Laybourne Grange, in Kent, and was educated at Tunbridge School. He was ambassador to Poland in 1786, and to Russia in 1788, at which court he resided twelve years. In 1801 he negotiated a treaty with Denmark, was sent as plenipotentiary to Paris in 1802, and early in the following year had the memorable interview with Napoleon, then First Consul, the report of which caused so great a sensation in Europe. Lord Whitworth went to Ireland as viceroy in 1814, and died in 1825.

Wickliffe, or Wycliffe, John, the 'Morning Star of the Reformation,' was born probably at Wycliffe, or at Hipswell, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, about 1324. He was educated at Oxford, where he attended the lectures of the learned and pious Bradwardine at Merton College. The terrible pestilence of 1348 appears to have profoundly impressed his mind and aroused

WICKLIFFE

him to earnest reflection. While he pursued diligently his studies in various departments, he especially devoted himself to philosophy and theology. Like Bradwardine, he drank deep at the Biblical fountains, and early began to call others to them. In 1361 he was elected warden of Balliol, and in the same year was appointed rector of Fylingham, in Lincolnshire. The statement usually made that four years later he became warden of Canterbury Hall, that he was soon removed, and unsuccessfully appealed to the Pope against the sentence of the archbishop, is rejected, after careful investigation, by Dr. Shirley. In 1366 he was doctor in theology, and teacher of Divinity in the university. His reputation and influence were so great that in 1374 he was one of the commissioners sent by Edward III. to Bruges, to treat with Pope Gregory XI. respecting the repeal of the statutes of Provisors and Præmunire. A compromise was agreed to, and on Wickliffe's return, the same year, he was named prebendary of the Collegiate Church of Westbury, and presented to the rectory of Lutterworth, in Leicestershire. He laboured incessantly as a preacher and pastor, and his sharp sayings about the Pope and the Church could not but excite attention in high quarters. His opinions spread rapidly among the common people, and the Church grew alarmed. The zealous and haughty Courtenay was then Bishop of London, and in February, 1377, he cited the bold preacher to appear before a convocation at St. Paul's. Wickliffe appeared there on February 19, attended by Lord Percy, Marshal of England, and John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. The cathedral was densely crowded; hard words passed between the bishop and the Duke, then the most powerful noble in England; blows followed, and the meeting broke up in confusion. In May following three bulls of Gregory XI. were addressed to the king, the primate, and the university of Oxford, requiring them to proceed against Wickliffe; who early in 1378 answered the summons of the primate, and went unattended to the chapel at Lambeth. 'Men expected he should be devoured;' but the proceedings were stopped by an order from the queen-mother, and Wickliffe was dismissed, like the apostles Peter and John, with a warning not to say such things again. About this time he appears to have commenced sending out his 'poor priests,' evangelists, and missionaries to propagate in the country places the truth of the Gospel. The same year, 1378, began the great schism in the Papacy. Early in 1379 Wickliffe fell dangerously ill at Oxford, and an attempt was made by a party of monks, who visited him, to induce him to recant. With an energy startling in one so feeble and pale, he faced them and said, 'I shall not die, but live; and again declare the evil deeds of the friars.' He did live, and in the following year he dealt the hardest blow of all to error and evil by the completion and publication of his English Bible, on which he had worked between ten and fifteen years. It was trans-

lated from the Vulgate, and is believed to have been the first complete version in English. In 1381 he publicly attacked the doctrine of transubstantiation; sentence of condemnation was pronounced by the university, and even Lancaster could not support him. The breaking out of Wat Tyler's insurrection the same year intensified the alarm which his opinions excited. A synod was held in London, at which Courtenay, now primate, presided; Wickliffe's opinions were declared heretical; and soon after a royal ordinance was issued for the arrest and imprisonment of *Lollards*, his followers. Wickliffe addressed a petition to the Commons, and they demanded the repeal of the ordinance. In November, 1382, he was cited before the primate at Oxford; presented two confessions, one in Latin, the other in English; and without being again formally condemned, withdrew to his cure at Lutterworth. He was afterwards summoned to Rome by Urban VI., but was prevented by bodily weakness from obeying it. He was struck with paralysis while standing before the altar at Lutterworth, December 29, 1384, and was carried to his house, where on the last day of the year he peacefully died. No statute *de Hæretico comburendo* had yet been passed, and heresy was regarded in England as a spiritual offence, punishable only by spiritual censures; or Wickliffe must have been burnt. His doctrine was condemned by the Council of Constance, and his remains were, by order of the council, exhumed, burnt, and cast into the Swift, a brook running by Lutterworth. 'Thus this brook,' says Fuller, 'hath conveyed his ashes into Avon, Avon into Severn, Severn into the narrow seas, they into the main ocean; and thus the ashes of Wickliffe are the emblem of his doctrine, which now is dispersed all the world over.' Most of Wickliffe's writings still remain in manuscript, and a catalogue of all the MSS. extant in London, Oxford, Cambridge, Lambeth, and Lincoln, Dublin, Paris, Vienna, and Prague, as well as in private collections, was printed in 1865, at the Clarendon Press, by Dr. Shirley. Wickliffe's New Testament has been several times printed, but his whole Bible first appeared in 1850, in 4 vols. 4to., under the editorship of Forshall and Madden. There are Lives of Wickliffe by Lewis, Le Bas, and Dr. Robert Vaughan. But a very important critical investigation of the usual accounts will be found in Dr. Shirley's learned 'Introduction' to the 'Fasciculi Zizaniorum Johannis Wyclif,' published in 1858, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. A portrait is preserved in the vicarage of Wycliffe, of which the Earl of Denbigh possesses a replica. Its value as a likeness has been curiously verified. A living representative of the Wycliffe family, a Yorkshire clergyman, was accosted at Geneva, from his resemblance to this portrait, by an enthusiastic German student. The replica was exhibited in 1866, in the National Portrait Exhibition at South Kensington. Wickliffe's church at Lutterworth is about to be restored.

Wicquefort, Abraham de, diplomatist and miscellaneous writer, was born at Amsterdam, but at an early age settled in France. In 1626 he was named resident at the French court for the Elector of Brandenburg, and he filled that post for thirty-two years. Cardinal Mazarin committed him, in 1658, to the Bastille on suspicion of his being a spy, and in the following year expelled him from France. After a short visit to England he settled at the Hague, where he enjoyed the favour of the Grand Pensionary, John de Witt, and was appointed historiographer to the States of Holland. He was also named resident for the Duke of Brunswick-Zell. In 1676 he was again imprisoned as a traitor, and after three years escaped by the contrivance of his daughter. He translated into French the travels of Olearius, and the 'Embassy of Don Garcias de Silva Figueroa into Persia;' and was author of 'Mémoires touchant les Ambassadeurs,' 'L'Ambassadeur et ses Fonctions,' 'Histoire des Provinces Unies,' &c. Died near Zell, probably in 1682.

Wieland, Christoph Martin, German poet, novelist, and translator, was born near Biberach, in Suabia, in 1733. He was the son of a Pietist clergyman, and was educated at the school of Klosterbergen, near Magdeburg, and at the university of Tübingen. In 1752 he went to Zurich, where after a short residence with Bodmer, during which he made the acquaintance of many eminent men, he was engaged as tutor in several families, and in 1758 he went to Berne. Two years later he settled at Biberach, and became a member of the municipal council; married in 1765; and in 1769 was appointed Professor of Philosophy at Erfurt. Three years later he removed to Weimar, as tutor to the sons of the Duchess Amalie. Here, on Goethe's subsequent settlement, he became his friend. Wieland retired to a beautiful country seat in the neighbourhood in 1798, but after the loss of his wife and his favourite grand-daughter, he returned to Weimar, and there spent his last years. He found a new friend in Schiller. The works of Wieland are very numerous, and very diversified in kind and character. His principal poem is the epic romance entitled 'Oberon,' published in 1780. His most admired novel is 'Agathon,' 1766. Among his other works are, the poem entitled 'Die Grazien;' 'Musarion;' 'Die Abderiten;' and 'Erzählungen und Märchen.' Wieland made the first German translation of Shakespeare. It appeared between 1762 and 1766. In his latter years he made translations from Horace and Lucian, wrote several pieces in imitation of the latter, and translated Cicero's letters; founded and edited the 'Deutscher Mercur;' and edited alone, or with others, two other literary journals. In 1808 he was presented to Napoleon at Erfurt, and received from him the decoration of the Legion of Honour. The same year he made the acquaintance of Madame de Staël. Wieland was a foreign member of the French Institute,

and chevalier of the Russian order of St. Anne. The death of the accomplished Duchess Amalie, in 1807, deeply affected him, and his own death took place January 20, 1813.

Wier (Weier or Weyer), Johann (Latin, **Wierus**), a celebrated physician of the 16th century, was born in North Brabant in 1516. He studied under the famous Cornelius Agrippa, and choosing the profession of medicine went to Paris, and in 1524 to Orleans, where he met Sturm, Sleidan, and Servetus. After completing his studies at Paris, where he probably graduated M.D., he made extensive travels; and on his return (1550) was named first physician to William IV., Duke of Juliers and Cleves, a post which he held more than thirty years. He attained very high reputation as a physician, but his name is now held in honourable remembrance as the first who attacked the prevalent belief in witchcraft, and attempted to check the barbarities to which it led. With this view he published, in 1564, his famous treatise 'De Præstigiis Dæmonum et Incantationibus ac veneficiis.' Several editions appeared in his lifetime; it roused the bitterest opposition of all priests and monks; his life even was only safe under the steady protection of his master, the Duke; but the truth which he had boldly proclaimed spread rapidly after his death. Wier wrote also 'Liber Apologeticus; et Pseudo-monarchia Dæmonum,' in continuation of his former work, a collection of his Medical Observations, &c. Died at Tecklenburg, 1588.

Wiertz, Antoine, a distinguished Belgian painter, was born in 1806. He was a native of Dinant, became a pupil of Matthew van Bree at the Academy of Antwerp, and afterwards studied at Rome. At an early period he resolved to adopt the style of Rubens, projected pictures of immense size, and resolved not to sell them, but to earn a livelihood by portrait-painting. Among the first works which made him a name were his 'Patroclus' and 'Revolt of the Angels.' He became the object of fierce critical attacks, and replied to his opponents with sharp satire and caricatures. About 1847 his style was modified, his works became more generally admired, and a spacious studio was erected for him at the expense of the government, which was open to the public. Among his later works are a 'Triumph of Christ;' a second 'Patroclus;' 'Christ in the Tomb;' 'Satan and Eve;' 'Martyrdom of St. Dionysius;' 'Pride inspiring great Enterprises,' &c. He was author of an 'Eloge de Rubens,' which gained the prize of the Academy of Antwerp in 1840, and of an 'Etude sur Mathieu van Bree.' Wiertz was made a Knight of the Order of Leopold in 1840. Died in June, 1865.

Wiffen, Jeremiah Holmes, a Quaker poet, was born in 1792, and brought up to the profession of a schoolmaster, in which he was for some years engaged. The work on which his poetical fame rests is a translation of Tasso, in the Spenserian stanza; but he wrote many

WILBERFORCE

other works, and was a contributor of poetry to the *Annals*. He was also author of a prose work, 'The History of the Russell Family.' With a liberality befitting his wealth and station, the Duke of Bedford appointed Mr. Wiffen his private secretary and librarian. He died in 1836. His sister married the poet, Alaric A. Watts.—His brother, **Benjamin Barron Wiffen**, born about 1795, devoted himself especially to the study of the history of the early Spanish Reformers, and edited some of their writings. He rediscovered and translated, in 1861, the 'Alfabeto Cristiano' of Juan de Valdés, and wrote a life of the author. [See **Valdés**.] Died at Woburn, Bedfordshire, March 18, 1867.

Wilberforce, William, the distinguished philanthropist, was born in 1759, at Hull. He completed his education at Cambridge, and there obtained the friendship of Mr. Pitt. He was elected M.P. for Hull on coming of age. It was in 1787 that he began to distinguish himself by his exertions for the abolition of the slave trade, which, after a severe contest, was finally decreed by the British legislature in 1807. Mr. Wilberforce approved the principles of the French revolution, as they exhibited themselves at its commencement; and, on the motion of M. Brissot, in August, 1792, was voted the right of French citizenship. But in 1801 he denounced the designs of Buonaparte, and supported all the ministerial measures of vigorous opposition to France. In his exertions to emancipate the negro from the chains of slavery, Mr. Wilberforce never relaxed; and he lived to see the second reading of the 'Emancipation Act' carried by the House of Commons. He published a 'Practical View of the prevailing Religious Systems of Professed Christians,' and an 'Apology for the Christian Sabbath.' Died, aged 73, in 1833. His Life was published by his sons, in 5 vols., in 1838, and subsequently his Correspondence. More recently appeared 'Recollections of Wilberforce,' by Harford; and 'William Wilberforce; his Friends and his Times,' by J. C. Colquhoun. The unfinished portrait, by Lawrence, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Wilberforce, Robert Isaac, Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire, was the second son of the preceding, and was born in 1800. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow, and long held a high position in the university. In 1840 he was appointed vicar of Burton Agnes in Yorkshire, and soon after Archdeacon of the East Riding. He entered zealously into the 'Tractarian' controversy, and published, among other works, 'Church Discipline and Ecclesiastical Courts,' 'Doctrine of the Incarnation,' 'Doctrine of Holy Baptism,' 'Doctrine of the Eucharist,' 'On the Principles of Religious Authority,' &c. In 1856 he took the path towards which he had long looked, and was received into the church of Rome. He soon after went to Rome, and was commanded by the Pope to take holy orders. But he was

WILFRED

seized with illness, and died at Albano, Feb. 3, 1857. He was attended in his last illness by Dr. (now Archbishop) Manning.

Wilbrod. [Willibrod.]

Wilbye, John, an English musical composer, of whom hardly anything is known, except that he was living in London in 1598, and was author of some very charming and highly scientific madrigals. One book appeared in the year just mentioned, and another eleven years later. Selections from them were published by Warren, at the close of the last century, and more recently by the Society of Musical Antiquaries.

Wild, Henry, the learned tailor of Norwich, who made himself master of the Hebrew, Arabic, and other Oriental languages; and was indebted to Dr. Prideaux for a place in the Bodleian Library. He translated from the Arabic, Mahomet's Journey to Heaven. Born, 1684; died, probably about 1734.

Wilde, Sir Thomas. [Truro, Baron.]

Wilford, Francis, an eminent Orientalist, was a native of Hanover, and went to India in 1781, as an officer with the foreign troops sent there by the British government. He became one of the first members of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, and published in the Asiatic Researches many valuable memoirs on the history and antiquities of Hindostan. Died, 1822.

Wilfred, St., Archbishop of York, celebrated as the supporter of papal authority, was born, probably in the kingdom of Northumbria, in 634. Having studied theology, he went with Benedict Biscop to Rome in 654, made a long stay at Lyons with the prelate Delfinus, and on his return received from the King of Northumbria the monastery of Ripon. He was ordained priest by Ægilbert, Bishop of Wessex, and the same year he distinguished himself at the synod of Whitby as the advocate of the Roman views on the Easter question and other matters, in opposition to the Scottish teachers. He was appointed Archbishop of York, and preferred to be consecrated at Compiègne. He is said to have remained three years in Gaul. In his absence another appointment having been made by the British party, he retired to his monastery at Ripon, was afterwards called to preach in the kingdom of Mercia, and he did not get possession of his see till 667, when he was reinstated by Theodorus. In 677 he was deposed, and his immense diocese divided into three. He set out for Rome to make appeal to the Pope; preached for some months in Friesland; on the way obtained the Pope's decree in his favour, which the king slighted; was imprisoned, and making his escape, preached in the kingdom of the South Saxons. Restored to York in 687, and again deposed, he again appealed to the Pope, and after his return, in 705, held the monasteries of Ripon and Hexham. Died at Oundle in 709, and was buried at his monastery of Ripon. Wilfred was canonized, and many churches in the north of England are dedicated to him.

WILHELMINA

Wilhelmina, a noted heresiarch, was a Bohemian by birth, and appeared at Milan in the latter half of the 13th century. She professed herself the daughter of Constance, Queen of Bohemia; and adopting the leading doctrine of the Fraticelli, announced the incarnation of the Holy Ghost in herself, for the purpose of saving Jews, Saracens, and false Christians, as Christ saved the true Christians. The Annunciation, life, death, resurrection, and ascension of the Saviour were to have their counterparts in her experience. One of her principal adherents was the nun Mayfreda, whom she appointed her vicegerent, with all the powers of a pope. She died at Milan, in 1281, and her tomb in the convent of Chiaravalle became a place of pilgrimage, and the scene of miracles. Wilhelmina was not persecuted, but twenty years after her death her remains were exhumed and burnt, her tomb destroyed, and her chief followers, Mayfreda and Andrea Saramita, burnt at the stake.

Wilkes, John, an alderman of London, distinguished for the violence of his political conduct, was born in the metropolis, in 1727. He received a liberal education; and after travelling on the continent, married a lady of fortune, from whom he was separated after a few years, and became a colonel of the Buckinghamshire militia. In 1757 he was elected M.P. for Aylesbury; commenced his journal, the 'North Briton,' in opposition to the administration of Lord Bute, in 1762; and in consequence of publishing an offensive libel in No. 45 of his paper, a general warrant was issued by the secretary of state to seize him and his papers, and he was committed to the Tower. In a few days, however, he was brought, by writ of Habeas Corpus, before Chief Justice Pratt, of the Common Pleas, who decided that general warrants were illegal, and he was consequently discharged, amidst the general rejoicings of the populace. The burning of No. 45 by the hands of the hangman, in November, 1763, occasioned a riot. In the mean time Wilkes incurred another prosecution for printing an obscene poem, called an 'Essay on Woman;' and, for not appearing to receive judgment, was outlawed. He then went to France, where he resided till 1768, when he was elected M.P. for Middlesex; was prevented from taking his seat, and was committed to the King's Bench prison, which occasioned serious riots in St. George's Fields. He had now attained the height of his popularity, was four times re-elected for Middlesex, but was still kept in prison; a large subscription was entered into to pay his debts; and in 1774 he was chosen Lord Mayor of London. About the same time he was again elected for Middlesex, and permitted to take his seat without farther opposition. The resolutions of the House of Commons respecting the Middlesex elections were expunged in 1782. He died Dec. 27, 1797. A portrait group of Wilkes and his daughter, small full-length figures, was painted by Zoffany.

Wilkie, Sir David, the distinguished

1224

WILKIE

painter, was born near Cupar, in Fifeshire, in 1785, his father being a minister of the Scotch Church. In 1805 he came to London, became a student at the Royal Academy, and attracted notice by the excellence of his earliest efforts; his career of fame commencing with his 'Village Politicians,' 'Blind Fiddler' (now in the National Gallery), 'Rent Day,' &c. His reputation was soon established, and in 1811 he was elected a Royal Academician, from which period he regularly produced, and as regularly sold at increasing prices, his now celebrated pictures, of which we shall merely mention a few: the 'Distraining for Rent,' 'The Penny Wedding,' 'Blind Man's Buff,' 'The Village Festival' (now in the National Gallery), 'The Reading of the Will,' and 'Chelsea Pensioners reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo' (painted for the Duke of Wellington, in 1821, for £1200). In consequence of ill health, brought on by close application and some serious pecuniary losses, a continental tour was recommended by his physicians; and he accordingly visited Italy and Spain, where he remained till 1828. But his love of art and his habitual industry could not be restrained, and several finished pictures, altogether different from his former works in style and subjects, soon appeared. In January, 1830, on the death of Sir Thomas Lawrence, he was appointed principal painter in ordinary to George IV., whose portrait in the Highland costume, and 'His Majesty's Reception at Holyrood House,' he was at that time occupied in painting. On the accession of William IV. the royal favour was continued to him, and he was knighted in 1836. Queen Victoria honoured him with sittings for his splendid picture of her Majesty's 'First Council;' and by the Queen's command he went to the Turkish capital to paint the portrait of the Sultan. This was his last and fatal mission. On his return, on board the 'Oriental' steamer, after having touched at Malta and Gibraltar, he was taken suddenly ill, and died in Gibraltar Bay, aged 56, June 1, 1841; the last sad office of committing his body to the deep being rendered necessary by the strict orders of the governor, who would not allow it to be brought on shore. Among the principal pictures painted by Sir David, in his second or Spanish style, may be named 'The Maid of Saragossa,' 'The Gorrilla's Departure,' and 'Return,' 'John Knox preaching,' 'Columbus,' 'Peep-o'-day-Boy's Cabin' (in the National Gallery), 'Mary Queen of Scots escaping from Lochleven Castle,' 'The Cotter's Saturday Night,' 'The Empress Josephine and the Fortune-teller,' and 'The Discovery of the Body of Tippoo Saib' (painted for the widow of Sir David Baird, at £1500). He also produced many celebrated portraits. As a man, Sir David Wilkie had the character of being modest and unassuming; as an artist no difficulties could daunt him, nor could any labour be too great for him to undertake with a view to the attainment of excellence. A Life of Wilkie, with his Journals, Tours, Correspondence, &c., was published by Allan Cunning-

WILKIE

ham in 1843. His portrait, painted by himself in 1814, is in the National Portrait Gallery; and another, by Phillips, painted in 1829, is in the National Gallery; which also possesses the marble statue of Wilkie, by S. Joseph.

Wilkie, William, a Scotch poet; author of 'The Epigoniad.' Born, 1721; died, 1772.

Wilkins, Sir Charles, F.R.S., &c., an eminent Oriental scholar, was born in Somersetshire, in 1749. He went to Bengal, in the civil service, in 1770. While thus employed he undertook the study of the Sanscrit language, and translated the *Bhagavad Gita* into English. Warren Hastings, then Governor-General, presented the manuscript of his translation to the court of directors, and prefixed to it an elegant dissertation. Mr. Wilkins possessed great mechanical ingenuity, and prepared with his own hands the first Bengali and Persian types employed in Bengal. After residing fifteen years in India he returned, but continued to pursue his Oriental studies, and published a translation of the *Hitopadésa*, or the Fables of Vishnôo Sarma; and in 1800 he was made librarian to the East India Company and keeper of the valuable collection of MSS. which the court of directors possessed through the conquest of Seringapatam. He was afterwards appointed visitor in the Oriental department of the Company's colleges at Haileybury and Addiscombe. In 1808 Sir Charles produced his excellent 'Sanskrit Grammar;' he also edited and enlarged Richardson's Dictionary of the Persian and Arabic languages, in 2 vols. 4to. He was a member of the French Institute, was admitted to the honorary degree of D.C.L. in the university of Oxford, and made a knight of the Guelphic order. Died, 1836.

Wilkins, David, a learned divine, born in 1685, who became Archdeacon of Suffolk, and published 'Leges Anglo-Saxonice,' 'Concilia Magnæ Britannice,' 4 vols., &c. Died, 1746.

Wilkins, John, Bishop of Chester in the 17th century, was born in 1614, at Fawsley, in Northamptonshire, and educated at Oxford. He married Oliver Cromwell's sister, and was appointed warden of Wadhârn College, and master of Trinity College; and though he was deprived of these preferments at the Restoration, he afterwards found favour in the sight of Charles II., and, in 1668, was raised to the bishopric of Chester. He was one of the founders of the Royal Society, produced several mathematical and theological works, and died in 1672.

Wilkins, William, an eminent architect, was born at Norwich in 1778. He studied at Cambridge, visited Greece and Italy, became architect to the East India Company, R.A., and succeeded Sir John Soane as Professor of Architecture at the Royal Academy in 1837. His chief buildings are St. George's Hospital, the London University, the University Club House, and the National Gallery, which last provoked much caustic criticism. His additions to some collegiate buildings, both in England and Ireland, show great taste and

WILLAUMEZ

learning. His numerous and extensive professional engagements did not prevent him from undertaking various literary labours. Among his published works are 'Antiquities of Magna Græcia,' 'Prolusiones Architectonicæ,' &c. Died, 1839.

Willan, Robert, an eminent English physician, was born in Yorkshire, in 1757. He studied at Edinburgh University, and graduated M.D. in 1780. Having settled in London, he was appointed physician to the Dispensary in Carey Street, and soon after was admitted to the Royal College of Physicians. His life was spent in quiet devotion to the study and practice of his profession, relieved occasionally by antiquarian pursuits. He contributed a few papers to the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was a fellow, and some professional memoirs to various periodical publications. But the work on which his reputation rests is the 'Description and Treatment of Cutaneous Diseases,' four volumes (4to.) of which appeared between 1798 and 1808, leaving it still incomplete. The remainder, however, for which he had prepared the materials, was published by Dr. Bateman, under the title of 'Delineations of Cutaneous Diseases.' Dr. Willan obtained the Fothergill gold medal of the Medical Society of London in 1789, and was chosen F.R.S. in 1809. Died in Madeira, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, in 1812.

Willanmex, Jean Baptiste Philibert, a distinguished French admiral, was born at Belle-Isle, in 1763. He entered the navy in his fourteenth year, and before he was nineteen had become first pilot, a post at that time of great importance. He loved his profession, and devoted himself to the study of the science of navigation. His reputation rapidly rose, and the Revolution broke down the barriers of exclusiveness which would have kept him from attaining the rank he merited. He rendered important services on the expedition sent in search of the unfortunate Lapérouse in 1791; was blockaded in the Isle of France by the English; and by a stroke of brilliant courage and skill, broke through the blockading squadron, and freed the island. He served as captain in the expedition sent to oppose the English in the Indian seas; took part in the disastrous expedition of St. Domingo; as commander of the 'Poursuivante' maintained a successful contest with the 'Hercules,' a British ship of the line; was soon after made rear-admiral by Napoleon, and commander of the light squadron of the armament of Brest; and was next charged with an expedition against the English colonies and ships wherever he could do them most damage. The Emperor's brother, Jerome Buonaparte, accompanied the expedition. The squadron, after accomplishing much of its task of destruction, was itself dispersed and almost destroyed in 1806 by a storm and by the attack of the English off the Havannah. Four English squadrons had been despatched in pursuit of Willaumez. In 1809 he made an unsuccessful

WILLDENOW

sortie from Brest against the English stations before Lorient and Rochefort, and from that period to the end of the war he commanded the flotilla of the Zuyder-Zee. During the years of peace which followed Admiral Willaumez took an active part in improving the organization of the navy. Died, dean of the French admirals, at Surènes, in 1846. His 'Dictionnaire de Marine' is highly esteemed.

Willdenow, Carl Ludwig, a celebrated botanist, born at Berlin, in 1766. After having filled the chair of Natural History, he was made director of the Botanic Garden at Berlin, which he greatly improved, and also presented to the museum a zoological cabinet of his own formation. In 1811 he was invited to Paris by Humboldt, to classify and describe the multitude of new plants brought by that traveller from America. Among his principal works are, 'Prodromus Floræ Berolinensis,' 'Grundriss der Kräuter-kunde,' and 'Species Plantarum,' which was not quite completed when he died, in 1812.

Willems, Jan Frans, a Dutch poet and scholar, distinguished as the zealous promoter of the cultivation of the Dutch language, was born near Antwerp, in 1793. He attracted public attention in 1818 by a poetical address to his countrymen on the importance of using the tongue their fathers spoke, and in the following year appeared the first volume of his 'Dissertation on the Dutch Language and Literature in connection with the Southern Provinces of the Netherlands.' This was followed five years later by the second and concluding volume, and much warm debate was excited on the subject. Willems was editor of the 'Belgisch Museum,' of which ten volumes were published. Among his other works are a Flemish version of 'Reynard the Fox,' editions of several Chronicles, and 'Miscellanies on National Subjects.' Died at Ghent, 1846.

Willer, George, an Augsburg bookseller of the 16th century, is remembered as the first who fell upon the plan of publishing for the great book-fairs at Frankfort a Catalogue of all the new books. His first Catalogue was printed in 1554, was in quarto, not paged, and gave the first place to Latin books, and the second to German. In each language Protestant theological works stood first (Willer was a Lutheran); then the Catholic, books of jurisprudence, medicine, philosophy, poetry, and music. Willer's Catalogue was long the most important. It was printed by Bassaeus, at Frankfort, till 1592.

William I., the Conqueror, King of England, was the natural son of Robert, Duke of Normandy, and was born at Falaise, in 1027. He was brought up at the court of the King of France, and succeeded to the duchy at the age of eight. But during his minority there were frequent revolts of the nobles, and his authority was not fully established for many years. On the death of Edward the Confessor, King of England, William made a formal claim to the crown, alleging a bequest in his favour by

WILLIAM

Edward, and a promise which he had extorted from Harold. His claim being denied, he at once prepared for an invasion of England; effected a landing at Pevensey, September 28, 1066, while Harold was engaged in opposing the Norwegians in the north, and fortified a camp near Hastings. The decisive battle of Hastings (or, more properly, Senlac) was fought on Saturday, October 14, 1066; Harold was defeated and slain, and the Norman Conquest was commenced. William's rival, Edgar Atheling, was supported by some of the leading men for a short time, but they all made submission to William at Berkhamstead, and on the following Christmas-day he was crowned at Westminster by Aldred, archbishop of York; a riot occurring, in which some lives were lost, and some houses burnt. The first measures of the new king were conciliatory, but served merely for a show for a short time. The inevitable conflict was not long deferred. Early in 1067 William went to Normandy, leaving the government of his new dominions in the hands of Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and William Fitz-Osbern. Tidings of revolt in various quarters recalled him, and he was occupied through most of his reign in the conquest of the country. Of the military events the most terribly memorable is his campaign in the north in 1069; when he mercilessly devastated the whole district beyond the Humber with fire and slaughter, so that from York to Durham not an inhabited village remained, and the ground for more than sixty miles lay bare and uncultivated for more than half a century afterwards. The order established was that of death; famine and pestilence completing what the sword had begun. This campaign was followed in 1071 by the attack on the fortified camp of Hereward, the resolute and unconquered chieftain, in the Isle of Ely. The settlement of the country was as cruel as the conquest. The English were dispossessed of their estates, and of all offices both in church and state; William assumed the feudal proprietorship of all the lands, and distributed them among his followers, carrying the feudal system out to its fullest development; garrisoned the chief towns, and built numerous fortresses; re-established the payment of Peter's-pence, indignantly refusing, however, to do homage to the Pope; and converted many districts of the country into deer parks and forests. The most extensive of these was the New Forest in Hampshire, formed in 1079. He ordered a complete survey of the land in 1085, the particulars of which were carefully recorded, and have come down to us in the 'Domesday Book.' According to tradition the 'Curfew Bell' was introduced by the Conqueror; and the attempt was made to supersede the English by the Norman-French language, which was for some time used in official documents. In his latter years William was engaged in war with his own sons, and with the King of France; and in August, 1087, he burnt the town of Mantes. Injured by the stumbling of his horse among the burn-

WILLIAM

ing ruins, he was carried to Rouen, and died in the abbey of St. Gervas, 9th September. He was buried in the cathedral of Caen, where a monument was erected to him by his son William II. This monument perished during the Huguenot wars. William married, while Duke of Normandy, his cousin Matilda, daughter of Baldwin, Count of Flanders, by whom he had four sons, two of whom, William and Henry, became kings of England, and several daughters. The building of the Tower of London was begun by William I. about 1080. Battle Abbey was also built by him in commemoration of his victory at Hastings. A statue of William I. was erected at Falaise, in 1853. 'Domesday Book' has been recently reproduced by the photozincographic process, under the direction of Sir H. James.

William II., Rufus, or the Ruddy, King of England, was third son of William I., and was born in Normandy, about 1060. He was educated by Lanfranc, and appears to have been from childhood his father's favourite son. On his father's death, and by his express desire, he hastened to England, obtained possession of the royal treasury at Winchester, and was crowned by Lanfranc, then archbishop of Canterbury, at Westminster, September 26, 1087. An insurrection in favour of his elder brother Robert, Duke of Normandy, broke out in the following year, headed by Bishop Odo, and several Norman nobles; but by politic promises of good laws William obtained the assistance of his English subjects, and quelled the rising. In 1090 he made war on Robert in Normandy, but their quarrel ended with a treaty. Similar ending had the war begun with Malcolm, King of Scotland, who agreed to do homage to William. It was, however, afterwards renewed, and Malcolm fell at Alnwick, in 1093. Renewed war in Normandy, campaigns against the Welsh, a long quarrel with Anselm, the new primate, from whom William long kept the temporalities of the see, and other troubles, filled up the rest of his reign. In 1096 he acquired, perhaps subject to a right of redemption, the duchy of Normandy for a large sum of money; Robert going on the first crusade. In the following year he began building the first Westminster Hall, and a bridge over the Thames, and completed the Tower of London. His avarice, profligate life, and severity as a ruler made him universally hated, and the manner of his death was considered an expression of God's judgment against him. He was shot while hunting in the New Forest, August 2, 1100; by whose hand, and whether by accident or otherwise, it is impossible to tell. He was buried in the cathedral of Winchester.

William III., King of England, was the son of William II., Prince of Orange, by his wife Mary, daughter of Charles I., and was born at the Hague, November 4, 1650. His father, stadtholder of the United Provinces, died a few days before his birth; and through the influence of the Republican party he was long excluded

from that office; his exclusion being demanded also by Cromwell on the conclusion of the treaty with Holland in 1654. But in 1672 the serious peril of the Republic from the aggressions of Louis XIV. led to the annulment of the edict by which the stadtholderate had been abolished, the De Witts were imprisoned and massacred, and William of Nassau was installed in the office of stadtholder. Though only 22 years of age, he showed himself the worthy descendant of William the Silent, founder of the Republic; and in two campaigns drove the French out of the Dutch territory. He was defeated by the Prince of Condé at Senef, and the war lasted till 1678. In the previous year William had married Mary, daughter of James, Duke of York, afterwards James II., and this alliance gave him far greater importance as head of the league subsequently formed against France, and as leader of the Protestants of Europe. When the arbitrary measures of James II. became intolerable to his subjects, the hopes of the leading friends of freedom and Protestantism naturally turned to William, and he accepted the call sent him, to come and save their rights and liberties. He landed at Torbay, 5th Nov., 1688; the king fled, but was captured and brought back; William arrived in London in December; and by the Convention, assembled in January, 1689, the crown was offered to William and Mary, and was accepted by them. They were crowned, 11th April, by Compton, bishop of London, and the sermon was preached by Bishop Burnet. The primate Sancroft and seven of the bishops, refusing to take the oaths to the new government, were suspended from their office, and Sancroft with five of the bishops (all who then survived) were subsequently deprived. Some of the clergy followed the example of the prelates, and with them are known as the party of the Nonjurors. Resistance was made in Scotland, but ended with the defeat of Dundee at Killiecrankie; while a more serious conflict raged in Ireland, in which James II. and William personally took part, and which was closed by the victory of the latter at the battle of the Boyne. The principal aim of the king thenceforth was to humble France, and he spent much of his time abroad, engaged as leader of the army of the confederates. He took Namur, but was defeated by the French at Steenkirk, and Neerwinden (Landen), and in 1697 was recognized by the Peace of Ryswick as King of England. Three years before he had lost his queen—a great personal sorrow; but the throne was secured to him by the provisions of the Bill of Rights. He was, however, very unpopular with his subjects, and hostile intrigues, conspiracies, and projects of assassination troubled his reign. Whigs, Tories, and Jacobites alike distrusted him. He continued to take an active part in the affairs of Europe, and especially in the negotiation of the famous Partition Treaties for the disposal of the dominions of the Spanish king. He was provoked to prepare a new war against France by the recognition by Louis

WILLIAM

XIV. of the son of James II. as king, but this project was set aside by his death. The reign of William III. forms one of the great epochs of our Constitutional History—the Revolution; the main feature of which is the final recognition by law of those great principles of regulated liberty for which the statesmen and heroes of the Commonwealth had contended. The character of William has been both extravagantly lauded and passionately depreciated. His taciturn, cold manner, his preference of his foreign friends, and the way in which he stood aloof from both the political parties, naturally excited prejudice and ill-will against him. But it is not possible to doubt his great intellectual and moral qualities, clear-sightedness, courage (often to rashness in the field), decisiveness and indomitable energy, and persistency of purpose. One dark stain on his character is ineffaceable: he distinctly sanctioned the atrocious massacre of Glencoe, devised by the master of Stair. William III. died at Kensington Palace, in consequence of a fall from his horse, 8th March, 1702, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

William IV., King of England, known before his accession to the throne as **William Henry**, Duke of Clarence, was the third son of George III., and was born August 21, 1765. At fourteen years of age he entered the navy as a midshipman on board the *Prince George*, a 98-gun ship, commanded by Admiral Digby; and he was placed on the same footing, in every respect, with other youths of the same rank in the service. Prince William Henry was present with Admiral Rodney at the capture of the *Caracas* fleet, commanded by Don Juan Langara. The Prince served nearly all the residue of his time as a midshipman in the West Indies, and off the coasts of Nova Scotia and Canada; and many characteristic anecdotes, honourable to his bravery and humanity, are related of him during the period of his naval career. He was afterwards removed to the *Warwick*, of 50 guns, commanded by Lord Keith, and was present when that officer captured the frigates *L'Aigle* and *La Sophie*, and the Terror sloop-of-war, off the Delaware, in 1782. He then joined Lord Hood, who was in quest of the French fleet under De Grasse and Vaudreuil, and on board the *Barfleur* first became acquainted with Nelson, then in command of the *Albemarle*. In June, 1783, Lord Hood's squadron returned to England; and in the summer of 1785 the Prince was appointed third lieutenant of the *Hebe* frigate. In 1786, as captain of the *Pegasus*, of 28 guns, he sailed for Nova Scotia; whence he proceeded to the Leeward Islands station, and remained for some months under the orders of Nelson, when a strong and lasting friendship (honourable to both) sprang up between them. In December, 1787, the Prince returned to England, and was appointed to command the *Andromeda* frigate, in which he again sailed for the West Indies. In 1789 he was created Duke of Clarence and Earl of Munster, in Ireland, took his seat in

the House of Lords, and was made rear-admiral of the Blue in 1790. From this time, however, he saw no more active service afloat. In 1811 he succeeded Sir Peter Parker as admiral of the fleet. In that capacity he hoisted his flag for the last time, for the purpose of escorting Louis XVIII. to France; and on board the *Impregnable* he received the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. For many years the Duke led the life of a private English gentleman, residing at Bushy Park, of which he had been appointed ranger, on the death of the Countess of Guilford, in 1797. [His connection with Mrs. Jordan is noticed in our memoir of that lady.] After the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, in 1817, a new era opened in the position and prospects of the Duke of Clarence; and on July 11, 1818, he married the Princess Adelaide, eldest daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. Two daughters, the eldest of whom died on the day of her birth, and the youngest when only three months old, were their only offspring. Having become heir-presumptive to the throne, in 1827, by the death of the Duke of York, he received an additional parliamentary grant, which raised his income to £40,000 a year. He was also appointed Lord High Admiral of England—a post revived for the occasion; but owing to some objections made by the Duke of Wellington to the expense of his royal highness's progresses, he resigned the office. On June 26, 1830, the Duke of Clarence succeeded his brother, George IV., as King of England, and was crowned, with his royal consort, in Westminster Abbey, September 8, 1831. A marked difference was soon observable in the conduct of William IV. and his predecessor. The secluded habits and fastidious retirement that had distinguished the last years of his brother's life, gave place to an obvious desire of popularity on the part of the new monarch; while the Wellington administration was succeeded by that of Earl Grey, under whom the long desired reform of parliament was effected. Political animosities were at their height; but still the king was on the popular side, and the court offered, in every respect, an example worthy of imitation. In May, 1837, his Majesty was taken ill, and in four weeks from that time, June 29, 1837, he died. —'A man,' said Lord Grey, 'more sincerely devoted to the interests of his country, and better understanding what was necessary for the attainment of that object, there never did exist; and if ever there was a sovereign entitled to the character, his Majesty may truly be styled a PATRIOT KING.'

William, surnamed the **Lion**, King of Scotland, was the second son of Prince Henry, only son of David I., and succeeded his brother Malcolm IV., December 9, 1165. He took part with Henry II. of England in the expeditions to Brittany, but subsequently supported the sons of Henry in their rebellion. He invaded England in 1173, but in the following year, July 12, he was surprised and captured, with sixty of his nobles, by Ranulph de Glanville,

WILLIAM

at Alnwick. Henry sent him to Normandy, and confined him in the castle of Falaise, where he remained till the following December. On doing homage to Henry for the kingdom of Scotland, and promising to give up to him five of his principal fortresses, he was released. William made a bold stand for the independence of the church in Scotland, by his resistance to the appointment, confirmed by Pope Alexander III., of John the Scot to the see of St. Andrew's. In 1181 the Pope excommunicated him, and laid the kingdom under an interdict. A new pope, Lucius III., reversed the decree and removed the interdict. After the accession of Richard I. he paid a sum of money, and was excused from homage and received back his castles. In 1200 William the Lion did homage to King John at Lincoln, but only for the lands which he held in England. Died at Stirling, December 4, 1214, and was buried in the Abbey of Arbroath, which he had founded in 1178, in honour of Thomas à Becket. His remains were found in good preservation in 1816.

William (Frederick) I., King of the Netherlands, Grand-Duke of Luxembourg, Prince of Orange, and Duke of Nassau, was son of William IV., Prince of Orange, and was born at the Hague, August 24, 1772. He received at his birth the title of Hereditary Prince of the United Provinces. At the age of sixteen he was sent to the court of his uncle, Frederick William II. of Prussia; went two years later to study at Leyden; and in 1791 married his cousin, Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina, daughter of the King of Prussia. He had received a military training, and on the French invasion of Holland, in 1793, he was commander-in-chief of the Dutch army. After the final triumph of the French arms, in 1795, he accompanied his father to England; lived afterwards at Berlin, and at Fulda; served in the Prussian and Austrian armies against the French, distinguishing himself at Jena and at Wagram; and in December, 1813, after an insurrection in Holland in his favour, he was proclaimed sovereign prince of Holland. The French were driven from the fortresses then in their possession; a constitution was drawn up and sworn to; and by a decree of the Congress of Vienna, Belgium and the bishopric of Liège were united with Holland, and William became in March, 1815, King of the Netherlands and Duke of Luxembourg. A new constitution thus became necessary, and was adopted. The union of Holland and Belgium lasted fifteen years; but notwithstanding the general wisdom of the administration, and great commercial and manufacturing prosperity, the religious, political, and social discordance of the Dutch and the Belgians could not but tend to their ultimate separation. One month after the French revolution of July, 1830, a revolution broke out in Brussels; the war was terminated by the intervention of the Great Powers and the recognition of the independence of Belgium. The Dutch in 1831 rushed to arms, and invaded

1229

WILLIAMS

Belgium, led by the Prince of Orange; but the arms and diplomacy of France and England could not be resisted; the citadel of Antwerp, which William had retained in his possession, was taken by the French, after a long siege, in December, 1832; and after six years more of difficult and wearisome negotiations, conducted by the Conference of London, matters were adjusted, and the king signed the treaty by which the separation of the two countries was established. Financial embarrassments and great popular discontent led the king to abdicate in favour of his son, William II., in October, 1840. He retired to Berlin, and there died, enormously rich, in November, 1843. He had married in February, 1841, the Countess d'Oultremont, a Roman Catholic lady.

William II., King of Holland, better known in England as the Prince of Orange, son of William I., was born in 1792, at the very moment when revolutionary France invaded the Netherlands, and thus compelled the young prince to be brought to England, where he passed his youth. Educated under the care of Dr. Howley, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, he at nineteen years of age joined Wellington in Spain as extra aide-de-camp, and in this capacity he followed the fortunes of the British army from 1811 to 1814, and gained great distinction at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, as well as at the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and Nivelle. After the expulsion of the French from Holland in 1813, the young prince was designated as the husband of the Princess Charlotte of Wales; but she evinced the most decided objection to the union; and many years subsequently, when Prince Leopold, who afterwards became her husband, was elected to the throne of Belgium, the coincidence was remarked that he should have been successful against his princely competitor in obtaining from him both a kingdom and a wife. During the whole of the campaign of 1815 he commanded the army of the Netherlands, and distinguished himself at Waterloo, where he was severely wounded. After this event he chiefly resided in Brussels, till the revolution of 1830, separating Belgium from Holland, compelled his departure for the Hague. The abdication of his father in 1840 raised him prematurely to the throne, and he continued to govern with great prudence and moderation till his death in March, 1848, a few days after the outbreak of the third revolution of that country, which it had been his fate to witness.

William of Champeaux. [Champeaux.]

William of Malmesbury. [Malmesbury.]

William of Nassau. [Orange, Prince of.]

William of Newbury. [Little, William.]

William of Wykeham. [Wykeham.]

Williams, Daniel, a Presbyterian minister, was born at Wrexham, in Denbighshire, in

1644, and died in 1716. He founded the library in Redcross Street for dissenting ministers.

Williams, Helen Maria, miscellaneous writer, was born in the north of England in 1762. In 1790 she settled at Paris; and soon after appeared her 'Letters from France,' the object of which was to recommend the doctrines of the Girondists; and on their fall she was arrested, imprisoned, and narrowly escaped their fate. Besides other poems and works, she made an English translation of the Personal Narrative of the Travels of Humboldt and Bonpland in America, 6 vols.; she also wrote a 'Narrative of Events in France in 1815,' &c. Died, 1827.

Williams, Isaac, B.D., theologian and poet, was born in 1802. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1826, M.A. in 1831, and B.D. in 1839. Ordained priest in 1831, he was curate successively of Windrush, St. Mary the Virgin's, Oxford, and Bisley, and was elected fellow of Trinity College in 1832. He was associated with Dr. Pusey, Dr. Newman, and Keble in the 'Tractarian' movement, and wrote three of the 'Tracts for the Times,' Nos. 80, 86, and 87. As a poet he was one of the foremost to catch the spirit which breathed through 'The Christian Year;' but though a follower of Keble, he struck out a line of his own. He was a candidate for the professorship of Poetry at Oxford in 1842; but the candidature was made a struggle between theological parties, and Mr. Garbett was elected, although the higher claims of Mr. Williams as a poet were not disputed. Among his sacred poems are 'The Cathedral,' 'Thoughts in Past Years,' both published in 1838; 'The Baptistry' (1842), 'The Christian Scholar' (1849), and 'The Christian Seasons' (1864). Mr. Williams contributed also to the 'Iyra Apostolica,' under the signature of 'Zeta.' His theological works are full of mystical and symbolical interpretation, not, however, without a vein of good taste and restraining reverence. These consist of a series of volumes (1841-50) on 'The Study of the Gospels,' 'The Nativity,' 'The Ministry,' 'The Passion,' 'The Holy Week,' 'The Resurrection,' and 'The Apocalypse.' He also wrote the 'Life of Suckling.' The last years of his life were spent in complete retirement at the village of Stinchcombe, near Dursley, Gloucestershire; where he died, May 1, 1865.

Williams, John, Archbishop of York, and Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal, was born at Aber-Conway, in 1582, and was educated at Ruthin School and St. John's College, Cambridge. Although he led a gay and expensive life at college, he was at the same time a hard student, and amassed almost incredible stores of various knowledge. Three hours of sleep in the twenty-four were enough for him. He learnt Greek and Hebrew; read the Fathers and the Schoolmen; knew all the Greek and Latin canons; was thoroughly versed in ec-

clesiastical history, and no less in general history; and 'he had some work continually on the loom.' He graduated M.A. in 1605, was ordained priest in 1609, and in the following year became chaplain to Lord Chancellor Ellesmere; the first step to his worldly success. He was soon introduced to the king, James I., was appointed one of his chaplains in 1619, and soon after dean of Salisbury, and both by his learning and his Toryism made himself a great favourite with James. He succeeded in ingratiating himself also with Buckingham, the 'pipe through which all royal graces flowed,' and he was made dean of Westminster. As adviser of the duke he used his influence against monopolies and illegal exactions; and, on the fall of Bacon, in 1621, Williams was named Lord Keeper, and about the same time was raised to the see of Lincoln. His labours at this period were enormous, as Chancellor, statesman, and bishop. He is said to have had in his employ a number of court spies; to have been greedy of preferments, of which he had so many as to be a 'diocese' in himself; yet his conduct in the court of Star Chamber is praised and also blamed for mildness. He had a large share in the negotiation about the Spanish marriage, and made Buckingham his bitter enemy. He also offended Prince Charles, on whose accession he was dismissed from his office of Chancellor. He supported the Petition of Right in the parliament of 1628, and was half-reconciled to Charles I. But Laud, who owed his first preferment to Williams, became his enemy, and aimed at his ruin. He instituted three prosecutions against him in the Star Chamber (besides dreaming ill dreams of him, as carefully noted in his diary), and after eight years' harassment Williams was sentenced to pay a fine of £10,000, to be imprisoned, and suspended from his office as bishop. On the third prosecution he was fined £8000 more. After four years' confinement he was released, in 1640, by the Long Parliament. In 1641 he was made archbishop of York; suffered another year's imprisonment in the Tower, remained a firm royalist through the civil war, and held Conway Castle for the king, whose execution broke his heart. He died at Aber-Conway, in March, 1650. His 'Life,' by Bishop Hacket, appeared in 1693.

Williams, John, the devoted missionary to the islands of the South Seas, was born at Tottenham, near London, in 1796. He was brought up to the trade of ironmonger, but at the age of 20 his strong religious feelings led him to become a missionary, and he was sent as agent of the London Missionary Society to the Society Islands, his young wife accompanying him. After a short time he settled in the island of Raiatea, where he zealously laboured not only for the religious instruction, but for the social and secular interests of the people, with marked success. He got a government organized, a chapel built, taught the natives how to build houses, contrived a sort of sugar-mill, and in order to promote the

WILLIAMS

commerce of the islands, bought a ship, named the 'Endeavour,' with which to pass from island to island. In 1823 he discovered the island of Rarotonga; reduced the dialect to writing, and made a translation of the New Testament into it; built himself a ship to return to Raiatea; made afterwards several voyages in it among the various groups of islands; and in 1834 visited England, where he remained about four years. During this period he wrote and published his profoundly interesting 'Narrative of Missionary Enterprises in the South Seas,' which had a very large circulation, and was afterwards republished in a cheaper form. He sailed again in April, 1838, with a company of missionaries in the 'Camden,' purchased for the service of the mission, and after making visits to Rarotonga, Tahiti, Raiatea, and other islands, landed at Erromanga; and there this pure-hearted, self-denying, and indefatigable Christian missionary was attacked and murdered by the natives, November 20, 1839.

Williams (Ab Ithel), John, a distinguished Welsh scholar and antiquary, was born at Llangynhafel, Denbighshire, in 1811. He was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and M.A. in 1838. Having entered the church, he was minister successively of several parishes in Wales, was appointed rector of Llanymowddwy, Merionethshire, in 1852, and ten years later rector of Llanenddwyn, in the same county. He began early to write for English and Welsh periodicals, and to translate into Welsh English devotional works; and at length by his studies in Celtic archaeology, and his editions of ancient Welsh manuscripts, made himself a considerable reputation, not only in Great Britain, but on the continent. He wrote 'The Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Cymry,' 1844; 'Druidic Stones; 'A Glossary of Terms used for the Articles of British Dress and Armour,' &c. Among the works edited by him are a Poem by Aneurin, with translation and notes; an ancient Welsh grammar; an ancient Welsh medical work; and, for the series of memorials of Great Britain and Ireland published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, the 'Annales Cambriæ,' and 'Brut y Tywysogion, or the Chronicle of the Princes of Wales,' both published in 1860. Mr. Williams was an Examiner at Llandovery College; editor of the 'Cambrian Journal,' and for some years of the 'Archeologia Cambrensis,' published by the Cambrian Archaeological Association, of which he was one of the founders. Just before his death he published a work entitled 'Barddas,' a collection of documents illustrative of the Bardo-Druidic System. Died, August 27, 1862.

Williams, Roger, the founder of the State of Rhode Island, U. S., and nobly distinguished as the first assertor in modern Christendom of the sanctity and perfect freedom of conscience, was a native of Wales. Born in 1599, he studied at Oxford, entered the church, and naturally joined the Puritan party. To escape the persecutions to which

the Puritans were subject in England, he, like so many others, fled to the New World to find what was denied them here—freedom to worship God. He arrived at Boston, New England, in February, 1631, and holding already in perfect clearness the grand truth of which he was the first modern apostle, soon found himself in collision with the churches already existing there; for they still acted on the very principles of which they had been the victims at home. He was invited to settle as pastor at Salem, but the court of Boston would not allow it, and he withdrew to Plymouth. Two years later the church of Salem elected him for their teacher; but the hostility to this 'troubler of Israel' grew fiercer, and the breach widened, Salem was disfranchised, and sentence of exile was pronounced against Williams. Permission being given him to remain till the winter was past, he used to preach to the people who flocked to his own house to hear him. But at length, in 1636, he was ordered to embark for England. To avoid this he left Salem in the winter weather, wandered houseless and half-fed for fourteen weeks, then found friends and hospitality among the Indians, whose language he had learnt. He preached to them, won their love, and was their friend and peace-maker till his death. He had resolved on founding a new settlement, and after beginning to build and plant at Seekonk, had to abandon the spot, and selected Rhode Island, on which he landed from an Indian canoe, with five comrades, in June, 1636. He called the place 'Providence,' and commenced building. In the course of two years he was joined by others, who were glad of such an asylum. Williams founded a commonwealth in the form of a pure democracy, and his system has had its influence on the whole political history of the State. He showed no spirit of revenge towards those who had persecuted him; and when the colonies were threatened with a general rising of the Indian tribes, he nobly risked his own life, and undertook the mission to the Narragansetts to dissolve the conspiracy; in which he succeeded. To secure the permanent existence of Rhode Island as a separate State, Roger Williams was chosen to visit England in 1643, to obtain a charter. He was received with the greatest favour by the Long Parliament, found a warm and sympathizing friend in Sir Henry Vane, and took back with him the desired charter. Ten years later he was again sent to England, and succeeded in averting a threatened dismemberment of the little State. Sir Henry Vane was again the most powerful friend of the colony. Williams refused the office of governor, to which the colony wished to appoint him; laboured on for its good, rewarding himself in doing it; had a warm controversy with George Fox; and died at Providence in 1683. Bancroft, in his 'History of the United States,' writes of Roger Williams with the highest admiration and genuine eloquence.

Williams, Samuel, one of the best en-

WILLIAMSON

gravers on wood whom this country has produced, was born at Colchester, in Essex, in 1788. When a mere boy he determined to become a painter; and in the green meadows and lanes around his native town he had ample range for the study of his favourite art. But his wishes were not destined to be fulfilled. Apprenticed to a printer in Colchester, he found a remunerative employment for his leisure hours in designing and engraving on wood, and when his apprenticeship was expired he started on his own account as an engraver, first at Colchester, and afterwards in London. His first work was a series of 300 cuts for a 'Natural History,' published by Crosby. His talents recommending him to Messrs. Harvey and Darton, and to other booksellers, who were glad to have a design and an engraving from the same hand, he executed in this way many anonymous engravings. To his spirited drawings of the Months in Hone's 'Every Day Book,' the illustrations to 'Robinson Crusoe,' Wiffen's 'Tasso,' the 'Olio,' and the 'Parterre,' the modern school of drawing on wood owes its chief vigour and character. Nor was his industry less remarkable than his skill; he was seldom without a graver or a pencil in his hand; and he has gained a name which will be long associated with the history of art in England. Died, 1853.

Williamson, Hugh, an American physician, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1735. He received his education at the college of Philadelphia; relinquished the clerical profession, for which he was intended, and turned his attention first to mathematics, and subsequently to medicine. After visiting Edinburgh and Leyden, at Leyden university obtaining the degree of M.D., he returned and practised in Philadelphia. He was one of the committee appointed by the American Philosophical Society, 1769, to observe the transit of Venus; and he attracted considerable attention by his observations on the remarkable comet which then made its appearance, as he came to the conclusion that comets, instead of being ignited masses, are inhabited planets. He was appointed to the medical staff of the revolutionary army; and, at the restoration of peace, he became a member of Congress. Among his works are, 'The History of North Carolina,' 2 vols.; and 'Observations on the Climate of America.' Died, 1819.

Williamson, Sir Joseph, statesman, was born about 1630, at Bridekirk, in Cumberland. In 1674 he became principal Secretary of State; but, in 1678, he was sent to the Tower, for granting commissions to Popish recusants. The king, however, released him the same day, and Sir Joseph resigned his place soon after. He died in 1701, leaving a valuable collection of manuscripts, with £6000, to Queen's College, Oxford, where he had been educated: he also founded a mathematical school at Rochester.

Willibrod, St., apostle of the Frisians, was born in the kingdom of Northumbria

WILLIS

about 658. He was brought up in the monastery of Ripon, just founded by St. Wilfred, and after spending twelve years in Ireland, embarked with ten or eleven other monks for Friesland. The country had recently been conquered by Pepin d'Héristal, who received the missionaries with great favour. Willibrod went to Rome and obtained the sanction of the Pope for his undertaking; and after several years of apparently successful labour he was sent to Rome a second time, and was consecrated bishop. He established his see at Utrecht; made a missionary journey into Denmark; enjoyed the favour of Pepin's illustrious son, Charles Martel; and founded the abbey of Epternac, near Treves, which he governed till his death. Willibrod is described as of winning and dignified manners, lively in conversation, wise and unwearied in his chosen office. He nearly succeeded in converting the pagan Duke of Friesland, Radbod; of whom the story is told, that when on the point of receiving baptism, he turned away from the font on hearing, in reply to his express inquiry, that his unbaptized ancestors were in hell. He declared he would rather be with them there than in heaven without them. Died, and was buried at Epternac, in 738.

Willis, Dr. Browne, an English antiquary, who made and published a 'Survey of the Cathedrals of England,' and wrote other works. He was born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, in 1682; became F.S.A. in 1718, and subsequently LL.D. Oxford. Died, 1760.

Willis, Francis, a celebrated physician, born about 1717, distinguished for his skill in the treatment of mental disorders, was a native of Lincolnshire, and received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow. He took the degree of M.A. in 1740, entered into holy orders, and obtained the living of St. John's, Wapping. He then studied medicine, and, devoting his attention to maniacal diseases, established a private asylum for lunatics at Greatford, in Lincolnshire. The anomaly of a clergyman keeping a madhouse being sharply animadverted upon by the faculty, he proceeded to take his degree, and properly qualified himself as a physician. When George III. was seized with insanity, Dr. Willis was called in, and, in opposition to the other physicians, pronounced it as his opinion that his Majesty would recover. The doctor was intrusted with the principal care of the king; and the result confirmed the accuracy of his judgment. His success was rewarded with a handsome gratuity from parliament, and a vast amount of professional practice naturally flowed in upon him. He died in 1807.

Willis, Thomas, an eminent physician and anatomist, born at Great Bedwin, in Wiltshire, in 1621. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated M.D. in 1642. He first practised at Oxford, and being a thorough royalist in his sympathies, he obtained at the Restoration the Sedleian professorship of Natural Philosophy. After gra-

WILLMOTT

duating M.D., and obtaining great reputation by the publication of his work on the Brain, he settled in London, and became physician to Charles II. Willis's principal work is entitled 'Cerebri Anatome; cui accessit Nervorum Descriptio et Usus,' and contains a distinct announcement of the now generally accepted conception of the brain as a cluster of organs of the mind. He wrote also 'Pathologiæ Cerebri et Nervosi Generis Specimina,' 'De Anima Brutorum,' and other works, all written in good Latin, and frequently reprinted. Died, 1675.

Willmott, Robert Aris, an English littérateur, was born at Bradford, in Wiltshire, in 1809. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' and Harrow Schools, and after being engaged for several years, first in Suffolk as private tutor, and then in London as man of letters, entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1832. Having graduated B.A. in 1841, he entered the church, held a London curacy for a short time, and in 1846 became incumbent of Bear Wood, Hants, a position in which he remained for sixteen years, discharging its duties with much fervour and devotedness, but often interrupted by ill health. He published numerous works, chiefly collections or selections from other writers, with genial illustrative notices. Among them are a volume of his poems, 'Journal of Summer Time in the Country,' of which a fourth edition appeared in 1864, with a pleasing Memoir by his sister; editions of George Herbert's Works, of Cowper, Akenside, Burns, and Percy's Reliques, and an illustrated volume entitled 'The Poets of the Nineteenth Century.' He was also author of an original biography of Jeremy Taylor, which appeared in 1847, and was highly spoken of. He contributed papers to 'Fraser's Magazine,' the 'Critic,' the 'Church Quarterly Review,' and other periodicals. After long suffering from want of sleep, he was attacked with paralysis, and died at Nettlebed, in Oxfordshire, 27th May, 1863.

Willoughby, Sir Hugh, an early Arctic voyager, of whom almost nothing is known, except that he was commander of the expedition of discovery, consisting of three vessels, sent out in 1553 by the Company of Merchant Adventurers; that the ships got separated by storms in the North Sea, and not one of them reached England again. It is believed that some of Willoughby's men were living in January, 1554, and a few of those belonging to another of the ships returned to England. Richard Chancellor was captain of one of the vessels in this expedition, which was the first step towards our trade with Russia.

Wills, William John, Australian explorer, one of the first who crossed the continent from sea to sea, was born at Totnes, Devonshire, in 1834. He was the son of a medical practitioner, William Wills; received his education at the Ashburton Grammar School, and in 1850 was apprenticed to his father. He pursued his medical studies for a short time in

WILLSHIRE

London, but in October, 1852, emigrated, in company with a younger brother, to Australia. They engaged themselves as shepherds in the Bush, but on being joined by their father in 1853 removed to Ballarat, where the doctor commenced practice and was at first assisted by his son William. The latter next became a surveyor, and diligently studied mathematics; and in November, 1858, he received an appointment in the Magnetic Observatory of Melbourne. In the summer of 1860 he joined the expedition led by O'Hara Burke, for the exploration of the interior of the continent of Australia. Leaving Melbourne August 20, they set out, northwards, for Menindie station on the Darling river; but before reaching it a quarrel broke out between Burke and several of his followers, and the party was reduced in number. The rest advanced to Menindie, and reached Cooper's Creek, about halfway between Melbourne and the Gulf of Carpentaria; and from that point Burke and Wills, with only two followers, struggled on through unknown and difficult regions till they reached, about the end of January, 1861, a lagoon of sea-water, and probably the coast of the Gulf. On their return southwards they suffered severely, lost one of their followers, the horse and several camels, and arrived, half-naked and half-starved, at Cooper's Creek in April. Through the culpable mistake and failure of a third officer, Wright, the station was abandoned; and after two months' hopeless efforts the heroic travellers died. Wills made a last entry in his journal June 29, and was then left alone. Burke died two days after, and King, the only survivor, returned to Wills and found him dead. He had borne all with extraordinary quiet courage. The sad story is told in 'A Successful Exploration from Melbourne to the Gulf of Carpentaria,' edited, from the Journals and Letters of Wills, by his father (1863).

Willshire, Sir Thomas, Bart., British general, born at Halifax, North America, in 1789. He was educated in England, and was named a lieutenant at six years of age. After serving in the West Indies, and in the expedition of the Rio de la Plata under General Whitelocke, during which he took part in the attack on Buenos Ayres in 1807, he served in the Peninsula, and was in the retreat to Corunna; was at Walcheren in 1809, and in 1812 returned to the Peninsula, and distinguished himself at the assault of San Sebastian. He took part in the passage of the Bidasoa and the battles of Nivelle and Nive. In 1818 he was employed on the frontiers of Kaffraria, where he did good service as road and bridge-maker, and built a fort named after him, Fort Willshire. His most important service there was his defence of Grahamstown against the chief Makanna, the capture of Makanna, and the acquisition of the territory between the Keiskamma and Great Fish Rivers. He next served in India against the Mahrattas, and, in 1827, became lieutenant-colonel in the 2nd Queen's Royals, which regiment he brought

WILLUGHBY

into a high state of discipline. The dignity of C.B. was conferred on him in 1838, and in the following year he commanded under Sir John Keane through the Afghan campaign, distinguished himself at the siege of Ghuznee, and took the fortress of Khelat, for which he was made a baronet, and received the thanks of parliament. Returning to England in ill health in 1840, he held for five years the command of Chatham, resigned, and was made major-general in 1847, and spent his remaining years in retirement. He was invested with the Grand Cross of the Bath in 1861, and died suddenly at Hillhouse, near Windsor, 31st May, 1862.

Willughby, Francis, a celebrated naturalist, born in 1636. He studied at Cambridge, and had John Ray for his master, with whom he formed a firm friendship, and travelled through the principal countries of Europe for scientific purposes. He paid particular attention to ornithology and ichthyology, and formed a rich museum of animal and fossil productions. His friend Ray arranged and published his works after his decease. These are the 'Ornithologiæ Libri Tres,' and the 'Historiæ Piscium Libri Quatuor.' Died, 1672.

Wilmot, John. [Rochester, Earl of.]

Wilmot, John Bardley, a learned judge, was born at Derby, in 1709; and, passing through the ordinary legal promotions, became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1766. Died, 1792. His 'Notes of Opinions' were published in 1802.—His son, **John Wilmot Bardley**, born at Derby, in 1748, was an eminent Chancery lawyer, and died in 1815. He published Glanville's 'Treatise on the Laws and Customs of England,' 'Memoirs of his Father,' 'Life and Letters of Bishop Hugh,' &c.

Wilson, Alexander, a celebrated ornithologist, was born at Paisley, in 1766. He was brought up as a weaver, but his poetical disposition, and relish for the quiet beauties of nature, made him long for an opportunity to escape from the bondage of trade. After having been imprisoned for libelling the master-weavers of Paisley, during a violent dispute between them and the journeymen, Wilson emigrated to America, where he landed in July, 1794, with his fowling-piece in his hand, and only a few shillings in his pocket, without a friend or letter of introduction, or any definite idea in what manner he was to earn his livelihood. In the varied occupations of a weaver, pedlar, and schoolmaster, he toiled on for upwards of eight years, during which time he tasked his powers to the utmost in his efforts at self-improvement; and among the acquirements he made were the arts of drawing, colouring, and etching, which afterwards proved of incalculable use to him. In October, 1804, he set out for the Falls of Niagara; and, wading on through the mud and snow, encumbered with his gun and fowling-bag, the latter of which was of course

WILSON

always increasing in bulk, he arrived safely at home, after an absence of fifty-nine days, during which he had walked 1260 miles. From this time forward Wilson applied his whole energies to his ornithological work, drawing, etching, and colouring all the plates himself; and Mr. Bradford, a bookseller of Philadelphia, having agreed to run all the risk of publication, in 1808 the first volume of his 'American Ornithology' made its appearance. Another and another volume followed, and their indefatigable author travelled from one end of the American continent to the other, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers to his work, as well as to increase his collection of birds. In 1811 he thus writes to his brother: 'Since February, 1810, I have slept for several weeks in the wilderness alone, in an Indian country, with my gun and my pistols in my bosom; and have found myself so reduced by sickness as to be scarcely able to stand, when not within 300 miles of a white settlement, and under the burning latitude of 25°. I have, by resolution, surmounted all these and other obstacles, in my way to my object, and now begin to see the blue sky of independence open around me.' Honours as well as profit soon after began to pour in upon him; he was a member of several learned societies, and there was not a crowned head in Europe but had then become a subscriber to the 'American Ornithology.' He was attacked with a dysentery in August, 1813, which carried him off in a few days.

Wilson, Florence, or in Latin *Velsenus*, a Scottish writer, born probably near Elgin, about 1500. He studied at the university of Paris, became an accomplished scholar, made the acquaintance of several distinguished men of his time, and was for some time master of the school of Carpentras. He wrote, amongst other works, a dialogus 'De Animi Tranquillitate,' which has been several times republished. Died, in Dauphiné, on his way to his native country, in 1546.

Wilson, George, Regius Professor of Technology in the university of Edinburgh, and Director of the Industrial Museum of Scotland, was born at Edinburgh, 21st February, 1818. He early showed a superior intelligence, energy, and vivacity, was fond both of books and animals, and for the sake of the studies which it would make necessary he chose the medical profession, and served his apprenticeship in the laboratory of the Royal Infirmary. During the same period he attended the Medical Classes at the university. But a short trial of the duties of a surgeon convinced him of his unfitness for the profession, and he relinquished it, devoting himself thenceforth to chemistry. He became assistant in the laboratory of Professor Christison, and in 1838 he came to London and took a place as unpaid assistant in the laboratory of Professor Graham at University College. One of his class-mates there was David (afterwards Dr.) Livingstone. Recalled to Edinburgh by the sudden death of

WILSON

a beloved relative, he resolved to settle there; obtained soon after the degree of M.D., was admitted an associate of the 'Maga Club,' and was chosen president of the Physical Society. In 1840 he began his career as lecturer on Chemistry, and at the same time his health began to fail. But with passionate love of science, and desire to teach it, he bravely held on, struggling with the vigour of a hero, the hopeful calmness of a Christian philosopher, and the most beautiful sweetness of disposition, against frequently recurring physical weakness and suffering. In 1855 he was appointed Director of the Scottish Industrial Museum, and almost immediately after Professor of Technology at the university of Edinburgh. These posts he held till his death. His ambition was to fill the chair of Chemistry, and he had the prospect of success the year before he died, but he felt compelled to retire from the candidature on account of his want of strength to face the labour. George Wilson was one of the most successful of lecturers on science, and no less able as a writer and expounder. He also made many important chemical investigations and experiments, and cleared up points previously obscure. The most complete and important of these investigations were the 'Researches on Colour-Blindness,' an account of which was published in 1855. His ability as popular expounder of science is shown in his admirable 'Chemistry; an elementary Text-Book,' in Chambers's series, published in 1860, in his 'Five Gateways of Knowledge,' 1857, and his articles on 'Electricity and the Electric Telegraph,' and 'Chemistry of the Stars,' the former contributed to the 'Edinburgh Review,' the latter to the 'British Quarterly,' and both reprinted in the 'Travellers' Library.' As scientific biographer and historian he distinguished himself by his 'Life and Works of the Honourable Henry Cavendish,' printed for the Cavendish Society, 1851; his 'Life of Dr. John Reid,' and his sketches of the Lives and Works of John Dalton, Wollaston, and Robert Boyle, contributed to the 'British Quarterly.' He also wrote numerous papers on Chemistry and Physics, which are scattered through the transactions of scientific societies. Died, at Edinburgh, November 22, 1859, and was buried in the Old Calton burial-ground. A charming Memoir, by his sister, Jessie A. Wilson, appeared in 1860. A condensed edition was published in 1866.

Wilson, Horace Hayman, one of our most distinguished Oriental scholars, was born about the year 1786. In 1808 he went to India as assistant surgeon, but was soon appointed assay master and mint secretary at Calcutta, and, on the death of Dr. Hunter, in 1811, secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. In 1819 he completed a dictionary of the Sanskrit language, which at once raised him to eminence as an Orientalist, and he afterwards made known to the English public four ancient Sanskrit dramas under the title of the 'Hindu

Theatre.' He was the first to introduce the study of the English language and literature in the education of the natives of India, and himself directed the studies of the Hindu College at Calcutta from the time of its establishment. While still engaged in a course of practical usefulness as well as learning in India, he was elected, in 1833, without solicitation, to the Sanskrit professorship in the university of Oxford, then founded by the magnificent bequest of Colonel Boden; and from that time until his death, at the age of 74, in May, 1860, he continued without intermission his eminent services in the progress of Sanskrit scholarship, publishing many original works, as well as editing others, and contributing a series of elaborate articles to the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. Professor Wilson undertook an English translation of the 'Rigveda,' three volumes of which appeared between 1850 and 1857, and the fourth, edited by E. B. Cowell, in 1866. Wilson, like Rosen, adopted the interpretation of Sāyana, an Indian commentator on the Veda, of the 14th century.

Wilson, James, a well-known economist, was born in 1805, and commenced his career as a hatter, in which he at first failed. He then turned his mind to political economy, in which his great powers soon raised him to a high reputation. In 1839 he published a volume on 'The Influences of the Corn Laws.' This was followed by others on the 'Fluctuations of Currency, Commerce, and Manufactures,' 'On Capital, Currency, Banking,' &c. In 1843 he established the 'Economist' newspaper, in 1848 was appointed secretary to the Board of Control, and subsequently financial secretary to the Treasury. In 1859 he went as finance minister to India, where he immediately introduced many fiscal alterations, the most important being the establishment of an income-tax comprehending the native population. He was, however, soon attacked by cholera, and died at Calcutta, August 11, 1860, aged 55.

Wilson, John, a distinguished poet, critic, and prose-writer, the well-known '**Christopher North**' of 'Blackwood's Magazine,' was the son of a prosperous manufacturer at Paisley, where he was born, in 1785. From the university of Glasgow he passed to Oxford, entering Magdalen College as a gentleman commoner, and winning in 1806 the Newdigate prize for English verse. On quitting the university, the young poet took up his abode on the banks of Windermere, at Elleray, a beautiful place which he had purchased, and where he continued for several years to enjoy the society of Wordsworth, and the other distinguished men of letters who then shared the retirement of the English Lakes. Here he wrote the first poem which made his name known beyond college circles—an 'Elegy on the Death of James Grahame,' the author of 'The Sabbath.' This was followed in 1812 by 'The Isle of Palms,' a work which advanced its author's reputation so highly that it can hardly be said to have been materially extended by his later and more

WILSON

elaborate composition of 'The City of the Plague.' Leaving the path of poetry, he addressed himself to prose fiction, and enriched our literature, in rapid succession, with those fascinating books, the 'Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life,' the 'Trials of Margaret Lyndsay,' and 'The Foresters.' But it was chiefly in periodical literature that he earned his well-merited fame. Soon after the establishment of 'Blackwood's Magazine,' in 1817, he became its chief editor; and it was in this field that all his varied gifts were summoned into activity, and that he produced, month after month, that series of articles which long filled the public with mingled delight and astonishment, by their extraordinary combination of the most opposite qualities—pathos the purest, the deepest, and the most tender; wild, wanton, and withering sarcasm; sentiment, refined and exalted to the pitch of devotion; and humour of the freest, broadest, and most exuberant vein. Mr. Wilson was called to the Scotch bar in 1816, but never practised. In 1820 he was appointed to the chair of Moral Philosophy in Edinburgh University, then vacant by the death of Dr. Thomas Brown; and it is remarkable that, even thus early, Sir Walter Scott had recognized in him talents, which only wanted proper direction 'to make him the first man of the age.' In 1851 he resigned his professorship in consequence of ill health; and about the same time he received a pension from the Crown of £300 a year. Professor Wilson's academical prelections will never be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to hear them. Nor was it only the force and splendour of his eloquence that endeared him to all his students. He was the never-failing friend of every youth who sought his help; the counsel which he was ever ready to impart attested not less the kindness of his benevolent heart than the sagacity of his discriminating judgment; and the disinterested integrity of his character, and the conscientious consistency with which he ever maintained his principles, were acknowledged as sincerely by his most resolute opponents as by his firmest friends. Died, 1854. Memoirs of Wilson, by Mrs. Gordon, have since appeared. His portrait, painted by Sir J. W. Gordon, was presented to the National Portrait Gallery in 1865.

Wilson, Richard, an eminent English landscape painter, was born in 1713, in Montgomeryshire. He began his career as a portrait painter, went, in 1749, to Italy, where, by the advice of Zuccarelli, he studied landscape painting, and with a success that obtained for him the appellation of the English Claude. The first picture he exhibited was 'Niobe' (1760), and it gave him at once a reputation. Although whatever came from his easel bore the stamp of elegance and truth, yet he was doomed to undergo neglect, and was reduced to solicit the office of librarian to the Royal Academy, of which he had been chosen one of the first members. Among his best works are the 'Niobe,' the 'Ruins of the Villa of Mæcenas'

1236

(now with several other of his works in the National Gallery), 'Phaeton,' 'Ceyx and Aleyone,' 'Snowdon,' &c. Died, at Llanferriis, in Denbighshire, 1782. A Memoir of his Life, by T. Wright, appeared in 1824. A portrait, by himself, is in the National Portrait Gallery, and another in the Royal Academy.

Wilson, Sir Robert, a distinguished general officer, who played also a conspicuous part in the politics of his time, was born in London, in 1777. Educated at Westminster and Winchester Schools, he went into a solicitor's office, with a view to qualify himself for the law; but an accidental introduction to the Duke of York induced him to exchange the desk for the field, and in 1793 he went to Flanders as a volunteer, and bore a distinguished part in all the cavalry actions of that campaign. During the rebellion in Ireland he served on the staff; in 1799 he made the campaign in Holland, and the following year he took part in Abercromby's expedition to Egypt. He afterwards published an account of this expedition, which derived especial popularity from its charges against Buonaparte of cruelty towards the prisoners at Jaffa. In 1805 he accompanied Sir D. Baird to the Brazils, and was present at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope. On his return he accompanied Lord Hutchinson to the continent on a secret mission. He was attached to the combined armies, and present in all the operations, battles, and actions, from Pultusk to Friedland. We next find this active officer at Lisbon, where, in 1808, he superintended the levy of the Portuguese refugees; he subsequently commanded a legion in Spain, and wound up a career of great gallantry and peril in the Peninsula by a successful engagement with the French at Baisos. His reputation for courage and ability was still further increased by the Russian and German campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814; and the Emperor Alexander testified his admiration of his exploits by hanging the cross of St. George round his neck in the presence of the assembled army. After the peace in 1815 he visited Paris, where he drew upon himself great notoriety by aiding in the escape of Lavalette, as detailed in our sketch of that remarkable man. In consequence of this act he incurred the displeasure of the Prince Regent, and his conduct at the funeral of Queen Caroline having completed his disgrace at head-quarters, he was dismissed from the army in 1821, and all the foreign orders he had received were resumed by their respective sovereigns. But a public subscription was made to indemnify him, and after the lapse of a few years he was restored to his rank. Sir R. Wilson sat in parliament for Southwark, from 1818 to 1831; in 1841 he attained the full rank of general, in 1842 he was appointed governor of Gibraltar, and had just returned from that post after seven years of command, when he died suddenly, May 9, 1849. His 'Private Diary,' kept during the campaigns of 1812-14, and a 'Life' from

WILSON

his own memoirs, &c., have been since published.

Wilson, Thomas, Bishop of Sodor and Man, was born in 1663. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, was ordained priest in 1689, and three years later became tutor to Lord Strange, son of the Earl of Derby. He was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man in 1698. He applied himself zealously to the moral and religious improvement of his diocese, but carried out his views of discipline with too high a hand, and in 1722 suffered imprisonment at Castle Rushin. He was released on appeal the following year. His works consist of 'Religious Tracts,' and 'Sermons,' with a short 'History of the Isle of Man.' Died, 1755. A Life of this prelate was written by Keble.

Wilson, William Rae, LL.D., chiefly known by his 'Travels in the Holy Land,' was born in 1774. At an early age he became acquainted with the Duke of Kent, who remained his steady patron through life, and furnished him with every recommendation likely to facilitate his travels in the East. He was one of the first of a class of travellers, since become numerous, whose object has been to illustrate the statements of Holy Writ by observations on the scenery and manners of Eastern countries. In all his works he preserved a religious tone, with a strong bias against the Roman Catholic Church; but, on the whole, his writings display an unusual freedom from false colouring and affectation. Died, June 2, 1849.

Wilton, Joseph, an English sculptor, born at London, in 1722. He studied in Holland, France, and Italy; was joint-director with Cipriani of the Duke of Richmond's Gallery for Art-students, and one of the founders of the Royal Academy. He was employed by George III., executed a great many statues and busts, and grew very rich by his art. Among his works are monuments of Wolfe in Westminster Abbey, of Stephen Hales, and Admiral Holmes; and busts of Cromwell, Newton, Chatham, &c. Wilton died in 1803.

Winchester, William Paulet (or **Poulet**), Marquis of, a distinguished English statesman of the 16th century, was descended from a Somersetshire family, but had his chief estates in Hampshire. Born about 1475, he indulged in early life in such extravagant modes of living, that he was compelled to sell his lands, and then went to court, and 'on the bare stock of his wit,' says Fuller, 'trafficked so wisely and prospered so well, that he got, spent, and left more than any subject since the Conquest.' He was first in the service of Henry VII., was treasurer of the household to Henry VIII. and Edward VI., the former of whom made him a peer and K.G., and the latter a Marquis and Lord High Treasurer in 1551. He was clever and supple enough to hold that office also under Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth. 'No oake, but an osier,' was his character as drawn by himself. Died,

1237

WINDHAM

March 10, 1572. Basing House, which was besieged by Cromwell, was built by this Marquis of Winchester. His portrait, by an unknown hand, is in the National Collection.

Winckelmann, Johann Joachim, a celebrated writer on art, distinguished as the apostle of modern Classicism, was born of poor parents at Stendal, in Prussia, in 1717. He was enthusiastically fond of books and study in his childhood; was sent to study theology at Halle; passed many years in the taskwork of a schoolmaster, private tutor, and librarian; and in 1755, after becoming a Roman Catholic for the sake of an offer made to him by the papal nuncio at Dresden, he went to Rome, where his great accomplishments as art-student soon made him the friend of the most distinguished persons. The painter Mengs was his intimate friend. After various temporary engagements he became librarian to Cardinal Albani, and devoted himself thenceforth to the composition of his numerous works. The principal of these is his 'Geschichte der Kunst des Alterthums,' which, though inadequate as a history, was highly appreciated at the time of its publication for its learning and criticism, and was the means of inciting others to a more full investigation of the subject it treats of. Among Winckelmann's other works are, 'Monumenti Antichi inediti,' a treatise on the Imitation of Greek Works of Art, Observations on the History of Art, and a large collection of Letters. In 1768 he visited Vienna, and was received there with great honour; but on his return journey to Italy he was assassinated at Trieste, 8th June, by a man named Arcangeli, who had accompanied him during part of his journey. Winckelmann's name, says 'The Fine Arts Quarterly Review,' is most intimately connected with modern Art-history, which he created: before him, nothing but lives of artists, or *magazines* of antiquities, had existed. He was the first to conceive the theory of a succession of styles, in accordance with clearly definable laws, and to develop it by means of the history of antique sculpture. A short Life of Winckelmann is prefixed to the edition of his works published at Dresden, 8 vols., in 1808-20. The first volume of a new biography, entitled 'Winckelmann. Sein Leben, seine Werke und seine Zeitgenossen,' by Carl Justi, appeared in 1866.

Windham, Joseph, an eminent antiquary, was born at Twickenham, in 1739; was educated at Eton, and Christ's College, Cambridge; went to Rome, and there took drawings of the monuments of antiquity; composed the principal parts of the 'Ionian Antiquities,' published by the Dilettanti Society, and assisted Stuart in his work on Athens. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. Died, 1810.

Windham, William, an eminent English statesman, was born in London, in 1750. He was of an ancient Norfolk family, whose seat, since 1461, was Felbrigg Hall; was educated at Eton, Glasgow University, and University

WINDISCHGRATZ

College, Oxford; and began his political career in 1778 by a speech at Norwich, in condemnation of the American War. Two years later he was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Norwich in parliament, but in 1783 he was elected for that city. He took part in the conduct of the impeachment of Warren Hastings; held the office of secretary-at-war under Pitt's ministry for seven years; was one of the leading members of opposition under the Addington administration, and in consequence of his condemnation of the short-lived peace of Amiens, in 1802, lost his seat for Norwich. He was returned for a small borough, and remained in opposition under the succeeding Pitt ministry; but in 1806 he accepted the post of secretary-at-war, and also for the colonies, in the 'Administration of All the Talents,' which only lasted about a year. Mr. Windham showed himself always a man of honour, temperate, liberal, and highly accomplished. He was an advocate for the removal of Catholic disabilities; condemned the attack on Copenhagen and the Walcheren expedition; but was an opponent of parliamentary reform. Mr. Windham married, but died in 1810, without children, and bequeathed Felbrigg to Admiral Lukin, who assumed the name of Windham. The grandson of the latter, whose foolish, profligate life became notorious, sold the estate, and died early in 1866. The portrait of the statesman, by Reynolds, is in the National Gallery; another, by Lawrence, is in the National Portrait Gallery. His 'Diary,' kept at the suggestion of Dr. Johnson, whose friendship he enjoyed, appeared in 1866, edited by Mrs. H. Baring.

Windischgratz, Alfred, Prince, Austrian field-marshal and commander-in-chief, was son of Joseph Prince Windischgratz, and was born at Brussels, in 1787. He succeeded to his father's title in 1802, and two years later entered the Austrian army. He took part in the campaigns of 1805, 1809, and 1813-14 against the French, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1833. He is chiefly remembered for the part he played in opposing the revolutionary movements of 1848-49. He was governor of Prague at the outbreak of the Slave insurrection of June, 1848; the princess, his wife, was shot by the insurgents as she looked from a window; and the prince bombarded the town for 48 hours, and after a severe conflict defeated the insurgents and suppressed the movement. He was created in October following field-marshal, and being named commander-in-chief of the forces of the Empire out of Italy, marched on Vienna, which was then in the power of the revolutionary party. He proclaimed a state of siege, and after some days' delay commenced the attack, which was supported by the Croats under Jellachich. The conflict was very sharp, and only ended after four days' fighting with the capture of the city, 1st November. The execution of the republican leader, Robert Blum, a fortnight later, produced a very painful feeling throughout Europe. In the following year Prince

WINSTANLEY

Windischgratz was employed against the Hungarians, but after some favourable movements and the occupation of several towns, he was unable to accomplish anything more, and had to quit Buda before the increasing forces of the enemy. He had fought on the side of absolutism all his life, and his last days were embittered by the discovery that it was the losing side. Died at Vienna, 24th March, 1862.

Wing, Vincent, astronomer, flourished in the latter half of the 17th century. He was author of 'Astronomia Britannica,' written in Latin, and published in 1669; 'Harmonicon Cœleste, or the Harmony of the Visible World,' in English (1651); and of a series of 'Ephemerides' for the years 1659-71. He was also compiler of two Almanacks for the Stationers' Company, one of which long continued to bear his name.

Wingate, Edmund, an eminent mathematician, was born in 1593, in Yorkshire; studied at Queen's College, Oxford, and at Gray's Inn; went to France, instructed the Princess Henrietta Maria in the English language; espoused the popular side in the civil war; was an M.P.; and died in 1658. Among his works are, 'A Natural and Artificial Arithmetic,' 'Ludus Mathematicus,' 'Maxims of Reason,' and an 'Abridgment of the Statutes.'

Winslow, Jacques Benigne, a celebrated Danish anatomist, was born in 1669, at Odensee; settled in France; and in 1743 succeeded M. Hunault as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at the Royal Botanic Garden. His principal work, which has been translated into English, German, Italian, and Latin, is entitled 'Exposition Anatomique de la Structure du Corps Humain.' Died, 1760.

Winsor, Frederick Albert, an enterprising projector, to whom we are indebted for the introduction of gas lights, made his first public experiments at the Lyceum, in the Strand, in 1803. He afterwards lighted with gas the walls of Carlton Palace Gardens, on the king's birthday in 1807; and during 1809 and 1810 he lighted one side of Pall Mall, from the house which he then occupied in that street. He followed up his object with great perseverance, and at length obtained a charter of incorporation for a gas-light and coke company. In consequence, however, of some misunderstanding with the parties with whom he was associated, he did not obtain his expected remuneration. In 1816 he went to Paris, where he also erected gas-works, and established a company. Died, 1830.

Winstanley, Henry, builder of the first lighthouse on the Eddystone Rock, was a mercer and country gentleman, of Littlebury, in Essex. He was gifted with remarkable mechanical ingenuity, which his eccentric tastes led him to apply in the contrivance of odd practical jokes. He had the courage and energy to undertake the task which by its enormous difficulties made others despair; began the erection of his lighthouse in 1696, carried it on heroically and patiently through all obstacles, and completed

WINSTON

it in four years. It was built of timber, of fantastic design, not unlike a Chinese pagoda in appearance, and had little strength or stability. The light was first exhibited in November, 1698. Winstanley was directing some repairs in the lighthouse in November, 1703, and perished with it in a great storm, on the night of the 26-27th of that month.—His son, **Samuel Winstanley**, born in 1695, was a pupil of Kneller, and became an eminent engraver. Died about 1760.

Winston, Charles, an eminent writer on glass-painting, was son of Benjamin Sandford, vicar of Farningham, in Kent, and was born in 1814. His father afterwards took the name of Winston. The son was brought up to the law, entered the Inner Temple about 1834, and was called to the bar in 1845. From his youth he had taken great interest in glass-painting, and having spent a large part of his time for many years in the study of it, he published in 1847 his valuable 'Inquiry into the Difference of Style observable in ancient Glass-painting, especially in England; with Hints on Glass-painting.' It appeared anonymously, but he soon after published a summary of the work, with his name. It is highly esteemed, and has contributed to a great improvement in the art. Died suddenly at his chambers, 3rd October, 1864. A volume of his 'Memoirs Illustrative of the Art of Painting on Glass,' with a short biography, has since appeared.

Wint. [**De Wint.**]

Winter, Jan Willem de, a Dutch admiral, was born in 1750. Having been an active partisan in the revolution which broke out in 1787, he was obliged to take refuge in France when the party of the Stadtholder prevailed. He entered the French army, served under Dumouriez and Pichegru, and in a short time rose to the rank of general of brigade. In 1796, when Pichegru invaded Holland, De Winter returned to his country, and the states-general made him vice-admiral and commander of the naval forces at Texel. There, with 29 vessels, of which 16 were ships of the line, he was completely defeated by Duncan, Oct. 11, 1797. Died, 1812.

Winter, Peter von, an eminent German musician, was born at Mannheim, in 1754, and, at the age of 10 years, was appointed a member of the orchestra of the elector. He composed operas, oratorios, and other vocal and instrumental music, much of which has considerable merit. Died, 1825.

Winton, Earl of. [**Eglinton, Earl of.**]

Winwood, Sir Ralph, statesman, was born about 1565, at Aynhoe, in Northamptonshire. He was twice envoy to Holland, was knighted in 1607, and was secretary of state from 1614 till his decease, in 1617. He wrote 'Memorials of Affairs of State in the Reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I.,' 3 vols. folio. His portrait, by Mireveldt, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Wise, Francis, an English antiquary and Radcliffe librarian at Oxford, was born at

WISEMAN

Oxford in 1695. He was educated at Trinity College, graduated M.A. in 1717, and became fellow of his college in 1719. Employed for a time as assistant in the Bodleian Library, he was afterwards tutor to the Hon. Francis North, who gave him the living of Ellesfield, near Oxford. He led a retired, studious life, published several books and pamphlets, and was named Radcliffe Librarian in 1748. His writings are two pamphlets on the curious ancient work known as the White Horse, in Berkshire, a catalogue of the coins in the Bodleian Library, 'Enquiries concerning the first Inhabitants, Learning, and Letters of Europe,' &c. Mr. Wise was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Died at Ellesfield in 1767.

Wise, Michael, one of the best English composers of sacred music, was a native of Wiltshire, and in 1660 became one of the choristers of the Chapel Royal. He was subsequently organist of Salisbury Cathedral, gentleman of the Chapel Royal, and almoner of St. Paul's. He enjoyed for some time the favour of Charles II., and was at last killed in a street quarrel, in 1687.

Wiseman, Nicholas, Cardinal, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, was born at Seville, in 1802. He was of a very ancient English family, traceable as holders of estates in Essex in the time of Edward IV., one of them being knighted by Henry VIII., and another made a baronet by Charles I. After studying for eight years at the College of St. Cuthbert, near Durham, he went, in 1818, to Rome, and was one of the first members of the English College there. Created D.D. in 1824, he soon after took holy orders, and became Professor of Oriental Languages in the university, and Rector of the English College. At the same period he had gained some reputation as one of the few Oriental scholars of Europe by the publication of his 'Hæc Syriaca.' After his return to England, in 1835, he engaged in a controversy with Dr. Turton, afterwards bishop of Ely, respecting the Eucharist. In 1840 Dr. Wiseman was appointed coadjutor to Bishop Walsh, then vicar apostolic of the Midland District, and at the same time president of St. Mary's College, Oscott, near Birmingham. At that period he was deeply interested in the Tractarian movement at Oxford, which he zealously promoted, and from which he hoped more than he realised. He was censured for the unseemly haste with which he sought to make priests of the 'distinguished converts.' In 1849 he became vicar apostolic of the London District. In the following year he was summoned to Rome, and soon after Pius IX. issued an 'apostolical letter,' re-establishing the hierarchy in England, and by a brief named Dr. Wiseman 'Archbishop of Westminster.' This was the too celebrated 'papal aggression,' which raised such a storm in England, and led to the passing of a special Act against the assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles. Dr. Wiseman was at the same time created cardinal, being the seventh English

cardinal since the Reformation. He was for many years joint editor and a frequent contributor to the 'Dublin Review,' and his essays therein were separately published in 1853. His name was frequently before the public as a lecturer on art, science, history, and other topics; his ambition being rather to shine in many fields than to be thoroughly master in one. He is said to have declared before his death that he had never in his life a doubt respecting any article of the Catholic creed; no wonder that he failed to understand the times in which he lived. It was through his influence that the 'Home and Foreign Review,' the able organ of the Liberal party in the Church of Rome, was condemned, and its discontinuance necessitated. Among his works, besides those named above, are 'Lectures on the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion;' 'High Church Claims,' strictures on the Tractarian movement; 'Fabiola,' a tale; 'The Four Last Popes,' and various Letters and Lectures on ecclesiastical matters. One of his latest literary papers was a 'Proposal for a Tercentenary Edition of Shakespeare,' which appeared in the 'Fine Arts Quarterly Review.' Cardinal Wiseman had been in ill health for several years; he visited Rome in 1860; and died at London, 15th February, 1865. He was interred with great pomp and ceremony in the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Kensal Green.

Wishart, George, the friend of John Knox, and usually called the **Martyr**, was a Scottish schoolmaster, and having received the doctrines of the Reformation, began to preach them, probably about 1536. Fear, however, drove him from his native country, and he was some years in England, where also he preached, and by persecution was induced to recant. After his return to Scotland, in 1543, he distinguished himself as one of the boldest and most vehement promoters of the Reformation, riots and destruction of churches sometimes following his discourses. Recent investigations have made it all but certain that Wishart was concerned in the plots formed against the life of Cardinal Beaton. He was seized at Haddington by the soldiers in the service of Beaton, tried for heresy, and burnt at St. Andrew's, 28th March, 1546.

Wishart, George, a Scottish historian, was born in 1602, became a parish minister at St. Andrew's, but refusing to sign the Covenant, was more than once imprisoned. He was several years chaplain to the Marquis of Montrose, on whose execution, in 1650, he held the like situation in the household of the Queen of Bohemia. He returned to England at the Restoration, was appointed rector of Newcastle, and two years later Bishop of Edinburgh. Wishart was author of a history of the campaigns of Montrose, written in Latin, and published in 1650. It was translated into English, and has been several times reprinted. Died, 1671.

Wither, George, a poet and satirist of the 17th century, was born in 1588, at Bentworth, 1240

near Alton, Hants. He was of a wealthy family, and after receiving his early education at the Colemore Grammar School, was sent to Magdalen College, Oxford. In consequence of a change in the circumstances of his family he was removed from the university, and had to apply himself to the homely duties of a farm. At the age of 18 he escaped the irksome drudgery, came to London, and entered himself at Lincoln's Inn. He did not, however, long study law, but began to make himself known as a poet. After a brief enjoyment of court favour, which brought him no solid gain, he published his vigorous satire entitled 'Abuses Stript and Whipt,' for which he suffered imprisonment in the Marshalsea, and was very hardly treated. There he wrote his pastoral, 'Shepherds Hunting,' and a satire addressed to James I. in 1614. His 'Hymns and Songs of the Church' were published in 1623, and by a patent of the king the privilege was granted to him of sole printing for fifty-one years. This grant, however, was rendered of no effect by the jealousy and opposition of the Stationers' Company, who did all they could to keep the book out of print. The 'Hymns and Songs' were accompanied by music, composed for them by Dr. Orlando Gibbons. In 1624 the poet wrote a vindication, in prose, of the patent, addressed to Archbishop Abbot and other prelates, under the title of 'The Scholar's Purgatory.' In the following year he bravely remained in London during the plague, and rendered kind services to its victims. Of this visitation he soon after wrote a graphic account in a poem entitled 'Britain's Remembrancer.' Wither visited the Netherlands in 1632, and while there published his lyrical version of the 'Psalms of David,' for the printing of which a King's Patent was again granted, and again set aside by the Stationers. In his 'Emblems' (1634) he wrote warmly in support of the king and the church, but in a short time became a zealous adherent of the Puritan party. His last poetical work was the 'Halleluiah, or Britain's Second Remembrancer' (1641). He took an active part in the first years of the civil war; served in the expedition against the Scots in 1639, raised a troop of horse for the Parliament in 1642, and was promoted to the rank of major; was worn out in old age with want and strife and sorrow; was imprisoned at the Restoration, and had his property and books taken from him; and was only released in 1663. He was in London during the Great Plague and the Great Fire, and died there, May 2, 1667. Wither was happily married, and had six children, but only one of them survived him. His character and his manner of life, like his poetry, were beautiful for simplicity. His writings, after long neglect, are once more appreciated, and assigned a high place in the literature of his age. Among the writers who have contributed to this just recognition is especially to be named Sir Egerton Brydges (see his 'Restituta,' 'Censura Literaria,' &c.). The 'Hymns and Songs of the Church' were repub-

WITHERING

lished in the 'Library of Old Authors' in 1856, with an Introduction by E. Farr.

Withering, William, physician and botanist, was born in 1741, at Wellington, in Shropshire; studied at Edinburgh; practised at Stafford, and afterwards at Birmingham. He was a fellow of the Royal Society. His chief work is a 'Systematic Arrangement of British Plants;' but he wrote several others, and discovered and first described the native carbonate of barytes. Died in 1799.

Witherington, William Frederick, R.A., an English landscape painter, was born in London in 1786. He became a student at the Royal Academy at the age of 19, and first exhibited at the British Institution in 1811. In 1830 he was chosen A.R.A., and ten years later R.A. Among his best known pictures are 'the Cornfield,' 'the Orchard,' 'the Hop-garden,' 'the Stepping Stone' (the last two are now in the National Gallery), 'John Gilpin,' and 'Sancho Panza and Don Quixote.' Died, April 11, 1865.

Witiges. [Vitiges.]

Witkind. [See Charles the Great.]

Witisa. [See Roderic.]

Witt. [De Witt.]

Wittgenstein, Ludwig Adolf, Count von, field-marshal of Russia, was born of a noble German family long settled in Westphalia, in 1769. He began his military career in 1793, serving in the army of Prussia against the French Republic, and afterwards served with distinction in the Russian army. During the French invasion of Russia in 1812 he successfully protected the capital against Marshal Macdonald, and in the following year was named commander-in-chief of the allied Russian and Prussian forces. Defeated by Napoleon at Lützen and Bautzen, he took part as commander of a division at the great battle of Leipsic in October, 1813, and in the campaign of 1814. After Waterloo he retired, receiving as a reward the grant of large estates from the Emperor Alexander. He was created field-marshal in 1826, and two years later commanded in the first campaign against the Turks; received the title of Prince in 1834; and died at his seat in Podolia, in 1843.

Wodrow, Robert, a Scottish historian, was born in 1679, at Glasgow; studied at the university of that city, of which he afterwards became librarian; and attained great popularity as a preacher. He wrote a 'History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland from the Restoration to the Revolution.' The narrative is pervaded by intense party spirit, and though generally accepted as trustworthy, recent discussions have tended to throw doubt upon the accuracy of some parts of it. A large mass of materials collected by Wodrow for other works are preserved in the Advocates' Library. Died, 1734.

Womington, Margaret, a celebrated actress, was born at Dublin in 1718. Her first appearance in London was at Covent Garden Theatre, in 1740, in the character first of Sylvia,

WOLF

in the 'Recruiting Officer,' and then of Sir Harry Wildair, in which she was eminently successful, as she generally was in elegant and humorous comedy. She soon became acquainted with Garrick, and for some time they kept house together. Her attractions in private life were also universally acknowledged, and her society sought by persons of rank and talent. She retired from the stage in 1769, in consequence of failing health, and died, at Teddington, March 28, 1760. Her portrait, as Penelope, was painted by Reynolds.

Wohlgemuth, Michael, early German painter and engraver, was born at Nürnberg in 1434. He surpassed his German predecessors in his art, and received large prices for some of his works. These are now very rare. But the matter of chief interest about him is that he was the master and friend of Albert Dürer, who in 1516 painted the portrait of him now in the Royal Collection at Munich. Died, 1519.

Woide, Charles Godfrey, a learned Orientalist, was born in Holland or in Poland, in 1725. He became a Socinian minister, but in 1770 came to England as preacher at the German Chapel Royal. He was subsequently preacher at the Savoy; became, in 1782, assistant librarian at the British Museum; was made D.C.L., Oxford, and chosen F.R.S. His most important work was an edition of the Greek New Testament, from the Alexandrine codex in the British Museum, to which he wrote a critical preface. Woide was a friend of Sir Joseph Banks. Died, at London, 1790.

Wolcot, John, the humourist and satiric poet, best known as **Peter Pindar**, was born, in 1738, at Dodbrook, in Devonshire, and was apprenticed to his uncle, an apothecary at Fowey, who ultimately left him the bulk of his property. Having taken the degree of M.D., he accompanied Sir William Trelawney to Jamaica as physician. While residing in that island he took orders, and was presented with a living. On his return to England he settled at Truro, whence he removed to Helston; and it was while he resided in Cornwall that he drew from obscurity the painter Opie, with whom, in 1780, he came to London. After his arrival in the metropolis he soon rendered himself conspicuous by his satires, which rapidly succeeded each other, and were highly popular. Among his most finished works are, 'Lyric Odes to the Royal Academicians' and 'The Lousiad.' His works have lost much of their interest, owing to the temporary and personal nature of the subjects; but they exhibit a racy humour and freshness, often imitated but rarely equalled. In the decline of life he became blind, and died at London, in 1819. A portrait of Wolcot, a miniature by Lethbridge, is in the National Collection.

Wolf, Ferdinand, a distinguished German historian of literature, was born at Vienna in 1796. He was educated at the university of Gratz, and in consequence of his fondness for literature, abandoned the profession of the law,

WOLF

and at the age of 23 obtained an appointment in the Imperial Library of Vienna. In that city he spent the rest of his life, his knowledge and efficiency as librarian ultimately earning him the responsible post of Keeper of the Manuscripts. His earlier writings were essays on some obscure portions of mediæval literature; his later, chiefly on Spanish and Portuguese literature, for which he had almost a passionate admiration. Among his principal works are a critical edition of ancient Spanish ballads, 'Studien zur Geschichte der Spanischen und Portugiesischen National Literatur,' and 'Le Brésil Littéraire.' He contributed also to Ebert's 'Jahrbuch für Romanische und Englische Literatur,' and to the Transactions of the Imperial Academy of Vienna, of which he was honorary secretary from the time of its foundation. Died at Vienna, 18th February, 1866.

Wolf, Friedrich August, one of the greatest of modern German scholars, was born near Nordhausen, in 1759; studied at Göttingen, and was Professor of Philology successively at Halle and Berlin. His commentaries on the classic authors are models of learning and critical sagacity; but he is chiefly known in England by his attempts to prove that the Iliad and the Odyssey did not proceed from one hand, but were the works of several rhapsodists, subsequently put together, and made up into the two epics bearing the name of Homer. He first published these views in his famous 'Prolegomena ad Homerum,' which appeared in 1795; a work of profound learning and wonderful critical acumen, which not only excited a great sensation on its first appearance, but originated a controversy of far-reaching character, in which the greatest scholars of Europe have taken part, and which is not yet closed. Wolf was a great antagonist of Heyne. Died, 1824.

Wolf, Jerom (Hieronymus), a distinguished German philologist, born at Dettingen in 1516. Bent strongly on study, but of a strange, restless temperament, he went to the universities of Tübingen and Wittenberg; was afterwards employed as a teacher at Nürnberg, Mühlhausen, Strasburg, and Basel; and, in 1551, settled at last as librarian to one of the Fuggers at Augsburg; where he afterwards became Professor of Greek, rector of the Gymnasium, and public librarian. He had made the acquaintance and gained the esteem of Melancthon at Wittenberg. Wolf edited and translated the orations of Demosthenes, Æschines, and Isocrates, the Lexicon of Suidas, and other Greek authors. He was never married; dabbled in astrology; and died at Augsburg, in 1580.

Wolfe, Charles, an Irish divine and a poet of great promise, was born in 1791, at Dublin; was educated at High Abbey School, Winchester, and at Trinity College, Dublin; obtained the curacy of Ballyclog, which he exchanged for that of Castle Caulfield; and died, of consumption, in 1823. Among other

WOLFF

poems possessing considerable merit he wrote the well-known 'Burial of Sir John Moore,' commencing, 'Not a drum was heard;' which was pronounced by Lord Byron 'the most perfect ode in the language.'

Wolfe, James, Major-General, the son of Lieutenant-General Edward Wolfe, was born at Westerham, in Kent, in 1726. He entered early into the army, and distinguished himself by his bravery and decision of character on many occasions during the German war. He was present at the battle of Dettingen, took part in the campaign of Fontenoy, was present at the battles of Falkirk and Culloden, and at the siege of Maestricht. Returning to England in 1749, he commanded a regiment in the Highlands during the next five years. In 1757 he served in the expedition against Rochefort, and the following year under General Amherst in North America. On his return he was appointed to the command of the expedition against Quebec. The enterprise was great and hazardous; but General Wolfe, in spite of failing health and a very inadequate force, surmounted all obstacles, and on the heights of Abraham, Sept. 13, 1759, encountered the French; when, in the moment of victory, he received a ball in the wrist and another in the body, which obliged him to be carried into the rear. There, while in the agonies of death, being roused by the sound of 'They run!' he eagerly asked, 'Who run?' and being told the French, he exclaimed, 'I thank God, and die contented.' A touching story is told how General Wolfe, on the eve of the battle, recited, in a boat on the river, nearly the whole of Gray's 'Elegy,' then recently published, and said he would rather have been its author than have the glory of beating the French next day. His remains were brought to England and interred at Greenwich, and a monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey. The death of Wolfe was the subject of one of the best works of the painter West. His portrait, by Highmore, belonged to the Princess Charlotte, and was presented by Leopold, King of the Belgians, to the National Portrait Gallery, in 1868. An interesting Memoir, by R. Wright, was lately published.

Wolff, Joseph, D.D., the celebrated traveller, and missionary to the Jews, was the son of a Jewish Rabbi, and was born at Weilersbach, near Bamberg, in 1795. At a very early age he had a wish to become a Christian; and after studying at Stuttgart and Bamberg, getting turned out of doors by his friends, and wandering about in South Germany teaching Hebrew for bread, he was received into the church of Rome at Prague in 1812. He had already become acquainted with Goethe and Voss; and at Vienna, where he entered the university, he made the acquaintance of Professor Jahn, Von Hammer, Friedrich von Schlegel, Theodore Körner, and the general of the Redemptorists, Hoffbauer. He was much influenced by his friend Count von Stolberg, and Bishop Seiler. After continuing his studies at

WOLFF

Tübingen he went, in 1816, to Rome, meeting on his way the mystic Madame Krudener and Madame de Staël. Through the patronage of Niebuhr, then Prussian minister at Rome, the young convert was presented to the Pope, Pius VII., and was received as a student in the Roman College, and then in the College of the Propaganda. During his stay at Rome he became a friend of the painter Overbeck. In 1818, in consequence of his daring dissent from the opinions and practices of those about him, he was expelled from the Propaganda, and from Rome; entered the Redemptorist monastery of Val-Sainte, in Switzerland; and in 1819 came to London, joined the church of England, and was sent to Cambridge to study the Oriental languages under Dr. Lee, and thus prepare himself for the work of a missionary to the Jews under the auspices of the London Society. At Cambridge his chief friend was the celebrated preacher and Professor of Theology, Charles Simeon. He set out on his first missionary journey in 1821, visiting Malta, Alexandria, Mount Sinai, Jerusalem, Cyprus, Baghdad, Ispahan, Tiflis, &c., and returning to England in 1826. The next year he married Lady Georgiana Walpole, daughter of the second Earl of Orford, who accompanied him soon after on a second missionary journey as far as Malta; whence he went alone through Persia, Bokhara, India, and Egypt. He returned to England in 1834; set out two years later for Abyssinia, Arabia, India, and the United States, where he was ordained deacon, took the degree of D.D., and in 1838 was ordained priest. He made a second journey to Bokhara in 1843, to discover the fate and effect the liberation, if possible, of the English envoys, Stoddart and Conolly. On his return, in 1845, he was presented to the vicarage of Isle Brewers. His wife dying in 1859, he married again in 1861, and died at Isle Brewers, May 2, 1862. The most fascinating of the writings of this extraordinary man is his Autobiography, entitled 'Travels and Adventures of the Rev. Joseph Wolff, D.D.,' 2 vols., 1860 and 1861. Among his other works are—'Journal of Missionary Labours, 1827-1838;' 'Mission to Bokhara;' and a second series of 'Missionary Labours.'

Wolff, Johann Christian von, German philosopher and mathematician, born at Breslau in 1679. He was educated at the universities of Jena and Leipsic, and in 1707 was named Professor of Mathematics at Halle. Notwithstanding the nature of his professional duties, he pursued with the deepest interest and persistent attention those metaphysical studies which always chiefly attracted him. Through the influence partly of personal enemies, and partly of the 'odium theologicum,' aroused by some of his opinions, he was deprived of his chair and banished from Prussia, in November, 1723. He long held the chair of Mathematics and Philosophy at Marburg; but on the invitation of Frederick the Great he returned to Halle, in 1741, as Professor of International

1243

WOLSEY

Law. He was also honoured with the appointments of privy councillor and chancellor of the university. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London, member of the French Academy of Sciences, and Baron of the Empire. His chief philosophical work is entitled 'Philosophia Rationalis,' which appeared in 1728, and was followed by 'Philosophia Prima,' 'Theologia Naturalis,' and several others. His principal mathematical work is the 'Elementa Matheseos Universæ.' Wolff wrote many of his works in German—an offensive novelty at that time—and he greatly contributed to the final downfall of the scholastic philosophy in Germany. He was less an original thinker than a successful methodizer and expositor of the views of others. He rendered important service as the first philosopher who sketched out a complete Encyclopedia of the philosophical sciences, and in a great measure filled up his outline. His system is for the most part coincident with that of Leibnitz. A host of adversaries rose against him, and he was called fatalist and atheist; but he had also many disciples, and his school long held its place. Died at Halle, April 9, 1754.

Wollaston, William, an ethical and theological writer, was born in 1659, at Cotton Clanford, in Staffordshire; was educated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; took orders; but having come into possession of considerable property, he relinquished the clerical profession, and devoted his time to literary researches. His principal work is 'The Religion of Nature delineated.' It appeared the year of his death, became very popular, and has passed through several editions. Died, 1724.

Wollaston, William Hyde, physician and experimental philosopher, was great-grandson of the foregoing, and born in 1766. He studied at Cambridge, and graduated M.D. in 1793. He was soon after admitted to the Royal Society, of which he subsequently became secretary. His want of patronage as a physician induced him to give up his profession in disgust, and devote himself to scientific pursuits, the result of which was, that he became one of the most eminent chemists and experimentalists of modern times. Among his discoveries in mineralogy are the two metals palladium and rhodium, and the method of rendering platina malleable, by the last of which he is said to have gained £30,000. He invented a sliding scale of chemical equivalents, a goniometer, and the camera lucida. Dr. Wollaston was the first who observed (1802) a few of the dark lines in the solar spectrum, the first step towards Kirchhof's great discovery of 'Spectrum Analysis.' His papers in the Philosophical Transactions are numerous. Died, 1828.

Wollstonecraft, Mary. [Godwin, Mrs.] **Wolsey, Thomas**, Cardinal Archbishop of York, and minister of state under Henry VIII., was the son of a butcher at Ipswich, and was born there in 1471. After finishing his

WOOD

education at Oxford, he became tutor to the sons of the Marquis of Dorset; was subsequently domestic chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury; and, on going to court, he gained the favour of Henry VII., who sent him on an embassy to the Emperor, and on his return made him dean of Lincoln. Henry VIII. gave him the living of Torrington, in Devon, and afterwards appointed him registrar of the Garter and canon of Windsor. He next obtained the deanery of York, and, attending the king to Tournay, in France, was made bishop of that city. In 1614 he was advanced to the see of Lincoln, and the year following to the archbishopric of York. Insatiable in the pursuit of emolument, he obtained the administration of the see of Bath and Wells, and the temporalities of the abbey of St. Alban's, soon after which he enjoyed in succession the rich bishoprics of Durham and Winchester. By these means his revenues nearly equalled those of the crown, part of which he expended in pomp and ostentation, and part in laudable munificence for the advancement of learning. He founded several lectures at Oxford, where he also erected the college of Christ Church, and built a palace at Hampton Court, which he presented to the king. He was at this time in the zenith of power, and had a complete ascendancy over the mind of Henry, who made him Lord Chancellor, and obtained for him a cardinalship. He was also nominated the Pope's legate; and aspired to the chair of St. Peter. In this he failed, and a few years later he lost all the power and the possessions he had gained. His advice in the matter of the king's divorce from Queen Katherine, the ruinous taxation he had imposed, and the enmity of some powerful persons, combined for his overthrow. He was prosecuted under the statutes of *Premunire*, deprived of everything, and sent to live in retirement at Esher. Although the king restored him to some of his offices soon after, and he returned to his see of York, a charge of treason was brought against him. In 1530 he was apprehended at York, but was taken ill, and died at Leicester on his way to London, exclaiming, 'Had I but served my God as faithfully as I have served my king, he would not have given me over in my grey hairs.' An account of his life was written by his gentleman-usher, George Cavendish, portions of which are appended to Galt's 'Life of Wolsley.' The portrait of the great Cardinal, by Holbein, is in Christ Church College, Oxford. There is one by an unknown painter in the National Portrait Gallery.

Wood, Anthony, an eminent English biographer and antiquary, was born in 1632, at Oxford, and was educated at Merton College. His 'History and Antiquities of Oxford,' which was translated into Latin by Dr. Fell and others, appeared in 1674, and his 'Athenæ Oxonienses' was published in 1691. An attack upon Lord Clarendon, in the last of these works, subjected him to a sentence of

WOODWARD

expulsion from the university, and his prejudices in favour of Jacobitism rendered him an object of hatred to the Liberal party. Died, 1695.

Wood, Nicholas. [See **Stephenson, George.**]

Wood, Robert, an accomplished scholar, was born in 1716, at Riverstown, county of Meath; made the tour of Greece and Palestine in 1761; and was appointed under-secretary of state in 1759. He wrote 'The Ruins of Baalbec,' 'The Ruins of Palmyra,' and an 'Essay on the Genius and Writings of Homer,' which was published after his death. Died, 1771.

Wooddson, Richard, an eminent civilian, was born in 1745, at Kingston, in Surrey; was educated at Pembroke and Magdalen Colleges, Oxford; and was chosen Vinerian Professor, on the resignation of Sir Robert Chambers. He wrote 'Elements of Jurisprudence,' 'A Systematic View of the Laws of England,' and 'A Brief Vindication of the Rights of the British Legislature.' Died, 1822.

Woodfall, William, printer and parliamentary reporter, was born about 1745, and assisted his father at one time in the printing and publishing of the 'Public Advertiser,' in which the letters of Junius first appeared. His brother, H. S. Woodfall, was exposed to a prosecution as publisher of those famous 'Letters.' Being gifted with a wonderfully retentive memory, William Woodfall reported the debates in parliament with great ability and precision, and was the first who introduced them to the public the day after they took place. He was for a time both printer and editor of the 'Morning Chronicle,' and afterwards established a paper called 'The Diary.' Died, 1803. His portrait, by T. Beach, is in the National Collection.

Woodhouse, Robert, an eminent mathematician, was born at Norwich in 1773, and educated at Cambridge. He was elected Lucasian Professor in 1820, Plumian Professor in 1822, and keeper of the Observatory in 1824. He wrote 'The Principles of Analytical Calculation,' 'A Treatise on Trigonometry,' another on 'Plane Astronomy,' &c. Died, 1827.

Woodhouselee, Lord. [Tytler, Alexander Fraser.]

Woodville, or Wydeville, Elizabeth. [Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV.]

Woodward, John, the geologist, was born in Derbyshire in 1665. He was brought up to the medical profession, graduated M.D., and became fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and professor at Gresham College. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society. But he is now remembered for his researches and writings on geology, to which he was early attracted by the limestones of Gloucestershire, and their interesting fossils. His principal work is entitled 'A Natural History of the Earth,' and appeared in 1695. In reply to several able attacks on his views, he published a defence of the work in 1724, with a classified list of fossils. He also left in manuscript 'An At-

'tempt towards a Natural History of the Fossils of England,' which was published immediately after his death. By his writings, his large collection of geological specimens, and by his foundation of the professorship of Geology at Cambridge University, to which he also bequeathed his collection, he contributed greatly to the progress and development of the science. Died, 1728.

Woodward, Samuel P., Ph.D., F.G.S., first-class Assistant in the Department of Geology and Mineralogy in the British Museum, was born at Norwich in 1821. He was a son of Mr. S. W. Woodward, known as a geologist and antiquary, and author of several geological works. At the age of 17 he was employed in the Library of the British Museum, and at 19 became curator of the Geological Society of London. In 1845 he was appointed Professor of Botany and Geology in the Royal Agricultural College, and in 1848 obtained the post in the British Museum, which he held till his death. He took part in establishing the Cotteswood Naturalists' Field Club; was Examiner to the Council of Military Education, Examiner in Geology to the University of London, and a member of the Council of the Geological Society. He was author of the well-known 'Manual of Recent and Fossil Shells,' of the article 'Volcanoes' in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica;' of the Reports of the Proceedings in the Geological Section of the British Association from 1841 to 1856, and of many papers contributed to the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, the Proceedings of the Zoological Society, the Intellectual Observer, and the Annals of Natural History. Dr. S. P. Woodward prepared the geological map of England for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; assisted Professor Owen in the preparation of his 'Paleontology;' and was the first to work out the affinities of the family *Hippurites*. Died at Herne Bay, July 11, 1865.

Woollett, William, one of the best English engravers of the last century, was born at Maidstone, in 1735. He excelled chiefly in landscape, but executed also some good historical subjects; among the latter, the prints after West's 'Death of General Wolfe' and 'Battle of La Hogue' being most noteworthy. He engraved some of Wilson's best landscapes very successfully, was named engraver to George III., and died at London, in 1785. His portrait, by Gilbert Stuart, is in the National Gallery.

Woolman, John, one of the early Quakers, remarkable for the singular saintliness of his life, was born at Northampton, West Jersey, U.S., in 1720. His youth was spent in working with his father on the plantation; he then engaged in trade, and afterwards became a tailor. He began to speak at the Friends' meetings when about 21, and spent a great part of his life in journeys for the purpose of preaching. He married in 1749, visited the Indian tribes on the Susquehannah in 1763,

and in 1772 came to England. During the Quarterly Meeting at York in 1773 he was attacked with small-pox, and died in a few days. The most interesting of his writings is the 'Journal of his Life and Travels in the service of the Gospel.' Among the others are 'Considerations on the Keeping of Negroes;' 'On Pure Wisdom and Human Policy, on Labour, on Schools, &c.;' 'On the True Harmony of Mankind;' and 'On Sundry Subjects.'

Woolston, Thomas, theologian, was born in 1669, at Northampton, and became a fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. His first work, 'The Old Apology for the Truth of the Christian Religion revived,' was meant to prove that the actions of Moses were typical of Christ and the Church; but he gradually became a deist, and his 'Six Discourses on Miracles' subjected him to a prosecution, and he was fined and imprisoned. Died, 1732.

Worcester, Edward Somerset, Marquis of, distinguished as the inventor of the steam-engine, was born about 1601. He was son of the first Marquis (known as chief of the Catholic party, and one of the most devoted adherents of Charles I. in the civil war), and bore successively the titles of Lord Herbert, Earl of Glamorgan, and Earl and Marquis of Worcester. He spent some years in foreign travel, married about 1628, then gave himself up to his favourite mathematical and mechanical studies, at his father's seat, Raglan Castle, and in 1641 entered into the service of Charles I. At the head of his troops, raised and maintained at the expense of his father and himself, he obtained several important successes. But about 1645 the king sent him on a secret commission to treat with the Irish Catholics, and to raise troops for service in England. The secret was discovered, Glamorgan was imprisoned on a charge of treason, and Charles with his usual unscrupulous treachery disowned his agent. To procure his release, however, the king informed the Lord-Lieutenant that Glamorgan had acted by his orders. After a voluntary exile of several years, he returned to England in 1652, and suffered an imprisonment in the Tower till 1655. In that year he drew up his famous 'Century of Inventions,' which was first printed in 1663. Among them is that for which he is deservedly remembered, 'an admirable and most forcible way to drive up water by fire;' which was, in fact, a steam-engine. Although it was seen by eminent persons, the invention seems to have been little thought of, and the inventor was equally slighted. He spent a large sum of money on the erection of his great water-works at Vauxhall, and died in April, 1667. His character, abilities, and inventions have been admirably illustrated by Mr. Dircks, C.E., in his work entitled 'The Life, Times, and Scientific Labours of the Second Marquis of Worcester,' published in 1865. It includes a reprint of the 'Century of Inventions.' Mr. Dircks has still more recently published 'Worcesteriana,' consisting of notices of 180 works relating to

WORCESTER

the Marquis of Worcester or his family connections.

Worcester, John, Earl of. [Tiptoft, John.]

Words, Wynkyn de, one of the earliest English printers, was a native of Lorraine. His name is spelt by himself in an extraordinary variety of ways. He became assistant to Caxton at Westminster, and after his master's death (1491) carried on the business on his own account, and for several years in Caxton's house. He appears afterwards to have established himself in Fleet Street, and lived there till his death. He contributed greatly to the improvement of the art of printing, is believed by some to have been his own letter-founder, and to have been the first to introduce Roman characters. Title-pages were adopted by him immediately after Caxton's death. Of the numerous books printed by him, the 'Polycricon' (1496) is esteemed one of the most beautifully executed. Among the others are many Grammatical works, Hilton's 'Ladder of Perfection' (1494), 'The Golde Legende,' Whital's 'Short Dictionary,' 'Vitas Patrum,' Stephen Hawes' 'Pastime of Pleasure' (1517), Maundeville's 'Travels,' and 'Æsop's Fables.' He enjoyed the patronage of the Queen-dowager, Margaret, and was through life the friend of Richard Pynson. Died, probably, about the end of 1534.

Wordsworth, Christopher, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, was a younger brother of William Wordsworth, the Poet-laureate, and was born at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, in 1774. He was educated at Hawkshead Grammar School and Trinity College, Cambridge, became a fellow of his college in 1798, graduated M.A. in the following year, and D.D. in 1810. After holding various livings he was presented, in 1820, to the rectory of Buxted-with-Uckfield, in Sussex, by Dr. Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose chaplain he had formerly been; and the same year he was appointed to the Mastership of Trinity College. This post he held for twenty-one years, retiring on the accession of a Tory administration in 1840. Dr. Wordsworth is chiefly known as editor of the valuable work entitled 'Ecclesiastical Biography,' a collection of Lives of Eminent Men connected with the History of Religion in England, with illustrative Notes. It was first published in 6 vols. 8vo., in 1809, and a fourth edition in 4 vols. appeared in 1836. Dr. Wordsworth was also author of 'Six Letters to Granville Sharp respecting the Jews,' a 'Preliminary Article in the New Testament,' an 'Anonymous Inquiry into the authorship of "Seven Sermons,"' and a supplement in a volume of 'Sermons, &c.' He took part in the founding of the National Society. He died at Buxted, February 2, 1846.—He was succeeded by **Christopher Wordsworth**, D.D., who was Master of Harrow, and died in 1859. **Charles Wordsworth**, D.D., was also a distinguished scholar.

Wordsworth, William, one of the greatest

WORDSWORTH

poets of his age, was born at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, April 7th, 1770. He received his early education at Hawkshead School, and in the year 1787 was entered at St. John's College, Cambridge. Having completed his studies and taken his degree, he made the tour of France and Switzerland at a period (1791-3) when the Revolution in France had attained its grand crisis; and its influence upon the imagination and sensitive mind of Wordsworth was no less forcible than upon those of his friends and companions, Coleridge, Southey, and Lloyd. In the autumn of 1795 Wordsworth settled, with his only sister, Dorothy, at Racedown, in Dorsetshire, where his first meeting with Coleridge took place. The latter then lived at Nether Stowey, and in the autumn of 1797 the Wordsworths, to be near him, removed to Alforden. During this period Wordsworth wrote his 'Descriptive Sketches,' 'Evening Walk,' 'The Borderers,' 'Guilt and Sorrow,' and many of the short poems, now universally admired. In 1797 he had conceived a plan for the regeneration of English poetry. In 1798 he published, in conjunction with Coleridge, a collection of 'Lyrical Ballads.' The majority of these were from his own pen. This book, which contained Coleridge's 'Ancient Mariner,' and Wordsworth's poem on 'Tintern Abbey,' met with the bitterest contempt and ridicule. The 'Edinburgh Review' denounced his theory as puerile, and stigmatized his verses as a species of second-rate nursery rhymes. There can be no doubt that Wordsworth in his zeal to redeem the English muse from a corrupted and inane phraseology, like other reactionists of a sterner character, pushed his favourite theory too far. Still he found many sympathizing readers. He spent the winter of 1798-9 in Germany, and on his return settled with his sister at Grasmere. In 1802 he married Mary Hutchinson, his cousin, and his sister's friend, whom he had long loved. In the following year he visited Scotland with Coleridge. Meanwhile his 'Lyrical Ballads' had been reprinted, with a volume of additional poems, and the two were again republished in 1805. Two more volumes appeared in 1807. In 1813 he settled at Rydal Mount, which was his home thenceforward till his death. In 1814 appeared his great work, 'The Excursion.' About this period Wordsworth obtained the situation of distributor of stamps for Westmoreland, which he retained during twenty-eight years, retiring in 1843 on a pension of £300, and his son filled the vacancy. Among the works which followed the 'Excursion,' may be mentioned the exquisite 'White Doe of Rylstone,' several series of 'Sonnets,' and in 1842 a volume containing poems written in the poet's early youth, accompanied by others written in his old age. In 1843 he succeeded his friend Southey as Poet-laureate. It would be almost impossible to over-estimate the importance of the influence which Wordsworth, in conjunction with Coleridge, exercised in the formation of the intellectual characteristics of the present

WORLIDGE

age. Many of our greatest thinkers sat at the feet of Coleridge; while almost the whole of our recent poetry has been tintured and coloured by the genius of Wordsworth. 'During the last thirty years,' said a contemporary critic, 'the regenerative power of his genius has so operated upon the public taste, that the pure, the simple, and the good are now the more regarded elements of poetry, while the Laras, Gisaours, and the other distempered objects of a feverish imagination are ceasing to be among the attractive imagery of song.' For many years Wordsworth enjoyed that guerdon of love and admiration which are too frequently reserved for departed genius. Thousands of his admirers made a pilgrimage to the poet's home, Rydal Mount; and not a few crossed the sea from other lands to catch a glimpse of that great man who had filled the world with his fame. Died, April 23, 1850. His noble autobiographical poem, 'The Prelude, or the Growth of a Poet's Mind,' was a posthumous publication. Memoirs of Wordsworth were published soon after his death by his nephew, Canon Wordsworth. Among recent critical notices of this great poet, an Article in the 'North British Review' (August, 1864), attributed to the pen of Dr. John Brown, is especially noteworthy. His portrait, by H. W. Pickersgill, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Worldidge, Thomas, a portrait painter and engraver, born at Peterborough, in 1700, whose etchings in the style of Rembrandt were peculiarly excellent. He published a book of drawings of antique gems. Died, at Hammer-smith, 1766.

Wormius, Olaus, an able Danish physician and antiquary, was born in 1588; was made a canon of the cathedral of Lunden by Christian IV. as a reward for his medical services; and died in 1654. His principal works relate to Danish and Norwegian history and antiquities.

Wormleighton, Lord. [Sunderland, Henry Spencer, Earl of.]

Woronzow, Michael Semenovitch, Prince, an eminent Russian statesman and general, was born of an illustrious family, at Moscow, in 1782. He was educated in England, where his father was Russian ambassador more than twenty years; entered the Russian army in 1801, served against the Turks, and distinguished himself in the great war with France. He was severely wounded at Borodino, and commanded the cavalry at the battle of Leipsic, October, 1813. Ten years later he was named governor of New Russia and Bessarabia, and in 1844 governor of the Caucasus. He carried on the war with the heroic mountain-tribes, and took Shamyl's stronghold, Dargo. The love for England which he acquired in early life was not quenched by age, and he is said to have disapproved the Crimean War. Died at Odessa, 18th November, 1856. The sister of Prince Woronzow was married to the Earl of Pembroke, and was the mother of Lord Herbert.

Worsley, Philip Stanhope, a young Eng-

WOUVERMANS

lish poet of great promise, and translator of Homer, was born in Kent. He was the son of a clergyman of the Church of England, and received his education at Cholmeley School, Highgate, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was elected scholar in 1854. Two years later his studies were interrupted by severe illness, attacks of which were repeated and terminated in consumption. He worked on, however, graduated M.A., and became fellow of his college. In 1857 he obtained the Newdigate prize for his poem entitled 'The Temple of Janus;' and in 1863 made himself known by a volume of 'Poems and Translations.' The work which will secure him a permanent reputation is his translation of the Homeric poems in the Spenserian stanza. His genius, the nobleness, simplicity, and sweetness of his nature, and the patient spirit with which he bore his protracted sufferings, made him singularly dear to a large circle of friends. Died at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, May 8, 1866.

Worsley, Sir Richard, Bart., was born in 1751, in the Isle of Wight; and became governor of the island, comptroller of his Majesty's household, and member of parliament for Newport. He resided in Italy many years, and made a large collection of antiquities, of which a catalogue was published, under the title of 'Museum Worsleianum.' Sir Richard also wrote the 'History of the Isle of Wight.' Died, 1805.

Wotton, Sir Henry, diplomatist and political writer, was born in 1568, at Boughton Hall, in Kent; was educated at Winchester and Oxford; spent some time in travelling through the principal countries of Europe; became secretary to the Earl of Essex, whom he accompanied on his expedition to Spain, and into Ireland; and, on the fall of that nobleman, he went to reside at Florence. About 1602 the grand-duke of Tuscany sent him on a secret mission to James VI. of Scotland, which he so discharged as to obtain the lasting favour of the king. After James's accession to the throne of England he employed him on various missions to Italy and Germany. He wrote 'Elements of Architecture,' 'The State of Christendom,' a 'Survey of Education,' some Poems, &c., a collection of which was published by Izaak Walton under the title of 'Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.' He was made provost of Eton College in 1624, and died in 1639.

Wotton, William, an English divine, critic, historian, and miscellaneous writer of great learning, was born in 1666. He had a remarkable facility in acquiring languages, and extraordinary force of memory. He graduated B.A. at Cambridge before he was 18, and M.A. at 17 years of age. His chief works are, 'Reflections upon Ancient and Modern Learning,' an edition and Latin translation of the Ancient Laws of Wales, and 'The History of Rome from the Death of Antoninus Pius to the Death of Alexander Severus.' Died, 1726.

Wouvermans, Philip, an eminent painter, was born at Haarlem, in 1620. His hunting-

WRANGEL

pieces, landscapes, and battle scenes are admirable. The Dulwich Gallery possesses many of his works. Died, 1668.

Wrangel, Carl Gustaf, a distinguished Swedish naval and military commander, born in 1613. After a course of foreign travel, and a year spent in Holland in studying navigation, he was taken into the service of the king, Gustavus Adolphus, whom he attended as officer of the guards at the famous battle of Lützen, in November, 1632. After the fall of his royal master he contributed to the completion of the victory. He served with much distinction under Bannier, then under Torstenson; contributed to the defeat of the Imperialists at Leipsic, in October, 1642; won a naval victory over the Danes in 1644, and rescued the Swedish admiral, Clas Flemming, from blockade; won a similar victory near the isle of Femern; and about 1645 succeeded Torstenson in the chief command in Germany. A series of successful operations procured him the dignities of field-marshal and senator of Sweden. He united his army with the French forces under Turenne, and with him entered Bavaria, and afterwards Bohemia, where in 1647 they took Egra. Wrangel especially distinguished himself at the battle of Sommershausen, in 1648, the result of which was that Bavaria fell into the hands of the Swedes and the French. At the peace of Westphalia he received the title of Count and considerable estates for his services. Wrangel took the command of the fleet in the war with Poland, blockaded Dantzic, took part in the battle of Warsaw in 1656, and captured Fredriksudde in the following year. He was then named admiral of the kingdom, rendered further important services, and in 1660 was raised to the dignity of marshal of the kingdom, and president of the College of War. He was also chosen by Charles Gustavus one of the governors of his son, afterwards Charles XI. Died, 1676.

Wrexall, Sir Nathaniel William, Bart., an eminent traveller and historical writer, was born at Bristol, in 1751. He entered the civil service of the East India Company in 1769, and acted as judge-advocate and paymaster of the forces for the presidency of Bombay. In 1772 he returned to England, and then travelled on the continent, visiting almost every country from Naples to Lapland. He published several tours, the 'History of the House of Valois,' 'Memoirs of the Courts of Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, and Vienna,' 'The History of France,' 6 vols. 8vo., &c. In 1813 he was created a baronet, and, in 1816, he published his last work, 'Historical Memoirs of my Own Time,' 2 vols. 8vo. In these memoirs, which contain a fund of anecdote, was a libel on Count Woronzow, the Russian ambassador; for which Sir Nathaniel was sentenced to a fine, and six months' imprisonment. He died at Dover, while on his way to Naples, in 1831, aged 80. Several volumes of additional 'Memoirs' were published after his death.

Wray, Robert Bateman, a celebrated

WREN

engraver of gems, was born at Broadchalk, in Wiltshire, in 1715. He learnt drawing of his uncle, Edward Byng, a portrait painter, and was apprenticed to a seal-engraver in London. He aimed at success in a higher field, by enthusiasm and persistent effort achieved it, and gained a European reputation for his engravings on gems in the manner of the ancient Greek artists. His Dying Cleopatra, Head of Medusa, Magdalene, Madonna, Milton (front face and two profiles), and some female heads, are among the finest of his works. In 1759 he settled at Salisbury, and there died in 1770.

Wrede, Karl Philipp, Field-marshal, Prince, an eminent Bavarian soldier and statesman, born in 1767, whose fate it was to be a most formidable foe to the gigantic military genius under whom he obtained his earliest distinction. In 1805 he served as a Bavarian lieutenant-colonel against Austria and as the ally of France, and distinguished himself so much, that Napoleon personally conferred upon him the grand cross of the Legion of Honour. In subsequent campaigns he still further distinguished himself, and was created a field-marshal when dangerously wounded at the decisive battle of Wagram. In the memorable campaign against Russia, too, the contingent furnished by Bavaria to France was commanded by him; and covered the retreat of the French with such dogged determination as to lose nearly the whole of its cavalry. In 1813 Marshal Wrede, as Bavarian plenipotentiary, signed the treaty by which Bavaria declared herself separated from the Confederation of the Rhine, and also from the cause of the Emperor. Shortly afterwards Wrede, at the head of a combined Bavarian and Austrian army, made a gallant and skilful, though unsuccessful, attempt to intercept Napoleon at Hanau, after the battle of Leipzig. In 1814 he was actively engaged in France, and with his usual gallantry; at the conclusion of the war was elevated to the rank of a prince, and shortly afterwards nominated an honorary knight grand cross of the English order of the Bath. The termination of the war did not put an end to his services to his country. He was appointed minister of state, and inspector-general of the army. Died, 1839.

Wren, Sir Christopher, the celebrated architect, was born at East Knoyle, in Wiltshire, in 1632. He was the son of Dr. Christopher Wren, a learned divine, at that time rector of East Knoyle, and subsequently Dean of Windsor and Registrar of the Order of the Garter. His uncle, Dr. Matthew Wren, was bishop of Ely. He studied at Wadham College, Oxford, and there enjoyed the friendship of Bishop Wilkins and the mathematician Oughtred. He also attended the meetings of a small band of men of science from which the Royal Society took its origin; was chosen fellow of All Souls, in 1653; was appointed Professor of Astronomy at Gresham College, in 1657; and, in 1661, was nominated to the Savilian professorship, and created LL.D. He had very early shown

WREN

remarkable fondness for scientific studies, and made several ingenious instruments, but his genius for architecture had scarcely yet appeared. In 1661 he was named assistant to Sir John Denham, the surveyor-general, and two years later he received a commission to produce designs for the restoration of St. Paul's Cathedral, then one of the most remarkable Gothic edifices in the kingdom. To prepare himself for the execution of this great undertaking he made a visit to France in 1665, and then finished the designs; but while they were under consideration the cathedral was destroyed by the fire of 1666. Wren had now an opportunity for signalizing his talents by the erection of an entirely new structure. The contemporaneous destruction of fifty parochial churches and many public buildings also furnished an ample field for his genius; and he would have had the honour of founding, as it were, a new city, if the design which he laid before the king and parliament could have been adopted; but private interests prevented its acceptance. On the death of Sir John Denham he succeeded to the office of surveyor of the works, the actual duties of which he had all along discharged; and, in 1674, received the honour of knighthood. The first stone of his grand work was laid in June of the following year, and the whole was completed in 35 years. Of his other works we may name the Monument; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court; the churches of St. Mary-le-Bow; St. Michael, Cornhill; St. Dunstan in the East; St. Magnus, London Bridge; and St. Stephen, Walbrook. In 1680 he was chosen president of the Royal Society; was afterwards appointed architect and commissioner of Chelsea Hospital, and comptroller of the works at Windsor. He was elected M.P. for the borough of Plympton in 1685, and for Weymouth in 1700. After having long been the highest ornament of his profession, he was, in 1718, to the disgrace of the administration, deprived of the surveyorship of the royal works, merely from political motives; he was then in the 85th year of his age. He died at Hampton Court, February 25, 1723, aged 90, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. Over his tomb was placed the fitting inscription—'Si monumentum queris circumspeice.' Wren was twice married, and had two sons and a daughter. His portrait, by Sir G. Kneller, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Wren, Christopher, son of the preceding, was a learned antiquary, and collected memoirs of his family, which in 1750 were published by Dr. Stephen Wren, his son, under the title of 'Parentalia.'

Wren, Matthew, Bishop of Ely, was born in London, in 1585; studied at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow; took orders, and in 1621 was named chaplain to Prince Charles (Charles I.). He accompanied the Prince and Buckingham on their journey to Madrid in 1623, and gained great influence with Charles. Wren was appointed in 1629 one of the judges of the Star

1249

WURMSER

Chamber, a post for which his acrid, rigorous temper well fitted him. He accompanied the king to Scotland in 1633; was promoted in rapid succession to the sees of Hereford, Norwich, and (in 1638) Ely; composed the form of prayer for the 29th May, and assisted in preparing the Scottish liturgy, the first use of which had such memorable consequences. Articles of impeachment were brought against him by the Commons at the close of 1640, the Court of Star Chamber, and the High Commission Court being abolished about the same time; and Wren was a prisoner in the Tower for eighteen years. He was released at the Restoration, and died in 1667.

Wright, Joseph, painter, usually styled 'Wright of Derby,' was born in that town, in 1734. He was first placed under Hudson, the portrait painter; afterwards visited Italy, where he made great advances in his profession; returned to England in 1775, and was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1781. He settled at Derby, painted many admirable landscapes, some good portraits, &c., and died in 1797. He especially excelled in representing effects of firelight, or storm-scenes. Among his best pictures are the well-known and pathetic 'Dead Soldier,' 'Belshazzar's Feast,' 'Eruption of Vesuvius,' the 'Forge,' and the 'Air-Pump.' The last is in the National Gallery. Wright's portrait of himself is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Wright, Sir Robert, Lord Chief Justice of England, was a native of Thetford, in Norfolk, and was educated at the Grammar School of that town and at Cambridge University. He led a most licentious life, and though called to the bar was grossly ignorant and incompetent as a lawyer. He lost his practice, was deeply involved in debt, mortgaged his estate, and then obtained a second loan on swearing it was the first. He was introduced to Jeffreys, then Chief Justice, and was the welcome companion of his low pleasures. Through the influence of Jeffreys, Wright was appointed in 1684 a Baron of the Exchequer, and in the spring of 1687 was promoted to the Chief-Justiceship. He acted in all matters as the unscrupulous tool of Jeffreys; was joined in commission with him in the 'Bloody Assize;' took part in the visitation of Magdalen College, Oxford, was a member of the Court of High Commission, supported the Dispensing Power and the Declaration of Indulgence, and presided at the trial of the Seven Bishops. After the flight of James II. and the arrest of Jeffreys, he concealed himself for a time, but was apprehended and committed first to the Tower, and then to Newgate, where he died miserably in February, 1689. Proceedings were commenced in parliament against him after his death, and he was excepted from the Act of Indemnity.

Wriothesley, Thomas and Henry. [Southampton, Earls of.]

Wurmser, Dagobert Sigismund, Count von, an illustrious Austrian general, was born 4 I.

WÜRTEMBERG

in Alsace, in 1724, and served through the campaigns of 1745-46-47 in the French army. Having removed with his family to Vienna, he entered the Austrian army, served with distinction at the battles of Prague, Lissa, Hochkirchen, and Liegnitz, and was rewarded with successive promotions, and the cross of the Order of Maria Theresa. He became lieutenant-general in 1778; won a victory over the Prussians at Kubelschwerdt in the following year; held afterwards the post of commander of Galicia, and was called to take an active part in the war with France which broke out in 1793. He co-operated with the Prince of Condé and the Duke of Brunswick, took part in forcing the French lines at Weissembourg, and was after many successes driven back by Pichegru across the Rhine. In October, 1794, he defeated the French on the Neckar, bombarded and took Mannheim, and subsequently received the grand cross of Maria Theresa. Repulsed by Moreau, Wurmser was next called to command in Italy, and was there opposed by Napoleon, who defeated him at Lonato, Castiglione, Roveredo, and on the Brenta, in the first week of August, 1796. He succeeded in reaching Mantua, but after a brave defence was compelled to capitulate to his great antagonist. Napoleon generously refused to make him a prisoner, and Wurmser, with answering honour, disclosed to Napoleon a plot against his life. Wurmser died, unmarried, at Vienna, in 1797.

Württemberg, Mary, Duchess of. [Mary of Orleans.]

Wyatt, James, an eminent architect, was born at Burton, in Staffordshire, about 1743, and studied architecture and painting at Rome. On his return to England he erected the Pantheon in Oxford Street, and he succeeded Sir William Chambers as surveyor-general to the Board of Works. He also became a member, and for a short time President, of the Royal Academy. Wyatt was employed to build Fonthill Abbey for Beckford, a palace at Kew, which has been demolished, the Military Academy at Woolwich, &c., and to make alterations in Windsor Castle, Salisbury Cathedral, Magdalen College, Oxford, &c. He died in 1813.

Wyatt, Matthew Cotes, an English sculptor, born in 1777. Educated at Eton, he was at an early age employed by George III. at Windsor Castle, and long enjoyed the patronage of the court and aristocracy. He designed the monument to Lord Nelson at Liverpool, executed the cenotaph of the Princess Charlotte in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, a group of George and the Dragon, the beautiful monument of the Duchess of Rutland at Belvoir Castle, and many equestrian statues. One of his most successful works was his figure of the favourite dog of the Earl of Dudley. Died, at Paddington, January 10, 1862.

Wyatt, Richard J., an accomplished sculptor, was born May 3, 1795, in London, where his father, Edward Wyatt, was then

WYATT

settled. At an early age he was articled to Charles Rossi, R.A., for seven years; and during that term his studies at the Royal Academy were so successfully prosecuted as to entitle him to the award of medals upon two occasions. While Wyatt was under the tuition of Rossi he executed a monument in the church of Esher, in memory of Mrs. Hughes, and another in the chapel at St. John's Wood. When Canova visited this country he became so far interested in Wyatt as at once to promise him his protection and the permission to work in his studio at Rome. Thither he went in 1821, after having spent some time in Paris under the celebrated Italian sculptor Bozio; and he only once revisited his native country. It was during Wyatt's visit to England, in 1841, that he was honoured by the Queen with a commission for his statue of 'Penelope,' which in Rome was considered the best of his works. His group of 'Ino and the Infant Bæceus,' 'Glycera,' 'Musidora,' and two statues of Nymphs, are all works of high merit. The industry of Wyatt was singularly constant. In summer, long before five in the morning, he was to be seen on his way to the Caffè Greco, where artists of all nations assemble; and in winter, long before daylight, he was at the same place reading the papers by the light of a taper which he always carried with him for that purpose. At daylight he was in his studio, and remained at work sometimes until midnight. Died, suddenly, at Rome, May 29, 1850.

Wyatt, Sir Thomas, a distinguished courtier, statesman, and poet, was born in 1503, at Allington, in Kent; was educated at Cambridge and Oxford, became a favourite of Henry VIII., and was employed by him on various diplomatic missions to Spain and the Imperial Court, and died in 1541. His poetical works consist of odes, love elegies, &c., and possess a considerable degree of elegance.

Wyatt, Sir Thomas, the younger, was only son of the preceding, and was born about 1520. He married young, and succeeded to his father's estates at the age of twenty-two. He soon distinguished himself as a soldier, and took part in the siege of Landrecies, with a troop raised at his own expense. He held a command at Boulogne for some time; but he is chiefly remembered as one of the leaders of the rebellion which broke out in 1554, in consequence of the conclusion of the marriage between Queen Mary and Philip of Spain. At the head of the Kentish men he occupied Rochester Castle, and was there joined by a band of Londoners sent against him under the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke fleeing with the loss of his guns and ammunition. Wyatt marched on London, plundered the palace of the Bishop of Winchester at Southwark, and after retreating to Kingston, again entered London, but was repulsed, and in a skirmish at Temple Bar surrendered, and was committed to the Tower. Among his leading accomplices were the Duke of Suffolk, Sir Peter Carew, Sir Nicholas

WYCHERLEY

Throckmorton, Sir Thomas Grey, and others. Wyatt pleaded guilty on his trial, and was executed, April 11, 1554. Several other of the leaders were executed, and about fifty of their followers. The execution of Lady Jane Grey and her husband took place within a week after the suppression of this rebellion.

Wycherley, William, a dramatic writer and man of fashion in the reign of Charles II., was born in 1640, at Cleve, in Shropshire; studied the law; but having a taste for poetry and the drama, he came into notice as the author of 'Love in a Wood,' a comedy, and obtained through it the patronage of the Duchess of Cleveland, the profligate Duke of Buckingham, and the king. He at length lost the king's favour by clandestinely marrying the Countess of Drogheda, a young, rich, and beautiful widow; and although at her death she settled her fortune on him, yet his title being disputed, the law expenses produced embarrassment, and he was arrested and remained in confinement seven years. He was at last released from prison by James II., who gave him a pension of £200 per annum. He was author of the comedies of the 'Plain Dealer,' the 'Gentleman Dancing Master,' and the 'Country Wife,' besides poems, &c. Died, 1715.

Wycliffe, John. [Wickliffe.]

Wydeville, or Woodville, Anthony, Earl Rivers, an accomplished nobleman of the 15th century, was born in 1442. In consequence of his sister having married Edward IV., he shared in all the vicissitudes which befell the king, and became governor of Calais and captain-general of the king's forces. He was also made governor of Prince Edward, and chief butler of England. On the death of the king the Earl assembled a body of troops, with the intention of crowning his nephew; but his design was defeated by the machinations of the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., who caused the gallant nobleman to be beheaded, without trial, in the castle of Pontefract, June, 1483.

Wykeham, William of, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord High Chancellor of England, was born in 1324, at Wickham, in Hampshire, of respectable but poor parents, and was indebted for his education to Nicholas Uvedale, governor of Winchester Castle. On the completion of his studies he became private secretary to his patron, and was by him eventually recommended to the notice of Edward III. The talents, diligence, and integrity he displayed in the service of the king raised him to a distinguished place in the royal favour; and being appointed surveyor of his works at Windsor, under his directions the castle was rebuilt. He then gradually, but rapidly, rose to the highest dignities both in church and state. In 1357 he was presented to the rectory of Pulham, in Norfolk, to which was added a prebend in the church of Lichfield; and in 1360 he was made dean of the collegiate church of St. Martin le Grand, London. He was also

WYNN

successively appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal, secretary to the king, and President of the Council. In 1366 he was advanced to the bishopric of Winchester, and in the following year was made Chancellor of England. These high dignities he sustained with honour and ability, dedicating a large portion of his temporalities to the restoration of the numerous palaces belonging to his see. He resigned the seals in 1371. Owing to the influence of a party, headed by John of Gaunt, who were strongly opposed to the increasing influence of the clergy, he was prosecuted on various charges, and deprived of his temporalities in 1376; but the esteem in which he was held by the people generally compensated for the loss; and on the accession of Richard II. he was restored to his dignities and emoluments. In 1386 he completed his munificent foundation of New College, Oxford; in the chapel of which is still to be seen his crosier, or pastoral staff, supposed to be the only one in England. He also built and endowed St. Mary's College, at Winchester; and having, in 1391, a second time resigned the chancellorship, he devoted the remainder of his life to the rebuilding of the cathedral, and to the exercise of Christian benevolence. He died, September 24, 1404, and was buried in Winchester Cathedral, where a splendid monument is erected to his memory.

Wynants, Johan, Dutch painter, born at Haarlem about 1600. Little is known of him, and his pictures are very rare. He is supposed to have been the master of Wouvermans. He excelled in landscape, but had the figures in his works painted by other artists. Indolent and self-indulgent, he is said to have destroyed his health by habits of dissipation. Died, probably, about 1677. Several of his pictures are in the Dulwich Gallery.

Wyndham, Sir William, a celebrated statesman, was a native of Somersetshire, and was born in 1687. He was educated at Eton and Oxford: was elected M.P. for his native county, and soon became conspicuous as one of the ablest speakers in the House. He was appointed Secretary of War, and, in 1713, Chancellor of the Exchequer; but, being dismissed on the death of Queen Anne, he took a leading part in opposition, and signalized himself by his defence of the Duke of Ormond and the Earls of Oxford and Strafford, when impeached by the Commons. He was committed to the Tower in 1716, on the charge of being concerned in the rebellion of the Earl of Mar, but was never brought to trial. Died, at Wells, 1740. His portrait, by Highmore, is in the National Collection.—His eldest son, **Charles Wyndham**, became Earl of Egremont, and died in 1763.

Wynn, Right Hon. Charles Watkins Williams, a distinguished member of parliament, born about 1776, and, at the time of his death, the oldest member of the House of Commons, having sat for Montgomeryshire since 1797, and about a year previously for Old Sarum. He held the offices of Secretary-at-

WYON

War (in the Grey administration) and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from December 1834, to April 1835. Next to Sir Robert Peel, perhaps, there was no parliamentary character more prominent than Mr. Wynn, whose age and experience made him an oracle upon questions of privilege and doubtful points of precedent and order, even amid the infirmities of accumulated years. At one period he narrowly missed being chosen to fill the speaker's chair. He was attached to literature, was the fast friend of the poet Southey, and altogether a man respected and esteemed during a lengthened career. Died, 1850.

Wyon, William, R.A., a medal engraver of admirable skill, was of German descent; the son of Peter Wyon, a die-sinker at Birmingham, where he was born in 1795. Apprenticed to his father, he evinced when very young that taste and skill in his art of which he has left behind him so many admirable examples. In 1816 Mr. Wyon came to London; and in that year he was appointed second engraver in the Royal Mint. Here he had a fair field and an honourable career before him; but his hopes were darkened by official difficulties, on which we need not dwell. In 1832 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy; and in 1838 a full academician. Mr. Wyon's

XENOPHON

works may be classified under the several heads of coins—pattern-pieces not coined—medals—and seals. His medals include the war medals of the Peninsula, Trafalgar, Jellalabad, and Cabul,—the civic medals of the Royal Academy, the Royal Society, the Royal Institution, the Geological Society, the Geographical Society, the Bengal Asiatic Society, and indeed of almost every learned society, home and colonial. His heads have both force and delicacy, and are always admirable in point of likeness. His reverses are conceived in the manner of Flaxman, for whose works he evinced greater enthusiasm than for those of any other modern artist. Died, 1851.

Wyther, George. [*Wither.*]

Wytenbach, Daniel, a learned philologist, was born at Berne, in 1746; studied at Marburg and Göttingen, obtained the professorship of Philosophy and Literature at the Remonstrants' College at Amsterdam; and was subsequently Professor of Philosophy at the Athenæum in that city. He became afterwards Professor of Eloquence at Leyden, and held that chair till incapacitated by age. Among his works are '*Vita Ruhnkenii*,' '*Opuscula Oratorica, Historica, Critica*,' and an edition of the Moral Works of Plutarch. Died, 1820.

X

Xanthippe. [*See Socrates.*]

Xavier, St. Francis, a celebrated Jesuit missionary, born in Spain in 1506. He was sent to study at Paris, and there met Ignatius Loyola, whose affectionate disciple and ally he thenceforth became. He assisted Loyola in the formation of the new society, and gladly undertook, in 1540, the laborious mission to the East Indies. After very devoted service at Goa, on the Malabar coast, in Travancore, and in the islands of the Archipelago, he went to Ceylon. Meeting there a Javanese refugee, he accompanied him, in 1549, to Japan, and established there the mission, which was maintained by the Jesuits more than a century. On his return to India he fell ill, and died on an island off the coast of China, in December, 1552. He was beatified in 1619, and canonized by Gregory XV. three years later. He left five books of epistles and other small works. It has been recently shown that there is much exaggeration in the common accounts of the successes of this eminent preacher. [*See the account of his 'Missionary Life and Labours,' by the Rev. H. Venn.*]

Xenocrates, a Greek philosopher, remarkable for the severity of his manner and his incorruptible integrity, was born at Chalcedon, about a.c. 400. He was a pupil of Plato, and was sent on embassies to Philip, King of Macedonia, and afterwards to Antipater. It is said

that the Athenians caused him to be sold as a slave, because he was too poor to pay the taxes. Demetrius Phalereus, however, discharged the debt, and gave him his freedom. He was for many years head of the Academy. Died, a.c. 314.

Xenophanes, a Greek philosopher and poet, was a native of Colophon, and settled at Elea in Magna Græcia. He lived in the latter half of the 6th century a.c., and was a contemporary of Pythagoras. He is recognized as the founder of the Eleatic School, the characteristic doctrine of which was an idealistic pantheism. Xenophanes was the first philosopher who endeavoured to set free the idea of the Deity from the degrading images previously associated with it. Fragments of his poem '*On Nature*' and of his elegies are all that are preserved to us of his writings.

Xenophon, the illustrious Athenian historian, was born probably about a.c. 450. He was a disciple and friend of Socrates, who saved his life at the battle of Delium. With his friend Proxenus he joined the army of Cyrus the younger as a volunteer in the expedition against Artaxerxes. After the death of Cyrus, at the battle of Cunaxa, and the treacherous murder of the Greek generals, Xenophon took the lead in conducting the famous '*Retreat of the Ten Thousand*' from Upper Asia to their native land. He afterwards served in the

XERXES

Spartan army against the Persians, and sentence of banishment being passed on him by the Athenians, he retired into Elis, and lived there about twenty years. It is not known whether he availed himself of the permission to return to Athens, nor when nor where he died. He was living *b.c.* 357. The principal works of Xenophon are the 'Anabasis of Cyrus,' the narrative of the expedition in which the historian took so prominent a part; the 'Cyropædia,' a fascinating picture of an ideal state based on the traditions respecting the elder Cyrus; the 'Memorabilia of Socrates,' a very precious memorial of the great practical philosopher; and the 'Hellenica,' an historical narrative. He wrote several shorter works. Xenophon's mode of thought is practical, not speculative; and his style is singularly lucid, simple, and manly.

Xerxes I., King of Persia, was the son of Darius, and succeeded him on the throne *a.c.* 485. After suppressing a revolt in Egypt he prepared for the invasion of Greece. In 480 he set out at the head of an enormous host, which he reviewed at Doriscus, and succeeded in reaching the pass of Thermopylæ. Great part of his fleet was destroyed by a storm; the rest of it engaged the Greek fleet off Artemisium. At the same time took place the memorable battle of Thermopylæ, in which Leonidas and his band of Spartans heroically withstood the Persian host for several days, and then fell through treachery. Xerxes then advanced to Athens, and at the battle of Salamis saw his fleet defeated by Themistocles. He returned to Persia, leaving his general, Mardonius, to carry on the war in Greece. Murdered by Artabanus, commander of his guards, *a.c.* 465.

Ximenez de Cisneros, Francisco, Cardinal, Archbishop of Toledo, a distinguished Spanish statesman, was born in Castile in 1436. He studied at the university of Salamanca, then visited Rome, where he acquired a great reputation, suffered a long imprisonment after his return in consequence of a dispute with the Archbishop of Toledo, and in 1482 entered the Franciscan order, to the rule of which he devoutly and rigidly conformed. Ten years later, by the advice of Cardinal Mendoza, Queen Isabella of Castile chose him for her confessor, an office which he only accepted on

YARRELL

condition that he might still conform to the rules of his order. In 1494 he was elected provincial of his order in Castile, and the task of reforming the convents, into which scandalous abuses had crept, was entrusted to him. He succeeded Cardinal Mendoza in the archbishopric of Toledo, in 1495. It was the highest dignity in the kingdom, and carried with it that of High Chancellor of Castile. Ximenez for six months refused to accept it, and only acquiesced on the issue of a second papal bull commanding him to do so. In the face of violent opposition, headed by the general of the Franciscan order, and supported by Pope Alexander VI., he succeeded in effecting a great reform in all the religious houses in his diocese. In 1499 he accompanied the court to Granada, applied himself to the conversion of the Moors, first by persuasion and then by violent measures, had a large number of Arabic manuscripts publicly burnt, and was besieged by the infuriated people in his palace for several days. In 1506, on the death of the Archduke Philip, he became Regent of Spain, and distinguished himself by the wisdom and energy of his administration. Soon after the restoration of Ferdinand, in 1507, Ximenez was created a cardinal by Pope Julius II., and named Inquisitor-General of Castile. Though seventy years of age, he even conducted an expedition into Africa and conquered Oran. He was again regent after the death of Ferdinand in 1516. Cardinal Ximenez was one of the greatest men of his age, and the services which he rendered as statesman, as churchman, and as patron of literature, were very important. He founded the university of Alcalá de Henares, and had the celebrated Complutensian Polyglot compiled at his own expense. Spain owes to him the first establishment of the rule which excludes papal bulls not sanctioned by the king, and the first measures towards the emancipation of the towns from the tyranny of the feudal nobles. It must also be stated that Ximenez, as head of the Inquisition, enforced its authority to the utmost. In September, 1517, he was ungratefully dismissed by Charles I. (afterwards Emperor), and died November 8 of the same year. He was buried in the college chapel of San Ildefonso, which he had erected.

Y

Yalden, or Youlding, Thomas, divine and poet, was born about 1671, and was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he formed an intimacy with Addison and Sacheverell, which lasted through life. He obtained the rectories of Charlton and Cleanville, in Herefordshire; and, in 1713, was appointed preacher to Bridewell Hospital, on the resignation of Dr. Atterbury. Among his poetical

pieces are, 'The Temple of Fame,' 'The Conquest of Namur,' 'Hymn to Darkness,' &c. Died, 1736.

Yarrell, William, an eminent naturalist, was born in London in 1784, where his father carried on the business of a newspaper agent. From the earliest age he manifested a strong inclination for rural sports, and while engaged in them he studied minutely the natural history

YATES

and habits of the game he hunted. In 1828 he sent a paper to the 'Zoological Journal' on 'Some rare British Birds,' and from that period for nearly thirty years he continued to furnish contributions on similar subjects to many scientific journals; but the works on which his reputation mainly rests are his 'History of British Birds,' and 'History of British Fishes,' the former published in 1836, and the latter in 1843.

Yates, Anna Maria, a celebrated tragedian, was born, at Birmingham, it is said, about 1728. She first appeared on the stage at Dublin in 1752, and at Drury Lane Theatre in 1754, but without attracting much notice. She soon after married Richard Yates, a popular comic actor, who died in 1796; and after the death of Mrs. Cibber she became her successor in public favour. From 1773 till 1782 Mrs. Yates, in conjunction with Mrs. Brookes, was manager of the Opera. Her great parts were Lady Macbeth; Medea, in Glover's play; and Margaret of Anjou, in Dr. Franklin's 'Earl of Warwick.' She played Cleopatra to Garrick's Antony at Drury Lane in 1759, but produced only a slight impression, and the play was withdrawn after six nights. The portrait of Mrs. Yates was painted by Sir J. Reynolds in 1772. Died in May, 1787.

Yates, Frederick Henry, a popular and versatile actor, first made his appearance on the stage in a piece called 'The Actor of All Work,' in 1817. In the following year he was engaged at Covent Garden, subsequently performed in every line of character from Shakespeare's tragedy to the broadest farce, and it was not easy to decide whether his pathos or his humour were most admirable. As manager of the Adelphi Theatre his taste and skill were also universally acknowledged. Died, June 21, 1842, aged 45.

Yates, Thomas, Orientalist, was author of grammars of the Hebrew and Syriac languages, a most laborious editor and translator of portions of the Scripture, and distinguished in his day for a variety of Biblical labours of considerable value. In early life he was a member and secretary of the Society for promoting Constitutional Reform, but for many years previous to his death he took no part in politics. He was assistant in the Printed Book Department of the British Museum from 1823 till his death. Born, 1768; died, 1839.

Yezdegerd III., King of Persia, last of the dynasty of the Sassanids, came to the throne A.D. 632. He was only fifteen years of age, and the conquests of the Moslems were creating alarm in Persia. The command of his army was given to his favourite Rustam, and a great battle, lasting several days, was fought in the plains of Cadesia in 634 or 636, in which the Persians were defeated, and Rustam killed in his flight. Ctesiphon was occupied by the Moslems in 637, and Yezdegerd fled to the Median hills. The successes of the invaders drove him still farther from his kingdom; he passed the Oxus, reached the Jaxartes, and

YORK

obtained the friendship and aid of the Emperor of China. But he was betrayed, overtaken, and killed by Turkish cavalry in the nineteenth year of his reign, A.D. 651. With him fell the Persian kingdom and the religion of Zoroaster. The era of Yezdegerd commences from the 16th June, 632.

Yezid. [See **Moawiyah.**]

Yolande. [See **Courtenay, Peter of, Frederick II., Emperor, Robert of Anjou and Amadeus IX.**]

York, Frederick, Duke of, second son of George III., was born August 16, 1763, and in the February following he was elected prince-bishop of Osnaburg, in Germany. In 1780 he was appointed a brevet-colonel in the British army, and went to study military tactics in the school of the great Frederick at Berlin. In 1784 he was created Duke of York and Albany; returned from the continent in 1787; took his seat in the House of Lords the same year; and, in 1789, fought a duel, which nearly proved fatal to him, with Colonel Lennox, afterwards Duke of Richmond. In 1791 he married the eldest daughter of the King of Prussia; was placed at the head of the British army in Flanders in 1793, took part in the siege of Valenciennes, and after repeated defeats by the French, was compelled to return to England. He was, however, made field-marshal and commander-in-chief, and in 1799 was again sent to Holland. He was again unsuccessful, and had to sign a disadvantageous convention. In 1809 a series of charges were preferred against him in the House of Commons by Colonel Wardle, for having suffered a female favourite to influence him in the disposal of commissions in the army; but as nothing occurred to implicate the Duke in corrupt transactions, he was acquitted. His royal highness, however, resigned his post of commander-in-chief; was reinstated about two years after by the Prince Regent; and from that time exercised the most rigid impartiality in the distribution of promotion, while he attended to the rights and comforts of the soldier, and enforced strict discipline and subordination. The care of the king's person was intrusted to the Duke of York in 1819. In the latter years of his life the Duke showed himself a bitter opponent of Catholic Emancipation. It was the subject of his last speech in the House of Lords. He was humane, frank, affable, and benevolent; but a passion for gaming was fatal to his peace, and threw a shade over his manly and generous character. Died, January 5, 1827.

York, James, Duke of. [See **James II.**]

York, Richard, third Duke of, was the only son of Richard, Earl of Cambridge, and Anne, daughter of Roger Mortimer; through whom and her mother Philippa he traced his descent from Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III. At the death of his father, executed for conspiracy in 1415, he was intrusted to the guardianship of the Countess of Westmoreland, and ten years later the attain-

YORK

der was set aside, and he succeeded to the title of Duke of York. He took a very important part in public affairs, and was for some time virtually sovereign. Made Constable of England in 1430, Regent of France after the Duke of Bedford's death, he was recalled in 1446, opposed the policy of Queen Margaret, and was named, in 1449, Lieutenant of Ireland. He won the esteem and support of the Irish by his good administration, and then asserted his right to the crown. On his return to England he had an interview with the king, Henry VI., and was appointed Protector of the kingdom in 1454. But reconciliation of the two houses was impossible, and in the following year the Wars of the Roses began. After five years of fluctuating fortune the Duke was defeated and killed at the battle of Wakefield, December 31, 1460. His head was placed over the gates of York for a time, and then his remains were interred, first at Pomfret, and ultimately at Fotheringay. He was father of Edward IV., Richard III., and George, Duke of Clarence. His daughter Margaret was married to Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy.

York (Yorck) von Wartenburg, Hans David Ludwig, Count, Prussian field-marshal, was born at Königsberg, in 1759. His family was of English origin. At an early age he entered the Prussian army, and with the exception of a short interval (1782-84), during which he was in the service of Holland, he continued to serve in it till the battle of Waterloo in 1815. He distinguished himself in the campaign of 1806, was made major-general in the following year, held an important command in the French invasion of Russia in 1812, and at the close of that year concluded a treaty of neutrality with Russia and boldly withdrew the Prussian contingent from the French army. This was the first step towards the liberation of his country and of Germany from the yoke of France. Napoleon was enraged; the king, Frederick William, was alarmed, and cowardly disavowing the treaty, deprived York of his command, and was ready, if Napoleon demanded it, to sacrifice the life of the patriot-soldier. But the spirit of the nation was aroused, the king was compelled to reinstate York, the army was reorganized, and the glorious 'war of liberation' followed. York defeated Murat at Dannekow, took part in the battle of Bautzen, contributed to the victory of Katzbach, defeated the French at Wartenburg, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Leipsic, October 16, 1813. He rendered further services in the campaign of 1814, and accompanied the king to London. He was created a count, retired from the service after the loss of his only son in 1815, was named field-marshal in 1821, and died at his seat in Silesia, October 4, 1830.

Yorke, Charles, Lord Chancellor of England, was born in 1722. He was the second son of the first Lord Hardwicke, and was educated at Bene't College, Cambridge. He then studied law at Lincoln's Inn, was called to the

YOUNG

bar in 1753, and rising in his profession became successively solicitor-general and attorney-general. In 1747 he had entered parliament as member for the borough of Reigate. On the retirement of Lord Chancellor Camden in 1770, the seals were entrusted to Charles Yorke, but his death took place almost immediately, and before the patent for his peerage was completed. He was joint-author, with his brother Philip, of the 'Athenian Letters,' first printed in 1741; and wrote 'Considerations on the Law of Forfeiture for High Treason' (1745). He was twice married, and was father of the third Lord Hardwicke. Died suddenly, or by his own hand, January 20, 1770.

Young, Sir Aretas William, entered the army in 1795. His first active duty was in Ireland, during the rebellion; his next in Egypt, 1801; and, for several years after, in Sicily and at Gibraltar, he acted as aide-de-camp to General Fox. In 1807 he obtained the rank of major in the 47th, and was present at the battles of Vimeira, Talavera, Busaco, Badajoz, &c. From 1813 he served as lieutenant-colonel in the West Indies, and at various times administered the government of Trinidad. In 1826 Lieut.-Colonel Young was appointed to the office of protector of slaves in Demerara; in 1831 lieut.-governor of Prince Edward's Island; and, in 1834, he received the honour of knighthood. Died, 1835.

Young, Arthur, an eminent writer on agriculture, was born in 1741, at Bradfield, in Suffolk. With a desire to improve British husbandry, he made innumerable experiments at home, and also travelled over Great Britain, Ireland, France, Spain, and Italy. In 1770 he published his 'Farmer's Calendar,' which became a very popular work; and in 1784 began to publish the periodical entitled the 'Annals of Agriculture.' It contained many important communications, signed by their contributors; among whom was King George III. under the assumed name of 'Ralph Robinson.' On the establishment of the Board of Agriculture Young was appointed secretary, which office he held till his decease. Besides the works already mentioned, he published his *Tours in England, Ireland, and France*, 'Political Arithmetic,' and many other works of more or less importance. Young corresponded with Washington; received valuable presents from the Empress Catherine of Russia, and from Count Rostopchin, governor of Moscow; was chosen F.R.S., and received a gold medal from the Board of Agriculture. In 1801 his works on agriculture were, by order of the Directory, translated into French, and published under the title of 'Le Cultivateur Anglais.' He was blind for some years before his death, which took place at his native village, April 12, 1820.

Young, Edward, an English poet, author of the 'Night Thoughts,' was born at the village of Upham, in Hampshire, in 1684. He was educated at Winchester School and Oxford University, obtained a law fellowship at All Souls' College, and, in 1719, graduated D.C.L.

YOUNG

He had before that time made himself known by the publication of several poems, and held the situation of tutor to the young Lord Burleigh; which he gave up in consequence of an offer by the Duke of Wharton of a larger income. This matter was the subject of a lawsuit after the death of the Duke. Young was ordained priest in 1727, and was appointed chaplain to the king, and three years later rector of Welwyn, in Hertfordshire. He continued to publish a succession of poems, each with its flattering dedication to some influential person, place-hunting being one of Young's most prominent characteristics. He was named, in 1761, clerk of the closet to the Princess-dowager of Wales. Young's principal work as a poet is the 'Night Thoughts,' which appeared between 1742-46, and by reason of the seriousness of its subject—the immortality of the soul, and the practical duties which flow from that fact—and the emphasis and showiness with which it is set forth, obtained an immense reputation, and long held its ground as a household book in England. Its style is wearisome and offensive to a cultivated taste, but there are lines and passages in it which will not be forgotten. His other poems are—'The Last Day;' 'The Force of Religion;' a series of clever but superficial satires entitled 'The Universal Passion;' three tragedies entitled 'Busiris,' 'The Brothers,' and 'The Revenge;' and several odes, epistles, and short pieces. In prose he wrote 'Remarks on Original Composition,' and 'The Centaur not Fabulous.' Died, April 12, 1765, leaving one son by his wife, Lady Elizabeth Lee, whom he married in 1731. She died in 1741. A portrait of Dr. Young, by Highmore, is in All Souls' College, Oxford.

Young, Matthew, an Irish mathematician and divine, was born in 1750, in the county of Roscommon; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where, in 1786, he became Professor of Philosophy; was raised to the see of Clonfert, by Marquis Cornwallis, and died in 1800. He was author of 'An Analysis of the Principles of Natural Philosophy,' and 'The Method of Prime and Ultimate Ratios.'

Young, Robert, notorious as an imitator of Titus Oates, and forger of a document in proof of a Jacobite plot against William III., was brought up in Ireland; but his birthplace is not known. By means of forged certificates he obtained deacon's orders, held curacies in Ireland, and for his vices and crimes was driven from place to place, narrowly escaping the gallows. In 1684 he was convicted at Bury of forging Sancroft's signature, and was put in the pillory and imprisoned. During the insurrection of Monmouth he swore to a plot against the life of James II., and several persons were tried for it. Soon after the Revolution he was again convicted of forgery, pilloried, and sent to Newgate. There, in 1692, he forged a paper purporting to be an association for the restoration of James II., and ap-

pended to it the signatures of Marlborough, Cornbury, Salisbury, Sancroft, and Sprat. He got the paper conveyed to Bishop Sprat's palace at Bromley, and then told his tale before the Privy Council. Marlborough was sent to the Tower; Sprat was arrested, and his house searched; but the paper was not found. Young managed to get possession of it again, but his agent was confronted with Sprat, became confused, and owned his guilt. Young was then confronted with his accomplice, but impudently denied everything. Once more in Newgate he devised a fresh plot, but his new accomplice betrayed him, and he was convicted of perjury and forgery, imprisoned and again pilloried. In 1700 he was taken up for coining, found guilty, and in April hung at Tyburn.

Young, Dr. Thomas, a distinguished natural philosopher, was born of a Quaker family at Milverton, in Somersetshire, in 1773. He was carefully educated, and was a zealous student of ancient and modern languages, mathematics, and natural philosophy. At the age of 19 he went to London to study medicine; became a pupil of John Hunter; and, through his uncle, Dr. Brocklesby, made the acquaintance of Burke and Sir Joshua Reynolds. At this period he began to shake off his Quakerism, and to dress and live like the people he was thrown amongst. After studying a short time at Edinburgh, he made a tour through Germany, and early in 1797 entered Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He began to practise as a physician in London, in 1801; was chosen the next year Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution, a post which he held only two years; and, in 1802, became foreign secretary to the Royal Society. Dr. Young was subsequently physician of St. George's Hospital, secretary to the Board of Longitude, and foreign associate of the French Academy of Sciences. His principal work is the 'Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Mechanical Arts,' published in 2 vols. 4to, in 1807. In this work was announced the beautiful undulatory theory of light, and the principle of *interference* of rays, which is characterized by Sir John Herschel, in his well-known 'Discourse,' as a principle in optics which, regarded as a physical law, has hardly its equal for beauty, simplicity, and extent of application in the whole circle of science. Dr. Young also distinguished himself as a student of the hieroglyphical inscriptions of Egypt, and was the first to suggest the discovery, for which Champollion obtained the chief credit. He contributed many articles to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' the 'Quarterly Review,' the 'Philosophical Transactions,' and various scientific journals. Died, May 10, 1829. A Life of this eminent man of science was published, in 1855, by Dr. Peacock; who also edited his Miscellaneous Writings. His Hieroglyphical Essays and his Correspondence were edited by Leitch. A portrait of Dr. Thomas Young was painted by Sir T. Lawrence; and a memorial bust, in marble, has been executed

YPSILANTI

by Mr. Papworth for the Gallery of West Country Worthies at Taunton.

Ypsilanti, Prince **Alexander**, the first active agent in the Greek revolution, son of Demetrius, hospodar of Wallachia, was born at Constantinople, in 1792. About the year 1805 Ypsilanti's father received a summons from the Grand Seignior to repair to Constantinople, and judging that obedience to the command might cost him his life, he determined on retiring into Russia. The son, adopting the military profession, entered into the Russian army; was a captain of hussars, when a ball, at the battle of Dresden, carried away his right hand; attained the rank of major-general, and was made aide-de-camp to the Emperor. In 1820 he became acquainted with the *Hetaireia*, of which association he eventually became the leader. When he saw that the breaking out of the insurrection in Greece could no longer be delayed, he resolved to plant in Moldavia the standard of revolt. He crossed the Pruth with a few attendants, and in March, 1821, he issued a proclamation, announcing that Greece had kindled the torch of freedom, and thrown off the yoke of tyranny. The Emperor Alexander, to express publicly his disapprobation of the undertaking of the Hetairists, summoned Ypsilanti to make his defence; and, as he did not obey, he caused his name to be struck from the rolls of the Russian army. After sustaining repeated defeats, Ypsilanti gave up the cause of Greece. Having crossed the frontiers, he was arrested in Transylvania, and long held captive, as a prisoner of state, in the fortress of Mongatz. He died at Vienna in 1828, aged 36. Ypsilanti undoubtedly possessed the necessary courage, but his ridiculous pride and tenaciousness of ceremony due to his rank rendered him wholly unfit for the duties of a patriotic chieftain.

Yriarte, Juan de, librarian to Philip V., King of Spain, was born of a Spanish family at Orotava, in Teneriffe, in 1702. He was sent to France to be educated, and studied eight years at the college of Louis le Grand. On visiting Madrid in his 22nd year, his great acquirements attracted the notice of influential persons, and after various honourable employments, he became royal librarian in 1732. This office he filled till his death; and during the forty years of his librarianship he greatly increased the collection both of printed books and manuscripts, and prepared several catalogues. The office of translator to the chief secretary of state was given to him in 1740, and this also he held till his death. He was an active member of the Royal Academy of Madrid, and began to compile a Spanish-Latin Dictionary. Died at Madrid, 1771.

Yriarte, Tomaso de, an eminent Spanish poet, youngest son of the preceding, was born about 1750, studied at Madrid, held an official situation under the government, and was editor of the 'Madrid Mercury.' His chief works are, 'La Musica,' a poem; and 'Fabulas Litterarias.' Died, 1790.

YUSSEF

Yussef ben Abdel-Rahman Al-Fehri, last Emir (or Viceroy) of Spain for the Caliphs of the East, was the son of Abdelrahman, a famous warrior of the tribe of Koreisch, and governor of Africa, and was elected Emir after the death of Thuaba, about the end of the year 746 A.D. (129 A.H.). His personal qualities no less than his noble birth fitted him for his high post, and his first task was to make a tour of investigation through Spain for the purpose of correcting the abuses of the administration, restoring roads and bridges, founding mosques, making a new division of the country, and ordering a census. Of the leading men, Samail, governor of Saragossa, and the Admiral Amer ben Amrou, were dissatisfied with the election of Yussef. The former, however, was pacified by the grant of the government of Toledo to himself and that of Saragossa to his son; while Amer ben Amrou was irritated by the suppression of the office of admiral. A revolution involving the fall of the Ommeyade dynasty took place in the East, and was followed by one no less important in Spain. Amer intrigued against Yussef, and made a powerful party for himself; raised an army, defeated Samail and his son, and made himself master of Saragossa, in 754. The war lasted more than a year, and Yussef recovered Saragossa in June, 755. Meanwhile a number of the Sheikhs and Arab chieftains met secretly at Cordova, to deliberate on the means of putting an end to the anarchy which prevailed, and of making Spain independent. On their invitation, Abdelrahman ben Moawiyah, who had escaped the massacre of the Ommeyades, and was living in Egypt, passed over to Spain (August, 756), and was proclaimed king. Yussef, on hearing of his arrival, fell into a rage, and put to death Amer, his son and his secretary, whom he had taken prisoners. He maintained his resistance to the new sovereign till the autumn of 756, and then submitted and signed a treaty of peace. He did not, however, fulfil its conditions, and early in 759 raised a revolt; but he was defeated by the governor of Seville, and killed in a battle near Loxa, the same year.

Yussef ben Tarsyn, Prince of the Almoravides, was the second of that dynasty in Africa, and the founder of Morocco. He was born at Velad Sahara (A.H. 400) 1006, gained great distinction by his military exploits, and married Zainab, the daughter of Abubekr, the sovereign prince of Mauritania, on whose death (1070) he assumed that dignity himself. In 1086, on the invitation of the Moorish kings in Spain, he passed over to the Peninsula to assist them against Alfonso VI. of Castile. He contributed powerfully to the defeat of Alfonso at the battle of Zalaca, near Badajoz (October), and then returned to Africa, leaving his army under the command of his kinsman, Syr ben Abubekr. Two years later Yussef was again called to Spain, but was compelled to withdraw in 1089. In the following year he made a third expedition, and in the course of the next

ZABAGLIA

twelve years he made himself master, by force or perfidy, of the kingdoms of Malaga, Granada, Murcia, Cordova, Seville, Almeria, Badajoz, and Valencia. In 1103 he crossed the strait a fourth time, and in a great assembly of the sheikhs and governors had his son, Aly, recognized as his successor in Spain and Africa.

ZAGOSKIN

He soon after returned to Africa, and growing feeble from age and the toils of war, he died at Morocco, in 1105, at the age, it is said, of 100 years. Yussef ben Talfyn was distinguished for his clemency, and is said never to have inflicted the penalty of death.

Z

Zabaglia, Niccolo, an Italian architect, was born at Rome, in 1674. He displayed such great abilities while employed as a carpenter at the Vatican, that he was appointed architect of St. Peter's. He invented the method of transferring fresco paintings from the plaster. Died, 1750.

Zabarella, Francesco, a distinguished Italian ecclesiastic, was born at Padua, in 1339. He was an eminent Professor of Canon Law; and arrived, successively, at the dignities of Bishop of Padua, Archbishop of Florence, and cardinal. He took a prominent part in the Council of Constance, and was the author of several learned treatises on ecclesiastical subjects. Died, 1417.

Zach, Franz Xavier, Baron von, German astronomer, born at Pesth in 1754. After completing his early studies he travelled, spent several years in England, and, in 1786, became director of the Observatory of Seeburg, founded for him by the Duke of Saxe-Gotha. He rendered great service to the science of astronomy by his laborious observations, his Star Catalogues, Solar and other Tables, and the journal which he originated, entitled 'Monatliche Correspondenz.' He lived some time at Genoa, and the last six years of his life at Paris. He was chosen F.R.S., London, in 1804, and was an associate of the Royal Astronomical Society. Died, 1832.

Zacharias, Just Friedrich Wilhelm, German poet and translator, was a native of Thuringia. He was born in 1726; was educated at Leipsic, where he made the acquaintance and fell under the literary influence of Gottsched; extended the circle of his friends at Göttingen, and became Professor of Poetry at the Carolinum of Brunswick in 1761. He was author of several comic epics—'Der Renommist,' 'Phaeton,' 'Das Schnupftuch,' and 'Furner in der Hölle;' also of a collection of 'Fabeln und Erzählungen,' and some pleasant songs. He translated 'Paradise Lost' into German hexameters, and for several years edited the 'Neue Braunschweiger Zeitung.' His poems and translations form 9 vols. 8vo. Died, 1777.

Zacharias, Karl Salomon, an eminent German jurist and publicist, was born at Meissen in 1769. He studied at the universities of Leipsic and Wittenberg, and having acquired

great reputation as a writer on law, was appointed, in 1802, Professor of Jurisprudence at Wittenberg. Five years later he removed to Heidelberg, where he held a similar chair till his death. His principal works are—'Vierzig Bücher vom Staate,' in 7 vols.; 'Handbuch des Französischen Civilrechts;' 'Die Einheit des Staats und der Kirche,' &c. Died, 1843.

Zacharias, Pope, was a Greek by birth, and was elected to succeed Gregory III., in December, 741. He succeeded, by a personal interview at Terni, in negotiating peace for twenty years between Liutprand, the Lombard king, and the Romans. Liutprand, soon after, making war on the Exarch of Ravenna, the Pope visited the former at Pavia (743) and again effected a peace. Rachis, the successor of Liutprand, having in 749 again made war on the Exarch, Zacharias interposed a third time, visited Rachis in his camp before Perugia, and once more procured peace for Italy. Rachis, deeply impressed by the words of the Pope, abdicated and retired to the monastery of Monte-Cassino, which Carloman, the brother of Pepin, had shortly before entered. In 751 ambassadors were sent to Rome by Pepin the Short, then Mayor of the Palace, and obtained from Zacharias his sanction for the deposition of the titular King of the Franks, Childeric, last of the Merovingians, and for the assumption of the title of king by Pepin, who really had the supreme power. [See **Pepin the Short**.] Pope Zacharias prohibited the traffic in Christian slaves, carried on by the Venetians, displayed great zeal for the good of his subjects, built several churches, and made a Greek translation of the Dialogues of Pope Gregory I. Died, March 12, 752.

Zagoskin, Michael Nikolaevich, Russian dramatist and novelist, was born in 1789. His first play was a comedy entitled 'The Wag,' which was well received at the theatre of St. Petersburg, and procured him employment in the Imperial Library. In 1820 he removed to Moscow, where he continued to produce comedies and novels. His most popular novel is 'George Miloslavsky,' a clever picture of Russia at the beginning of the 17th century. Among his other works are 'Rostavlev,' a tale, and 'Moscow and the Moscovers,' a series of essays. Died at Moscow, 1852.

Zahrtmann, Christian Christopher, Danish admiral and hydrographer to the admiralty, was born about 1793. He entered the navy at the age of 12, and served in it till the peace of 1815. In his capacity of hydrographer he prepared and published a valuable description of the seas round Denmark, and a chart of the North Sea. His services procured him the esteem of his countrymen, the knighthood of the Dannebrog, and various foreign orders, and several offices of state. He was also honorary member of the Royal Geographical Society of London. Died, 1853.

Zainab. [See *Yussef ben Tazfyn*.]

Zajonczek, Joseph, Prince, a Polish general, was born in 1752, at Kamienieck. In the diets from 1788 to 1792 he espoused the cause of his country's freedom, and was among the foremost who fought for it in 1792 and 1794. He commanded at Praga, when that suburb of Warsaw was taken by assault. Being made prisoner, and sent to the fortress of Josephstadt, he remained there till after the death of the Empress Catherine; when, on being liberated, he entered into the French army, and was in active service from 1797 till 1812, in the various campaigns of Italy, Egypt, Prussia, Poland, and Russia. When the Congress of Vienna assigned Poland to Russia, the Emperor Alexander conferred on him the office of viceroy, with the title of Prince. With these favours the patriotism of Zajonczek vanished, and he became the devoted slave of the sovereign who had exalted him. He died in 1826.

Zaleucus, the renowned legislator of the Epizephyrian Locrians, is said by some to have been a disciple of Pythagoras, but by others to have lived at a much earlier period. From the absence of contemporary testimony, and the conflicting nature of the legends respecting him, it is not possible to assert anything of his personal history. His code, remarkable for its rigour, was long in force among the Locrians, and is said to have been the first written code the Greeks had.

Zalmoxis, or **Zamolxis**, reputed among the ancient Greeks as a religious teacher and civilizer of the Thracians. The story respecting him, which Herodotus could not believe, was that he had been a slave of Pythagoras, at Samos; was set free, travelled and acquired knowledge, and became the wise man and prophet of the Getæ. This story is nothing more than a rationalized version of the Thracian myth, which represents Zalmoxis as a god who dwelt beneath the earth, and to whom men passed at death.

Zaluski, Joseph Andrew, a Polish noble, founder of the Zaluski Library, was born in 1701. His passion for book-collecting was remarked in his youth, and his whole life and fortune were dedicated to its gratification. He was assisted in forming the library by his brother, the Bishop of Cracow, and, in 1748, it was opened to the public at Warsaw. For a political offence Zaluski was banished by the diet under Russian influence, in 1767, and not

allowed to return to Warsaw for six years. Meanwhile many of the books had been stolen, and the whole collection was in a state of neglect and decay. Zaluski died at the beginning of 1774. After various misfortunes this great library, numbering, in spite of its losses, about 260,000 volumes, was seized and carried off to St. Petersburg, where it was subsequently enlarged, and is known as the Imperial Library.

Zamoyski, John Sarius, a distinguished Polish statesman and general, born in 1541. After studying at Paris and Padua, and becoming rector of the university at the latter city, he returned to Poland, and was one of the ambassadors sent to Paris in 1573, to offer the Polish crown to the Duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. of France. When Stephen Bathori came to the throne, he gave his niece in marriage to Zamoyski, whom he also made grand-chancellor of the realm and general of his armies. He distinguished himself as a warrior, and in 1580 rescued from the Muscovite yoke many of the Polish provinces. On the death of Bathori Zamoyski promoted the election of Sigismund, Prince of Sweden, to the throne. He afterwards commanded with great distinction against the Turks, the Tartars, and the Swedes. He also founded colleges, and patronized the arts; and at his death, in 1605, he was honoured with the title of defender of his country, and the protector of the sciences.

Zamoyski, John, Polish general, grandson of the preceding, was born in 1626. As castellan of Kalisch he assisted at the election and coronation of John Casimir in 1649; greatly distinguished himself two years later in the campaigns against the Cossacks, and was named palatine of Sandomir. He took a distinguished part in the War of the Succession, and in 1659 contended with the Russians in the Ukraine. He assisted at the diet in the following year, and sanctioned the peace of Oliva. Died at Warsaw, 1665.

Zamoyski, Andrew, a distinguished Polish statesman, a member of the same family as the preceding, was born in 1716. Having completed his education at the universities of Liegnitz and Paris, he gave up his fortune in 1740 to his brothers, and entered into the Saxon army, in which he served till 1754. Returning to Poland, he was appointed to a high office in the magistracy, and ten years later he was made keeper of the seals. His influence was exerted for the reform of abuses, the promotion of education, and the increase of the army. Indignant at the seizure and exile, under Russian influence, of Zaluski and other nobles in 1767, he resigned the seals, and went into retirement. He was surprised by the commission intrusted to him in 1776 to prepare a code for the kingdom; at once applied himself to the task, and on its completion had the profound grief of seeing it rejected by the diet. Russian influence was at the time predominant, and thwarted every measure likely to save the country from anarchy. Zamoyski withdrew to

Italy, and there in 1791 he had the consolation to hear that his code was at last adopted in the new constitution. He hastened to return to his country, and died there in February, 1792.

Zampieri. [*Domenichino.*]

Zanchi, Girolamo, was born at Alzano, in 1516. Having formed a close intimacy with the celebrated Peter Martyr, while they were canons regular of San Giovanni di Laterano, Zanchi was induced to throw off the monastic habit and abjure the Romish faith. He was consequently under the necessity of quitting Italy, and, after taking refuge first at Geneva, and next at Strasburg and Chiavenna, he accepted the divinity professorship at Heidelberg, in 1569; where he settled, under the patronage of Frederick III., elector-palatine. On the death of this prince, in 1578, he removed to Neustadt; but he returned to Heidelberg in 1585, and died there in 1590. His treatise 'On the Doctrine of Predestination' was translated into English by Dr. Toplady.

Zanotti, Francisco Maria, a mathematician, was born at Bologna, in 1692, and became librarian, secretary, and president of the Institute of his native city. He was at first a Cartesian, but afterwards became a zealous defender of Newton's system. He was a good Latin and Italian poet. Died, 1777.

Zapolski. [*See Ferdinand I., Emperor.*]

Zarathustra. [*Zoroaster.*]

Zedler, Johann Heinrich, German bookseller and publisher, was born at Breslau, in 1706. He carried on business successively at Freiberg and Leipsic. His name is well known in connection with the 'Universal Lexikon' of Arts and Sciences, of which he was the publisher. It first appeared in 64 vols., between 1731 and 1750, and was immediately extended by a Supplement of 4 vols. It is still a valuable book of reference, containing materials not found in many works of the kind. Zedler died at Leipsic, about 1760.

Zedlitz, Joseph Christian, Baron von, German poet, was born at Johannsburg, in Silesia, in 1790. After serving for some years in the army, he retired to his estate in Hungary, and devoted himself to literature till 1837, when he accepted a post in the ministry of Foreign Affairs. His 'Lyrische Gedichte,' which are highly esteemed, appeared in 1832, and his 'Dramatische Werke,' 4 vols., between 1830-36. Among the latter the best known are the 'Stern von Sevilla,' and 'Kerker und Krone.' Among his other writings are the 'Waldfräulein,' and 'Altwordische Bilder,' the latter published in 1850, and considered one of his best works. Zedler also translated 'Childe Harold' into German. Died, 1862.

Zelotti, Battista, Italian painter, was born at Verona, in 1532. He was a pupil of Antonio Badile at the same time with Paul Veronese, whose assistant and rival he afterwards became. Zelotti excelled in fresco painting, and his principal work was a series in illustration of the exploits of the Obizzi. Some of his works have been mistaken for those of Paul Veronese,

whose style he imitated. There is a portrait by Zelotti in the National Gallery. Died about 1592.

Zendrini, Bernardo, an eminent Italian mathematician, was born at Saviero, in 1679, and settled at Venice as a physician. His profound knowledge of hydraulics obtained for him the appointment of chief engineer to the Venetian republic, with the superintendence of all the rivers, ports, &c. He was also employed by the Austrian government and the republic of Lucca; and many works of great importance were executed by him. Died, 1747.

Zenghis. [*Gengis-Khan.*]

Zeno, of Elea, a Greek philosopher, was born about B.C. 490, at Elea, in Magna Græcia, and was a disciple of Parmenides. He is said to have visited Athens with Parmenides, and to have lived there some time. The invention, or at least the development, of dialectics is ascribed to him. His native city having fallen under the dominion of a despot, he endeavoured to deliver it, but failed; and, being put to the torture, he is said to have bitten off his tongue, in order to prevent himself from betraying his companions.

Zeno, the Greek philosopher, founder of the Stoic School, was born at Citium, a small town in Cyprus. The date of his birth is uncertain, but it was probably about B.C. 355. His father, Mnaseas, was a merchant, and brought him up to the same calling. But the writings of the Socratic philosophers fell in his way, and attracted him to a higher field; and the accident of his shipwreck, with the loss of a valuable cargo, on the coast of Attica, left him poor and free to follow his genius, and become a philosopher. He first attended at Athens the lectures of Crates, the Cynic; but soon, unsatisfied and dissatisfied, turned to Stilpo of the Megaric school; and afterwards to the philosophers of the Academy, Xenocrates and Plato. He did not permanently adhere to any of these schools, but after twenty years' ardent inquiry and pursuit of truth, began to teach a system of his own. He gathered his disciples in the *Stoa*, or Portico, painted by Polygnotus; whence the name of his school—the *Stoic*. Zeno was of feeble health and deeply thoughtful aspect; lived very abstemiously, presided over the school for fifty-eight years, and reached, it is said, the age of ninety-eight. His personal character was the faithful counterpart of his doctrine, and he was held in such high honour by his fellow-citizens that they are said to have placed in his keeping the keys of their citadel. The aim of Zeno was to found a system of human knowledge which should take the place of the scepticism then prevalent, and arrest if possible the decay which he saw fast spreading over Greek civilization. He had some of the best qualities of the early Romans; manly energy, severe simplicity of life, and profound regard for moral obligation. His philosophy therefore had a practical rather than a speculative aim. He derived all knowledge from sensation and reflection—the exercise of reason upon impressions received

ZENO

through the senses; taught that the highest aim of man is to live according to right reason; that the way to virtue (perfect manhood) is through wisdom; that virtue alone is the ground of blessedness; that all good actions are equally good, and all evil ones equally evil; that the passions must be eradicated and tranquillity secured by 'apathy' (freedom from passion). The system of the Stoics was more fully developed by the great followers of Zeno, among whom were Cleanthes, his pupil and successor, Chrysippus, Diogenes of Babylon, and others. Many great thinkers and noble characters went forth from this school, and its doctrines were peculiarly attractive to the noblest Romans. But the system also produced many examples of extravagant egotism, pride, and asperity, and some of its most distinguished adherents availed themselves of the liberty it gave them of putting an end to their own lives. Zeno is said to have done so, in consequence of an accident as he quitted the Stoa. The date of his death is probably about B.C. 263. After his death the Athenians are said to have honoured him by the decree of a crown of gold, a public funeral, and a statue of brass.

Zeno, Emperor of the East, got himself proclaimed Emperor in A.D. 474. He was father of Leo II., who was appointed by Leo I. to succeed him; but being an infant, Zeno assumed the government and the purple, and the young Leo soon after died. In the following year Zeno made peace with Genseric, king of the Vandals; and was soon after driven into exile by a revolt headed by Basiliscus, who reigned till 477. In that year Zeno returned to Constantinople, and the usurper being betrayed to him, was banished with his wife and family, to die of hardships in Cappadocia. Another revolt broke out in 479 under Marcian, son of the Emperor Anthemius, but it was easily suppressed. Zeno had no capacity for government, and led a sensual, corrupt life; but he undertook to interfere in ecclesiastical affairs, and attempted, by the publication, in 482, of his famous *Henoticon*, to put an end to the miserable disputes and disgraceful disorders of the churches. Instead of leading to union, this concordat was the fruitful germ of new divisions. In 484 Verina, the widow of Leo I., a haughty, restless woman, promoted another revolt, and had Leontius proclaimed Emperor at Tarsus; but he was defeated, and after being blockaded in a fortress for several years, was taken and put to death. Zeno died, A.D. 491.

Zeno, Apostolo, the Father of the Italian Opera, was born at Venice, in 1669. He established the academy of the *Animosi* at his native city in 1696, and commenced, in 1710, the celebrated periodical work called '*Il Giornale di Letterati*.' He wrote '*Observations on the Italian Historians*,' 2 vols. 4to.; and his dramatic works were printed in 1744, in 11 vols. Died, 1750.

Zeno, Carlo, Grand Admiral of Venice, was born about 1334. He was educated at the university of Padua, served as a soldier, engaged

ZEUXIS

in commerce, and in 1376 negotiated with the Emperor John Palæologus the cession of the Isle of Tenedos to Venice. In the war of Chiozza which followed, he defended Treviso, defeated the Genoese fleet, threatened the coasts of Genoa, convoyed the rich trading fleet from Beyrout to Venice, again defeated the Genoese, and recovered Chiozza. He was made grand admiral in 1380, and distinguished himself by various military and diplomatic services during the thirty years following. Died, 1418.

Zeno, Niccolo and Antonio, two celebrated Venetian navigators of the 14th century, to whom the discovery of America, prior to the voyage of Columbus, has been attributed. It is probable, however, that they merely visited Greenland, and that the rest of their story is a fabrication.

Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra and of the East, was the daughter of an Arab chieftain of Mesopotamia, but claimed descent from the Macedonian kings of Egypt. Lovely, learned, and heroic, she married the chieftain Odenathus, who made himself master of the East, and received the title of Augustus from the Emperor Gallienus in A.D. 264. On her husband's death, 267, she succeeded to the government; and displayed in her new position the qualities of prudence, ambition, hardihood, and adventurous courage which had previously contributed to her husband's success and elevation. She had been taught Greek by the great Longinus, and he became her chief adviser. She extended her dominions, and probably purposed to found an independent monarchy; but in 272 Aurelian led an expedition against her, defeated her in two great battles near Antioch and Emesa, and then besieged and took Palmyra. Zenobia escaped on a fleet dromedary, but was overtaken and captured by the Romans on the banks of the Euphrates. In the presence of Aurelian her courage failed her, and she betrayed Longinus, as the instigator of her resistance to the Roman power, to death by the executioner. Zenobia herself was taken to Rome, and led in triumph, in 274, before the chariot of Aurelian, who permitted her to spend the rest of her days with her children at Tibur (Tivoli). The time of her death is not known.

Zeuxis, one of the greatest Greek painters, was a native of one of the many cities named Heraclea, and flourished in the latter half of the 5th century B.C. He travelled a good deal, spending some time at Athens during the Peloponnesian war, visiting the court of Archelaus, King of Macedonia, and afterwards Italy and Sicily. He excelled in form, light and shade, and colouring, in dramatic composition of grand subjects, and in imitation of inanimate objects. He made a large fortune, was enormously vain, and at last used to give away his pictures because he thought them worth more than any price that could be set on them. One of his most celebrated works was the picture of Helen, painted for a temple at Croton. Five of the most beautiful girls of that city were his models for the work. Among the other famous works

of Zeuxis were his 'Infant Hercules strangling the Serpent,' 'Female Hippocentaur,' 'Zeus in the Assembly of the Gods,' &c. Parrhasius was a younger rival of Zeuxis, and in a competition between them was allowed by Zeuxis to surpass him. On that occasion Zeuxis is said to have painted a bunch of grapes which birds pecked at, and Parrhasius a curtain which deceived Zeuxis.

Zhukovsky, Vasil Andreevich, a celebrated Russian poet, was born in 1783. His native village, Mishensky, stands pleasantly on the river Oka. There, at the age of nineteen, he wrote a translation of Gray's *Elegy* into Russian, which at once made him famous. In 1812 he served as volunteer in the great French war, and at the same time stimulated his fellow-soldiers by his patriotic songs. A life-pension was soon after granted him, and he settled at St. Petersburg. He enjoyed high favour at the Imperial court, was tutor to the son of the Emperor Nicholas, and accompanied the prince (Alexander II.) on various extensive tours. In 1841 Zhukovsky married, and spent his last years in retirement in Germany. His most admired poem is entitled 'Svietlana.' A large number of his compositions are ballads, and many are translations. Among the latter are the 'Shah-Nameh' and the 'Odyssey.' Died at Baden, 1852.

Ziethen, Johann Joachim von, a distinguished Prussian general, was born at Wustrow, near Ruppin, in 1699. Of a noble but not wealthy family, he entered the army at the age of fourteen, and after several untoward chances, attained the rank of captain in 1735. His ability procured him the marked favour of Frederick William I., and he became the esteemed personal friend, as well as one of the greatest generals, of Frederick II. He took part with great distinction, at the head of his hussars, in the first Silesian war, 1741; contributed to the victories of Mollwitz and Czaslau, and was named major-general in 1744. Ziethen displayed his skill and courage in covering the retreat from Bohemia in the following year, and in subsequently re-establishing communication between the main body of the Prussian army and the force under the Margrave Karl, then separated by an Austrian army of 20,000 men. He was severely wounded at the ensuing battle of Hennersdorf, and peace being concluded, he retired to his native place. Slandorous tongues maligned him to the king, and his worth and services seemed for a time to be forgotten. In vain was Winterfeldt sent with words of friendship and reconciliation; and only by the personal visit and earnest pleading of Frederick was he induced once more to quit his retreat. Created lieutenant-general in 1756, he made the campaign of Saxony, the first of the Seven Years' War, and contributed to the famous capture of the camp of Pirna, and to the victories of Reichenberg and Prague. He distinguished himself at Leuthen and at Liegnitz, and crowned all his exploits with that which decided the victory of Torgau in Novem-

ber, 1760; the march by a long circuit to the rear of the enemy, and the decisive attack from the heights of Siptitz. After the peace Ziethen lived at Berlin, married, and enjoyed the highest honours, especially the warmest and most touching regard of the king, who usually called him *his dear Ziethen*. Died at Berlin, Jan. 27, 1786. A monument was soon after erected to him, on which was inscribed, *Ziethen zu Siptitz, 3rd Nov., 1760*. His life was written by his niece, Luise de Blumenthal.

Zimisceos, John, Emperor of the East, was an Armenian, who distinguished himself as a soldier in the service of the Emperor Nicephorus Phocas, and rose to be General of the East. He was one of the lovers of the Empress Theophano, and when he was removed from his office, made director of the posts and exiled, she obtained permission for him to reside at Ctasiophon. In December, 969, he joined Theophano in a conspiracy against Nicephorus, and assassinated him. Proclaimed Emperor immediately, he associated with himself Basilus and Constantine, the sons of Romanus II. He was compelled by the patriarch to separate from Theophano, who was then sent into exile. Zimisceos was almost constantly engaged in war, with the Russians, the Bulgarians, and the Saracens. In 976, while preparing for the siege of Damascus, he died, probably by poison, Jan. 10.

Zimmermann, Eberhard August Wilhelm von, a German naturalist, was born at Weltzen, in 1743; studied at Göttingen and Leyden; and obtained the professorship of Natural Philosophy at the Caroline College at Brunswick. His first work was a treatise on the 'Analysis of Curves'; and in 1777 he published 'Specimen Zoologie,' the outline of his 'Geographical History of Man and Quadrupeds,' 3 vols. He visited England three times, and printed here, in 1787, his 'Political Survey of the Present State of Europe.' He subsequently employed his pen in opposing the revolutionary statesmen of France; for which he was ennobled by the Emperor Leopold II. After this he published several geographical works; one of the best of which was a 'General Survey of France and of the United States of America,' 2 vols. Died, 1816.

Zimmermann, Johann Georg von, the distinguished physician and moralist, was born at Brugg, in the canton of Berne, in 1728. He completed his education at the university of Göttingen, where he lived in the family of his great countryman, Haller. After a short visit to Holland and to Paris, he settled as physician at Berne; but he soon after had the appointment of town physician in his native place. He was already in great repute, and his practice became very large, yet he found time for much literary work, and by his successive publications made himself famous throughout Europe. He was not, however, mentally at ease; had no congenial society; shunned that which was uncongenial, and took refuge in solitude and study. The melancholy, which ultimately

ZINCKE

deepened into mania, distinctly showed itself during this period of his life. In 1768, after declining several offers of honourable posts, he settled at Hanover as physician to the king, George III. of England, and received the title of aulic councillor. He soon after lost his wife, and being seriously out of health, he went to Berlin. During his stay there he was presented to Frederick the Great. The loss of his daughter, soon after his return to Hanover, was a heavy blow to him; but he was restored to tranquillity for a time by the kindly influence and society of a second wife. Zimmermann was called to Potsdam in 1786, to attend Frederick, then seriously ill, and he at once saw that it was the last illness. From this period his mind became more and more disordered, his imagination was a prey to torturing delusions, and he became completely insane. His most celebrated work is that entitled 'Ueber die Einsamkeit' (Essay on Solitude), which appeared complete in 4 vols. 8vo. in 1784-85, a first sketch of it having been published in 1756. This work was read all over Europe, and gained an extraordinary popularity; procuring its author, among other marks of honour, an invitation to St. Petersburg as physician to Catherine II. Zimmermann wrote also a valuable work on Experience in Medicine, and another on National Pride, both of which were widely circulated. He was author of a Life of Haller, of two books on Frederick the Great, and some miscellaneous smaller writings. Died, at Hanover, October 7, 1795.

Zincke, Christian Friedrich, a celebrated painter in enamel, was born at Dresden, about 1684. He came to England in 1706; studied under Boit, whom he soon far surpassed; and was patronized by the royal family. Died, 1767.

Zingarelli, Nicolo, Italian musical composer, was born at Naples in 1752. He first applied himself to the composition of operas, which had great success in their day. He visited Paris at the beginning of the Revolution, became organist to the cathedral of Milan, and in 1806 chapel-master of the Vatican. He was subsequently appointed director of the Conservatory of Naples, a post which he held till his death. He composed only sacred music after his return to Italy, masses, oratorios, and motets. His best oratorio is 'The Destruction of Jerusalem.' Died at Naples, 1837.

Zingaro, Lo. [**Solario, Antonio.**]

Zingis-Khan. [**Gengis-Khan.**]

Zinzendorf, Nicolaus Ludwig von, founder of the Moravian settlement of Herrnhut, and restorer of the sect, was son of George Louis Count von Zinzendorf, Saxon minister of state, and was born at Dresden in 1700. He was piously brought up, and fell early under the influence of the Pietist teacher, Spener. He was educated under the care of Francke, the philanthropist, at Halle, and at the university of Wittenberg; and in opposition to the wish of his friends, resolved to enter the church. For a short time he led, it is said, a loose and

ZIZIM

immoral life. After a stay of three years at Wittenberg, during which he gained the friendship of Frederick von Watterville, a young Swiss noble, and the missionary Ziegenbalg, he visited Holland and France, making the acquaintance of many eminent persons, and winning general esteem. After his return to Saxony, in 1721, he married a sister of his friend, the Count of Reuss-Ebersdorff, and soon after he generously offered a home on his estate to such of the Moravian Brethren as wished to escape the persecution of the Austrian government. The settlers, few, poor, and industrious, established themselves on the spot afterwards so celebrated under the name of Herrnhut. Nine years later Count von Zinzendorf carried out the project he had long cherished of sending missionaries to the heathen, and the first were sent to Greenland. Ordained minister of the Lutheran Church in 1734, he was banished from Sweden, and soon after from Saxony; travelled in Holland, Livonia, and Prussia; had several interviews with the king, Frederick William I., and was ordained bishop. In 1737 he was in London, where he held meetings, made John Wesley's acquaintance, and got a Moravian society established. After a visit to the West Indies, where he rendered great services to the missionaries, he made a journey through the British colonies of North America, gained the esteem of the Friends, travelled among the Red Indians, and founded a Moravian settlement at Bethlehem. In 1747 he was allowed to return to Saxony. He made a second visit to England and America, and after travelling again in Holland and Switzerland, married a second wife, and spent his last years peacefully at Herrnhut. He died there, May 9, 1760, and his funeral was attended by Brethren from all parts of the world. He was author of many short religious works, and many hymns. His Life has been written by Spangenberg, his disciple and friend; by Duvernoy, Müller, Varnhagen von Ense, and most recently by F. Bovet.

Ziska. [**Ziska.**]

Zizim, more properly **Djem**, Ottoman Prince, was a younger son of the Sultan Mahomet II., and was born in 1459. At ten years of age he was named governor of Kastamuni, in Anatolia, and on the death of his brother Mustapha, in 1476, passed to the government of Caramania. After the death of Mahomet II., Zizim was advised to dispute the succession with his elder brother Bajazet (II.). He raised an army, made war on Bajazet, was defeated or betrayed, and took refuge with his family in Egypt. A second attempt, in 1482, also failing, he obtained a promise of protection and assistance from Pierre d'Aubusson, Grand Master of Rhodes, who gave him an honourable reception. Emissaries of Bajazet pursued him and induced the Grand Master to conclude a shameful treaty, by which for a large annual subsidy he agreed to keep Djem in perpetual imprisonment. Deceived by false representations, the young

prince was then conveyed to France, where for five years he was kept in confinement, removed from castle to castle, all attempts to procure his liberation being thwarted. The Pope, Innocent VIII., Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, Ferdinand of Aragon, King of Naples, Charles VIII. of France, the Duke of Savoy, and the Duke of Bourbon appealed on his behalf to the Grand Master, but in vain. At last, in 1487, Charles VIII. sent him to Italy, and the Pope received him at the Vatican with the highest honours. His story excited the compassion of the Pontiff, who nevertheless soon after made a treaty with the Sultan and bound himself to keep Djem a prisoner. Charles VIII. again wrote to the Pope, Alexander VI., on behalf of Djem, but he remained in captivity till the famous expedition of Charles into Italy in 1494. Shut up with the Pope in the castle of St. Angelo, he was given up by treaty to the King of France in January, 1496. He accompanied the French army to Naples, but died there, three days after their arrival, February 25, 1496. His death was caused by poison, administered probably by an agent of the Sultan, with the sanction of the Pope. He left, it is said, a son, who escaped from Egypt to Rhodes, became a Christian, and left two sons and two daughters. The sons also became Christians, and were put to death by Solymán the Great, and the two daughters were taken by him to his capital.

Zizka, Johann, the Hussite leader, was born at Trocznow, in Bohemia, about 1360, or 1380. He was of a noble family, and became a page at the court of King Wenceslaus; but soon disgusted with the frivolity and vice he witnessed, he entered on a soldier's life. He served in the English army in France; then in the Polish army, and greatly distinguished himself at the famous battle of Tannenberg, in which the Teutonic Knights were finally defeated; next fought against the Turks, and in 1416 distinguished himself in the English army at Agincourt. That same year the reformers, John Huss and Jerome of Prague, countrymen of Zizka, and whose doctrines he held, were burnt at Constance. Failing to rouse the king, whose chamberlain he was, to decisive action, Zizka resolved to take arms himself as the defender of the Hussites. A body of troops was organized, and the terrible Hussite war began with a riot at Prague, in July, 1419. Zizka took the chief command, built fortresses, and trained the troops, took Prague in 1420, and won a great victory over the Emperor Sigismund, who attacked him on Mount Wittkow, since named Zizka-Berg, in July. In the following year he made himself master of the citadel of Prague, and soon after lost his remaining eye—he had lost one in his childhood. He nevertheless continued to hold the command, and to beat the Imperial armies; and among all the battles and engagements he fought, he was only once defeated. The Emperor at last treated with him on equal terms, granted freedom of worship to the Hussites, and appointed

their hero governor of Bohemia. Zizka tarnished his fame by the cruelties he practised on the enemies of his faith; and like some other men called to similar grave tasks, justified his course on the ground that he was the agent of Divine Providence in inflicting vengeance. The treaty with the Emperor was not completed when Zizka, engaged in the siege of a castle near Czaslau, was seized with the plague, and died there, October 12, 1424. His remains were interred at Czaslau, and the Emperor Ferdinand I., visiting the church in 1554, is said to have gone with terror from the town to sleep elsewhere. The awe inspired by the name of this great soldier is illustrated by the myths which have grown up around it. The war between the Catholics and the Hussites continued for eleven years after Zizka's death.

Zoe, surnamed **Carbonopsina**, Empress of the East, was the grand-niece of the priest Theophanes, who was put to death by Leo the Armenian. She became first the concubine, and after the birth of her son Constantine Porphyrogenitus, the fourth wife, of the Emperor Leo the Philosopher. The Patriarch Nicholas, for refusing his sanction to this marriage, which was a violation of the canons, was banished. After the death of Leo, 911, he was recalled, and Zoe was sent into exile. Three years later she was allowed to return to the court, was again banished by Romanus Lecapenus in 919, and died in a monastery.

Zoega, George, an eminent Danish archaeologist, who resided for many years at Rome as consul for Denmark, and was much esteemed by Pius VI. Among his works are, a treatise 'De Origine et Usu Obeliscorum,' 'Nummi Egyptii,' and the 'Ancient Bassi Rilievi of Rome.' Born, 1755; died, 1809.

Zofany, Johann, a German painter, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, or at Ratisbon, in 1735. After studying in Italy he settled at Coblenz, but came to England, and was one of the earliest members of the Royal Academy. He went to India about 1782, worked successfully there, and came back rich after fourteen years' absence. Among his works are portraits of George III., one with the royal family; portraits of Gainsborough, the Sharp Family, John Wilkes, M.P. and his daughter, C. J. Fox, Garrick and Foote; the 'Life-School of the Royal Academy;' the 'Florentine Picture-gallery;' 'Embassy of Hyderbeck to Calcutta,' &c. Died at Kew, in 1810.

Zollus, a Greek rhetorician, who lived in the 4th century before the Christian era, and whose criticism on the works of Homer, Plato, and others, procured him an unenviable notoriety. His name became a byword for illiberal and captious pretenders to criticism.

Zollikofer, George Joachim, an eminent Swiss divine, born at St. Gall, in 1730. He was educated at Bremen and Utrecht; after which he became, successively, pastor to congregations at Murten, Monstein in the Grisons, Isenburg, and Leipsic; distinguished himself by great purity of character, eloquence, and

ZONARAS

general abilities. His 'Devotional Exercises' and 'Sermons' were translated into English. Died, at Leipsic, 1788.

Zonaras, Johannes, a Greek historian of the 12th century, who compiled a 'Chronicle, or Annals from the Creation to A.D. 1118.' He was also the author of 'Commentaries on the Apostolic Canons.'

Zoppo, Marco, an Italian painter, who flourished at Bologna in the second half of the 15th century. He was the fellow-student of Andrea Mantegna in the school of Squarcione; became the instructor of Francia, and founder of the Bolognese School. He painted chiefly Madonnas and other sacred subjects. One of his best works is preserved in one of the churches of Bologna, others are at Venice and Berlin. The dates of his birth and death are not known. He was living in 1498.

Zoroaster, more properly **Zarathustra**, the great prophet and lawgiver of the Bactrians, founder of the Magian religion, is said by some to have lived in the time of Darius Hystaspes; but by the Greek writers who flourished about that time his era is placed many hundred, or even thousand years earlier. His name was profoundly venerated in the East, and his system, embodied in the 'Zend-Avesta,' was restored, as the national religion of Persia, by Ardshir, first of the Sassanidae, in the third century of the Christian era. The fundamental doctrine of his system is Dualism, or the doctrine of the two principles. As with Lycurgus, Numa, Romulus, and others, venerated as inspired legislators, the personal history of Zoroaster is wholly unknown. A French translation of the 'Zend-Avesta,' by Anquetil du Perron, was published in 1771. It was, however, not made from the original, but from a Persian translation. Since that period the study of the Zend language has occupied some of the greatest Orientalists of Europe, and editions of the 'Zend-Avesta' have been published by Westergaard, Burnouf (the first who got at the original), Brockhaus, and Spiegel. Dr. Martin Haug, Professor of Sanscrit, Poona College, has written a Grammar of the Zend, and some learned 'Essays on the Sacred Language, Writings, and Religion of the Parsees' (1862).

Zosimus, Pope. [See **Pelagius**.]

Zosimus, a Greek historian of the 5th century, of whose life nothing is known except that he held a public office under Theodosius the younger. He wrote a History of the Roman Empire, which is to a large extent compiled from earlier writers. Zosimus was a pagan, and spoke very freely of the faults of the Christian Emperors, but he is esteemed on the whole a trustworthy writer.

Zouch, Richard, an eminent civilian, born at Anesty, in Wiltshire, about 1690. He was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford; became Professor of Law and Principal of St. Alban's Hall, warden of the Cinque Ports, and judge of the Admiralty; wrote nu-

ZUCCHERO

merous works in Latin, on civil, military, and maritime jurisprudence; and died in 1660.

Zouch, Dr. Thomas, a divine and biographer, was born in Yorkshire, in 1737; received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge; became rector of Scrayingham, and prebendary of Durham; refused the bishopric of Carlisle in 1808, on account of his advanced age; and died in 1815. Among his works are, 'The Crucifixion,' a Seatonian prize poem; 'An Inquiry into the Prophetic Character of the Romans,' 'Memoirs of Sir Philip Sidney, Dean Sudbury, Sir George Wheeler,' &c.

Zschokke, Heinrich, whose name occupies an important place in the annals of German literature and Swiss history, was born at Magdeburg, 1771. He commenced life as a strolling player, but afterwards found means to study philosophy and divinity at Frankfort-on-the-Oder; and, after many years of travels and varied adventures, he devoted himself to the education of youth, and fixed his residence in Switzerland in 1796. He rendered great political services to his adopted country; and for more than forty years sent forth, at intervals, from his peaceful retreat at Aarau, various works of philosophy, history, criticism, and fiction; displaying at once the versatility of his acquirements, his fertile imagination, and a power and felicity of expression attained by few. His chequered life had given him a deep insight into the springs of human action; and few writers have more largely contributed to entertain and improve their fellow-men. His chief productions are, 'Miscellen für die neueste Weltkunde,' 'Des Schweizerlandes Geschichte,' 'Bilder aus der Schweiz,' 'Das Goldmachersdorf,' 'Stunden der Andacht,' &c. His works have been collected in 40 vols., including his autobiography, which has been translated into English. Died, 1848.

Zuccarelli, Francesco, a celebrated Italian painter, born near Florence, in 1702. He came to England in 1752, was one of the first members of the Royal Academy, and returned to his own country, where he died in 1788.

Zuccherò, or Zuccaro, Taddeo, an Italian painter, born at Sant' Angelo, in Vado, in 1529. He was instructed by Pompeo da Fano and Giacomone da Faenza; and having gone at the age of 14 to Rome, he was employed by Daniello da Parma to assist him in some frescoes at Alvitto, near Sora. He worked afterwards for Popes Julius III. and Paul IV., for the Duke of Urbino, and for Cardinal Alessandro Farnese. His best paintings were those executed for the cardinal at Caprarola, and the frescoes in the church of the Consolazione at Rome. Died at Rome in 1566, and was buried in the Pantheon, by Raphael's side.

Zuccherò, or Zuccaro, Federico, younger brother and pupil of the preceding, was born at Sant' Angelo, in Vado, in 1543. He early became assistant to Taddeo, and painted in his manner, but fell short of his excellence. He was employed to paint the cupola of the Duomo at Florence, and covered it with three

hundred figures forty or fifty feet high, and among them a Lucifer towering like a giant above their heads. This 'great' work procured him immense reputation, and plenty of work. He painted in the Vatican, but quarrelled with and caricatured some of the Pope's attendants, for which he had to leave Rome. In 1574 Zuccherò was in England, and while here painted portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Sir Nicholas Bacon, and other eminent persons; and also of the queen's huge porter, the last-named being now at Hampton Court. He soon returned to Rome, made his peace with the Pope; was employed in the Escorial in 1586, and in 1595 founded and became first president of the Academy of St. Luke at Rome. He wrote a book on art, entitled 'L' Idea de' Pittori, Scultori e Architetti,' which is severely criticized by Lanzi. Died, at Ancona, 1609.

Zumalacarregui, Tomaso, Don, a distinguished Spanish military commander, was born at a village near Villareal, in 1789. He first entered the army as a guerrilla officer, under Mina, in 1808, when the French invaded Spain. Being opposed to the new constitutional government, he took an early opportunity of joining the army of the Faith under Quesada, in 1822; and, on the rising of the Navarrese, became general-in-chief of the troops and partisans attached to the cause of Don Carlos. In this service he displayed the greatest skill and bravery, performing the most brilliant exploits, and keeping in check the regular army of Donna Maria, which, under various generals, was sent to oppose him. Died, from a wound he received at the siege of Bilbao, in 1835.

Zumpt, Carl Gottlob, a distinguished Latin scholar, was born at Berlin in 1792. He studied at the universities of Heidelberg and Berlin, at the age of twenty entered upon the duties of academical teacher, and became successively Professor at the Joachimsthal Gymnasium, Professor of History at the Military School, and Professor of Roman Literature in the University of Berlin. Zumpt's principal work, the Latin Grammar (*Lateinische Grammatik*), appeared in 1818, obtained a high reputation, and reached a tenth edition in 1850. An English translation, by Kenrick, was published in 1823, and another, by Schmitz, in 1845. Among the other works of Zumpt are a smaller Latin Grammar (also translated by Schmitz), treatises on various matters of Roman political history, and editions of Roman authors. Died at Karlsbad, June 25, 1849. An account of his life was published by his nephew, **August Wilhelm Zumpt**, who is also a distinguished philologist.

Zurbafan, Francisco, a distinguished Spanish painter, born, 1598. His genius showing itself early, he was sent to Seville, where he studied the art under Juan de las Roelas. His style bears a strong resemblance to, and is probably an imitation of, that of Caravaggio; so that he early acquired the title of the Spanish Caravaggio. Most of his works

are at Seville, and among them his picture of 'St. Thomas Aquinas' is considered the best. He was some time employed at Madrid, and had the title of painter to Philip III. and Philip IV. One of his less important works, but still a characteristic one, a 'Franciscan Monk,' is in the National Gallery. Died at Seville or Madrid, 1662.

Zurita, Gerónimo, a Spanish historian, was a native of Saragossa. After having been employed in various offices at home, and on a mission to Germany, he was appointed historiographer of Aragon. His principal work is the 'Annales de la Corona de Aragon.' Born, 1512; died, 1581.

Zwingli, or Zwingli, Ulrich, the great reformer of Switzerland, was born at the hamlet of Wildhaus, in the Tockenburgh, January 1, 1484, seven weeks after the birth of Luther. His father, an Alpine herdsman, was *assessor* of the commune, and highly respected for his character as well as his office. Ulrich showed high intellectual endowments in his earliest years, was brought up piously, and after receiving instruction from his uncle, parish priest of Weesen, was sent to study first at Basel, then at Berne, and afterwards at Vienna. At the age of 18 he returned to his native village, but only to quit it again almost immediately, and renew his studies at Basel. He applied himself to scholastic theology, but gave it up in disgust, as a mere waste of time; and soon after rejoiced to hear the teaching of Thomas Wittenbach. Zwingli eagerly studied the classics, and became one of the best scholars of his time. He was also passionately fond of music, and learnt to play well on the flute, the lute, the violin, and other instruments. In 1506 he was ordained priest—he had been master of arts for several years—and accepted the place of pastor of Glarus, which he filled with zeal and devotedness for ten years. During this period thoughts were working in his mind, which were the germs of the Reformation to come. He twice accompanied the Swiss auxiliaries to the wars in Italy, fought at the battle of Marignano; and used his influence with his countrymen to dissuade them from foreign military service. In 1514 he had visited Erasmus at Basel, and was greatly influenced by his writings. His visits to Italy were of service to him in the same way as such visits were to Luther; making clear to him the evils, errors, and corruptions of the church, and the necessity of reform. The year 1516 Zwingli has noted as the period of the commencement of the Swiss Reformation. That same year he removed to the secluded monastery of Einsiedlen, of which he was appointed priest and preacher. His clear and eloquent announcement of Scriptural truth astonished his new hearers, and drew crowds from the surrounding country to hear him. When the friar Sansom appeared in Switzerland, and carried on with matchless impudence the traffic in indulgences, Zwingli boldly opposed him, so that he was refused admission at several places.

ZWINGLI

In the following year, 1519, through his high reputation for learning, piety, and eloquence, and the active influence of his friend Oswald Myconius, Zwingli was appointed preacher at the cathedral of Zurich, and was thus brought into the centre of the political movements of Switzerland. His preaching produced immense excitement, by its novelty, freshness, sincerity, and truthfulness; but while most were charmed, not a few were alarmed and angry. In the autumn of the same year he was attacked by the plague (known then as 'the great death'), and it was reported that he was dead. He however recovered, and with new vigour, devotedness, and fullness, resumed his work as a teacher of the truth. In 1522 began the action of the court of Rome against the Reformation in Switzerland; the bishop of Constance by letter to the chapter at Zurich attempted to stop the preaching of Zwingli. The latter replied in his 'Architeles,' and the attempt failed. But an order of the Diet was soon after obtained, which prohibited preaching against the monks. About the same time Zwingli married Anna Reinhold, a widow, the mother of Zwingli's beloved disciple and friend Gerold. He did not make his marriage known till two years later. Meanwhile enmity was growing into persecution, and the reformer was sometimes overwhelmed with the forebodings of evil to come, and the failure of his holiest hopes. Early in 1523 a conference between the advocates and opponents of the new doctrines was held at Zurich, by order of the Great Council; but the discussions, which lasted three days, left the controversy as it was; the

reformers arguing on the basis of Scripture, and their opponents from the canon law, and there being no first principles in common to them. Not long after the Reformation was publicly established in Zurich, pictures, statues, &c., were taken out of the churches, and instead of the mass a simple form of celebrating the Lord's Supper was adopted. Education was provided for, and convents were suppressed, just regard being had to the interests of their inmates. In 1528 Zwingli attended the important conferences of Baden, and in 1529 that of Marburg, where he agreed on certain articles of faith with Luther and Melancthon. Two years later the long-suppressed enmity of the cantons which remained Catholic broke out in open war against Zurich and Berne. Delay, indecision, and half-heartedness among the citizens of Zurich made their cause hopeless; and at the battle of Cappel their handful of disorderly troops was easily destroyed or dispersed by the superior numbers and discipline of the Catholic army. Zwingli fell on that field, October 11, 1531. His body was discovered, burnt and quartered, and his ashes mingled with those of swine, and scattered to the winds. The works of this noble man were published in 1681, in 3 vols. 4to. His Life has been written by Myconius, Hess, Vögelin, Hottinger, and others; and full accounts respecting him may be found in Hottinger's 'History of the Swiss Reformation,' and Merle d'Aubigné's 'History of the Reformation in the 16th Century.' The first volume of a new biography, from original sources, by J. C. Moriköfer, appeared early in 1867.

Luther 1484	1546	62
Zwingli 1484	1531	27
Luther 1529	1564	55

CLASSIFIED AND CHRONOLOGICAL

INDEX

TO THE

PRINCIPAL NAMES IN THE BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

The dates given are those of birth and A.D., except where otherwise noted.

ORDER.

POETS.

PHILOSOPHERS.

THEOLOGIANs.

STATESMEN AND DIPLOMATISTS.

NAVAL AND MILITARY COMMANDERS.

HISTORIANS.

PAINTERS.

ENGRAVERS.

SCULPTORS AND ARCHITECTS.

MUSICAL COMPOSERS.

MATHEMATICIANS AND ASTRONOMERS.

BOTANISTS AND NATURALISTS.

PHYSICIANS AND ANATOMISTS.

CHEMISTS.

POETS.

A	Born		Born		Born
Adam of St. Victor	d. 1192	Armstrong, J.	1709	Bernardez, D.	d. 1596
Addison, J.	1672	Arndt, E. M.	1769	Berni, F.	d. 1536
Æschylus	B.C. 525	Arnim, L. von	d. 1831	Bernis	1715
Afranius	fl. B.C. 100	Ausonius		Bilderdyk, W.	1756
Akenside, M.	1721	Ayton, Sir R.	1570	Bion	fl. B.C. 280
Alarcon y Mendoza	d. 1639	Aytoun, W. E.	1813	Blackmore, Sir R.	d. 1729
Alcæus	fl. B.C. 600			Blair, R.	1700
Alcman				Blake, W.	1757
Alexander, Sir W.	d. 1640			Bloomfield, R.	1766
Alfieri, V.	1749	Babrius		Bodmer, J. J.	1698
Ammonio, A.	d. 1517	Bacchylides	fl. B.C. 450	Bogdanovich	1743
Andrieux, F. G.	1759	Baggesen, E.	1764	Bolardo, M. M.	1434
Andronicus, Livius	fl. B.C. 240	Baillie, Joanna	1762	Boileau	1636
Anstey, Ch.	1724	Baldi, B.	1553	Bourne, V.	d. 1747
Antar		Barbauld, A. L.	1743	Bowles, W. L.	1762
Anvari	d. 1200	Barbour, J.	d. 1895 ?	Brome, A.	1620
Apollinaris	430	Barton, B.	1784	—, R.	d. 1652
Apollonius Rhodius	fl. B.C. 149	Bayley, T. H.	1797	Broome, W.	d. 1745
Aratus	B.C. 300	Beattie, J.	1735	Browne, I. H.	1706
Archilochus	fl. B.C. 700	Beaumont, F.	1584	Browning, E. B.	1809
Arion		Beddoes, T. L.	1803	Bruce, M.	1746
Ariosto, L.	1474	Bellamy, J.	1757	Buchanan, G.	1506
Aristophanes	B.C. 450	Bellmann, C. M.	1741	Bürger, G. A.	1748
	1268	Bembo, P.	1470	Burns, R.	1759
		Benserade, J. de	1612	Butler, S.	1612
		Béranger, J. F.	1780	Byron, Lord	1788

INDEX.

	Born
C	
Caedmon	
Calderon	1600
Calidasa	
Callimachus	d. a.c. 240
Calphurnius	
Camoens	1517
Campbell, T.	1777
Carew, T.	1589
Carey, H.	d. 1743
—, G. S.	d. 1807
Caro, A.	1507
Cartwright, W.	1610
Cary, H. F.	1772
Casanova, M. A.	d. 1527
Casti, G.	1721
Cats, J.	1577
Catullus	b.c. 87
Cavalcanti, G.	d. 1300
Celakowsky	1799
Cervantes	1547
Cesarotti, M.	1730
Chamisso, A. von	1781
Chapman, G.	1557
—, M. J.	1786
Chatterton, T.	1752
Chaucer, G.	1328
Chaulieu, G. A. de	1639
Chemnizer	1744
Chénier, M. J.	1764
Chiabrera, G.	1552
Chiari, P.	d. 1788
Churchill, C.	1781
Churchyard, T.	d. 1604
Cibber, C.	1671
Clare, J.	1793
Claudianus	f. 400
Claudius, M.	1748
Cleveland, J.	d. 1659
Clough, A. H.	1819
Cokayne, Sir A.	d. 1684
Coleridge, S. T.	1772
—, H.	1796
Collins, W.	1720
Colman, G.	1738
—, G. (the younger)	1762
Colonna, V.	1490
Comes, N.	1520
Congreve, W.	1672
Corinna	
Cornille, P.	1606
—, T.	1625
Cottle, J.	1770
—, A.	d. 1800
Cotton, Ch.	1630
Cowley, A.	1618
—, H.	d. 1809
Cowper, W.	1731
Crabbe, G.	1754
Crashaw, R.	d. 1650
Cratinus	d. b.c. 422
Crébillon, P. J. de	1674
Creech, T.	1659
Crescimbeni, G. M.	1663
Croly, G.	1780
Crowne, J.	d. 1704
Cumberland, R.	1732
Cunningham, A.	1785
D	
Dalín, O. von	1708
Dancourt, F. C.	1661
Daniel, S.	1562
Dante	1265

1269

	Born
D'Argensola, L. L.	1565
Darwin, E.	1731
Davenant, Sir W.	1605
Davies, Sir J.	1570
—, R.	1770
Delavigne, J. F. C.	1794
Delille, J.	1738
Demoustier, C. A.	1760
Denham, Sir J.	1615
Dennis, J.	1657
Dermody, T.	1775
Dershawin	1748
Destouches, P. N.	1680
Dibdin, Ch.	1745
—, T.	1771
Dinez da Cruz	1730
Donne, J.	1573
Dorat, J.	1507
Dorset, T. Sackville, Earl of	1536
—, C. Sackville, Earl of	1637
Drayton, M.	1563
Drummond, W.	1585
Dryden, J.	1631
Dufresnoy, C. A.	1611
Dunbar, W.	f. 1500
D'Urfev, T.	d. 1723
Dyer, Sir E.	1540
—, John	1700
E	
Ellesmere, Earl of	1800
Elliott, Eb.	1781
Ennius, Q.	b.c. 239
Epicharmus	f. b.c. 480
Ercilla y Zuniga	1530
Espronceda	1810
Eupolis	f. b.c. 120
Euripides	b.c. 481
Ewald, J.	1743
F	
Faber, F. W.	1814
Fairfax, E.	d. 1682
Falconer, W.	1730
Fanshawe, Sir R.	1608
Faria y Sousa	1590
Farquhar, G.	1678
Feith, R.	1753
Fenton, E.	1683
Ferdusi	916
Ferreira, A.	1628
Filicai, V. da	1642
Flaccus, C. V.	
Flecknoe, R.	d. 1678
Fletcher, J.	1579
—, G.	1588
—, P.	1582
Fortiguerra, N.	1674
Foscolo, U.	1776
Francis, P.	1740
Franzen, F. M.	1772
Frugoni, C. J.	1692
G	
Garção, P. A. C.	1785
Garcia de Mascarenhas	1596
Garcilaso de la Vega	1503
Garth, Sir S.	d. 1718
Gascoigne, G.	d. 1577
Gay, J.	1688
Geijer, E. G.	1783
Gellert, C. F.	1715

	Born
Gesner, S.	1730
Gil-Polo, C.	1516
Gil Vicente	1485
Gleim, W. L.	1719
Glover, R.	1712
Goethe	1749
Goldoni, C.	1707
Goldsmith, O.	1728
Gongora, L.	1562
Gower, J.	1320
Grahame, J.	1765
Grainger, J.	1723
Gray, D.	1838
—, T.	1716
Greene, R.	1560
Gresset, J. B. L.	1709
Guarini, B.	1587
Guerin, M. de	1810
Guevara	1574
Guyon, Mme.	1648
Gwilym, D. ap	1340
H	
Habington, W.	1605
Hafiz	d. 1389
Hagedorn, F.	1708
Hamilton, W.	1704
Hans Sachs	1494
Hardenberg, F. von	1772
Hawes, S.	
Hayley, W.	1745
Heber, R.	1783
Heine, H.	1800
Hemans, F. D.	1794
Henryson, R.	f. 1600
Herbert, G.	1593
Herder, J. G. von	1744
Herrera, F.	1515
Herrick, R.	d. 1674
Heywood, J.	d. 1565
—, T.	
Hogg, J.	1782
Holberg, L.	1684
Holty, L. H. C.	1748
Home, J.	1724
Homer	
Hood, T.	1798
Hoof, P. C.	1581
Hoogstraten, D. van	1658
Hoogvliet, A.	1687
Hoole, J.	1727
Horatius	b.c. 65
Howard, H., Earl of Surrey	1516
Hroswitha	f. 960
Huerta, V. G. de la	1729
Hughes, J.	1677
Hume, A.	1560
Hunt, L.	1784
I	
Ibycus	f. b.c. 540
Inchbald, E.	1756
Iscanus, Josephus	d. 1224
J	
Jacobi, F. H.	1743
—, J. G.	1740
Jacopo da Todi	d. 1306
Japix, G.	1603
Jerningham, E.	1727
Johnston, A.	1587
Jonson, B.	1574
Jovellanos	1744

INDEX.

Juvenal	Born	Miranda, S. de	Born	Pulci, L.	Born
Juvencus, C. V. A.		Mitford, M. R.	1495	Pye, H. J.	1431
K		Moir, D. M.	1789		1745
Keats, J.	1796	Molière	1622	Q	
Keble, J.	1792	Montemayor, G. de	1520	Quarles, F.	1592
Kellgren, J. H.	1751	Montgomery, J.	1771	Quevedo y Villegas	1580
Kleist, C. E. von	1715	—, R.	1807	Quinault, P.	1685
Klingemann, A.	1777	Monti, V.	1758	Quintana, M. J.	1772
Klopstock, F. G.	1724	Moore, E.	1712	Quintus Calaber	
Korner, T.	1791	—, T.	1779	Quita, D.	1728
Kotzebue, A. F. F. von	1761	Moratin, N. F.	1787	R	
Kruihoff, J. A.	1768	—, L. F. de	1760	Racine, J.	1639
Kynaston, Sir F.	1587	Moreto y Cabana	d. 1669	—, L.	1692
L		Morgan, Lady	1788	Ramler, K. W.	1725
Lacruz y Cano	1728	Moschus	f. B.C. 250	Ramsay, A.	1685
Laharpe, J. F. de	1789	Motherwell, W.	1798	Randolph, T.	1605
Lalli, G. B.	1572	Musset, A. de	1810	Regius, Urban	d. 1541
Lamb, C.	1775	N		Regnard, J. F.	1656
La Motte, A. H. de	1672	Nævius, Cn.	d. B.C. 202	Regnier, M.	1573
—, Fouqué, F. de	1777	Neele, H.	1798	Riccoboni, L.	1674
Landor, W. S.	1775	Niccolini, G. B.	1785	—, A. F.	1707
Landon, L. E.	1802	Nicoll, R.	1814	Richardson, W.	d. 1814
Langlande, R.	f. 1360	Niemcewicz, J. U.	1757	Rinuccini, O.	d. 1621
Lantier, E. F.	1734	Nizami	d. 1180	Rioja, F. de	1600
Layamon		Nodier, C.	1780	Rochester, Earl of	1648
Lebrun, P. D. E.	1729	Nott, J.	1751	Rogers, S.	1762
Lee, N.	d. 1692	O		Rolli, P. A.	1687
Lemontey, P. E.	1762	Oehlenschläger, A.	1777	Ronsard, P.	1524
Leon, L. de	1527	Ogilby, J.	1600	Roscoe, W. C.	1823
Lermontov, M. J.	1811	O'Keefe, J.	1748	Rosa, A.	1699
Lessing, G. E.	1729	Oldham, J.	1653	Rota, B.	1509
Lilly, J.	1554	Opitz, M.	1597	Rotrou, J. de	1609
Logan, J.	1748	Ossian		Rousseau, J. B.	1670
Lorris, G. de		Otway, T.	1651	Rowe, N.	1673
Lovelace, R.	1618	Overbury, Sir T.	1581	Roy, P. C.	1683
Lucanus	87	Ovid	B.C. 43	Rückert, F.	1789
Lucilius, C.	d. B.C. 103	P		S	
Lucretius	B.C. 95	Pacuvius	f. B.C. 154	Saadi	1175
Lycophron		Parini, G.	1729	Sabinus, G.	1508
Lydgate, J.	d. 1460?	Parnell, T.	1679	Sacchetti, F.	1835
Lyttelton, G., Lord	1709	Peele, G.	d. 1598	Sæmund, S.	d. 1185
M		Percival, J. G.	1795	St. Lambert, C. F. de	1717
Macedo, J. A. de	d. 1831	Persius	84	Saintine	1798
Maffei, F. S.	1675	Petöfi, Alexander	1828	Sanazzaro, J.	1458
Maitland, Sir R.	1496	Petrarch	1304	Sappho	
Malherbe, F. de	1555	Phædrus	1811	Savage, R.	1696
Mallet, D.	1700	Phillips, A.	d. 1749	Scarron, P.	1610
Manuel, N.	1484	—, J.	1676	Schiller, J. C. F. von	1759
—, F.	1734	Phrynichus	f. B.C. 500	Schlegel, A. W. von	1767
Marlowe, C.	1564	Pignotti, L.	1789	Scott, J.	1739
Marot, C.	1495	Pindar	B.C. 522	—, Sir W.	1771
Marston, J.	d. 1633	Pindemonte, H.	1753	Scudéri, G. de	1601
Martialis	48	Piron, A.	1689	Sedley, Sir C.	1639
Martinez de la Rosa	1780	Pitt, C.	1699	Settle, E.	1681
Mason, W.	1725	Plantus	B.C. 255	Seward, A.	1747
Massinger, P.	1585	Poe, E. A.	1811	Shadwell, T.	1640
Matthiesson, F. von	1761	Pollok, R.	1799	Shakespeare	1564
Maturin, R. C.	d. 1825	Pomfret, J.	1667	Shelley, P. B.	1792
May, T.	1594	Pope, A.	1688	Shenstone, W.	1714
Melendez-Valdez	1754	Porteus, B.	1731	Sheridan, R. B.	1751
Meli, G.	1740	Potter, R.	1721	Shirley, J.	1594
Menander	B.C. 342	Præd, W. M.	1801	Sidney, Sir P.	1554
Menzini, B.	1646	Preston, T.	d. 1598	Sigourney, L.	1791
Merrick, J.	1720	Pringle, T.	1789	Silius Italicus	25
Metastasio	1698	Prior, M.	1664	Simonides	B.C. 556
Meung, J. de	1798	Procter, A. A.	1835	Six, Jan	1618
Mickiewicz, A.	1784	Propertius	B.C. 52	Skelton, J.	1460
Mickle, W. J.	1608	Prudentius, Clemens A.	848	Smart, C.	1722
Milton, J.				Smith, A.	1830
Mimnermus				—, J.	1775
				—, H.	1779
				Snorri Sturluson	1178
				Solimena, F.	1673

INDEX.

	Born		Born		Born
Solis, A. de	1610	Theocritus	f. B.C. 280	Walker, W. S.	1795
Somerville, W.	1692	Theognis	f. B.C. 550	Waller, E.	1605
Sophocles	B.C. 495	Thespis	f. B.C. 535	Walsh, W.	d. 1708
Southern, T.	1660	Thomson, J.	1700	Walther von der Vogelweide	living, 1228
Southey, C. A.	1787	Thorlaksson, J.	1744	Warner, W.	1558
—, K.	1774	Thornton, B.	1724	Warton, T.	1728
Southwell, R.	1560	Tibullus	B.C. 54?	Watts, Is.	1674
Spenser, E.	1553	Tickell, T.	1686	Webster, John	
Sprat, T.	1636	Tieck, L.	1773	Weisse, Ch. F.	1726
Stagnelius, E. J.	1793	Tiedge, C. A.	1752	Wergeland, H. A.	1808
Stapleton, Sir R.	d. 1669	Tighe, M.	1773	Wesley, Ch.	1708
Stepney, G.	1663	Timon		West, G.	1706
Sterling, J.	1806	Timotheus	d. B.C. 357	White, H. K.	1785
Steichorus	B.C. 640	Tobin, J.	1770	Whitehead, W.	1715
Stolberg, C. Count von	1748	Tollens, H. C.	1780	Wiand, C. M.	1783
—, L. F.	1750	Trissino, G. G.	1478	Wiffen, J. H.	1792
Suckling, Sir J.	1609	Turberville, G.	1630	Wilkie, W.	1721
Sumarokof, A.	1727	Tusser, T.	1615	Williams, Is.	1802
Sylvester, J.	1563	Tyrtæus	f. B.C. 690?	Willmott, R. A.	1809
Symmons, C.	1749			Wilson, J.	1785
—, C.	1788		U	Wither, G.	1588
Szalkai, A. von	d. 1804	Uhland, J. L.	1787	Wolcot, J.	1738
			V	Wolfe, Ch.	1791
				Wordsworth, W.	1770
				Worsley, P. S.	d. 1866
				Wyatt, Sir T.	1503
				Wycherley, W.	1640
					Y
Talfourd, T. N.	1795	Vanbrugh, Sir J.	1666	Yalden, T.	1671
Taliesin		Vaughan, H.	1621	Young, E.	1684
Tannahill, R.	1774	—, W.	1677	Yriarte, T. de	1750
Tansillo, L.	1510	Vega, Lope de	1562		Z
Tasso, B.	1493	Vida, M. G.	1490	Zacharie, J. F. W.	1726
—, T.	1644	Vigny, A. de	1799	Zedlitz, J. C.	1790
Tassoni, A.	1565	Virgil	B.C. 70	Zhuikovsky	1783
Tate, N.	1652	Volkoff, Th.	1729		
Taylor, Jane	1783	Voltaire	1694		
—, John	1580	Vondel, J. van	1587		
Tegner, Ea.	1782	Voss, J. H.	1751		
Tellez, G.	d. 1648				
Tennant, W.	d. 1843		W		
Terence	B.C. 195	Wace, R.	d. 1184		

PHILOSOPHERS.

A		Berkeley, G.	1684	Descartes, R.	1596
Abelard, P.	1079	Boehmgen, J.	1575	Deschamps, Dom	1716
Abercrombie, J.	1781	Boethius	470	Diderot, D.	1712
Egidius de Columna d. 1316		Bonaventura, St.	1221	Diogenes	b. c. 412
Agricola, R.	1442	Brown, Th.	1778	Duns Scotus	1275
Albertus Magnus	1193	Bruno, G.	1550	Dymond, J.	1796
Ammonius Saccas d. 243		Buridan, J.	d. 1358		
Anaxagoras	b. c. 500	Butler, J.	1692	E	
Anaxarchus d. b. c. 328				Eberhard, J. A.	1739
Anaximander	b. c. 610	C		Edwards, J.	1703
Anaximenes fl. b. c. 500		Cabanis, P. J. G.	1757	Epictetus	fl. 90-118
Antisthenes lived, b. c. 400		Calanus d. b. c. 328	828	Epicurus	b. c. 342
Apellicon lived, b. c. 90		Callisthenes	828	Erigena	d. 896
Apollonius of Tyana d. 97?		Campanella	1568	F	
Aquinas, St. Thomas	1227	Champeaux, G. de d. 1121		Ferguson, A.	1724
Arceilaus lived, b. c. 240		Chrysippus	b. c. 280	Ferrier, J. F.	1808
Archytas	400	Chubb, Th.	1670	Fichte, J. G.	1762
Aristippus	870	Clarke, S.	1675	Ficino, M.	1433
Aristotle	b. c. 384	Cleanthes lived, b. c. 268		Filangieri, G.	1752
Averroes d. 1198		Coleridge, S. T.	1772	Fludd, R.	1574
Avicenna	980	Collins, A.	1876	Fourier, F. C. M.	1768
		Combe, G.	1788		
B		Comte, A.	1795	G	
Bacon, R.	1214	Condillac, E. B. de	1715	Gassendi, P.	1592
—, Lord	1561	Condorcet	1743	Gemisthus Pletho fl. 1400	
Baumgarten, A. G.	1714	Cudworth, R.	1617	Genovesi, A.	1712
Bayle, P.	1647			Gerando, De	1772
Beccaria, C. B.	1785	D			
Bentham, J.	1748	Democritus	b. c. 460		
1271					

INDEX.

	Born		Born		Born
Gioberti, V.	1801	Malebranche, N.	1638	Schopenhauer, A.	1788
Glanvill, J.	1636	Mendelssohn, M.	1729	Sebonde, R. de	d. 1432
Green, J. H.	1791	Mettrie, J. A. de la	1709	Seneca	d. A.D. 65
H		Mill, J.	1774	Sextus Empiricus	
Hales, Alexander of	d. 1245	Montaigne, M.	1533	Simonides	B.C. 556
Hamilton, Sir W.	1788	More, H.	1614	Simplicius	
Hardenberg, F. von	1772	N		Socrates	B.C. 469
Hartley, D.	1705	Norris, J.	1657	Spinoza	1632
Hegel, G. W. F.	1770	O		Stewart, D.	1753
Helvetius, C. A.	1715	Occam, W.	d. 1347	Stilpo	f. B.C. 306
Heraclitus	f. B.C. 500	Orobio, B.	d. 1687	Sulzer, J. G.	1720
Herbart, J. F.	1776	P		Swedenborg, E.	1688
Herbert, Lord, of Cherbury	1581	Philo Judæus	f. A.D. 40	T	
Herder, J. G. von	1744	Philolaus	f. B.C. 370	Telesio, B.	1508
Hobbes, T.	1588	Plato	B.C. 429	Tennemann, W. G.	1761
Holbach, Baron von	1723	Plotinus	203	Thales	B.C. 640
Hume, D.	1711	Porphyry	233	Thomasius, Ch.	1655
Hutcheson, F.	1694	Proclus	412	Tiedemann, D.	1748
Hypatia	d. 415	Prodicus	f. B.C. 400	Timon	
J		Protagoras	B.C. 480	Tucker, A.	1705
Jacobi, F. H.	1743	Pyrrho	d. B.C. 288	V	
Jamblicus		Pythagoras	B.C. 570?	Vanini, L.	1585
John of Salisbury	d. 1182	R		Vico, G. B.	1668
Jouffroy, T. S.	1796	Ramus, P.	about 1500	Voltaire	1694
K		Regis, P. S.	1632	W	
Kant, E.	1724	Reid, T.	1709	Whewell, W.	d. 1866
L		Roscelin	d. 1121?	Wolf, J. C. von	1679
Leibnitz, G. W.	1646	Rousseau, J. J.	1712	Wollaston, W.	1659
Leucippus		Royer-Collard, P. P.	1763	X	
Locke, J.	1632	S		Xenocrates	B.C. 400
Lombard, P.	d. 1164	St. Martin, L. C. de	1743	Xenophanes	
Longinus	d. 278	St. Simon, C. H.	1760	Xenophon	B.C. 450
Lully, R.	d. 1215	Saisset, E.	1814	Z	
M		Schelling, F. W. J.	1775	Zeno of Elea	B.C. 490
Maine de Biran	1766	Schlegel, F. von	1772	Zeno, Stoic	B.C. 355?

THEOLOGIANs.

A		Aldred	d. 1069	Arndt, J.	1555
Abbadie, J.	1658	Aleander, J.	1480	Arnobius	
Abbot, G.	1562	Alexander, S.	1799	Arnold, Abbot, living,	1215
—, R.	1560	Allein, Joa.	1623	— of Brescia	d. 1155
Abelard	1079	Allix, P.	1631	— of Villa Nova	d. 1312
Abraham, Is.	1437	Aloysius Gonzaga, St.	1568	—, Th.	1795
Adalbert, Bp. Prague	d. 997	Alypius	living, 480	Arundel, Th.	1353
—, — Bremen	d. 1072	Ambrose, St.	840	Asgill, J.	d. 1738
Adam of Bremen		Amiot, Father	1718	Athanasius, St.	296
— of St. Victor	d. 1192	Anchieta, J. d'	1538	Athenagoras	
—, Melchior	d. 1622	Ancillon, D.	1617	Atterbury, F.	1662
Adamnanus, St.	625	Andrews, L.	1665	Augusti, C. J. W.	1771
Adams, W.	1707	Anchar, St.	801	Augustin, St., Bp. Hippo	854
Adamson, P.	1543	Anselm, St.	1033	—, Abp. Canterbury	d. 605
Ægidius de Columna	d. 1316	Anthony, St.	251	Avila, J. de	d. 1569
Ælfric	d. 1005	— of Padua	1195	B	
Æneas	living, 820?	Apel, J.	1486	Baconthorpe, J.	d. 1346
Ægelnoth	d. 1038	Apollinaris, Cl.	f. 177	Baillie, R.	1602
Agricola, J.	1492	—	d. 382	Baldwin, Abp.	d. 1191
Aidan, St.	d. 651	Aquinas, St. Thomas	1227	Bale, J.	1495
Ailly, P. d'	1350	Ariadus, St.	d. 1066	Balguy, J.	1686
Ainsworth, H.	d. 1622	Aristides	living, 125	—, Th.	1716
Alan, W.	1531	Arius	d. 336	Balmes, J. L.	1810
Alban, St.	d. 304	Arminius	1560	Balsham, Hugh de	d. 1286
Albertus Magnus	1193	Arnaud, H.	1641	Bambridge, Abp.	d. 1514
Alcock, J.	d. 1500	Arnauld, Ant.	1612		
Alcuin	735	—, Aug.	1624		

INDEX.

Bancroft, Abp.	Born 1544	Burcard	d. 1026	Born	Cotton, G. E. L.	Born 1813
—, J.	d. 1640	Burgees, Th.	1756	Courayer, P. F. le	1681	
Barclay, R.	1648	Burkitt, W.	1650	Courtney, Abp.	1827	
—, John (Berean)	1734	Burnet, Th.	1635	Coverdale, M.	1487	
Barlow, Th.	1607	—, G.	1643	Cox, R.	1499	
Barlowe, W.	d. 1625	Butler, Jos.	1692	Craig, J.	living, 1700	
Baronius, C.	1538	—, W. A.	1814	Crakanthorpe, R.	d. 1624	
Barrow, Is.	1630			Cranmer, Abp.	1489	
Bartoli, D.	1608	C		Cranz, D.	1723	
Basil, St.	326	Cajetan	1469	Crellius, J.	1590	
Basnage, B.	1580	Calamy, E.	d. 1666	Crewe, N.	1633	
— de Beauval, J.	1653	—, E.	d. 1782	Croly, G.	1780	
Bates, W.	1625	Calderwood, D.	1575	Cruden, A.	1701	
Bathurst, H.	1744	Calmet, A.	1672	Cudworth, R.	1617	
Baur, F. Ch.	1792	Calvin, J.	1509	Cumberland, R.	1632	
Baxter, R.	1615	Camerarius, J.	1500	Cureton, W.	1808	
Beaton, Cardinal	1494	Cameron, R.	d. 1680	Cusa, N. de	d. 1464	
Beaufort, Cardinal	d. 1447	Campbell, G.	1709	Cuthbert, St.	d. 687	
Beausobre, Is.	1659	Campoggio, Cardinal	1474	Cyprian, St.	d. 258	
Becket, St. Thomas	1119	Campian, E.	1540	Cyril, St.	d. 344	
Bede	678	Cardwell, E.	1787	—, —	d. 882	
Bedell, W.	1570	Carey, W.	1761			
Bellarmin, Cardinal	1542	Carlstadt	1483	D		
Belsham, Th.	d. 1829	Carlyle, Al.	1722	Daille, J.	1594	
Benedict, St.	480	Carpenter, L.	1780	Damiani, P.	988	
— Biscop	d. 699	Carpocrates		Delany, P.	1686	
Bengel, J. A.	1687	Carpoz, J. B.	1639	Derham, W.	1657	
Bentivoglio, Cardinal	1579	—, J. G.	1679	Dick, Th.	1772	
Berenger	d. 1088	Carranza, B. de	d. 1576	Diodati, J.	1576	
Bernard, St.	1091	Cartwright, Th.	1534	Dodd, W.	1729	
— of Menthon	d. 1008	Caryl, Jos.	d. 1673	Doddridge, P.	1702	
Bernardine, St.	1380	Cassa, Las	1474	Dodwell, H.	1641	
Berulle, Cardinal	d. 1629	Cassaubon, Is.	1559	Doederlein, J. C.	d. 1792	
Bessarion, Cardinal	1895	—, M.	d. 1671	Dolcino	d. 1307	
Beveridge, W.	1638	Cassianus	d. 448	Dominic, St.	1170	
Beverley, John of	d. 721	Catherine, St.	1347	Dominis, M. A. de	1556	
Beza	1519	Cavalier, J.	1679	Donatus	f. 311	
Bickersteth, E.	1786	Cave, W.	1637	Donne, J.	1573	
Biddle, J.	d. 1622	Cellier, R.	d. 1761	Douglas, G.	1474	
Bilson, Th.	1536	Cerintus		—, J.	1721	
Bingham, Jos.	1668	Cesarini, G.	1398	Drelincourt, C.	1595	
Blair, H.	1718	Chalmers, Th.	1780	Drew, S.	1765	
—, R.	1700	Chaloner, E.	1590	Duchâtel, P.	1495	
Blayne, B.	d. 1801	Champeaux, G. de	d. 1121	Duns Scotus	1275?	
Blomfield, C. J.	1786	Chandler, K.	1738	Dunstan, St.	d. 988	
Bochart, S.	1559	—, S.	1693	Duperron, Cardinal	1556	
Boehmen, J.	1575	Channing, E.	1780	Dupin, L. E.	1637	
Bogue, D.	1749	Charnock, S.	1628	Duppa, B.	1589	
Bonaventura, St.	1221	Charron, P.	1541	Duprat, Cardinal	1463	
Boniface, St.	680	Chemnitz, M.	1522	Durand, D.	1681	
Bonner, E.	1495	Cheynell, F.	1608	—, G.	1232	
Borgia, St. F. de	1510	Chicheley, Abp.	1862	Dwight, T.	1752	
Borromeo, C.	1538	Chillingworth, W.	1602			
—, F.	1564	Chrysostom, J. St.	d. 407	E		
Bossuet, J. B.	1627	Chubb, Th.	1679	Eadmer	living, 1100	
Bourchier, Abp.	d. 1486	Claire, M.	1612	Earle, J.	d. 1665	
Bourdaloue, L.	1632	Clarke, A.	1762	Eck, J.	1486	
Boyd, Z.	d. 1653	—, S.	1675	Edmund Rich, St. d.	1240	
Bradwardine, Abp.	d. 1349	Claude, J.	1619	Edgeworth de Firmont	1745	
Brainerd, D.	1717	Clayton, R.	1695	Edwards, J.	1708	
Bramhall, Abp.	d. 1663	Clemens Romanus		—, Th.	d. 1647	
Broughton, Th.	d. 1774	Clemens, T. Fl.	d. 220	Egede, H.	1686	
Brown, J.	1722	Clowes, J.	1743	—, P.	d. 1789	
—, R.	1540	Cocceius, J.	1608	Eichhorn, J. G.	1752	
Bruno, St.	1030	Cochleus, J.	1479	Eliot, J.	1604	
Bruys, P. de	d. 1147	Cole, H.	d. 1579	Ellwood, Th.	1639	
Bucer, M.	1491	Coleridge, S. T.	1772	Elphinstone, Bp.	1487	
Buchanan, Cl.	1766	Colet, J.	1466	Elrington, Th.	d. 1835	
Buddha		Collier, J.	1650	Ephraem Syrus	d. 878	
Bugenhagen, J.	1485	Columba, St.	521?	Epiphanius	d. 403	
Bull, G.	1624	Conybeare, J. J.	1779	Episcopus, S.	1583	
Bullinger, H.	1504	Copleston, E.	1776	Erasmus, D.	1467	
Bunsen, C. C. J.	1791	Corbet, R.	1582	Erigena	d. 886	
Bunyan, J.	1628	Coain, J.	1594	Ernesti, J. A.	1707	

INDEX.

1274.

INDEX.

1275

NDEX.

Born			Born			Born		
Regius, Urban	d. 1541		Spencer, G.	1799		Wadding, L.	W	1588
Remigius, St.	d. 533		Spencer, J.	1780		Wahhab	d. 1787?	
—, —	d. 876		Spenser, P. J.	1685		Wake, Abp.		1657
Reuchlin, J.	1455		Spenser, H.	d. 1406		Wakefield, G.		1756
Richard of St. Victor	d. 1178		Spotawood, J.	1565		Walch, J. G.		1693
Richmond, L.	1772		Sprat, T.	1686		—, J. E. I.		1725
Riddle, J. E.	1804		Stackhouse, T.	1680		—, C. W. F.		1726
Ridley, N.	1500		Stanley, E.	1770		Waldensia, T.		1880
Robertson, F. W.	1816		Stillingfleet, E.	1635		Wall, W.	d. 1728	
Robinson, E.	1794		Stock, S.	d. 1265		Walton, B.		1600
—, John	1575		Stolberg, Count von	1750		Warburton, Bp.		1698
Roger, Abp.	d. 1181		Sturm, C. C.	1740		Wardlaw, Bp.	d. 1440	
Rogers, J.	d. 1555		—, J.	1507		—, R.		1779
Rogers, J.	1679		Suarez, F.	1548		Warham, Abp.	d. 1532	
Romaine, W.	1714		Sutcliffe, M.	d. 1629		Waterland, D.		1683
Rosenmüller, E. F. C.	1768		Swedenborg, E.	1688		Watson, Bp.		1737
Routh, M. J.	1755		Swithin, St.	d. 862		Watta, Ia.		1674
Ruinart, T.	1657		Synsius			Waynflete, Bp.	d. 1486	
Russell, M.	1781			T		Weish, D.		1793
	S		Tarasius	d. 806		—, J.		1568
Sabatier, P.	1682		Tatian			Wesley, S.		1662
Sabellius			Tauler, J.	1290		—, John		1703
Sacheverell, H.	d. 1724		Tausan, J.	1494		—, Charles		1708
Sacy, L. I.	1613		Taylor, Is.	1786		Wessel, J.		1419
Sadeel, A.	1534		—, Jer.	1618		Weston, W.	d. 1760	
Sadoletto, Cardinal	1477		—, John	1694		Weststein, J. J.		1693
Sagarelli	d. 1800		—, Rowland	d. 1555		Wharton, H.		1664
St. Martin, L. C. de	1743		Tenison, Abp.	1686		Whately, Abp.	d. 1742	
Sancroft, Abp.	1616		Tertullianus	f. 200		Wheatley, Ch.		1795
Sandeman, K.	1723		Tetzel, J.	d. 1519		Whewell, W.		1667
Sanders, N.	1527		Theodore, Abp.	d. 690		Whiston, W.		1638
Sanderson, R.	1587		Thomson, A.	1779		Whitby, D.		1746
Sandys, E.	1519		Thorpe, W.	f. 1400		White, Jos.		1775
Sarpi, P.	1552		Thurstan, Abp.	d. 1140		—, J. Blanco		1714
Saurin, J.	1677		Tillotson, J.	1680		Whitfield, G.		1530
Savonarola	1452		Tindal, M.	1667		Whitgift, Abp.		1824
Schleiermacher, F. E. D.	1768		Tindal, W.	1500		Wickliffe, John		1759
Scholz, J. M. A.	1794		Toland, J.	1670		Wilberforce, W.		1800
Scott, T.	1747		Toplady, A. M.	1740		—, R. I.		634
Secker, T.	1698		Torquemada, J. de	1388		Wilfred, St.		1281
Segneri, P.	1624		Tremellius, E.	1510		Wilhelmina	d. 1281	
Semler, J. S.	1725		Tunstall, Bp.	1474		Williams, Isaac		1802
Servetus, M.	1509		Turner, Bp.	d. 1700		Williams, Abp.		1582
Sharp, James	1618			U		—, John		1796
—, John	1644		Ulfiás			—, Roger		1599
Sharpe, G.	1713		Ursinus, Z.	1534		Willibrod, St.		658
Sheldon, G.	1598		Usaher, Abp.	1580		Wilson, Bp.		1663
Sherlock, W.	1614			V		Wiseman, Cardinal		1802
—, T.	1678		Valdés, J. de	1495		Wollaston, W.		1659
Shuckford, S.	d. 1754		Valdo (Waldo)			Wolsey, Cardinal		1471
Shuttleworth, P. N.	1782		Valentine	f. A.D. 150		Woolston, Th.		1669
Simeon, C.	1759		Van Mildert, Bp.	1765		Wordsworth, C.		1774
Simon, R.	1638		Venn, H.	1725		Wren, Bp.		1585
Smith, John	1747		Ventura, J.	1792		Wykeham, W. of		1824
—, J. P.	1775		Victorinus	f. A.D. 350			X	
—, Joseph	1805		Vigilantius	f. A.D. 400		Xavier, St. F.		1506
—, Thomas	1688		Vincent of Lerins	f. A.D. 430			Z	
Socinus, L.	1525		— de Paul	1577		Zanchi, G.		1516
—, F.	1589		Vinet, A.	1797		Zinzendorf, Count		1700
Sorbonne, R. de	1201		Voet, G.	1593		Zouch, Th.		1737
South, R.	1638		Vorst, C.	1569		Zwingli		1484
Southwell, R.	1560							
Spalding, J. J.	1714							

INDEX.

STATESMEN AND DIPLOMATISTS.

A		Born			Born			Born
Aarssen, F. van		1572	Baldwin, Abp.	d. 1191		Boyle, R., Earl of Cork		1566
Abbot, Abp.		1562	Balfour, Sir J.	d. 1583		Bradshaw, John		1586
Aberdeen, Earl of		1784	Balnavis, H. living,	1550		Brancalcione Dandola	d. 1258	
Abinger, Lord		1769	Balue, Cardinal		1421	Bray, Sir R.	d. 1503	
Acciaiolli, D.	d. 1478		Bambridge, Abp.	d. 1514		Pridgeman, Sir O. d.	1674	
Accolti, B.		1415	Bancroft, Abp.		1544	Brisot de Warville		1754
Acton, Jos.		1737	Barbaroux		1767	Browne, G., Count de		1698
Adair, Sir R.		1768	Barère, R.		1755	Bruhl, Count von		1700
Adalbert of Bremen, d.	1072		Barlow, Joel		1755	Brutus, L. J.		
Adams, S.		1722	Barnave, A. P. J.		1761	—, M. J.	d. B.C. 42	
Æschines	B.C. 389		Barneveldt		1549	Buchanan, G.		1506
Affry, Count		1743	Barras, Count of		1755	Buckingham, G. Villiers,		
Alamanni, L.		1495	Barrow, Sir J.		1764	Duke of		1592
Aland, Sir J. F. d.	1746		Bassano, Duke of		1763	Buckingham, G. Villiers,		
Alberoni, Cardinal		1664	Bassompierre, F. de		1579	Duke of		1627
Albert, L. J. d'		1672	Bastiat, F.		1903	Buller, C.		1806
Albuquerque, A. d'		1452	Bathurst, A., Earl		1684	Bulow, Baron von		1790
Alcibiades	B.C. 450		—, H., —		1714	Bunsen, C. C. J.		1791
Aldred, Abp.	d. 1069		—, Bp.		1744	Burdett, Sir F.		1770
Alexander, Sir W. d.	1640		Bathyni, Count		1809	Burke, E.		1730
Almeida, Fr. d.	1509		Beaton, Cardinal		1494	Burleigh, Lord		1520
Alva, Duke of		1508	Beauchamp, Bp. d.	1481		Burnes, Sir A.		1805
Alvarez de Luna		1888	Beaufort, Cardinal d.	1447		Burr, A.		1756
Alvensleben, Count		1745	Beauharnais, A. de		1760	Busbequius		1522
Amboise, Cardinal d'		1460	—, F. de		1756	Bute, Earl of	d. 1792	
Amherst, Earl		1773	—, E. de		1781	Buxton, Sir T. F.		1786
Ancillon, J. P. F.		1766	Beauvillier, P. de		1648	C		
Anderson, Sir E. d.	1605		Becket, St. Th. à		1119	Cabarrus, Count		1772
Andocides	B.C. 467		Bedford, John, Duke of		1390	Cadogan, Earl of	d. 1726	
Andreossi, Count		1761	Bedmar, Marquis of		1572	Cæsar, Sir J.		1557
Anglesey, Marquis of		1768	Bellarmin, Cardinal		1542	Calhoun, J. C.		1782
Annesley, A.		1614	Bellay, Cardinal du		1492	Calomarde, F. T.		1773
Antonius, M. d. a.c.	87		Belle-Isle, Count of		1684	Calonne, C. A. de		1734
—, M. (triumvir)	B.C. 85		Belliard, Count de		1773	Calvert, G.	d. 1632	
Apollinaris		430	Bellièvre, P. de		1529	—, C.	d. 1676	
Arago, F. J. D.		1786	Bembó, Cardinal		1470	Cambacères, J. J. R. de		1753
Aratus of Sicyon	B.C. 271		Bentinck, W.		1648	Cambridge, Duke of		1774
Araújo d'Azevedo, A.		1752	—, W. H. C.		1738	Camden, Earl		1713
Aretino, L.		1870	—, Lord George		1802	—, Marquis		1759
Ariosto, L.		1474	Bentivoglio, G.		1579	Campbell, A.	d. 1685	
Aristides	d. a.c. 467		—, E.		1506	—, J.		1678
Arlington, Earl of		1618	Berkeley, Sir W. d.	1677		—, Lord		1779
Arundel, Abp.		1853	Bernis, Cardinal de		1715	Campomanes, Count de	d. 1802	
Ascham, A.	d. 1650		Bernstoff, J. H. E., Count		1715	Canning, G.		1770
Ashburnham, J.		1603	—, A. P., Count		1735	—, Earl		1812
Ashburton, Lord		1774	Berthelier, P.		1470	Canterbury, Viscount		1780
Atkins, Sir R.		1621	Beurnonville, Count	d. 1821		Capel, A.	d. 1683	
Aubriot, H.	d. 1882		Bexley, Lord	d. 1850		Capellen, Baron van der		1778
Auckland, Lord		1745	Bibbiena, Cardinal		1470	Capo d'Istria, Count		1780
—, Earl of		1784	Bignon, L. P. E.		1771	Caprara, Cardinal		1733
Audley, Lord	d. 1544		Billaud-Varennes d.	1819		Carleton, Sir D.		1573
Aungerville, R.		1287	Birague, R. de		1509	Carlisle, Earl of		1802
Avila y Zuniga, L. d'		1500	Biren, J. E. de		1687	Carnarvon, Earl of		1800
Ayala, P. L. d'		1332	Blount, Sir H.		1602	Carnot, L. N. M.		1753
Azara, J. N. d'		1781	Blum, R.		1807	Carstares, W.		1649
Azeglio, Marquis d'		1800	Boethius		470	Carteret, J.		1690
Azuni, D. A.		1749	Bogdanovich, H. T.		1743	Casa, G. de la		1503
B			Boissy d'Anglas, Count		1756	Cassiodorus		468
Baccalar y Sanna	d. 1726		Bolingbroke, Lord		1672	Cassius Longinus, C. d. r.c.	42	
Bacon, Sir N.		1510	Bolivar		1783	—, Spurius fl. a.c.	500	
—, Lord		1561	Bonivard, F. de		1496	Castelnau, M. de		1520
Baillie, R.		1602	Booth, H.	d. 1694		Castiglione, B.		1478
Bailey, J. S.		1786	Bothwell, Earl of		1525	Castlereagh, Lord		1769
Baines, E.		1774	Bourbon, Constable de		1489	Cato, M. P.	B.C. 234	
Baldock, R. de	d. 1807		Bouchier, J.	d. 1532		—, M. P.	d. B.C. 46	
1277			—, Cardinal	d. 1486		Caulaincourt, A. A. L. de		1773
			Bourgoing, Baron de		1748	Cavaignac, L. E.		1802
			Bourrienne, L. A. F. de		1769			
			Bowdoin, J.		1727			

INDEX.

Born		Born		W		Born	
Regius, Urban	d. 1541	Spencer, G.	1799	Wadding, L.			1598
Remigius, St.	d. 533	Spencer, J.	1730	Wahna, J.	d. 1763		1599
Reuchlin, J.	d. 876	Spencer, P. J.	1635	Wake, Abp.			1600
Richard of St. Victor	d. 1178	Spenser, H.	d. 1406	Wakefield, G.			1601
Richmond, L.	1772	Spotwood, J.	1565	Walch, J. G.			1602
Riddle, J. E.	1804	Sprat, T.	1636	Walch, J. E. I.			1603
Ridley, N.	1600	Stackhouse, T.	1680	Walsh, C. W. F.			1604
Robertson, F. W.	1816	Stalling, E.	1770	Waldensis, T.			1605
Robinson, E.	1794	Stillington, E.	1635	Wall, W.	d. 1725		1606
—, John	1676	Stock, S.	d. 1265	Walton, R.			1607
Roger, Abp.	d. 1181	Stolberg, Count von	1750	Warburton, Bp.			1608
Rogers, J.	d. 1555	Sturm, C. C.	1740	Wardlaw, Bp.	d. 1445		1609
Rogers, J.	1679	—, J.	1547	—, R.			1610
Romaine, W.	1714	Suarez, F.	1548	Warham, Abp.	d. 1532		1611
Rosenmüller, E. F. C.	1768	Sutcliffe, M.	d. 1629	Waterland, D.			1612
Routh, M. J.	1765	Swedenborg, E.	1688	Waterston, Bp.			1613
Runnart, T.	1657	Swithin, St.	d. 862	Watson, D.			1614
Russell, M.	1781	Synesiou		Watts, Ia.			1615
				Waynflete, Bp.	d. 1486		1616
				Welsh, D.			1617
				—, J.			1618
				Wesley, S.			1619
				—, John			1620
				—, Charles			1621
				Wessel, J.			1622
				Weston, W.	d. 1760		1623
				Weston, J. J.			1624
				Wharton, H.			1625
				Whately, Abp.			1626
				Whately, Ch.	d. 1742		1627
				Whewell, W.			1628
				Whiston, W.			1629
				Whitby, R.			1630
				White, J.			1631
				—, J. Sumner			1632
				Whitcomb, G.			1633
				Whitcomb, Abp.			1634
				Whitcomb, John			1635
				Whitcomb, W.			1636
				—, E. C.			1637
				Wilford, St.			1638
				Wilkins, G.	d. 1721		1639
				Williams, John			1640
				Williams, Abp.			1641
				—, John			1642
				—, Roger			1643
				Willibrord, St.			1644
				Wilson, Jp.			1645
				Wilson, William			1646
				Wilmington, W.			1647
				Winn, William			1648
				Winn, Th.			1649
				Winn, Wm.			1650
				Winn, W. C.			1651
				Winn, St. E.			1652
				Winn, St. E.			1653
				Winn, St. E.			1654
				Winn, St. E.			1655
				Winn, St. E.			1656
				Winn, St. E.			1657
				Winn, St. E.			1658
				Winn, St. E.			1659

INDEX.

Cavour, Count	Born 1810	Diemen, A. van	d. 1645	Florida Blanca, Count de	1728
Cecil, R.	1565	Digby, J.	1580	Follett, Sir W.	1798
Cesarini, Cardinal	1398	—, G.	1612	Fontanes, L. de	1761
Chalonier, Sir T.	1515	Digges, Sir D.	1588	Forbes, D.	1685
Chaptal, J. A. C.	1756	Dodington, G. B.	1691	Forest, Cardinal de la	1314
Chateaubriand, F. A.	1769	Dolabella, P. C. d. b.c. 48		Fortescue, Sir J. f. 1440-70	
Chatham, W. Pitt, Earl of	1708	Dolgorucki, V. V.	1667	Fossombroni, V.	1754
—, J., Earl of	1756	Dorset, Earl of	1536	Fouché, J.	1763
Cheke, Sir J.	1514	Dousa, J.	1545	Fouquier-Tinville	1747
Chesterfield, Earl of	1694	Draco	f. n.c. 623	Fourcroy, A. F. de	1755
Chicheley, H.	1362	Drouet, J. B.	1768	Fox, E.	d. 1538
Choiseul, Duke de	1719	Drummond, Sir W. d. 1828		—, H.	1705
Cicero, M. T.	B.C. 106	Dubois, Cardinal	1656	—, C. J.	1749
Cinnatus, L. Q. f. b.c. 460		Duchâtel, P.	1495	—, R.	1466
Cinna, L. C. d. b.c. 84		Dudley, J.	1502	Francis, Dr.	1757
Clarendon, E. Hyde, Earl of	1608	—, R.	1532	Francis, Sir P.	1740
—, H. Hyde, Earl of	1638	—, Earl of	1781	Franklin, B.	1706
Clarkson, T.	1760	Dunstan, St.	d. 988	Froissart, J.	1337
Clay, H.	1777	Duperron, Cardinal	1556	Fuentes, Count of	1560
Clemencin, D.	1766	Dupin, A. M.	1782		
Cleon	d. b.c. 422	Duprat, Cardinal	1463		
Clinton, G.	1789	Durham, Earl of	1792		
Clisson, O. de	d. 1407		E		
Clive, Lord	1725	Edmund Rich, St.	1195?	Galiani, F.	1728
Cobden, R.	1804	Egerton, T.	1540	Gardiner, S.	1433
Cobentzel, Count von	1712	Eginhard	d. 850?	Gascoigne, Sir W. d. 1413	
—, L.	1753	Eglinton, Earl of	1812	Gattinara, Count di	1465
Cockburn, Sir G.	1771	Egmont, Count	1522	Gendebien, J. F.	1733
Coke, Sir E.	1552	Eldon, Earl of	1751	Gensonné, A.	1758
Colbert, J. B.	1619	Elgin, Earl of	1771	Genta, F. von	1674
Colchester, Lord	1757	—, —	1811	Gerardo, Baron de	1772
Colocotronis, T.	1770	Eliot, Sir J.	1590	Gibbs, Sir V.	1752
Congleton, Lord	1776	—, Sir T.	d. 1546	Gilbert Foliot	d. 1187
Consalvi, Cardinal	1757	Ellenborough, Lord	1748	Gioberti, V.	1801
Cooper, A. A.	1621	Ellesmere, Earl of	1800	Glenelg, Lord	1778
Cornwallis, Marquis of	1738	Ellice, E.	1781	Gloucester, Humphrey,	
Courtney, W.	1327	Ellis, Sir H.	d. 1855	Duke of	1891
Coventry, Lord	1578	Elphinstone, M.	1778	—, Thomas, Duke of	1855
Cowley, Lord	1778	—, W.	1487	Godolphin, S.	d. 1712
Cowper, Earl	1664	Epaminondas	d. b.c. 362	Godoy, M. de	1767
Cranmer, T.	1489	Epernon, Duke d'	1554	Godwin, Earl	d. 1058
Crassus, M. L. d. b.c. 58		Erskine, Lord	1750	Goertz, Baron von d. 1719	
Crew, N.	1638	Espremenil, J. D. d' d. 1798		Goethe, J. F. von	1749
Croker, J. W.	1780	Essex, Earl of	1567	Gore, C.	1758
Cromwell, T.	1490	—, —	1592	Gothofredus, T. G.	1580
Curran, J. P.	1750	Evelyn, J.	1620	—, J. G.	1587
Cusa, Cardinal	d. 1464	Everett, E.	1794	Goulburn, H.	1781
Czacki, T.	1765		F	—, C. S.	B.C. 157
Czartoryski, A.	1784			Gracchus, T. S.	B.C. 166
—, A.	1770			Grafton, Duke of	1786
				Graham, Sir J.	1792
				—, Sir R.	1648
				Granville, N. P. de	1486
				—, Cardinal	1517
				Granville, G.	1667
				Grattan, H.	1710
				Gregoire, H.	1750
				Grenville, G.	d. 1770
				—, Lord	1759
				Greville, Sir F.	1554
				Grey, Earl	1764
				Grimaldi, Cardinal	1597
				Grimm, Baron de	1723
				Grimoard, P. de	d. 1815
				Grimstone, Sir H.	1591
				Grotius, Hugo	1583
				Guadet, M. E.	1758
				Guerrero, V.	d. 1831
				Guicciardini, F.	1482
				Guise, F., Duke of	1519
				—, C.	1525
				—, H.	1550
				Gayton de Morveaux	1737
					H
				Haddon, W.	d. 1572

INDEX.

Hale, Sir M.	Born 1609
Halifax, Marquis of	1630
—, Earl of	1661
Hallam, Cardinal d.	1417
Hamilton, A.	1757
—, W. G.	1729
—, Sir W.	1730
Hampden, J.	1594
Hammer, Sir T.	1676
Hanno	d. 1075
Hardenberg, Prince von	1750
Hardinge, Lord	1785
Hardwicke, Earl	1690
Harley, R.	1661
Harrison, J.	d. 1660
Harrowby, Earl of	1762
Hastings, Warren	1738
—, Marquis of	1754
Hatton, Sir C.	d. 1591
Hatzfeld, Prince of	1756
Haugwitz, Count	1758
Heinsius, A.	1641
Hénault, C. J. F.	1685
Henriot, F.	1761
Henry of Blois	d. 1771
Henry, P.	1786
Hérault de Sechelles	1760
Herbert, Sir E.	d. 1698
Herbert, Lord	1810
Herman of Salza	d. 1239
Hertzberg, Count von	1725
Hervey, J.	1696
Hillsborough, Earl of d.	1793
Holland, Lord	1778
Hollis, D.	1597
Holt, Sir J.	1642
Hôpital, M. de l'	1505
Hopkins, S.	1707
Hopkinson, F.	1737
Horner, F.	1778
Hortensius, Q.	b.c. 114
Howard, T.	d. 1646
Howe, J.	d. 1721
Hubert de Burgh	d. 1248
Humboldt, W. von	1767
Hume, J. D.	1774
—, Joseph	1777
Huskisson, W.	1770
Hutchinson, T.	1711

I

Ibrahim Effendi	d. 1744
Ingliš, Sir R. H.	1786
Ireton, H.	1610

J

Jay, J.	1745
Jekyll, Sir J.	1664
Jenkins, Sir L.	1623
Joinville, Sire de	d. 1318
Jordan, C.	1771
Jovellanos, G. M. de	1744

K

Kaas, N.	1535
Kaunitz, Prince von	1711
Keith, G.	1685
Kenyon, Lord	1738
Kildare, G., Earl of d.	1518
—, G. —	d. 1584
King, Lord	1669
—, R.	1756
Knollis, Sir F.	d. 1596

1279

L

Laborde, A. L. J. de	1773
Lafayette, Marquis de	1757
Laffon de Ladebat	1746
Lafitte, J.	1768
Lally Tollandal, Marquis de	1751
Lamb, Sir J. B. B.	1752
Lameth, A. de	1760
—, C. de	1767
Lamoriçière	1806
Lancaster, T., Earl of d.	1322
—, H., —	d. 1345
—, H., Duke of d.	1362
Langfranc	1005
Langham, S. de	d. 1376
Langton, S.	d. 1228
Langjuinais, Count de	1758
Lansdowne, Marquis of	1780
La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt,	
—, Duke de	1747
Latour, Count	1780
Lauderdale, Earl of	1759
—, Duke of	1616
Laurens, H.	1724
Lavalette, Count de	1769
Lawrence, Sir H. M.	1806
Lebrun, C. F.	1739
Lefort, F.	1636
Legendre, L.	d. 1797
Lenthall, W.	1591
Lepidus, M. Æmilius d. b.c.	13
Lewis, Sir G. C.	1806
Lichtenstein, J. J., Prince v.	1760
—, J. W., —	1696
Licinius Stolo, C. fl. b.c.	370
List, F.	1789
Littleton, T.	d. 1481
Littleton, E.	1589
Liutprand	d. 970?
Liverpool, Earl of	1727
—, —	1770
Livingstone, R.	1746
—, E.	1764
Loménie de Brienne	1727
Londonderry, Marquis of	1778
Louvois, Marquis de	1641
Ludlow, E.	1620
Luyne, Duke de	1578
Lycurgus	b.c. 395
Lyndhurst, Lord	1772
Lytelton, G., Lord	1709

M

Macartney, Lord	1737
Macanlay, Lord	1800
Macclesfield, Earl of	1666
Machiavelli, N.	1469
Mackintosh, Sir J.	1766
Macenas	d. b.c. 8
Maistre, Count de	1775
Maitland, Sir R.	1496
Malcolm, Sir J.	1769
Malsherbes	1721
Malmesbury, Earl of	1746
Manchester, Earl of	1662
—, Earl of	1602
Manin, D.	1804
Mansfield, Earl of	1705
Marat, J. P.	1744
Marcellus, M. C. d. b.c.	208
Marlborough, Duke of	1650
Marnix, P. von	1338

Marshall, J.	Born 1755
Martens, W. F. von	1756
Martinez de la Rosa	1789
Marvell, A.	1620
Mason, Sir J.	d. 1566
Maurepas, Count de	1701
Mauzy, Cardinal	1746
Maynard, Sir J.	1602
Mazarin, Cardinal	1602
Melbourne, Lord	1779
Melvil, Sir J.	1530
Melville, Lord	1740
Mendoza, D. H.	1503
Menschikoff, Prince	1674
Messala Corvinus	
Metcalfe, Lord	1785
Metellus, Q. Cæcilius	
—, —	d. b.c. 115
—, —	fl. b.c. 110-100
—, —	d. b.c. 68
Metternich, Prince	1778
Mildmay, Sir W.	d. 1589
Milton, J.	1608
Minto, 1st Earl of	1751
—, 2nd	1782
Mirabeau, Count de	1749
Mitchell, Sir A.	d. 1771
Molé, Count	1780
Molesworth, R.	1656
—, Sir W.	1810
Moleville, A. de	1744
Monteagle, Lord	1790
Montfort, Simon de d.	1265
Montmorency, A. de	1498
Mordaunt, C.	1658
More, Sir T.	1480
Mornay, P. de	1549
Morny, Duke de	1811
Morosi, A.	1558
Mortimer, Roger	1287
Morton, Earl of	d. 1581
—, Cardinal	1410
Mounier, J. J.	1758
Munster, Count	d. 1839
Murray, Sir G.	1772
—, Earl of	about 1530
—, W. Vans	1762

N

Narbonne Lara, Count de	1755
Nares	d. 569?
Naughton, Sir R.	d. 1635
Necker, J.	1732
Nesselrode, Count von	1770?
Neville, G.	d. 1476
Newcastle, Duke of	1693
—, 5th Duke of	1811
Nicot, J.	1530
Niebuhr, B. G.	1776
Niemcewicz, J. U.	1757
Nivernois, Duke de	1716
Nizam al Muluk	1017
Noailles, Duke de	1678
—, Viscount de	1758
—, Count de	d. 1835
Nogaret, William of d.	1314
Norfolk, Earl of d.	1270
—, —	d. 1307
—, Duke of	d. 1399
—, —	d. 1524
—, —	1473
—, —	1536
Normanby, Marquis of	1797

INDEX.

North, F., Lord Guildford
—, Sir D. d. 1691
—, Lord
Northbrook, Lord
Northumberland, Earl of
—, Duke of
Nugent, Lord

Born
1637
1732
1796
1792
1789

O

O'Brien, W. S.
Ochs, P.
O'Connell, D.
Odo, Abp.
Odo, Bp.
Olavides, Count de
Olivarez, Duke of
Orleans, P., Duke of
—, L. J. P., Duke of
Orloff, G.
Ormond, Duke of
—, 2nd Duke of
Otto, L.
Oudinot, Marshal
Ouvrard, J.
Oxenstiern, Count

1803
1749
1775
d. 958
1032
1725
1587
1674
1747
d. 1783
1610
1665
1754
1767
1772
1583

P

Pacca, Cardinal
Pace, R.
Pahlen, Count
Pallavicino, Cardinal
Palmella, Duke of
Palmerston, Lord
Pandulf, Cardinal
Paoli, P. de
Papinianus
Paruta, P.
Paskievich, Prince
Pasquier, Duke
Patkul, Count
Paultmy, Marquis de
Paulus, J.
—, P.
Peel, Sir R.
—, Sir R.
Pelham, Sir H.
—, T.
Pelissier, Marshal
Pelletier, C. le
Pelopidas
Pemberton, Sir F.
Pembroke, Earl of (Strong-
bow)
—, W., Earl of
Pembroke, Earl of
—, T.
Penn, W.
Pepys, S.
Perceval, S.
Perez, A.
Pericles
Perier, C.
Peter de Vinea
Péthion, J.
Pétion, B.
Petty, W.
Phocion
Photius
Pichegru, C.
Pitt, T.
—, W.

1756
1482
1760
1607
1781
1784
1726
d. 212
1540
1780
1767
d. 1707
1722
1754
1750
1788
1696
1756
1794
1680
d. B.C. 364
1625
d. 1176
d. 1219
d. 1570
1656
1644
1632
1762
d. 1616
d. B.C. 429
1777
1190
d. 1793
d. 1818
1787
B.C. 400
d. 891?
1761
1653
1759

Plasian, W. of fl. 1300-10
Pliny, the Younger
Plunket, Lord
Poggio, Bracciolini
Pole, M. de la
—, W.
Pole, Cardinal
Polignac, Prince
—, M. de
Pollexfen, Sir H.
Pollio, C. A.

Born
62
1764
1380
d. 1388
1396
1500
1783
1661
d. 1692
B.C. 76

Pombal, Marquis of
Pompeius Magnus
Pope, Sir T.
Popham, Sir J.
Portalis, J. E. M.
Porter, G. R.
Potocki, Count I.
—, — J.
—, — S.
Pottinger, Sir H.
Pownall, T.
Poyninga, Sir E.
Pozzi di Borgo, Count
Pradt, Abbé de
Prior, M.
Procida, John of
Puffendorf, S.
Pulteney, W.
Pym, J.

1699
B.C. 106
1508
1531
1746
1792
1741
1761
1757
1789
1722
fl. 1494
1768
1759
1664
1225
1631
1682
1584

Q

Quintana, M.

1772

R

Rabaut de St. Etienne
Radowitz, J. von
Raffies, Sir S.
Raghib Pasha
Raglan, Lord
Raleigh, Sir W.
Ramusio, G.
Randolph, Sir T.
Ratcliffe, T.
Rebollo, Count de
Redesdale, Lord
Redschid Pasha
Regnault, M. L. E.
Regnier, C. A.
Reid, Sir W.
Repnin, Prince
Requesens, L. de Z. y. d.
Retz, Cardinal
Reveillière-Lepaux
Rewbell, J. B.
Richelieu, Cardinal
—, Duke of
Riego, R. del
Rienzi, Cola di
Ripon, Earl of
Ripperda, Baron de
Riviere, Marquis de
Robespierre
Rocheater, Earl of
Rockingham, Marquis of
Roe, Sir T.
Roederer, Count
Rohan, Cardinal de
Roland de la Platière
Rolle, H.
Romagnosi, G. D.
Romanzoff, Count
Rose, G.

1741
1797
1781
1702
1788
1552
1485
1523
1526
1597
1748
1802
1760
1736
1791
1731
d. 1576
1613
1758
1746
1585
1776
1785
d. 1854
1782
1680
1765
1759
d. 1711
1733
1580
1754
1734
1732
1589
1761
1758
1744

Rossi, Count
Rosslyn, Earl of
—, —
Rostopchin, Count
Roy, A.
Rover-Collard
Rubens, Sir P. P.
Rucellai, B.
Ruffo, Cardinal
Russell, Lord W.
Rzewusky, W.

Born
1787
1733
d. 1837
1765
1764
1763
1577
1449
1744
1763
1705

S

Saavedra-Faxardo
Sackville, Lord G.
Sadler, M. T.
Sadler, Sir R.
Sadoletto, Cardinal
St. Germain, Count of
St. John, O.
St. Just, A.
St. Simon, Duke of
Sarpi, P.
Saunders, Sir E.
Say, J. B.
Scala, B.
Scroggs, Sir W.
Schwarzenberg, Prince
Sébastieni, Count
Séгур, Count de
—, Marquis de
Selden, J.
Seymour, E.
Seymour, Sir E.
Shadwell, Sir L.
Sheil, R. L.
Sheridan, R. B.
Sidmouth, Viscount
Sidney, Sir P.
—, A.
Sieyès, Abbé
Sleeman, Sir W. H.
Sleidan, J.
Smith, Sir T.
Soissons, Count de
Somers, Lord
Somerset, Earl of
Southampton, T., Earl of
—, H., Earl of
—, T., Earl of
Spanheim, E.
Spencer, Earl
Stadion, Count
Stafford, Lord
Stair, first Viscount
—, first Earl
—, second Earl
Stanhope, James, Earl
Staunton, Sir G. L.
Stein, Baron von
Stephen, Sir J.
Stepney, G.
Stigand, Abp.
Stolberg, Count von
Story, J.
Stowell, Lord
Strafford, Earl of
Strangford, Lord
Stratford, J. de
—, R. de
Strozzi, P.
—, F.

1584
1716
1780
1507
1477
1707
1598
1768
1675
1552
d. 1683
1767
1430
d. 1683
1800
1776
1753
1724
1584
d. 1552
1633
1779
1794
1751
1757
1554
1620
1748
1788
1506
1512
1556
1652
d. 1645
d. 1550
1573
d. 1667
1629
1782
1763
1612
1619
1648
1673
1673
d. 1801
1757
1789
1663
fl. 1043-72
1750
1779
1745
1593
1780
d. 1348
d. 1362
1372
1188

INDEX.

Struensee, J. F.	Born 1737	Tott, Baron de	Born 1733	Webster, D.	Born 1782
Struve, G. A.	1619	Townshend, Ch. Viscount	1766	Wellesley, Marquis	1760
Sudbury, S. de	d. 1381	—, Ch.	1725	Wellington, Duke of	1769
Suffolk, Duke of	d. 1545	Trenchard, Sir J.	1650	Wetherell, Sir C.	1770
Suger, Abbé	d. 1152	Tresilian, Sir R.	d. 1388	Wharton, Marquis of	1640
Sulla	B.C. 138	Trevor, Sir J.	1626	Whitelock, B.	1605
Sully, Duke of	1559	Tribonianus	d. 547	Whitworth, Ch. Lord	1680
Sunderland, second Earl of	1641	Trumbull, Sir W.	1636	—, Ch. Earl	1754
—, third	1674	Truro, Lord	1782	Wilberforce, W.	1759
Sydenham, Lord	1799	Tucker, St. George	1752	Williams, Roger	1599
Symmachus, Q. A. fl.	370-390	Turget, A. R. J.	1727	Williamson, Sir Jos.	1630
T		Tyrconnel, Earl of d.	1691	Wilson, J.	1805
Talbot, Earl	1660	U		Winchester, W., Marquis of	about 1475
—, Lord Chancellor	1684	Ulpianus	d. 228	Windham, W.	1750
Talleyrand-Périgord, C.M.		Urquijo, L. de	1768	Winwood, Sir R.	1565
—, de	1754	V		Wolsey, Cardinal	1471
Tallien, J. L.	1769	Vane, Sir H.	1612	Wotton, Sir H.	1568
Teignmouth, Lord	1751	Varnhagen von Ense	1785	Wrede, Prince	1767
Temple, Sir J. fl.	1620-40	Vergniaud, P. V.	1758	Wyatt, Sir T.	1503
—, Sir W.	1628	Villeroi, N. de	1542	Wykeham, W. of	1324
Tenterden, Lord	1762	Volney, C. F. C., Count de	1757	Wyndham, Sir W.	1687
Terray, J. M.	1715	W		Wynn, C. W. W.	1776
Thaddeus of Suessa d.	1248	Wake, Sir Is.	1575	Y	
Themistocles	B.C. 514	Walpole, Sir R.	1676	York, Richard, 3rd Duke of	d. 1460
Thou, De (Thuanus)	1553	—, H., Lord	1678	Yorke, C.	1722
Thrasybulus	d. B.C. 389	Walsingham, Sir F. d.	1590	Z	
Throckmorton, Sir N.	1513	Ward, R. P.	1765	Zamoyski, J. S.	1541
Thurloe, J.	1616	Warham, W.	d. 1532	—, A.	1716
Thurlow, Lord Chancellor	1732	Warwick, (Beauchamp)			
Tierney, G.	1761	—, Earl of	d. 1489		
Timoleon	B.C. 400	—, (Neville), —	1428		
Tindal, Sir N.	1777				
Toreno, J. de	1786				

NAVAL AND MILITARY COMMANDERS.

A		Almeida, L.		Avalos, A. d'	1502
Abdalrahman ben Abdallah	d. 732	Alp-Arsalan	1030	Ayscue, Sir G. fl.	1648-66
— ben Moawiyah	731	Alten, C.	1764	B	
Abercromby, Sir R.	1734	Alva, Duke of	1508	Baber	1483
Abisbal, Count	1770	Alvarado, P.	d. 1541	Baccalar y Sanna	d. 726
Abu-Obeidah	d. 639	Alviano, B.	1455	Bahram	fl. 590
Adeler, C. S.	1622	Amboise, A. d'	d. 1512	Baird, Sir D.	d. 1829
Adrets, Baron des d.	1587	Amherst, Lord	1717	Bajazet I.	1347
Æmilius Paulus	B.C. 230	Amour	d. 662	Baldwin I.	1170
Aetius	d. 454	Amurath II.	d. 1451	Bannier, J.	1601
Agathocles	B.C. 361	— IV.	d. 1640	Barbarossa, H.	1475
Agessilaus II.	d. B.C. 360	Anckarstroem, J. J.	1758	—, Khair-Eddin d.	1546
Agricola, Cn. J.	87	Andreossi, A. F.	1761	Barbazan, A. G.	d. 1432
Agrippa, M. V.	B.C. 63	Anglesey, Marquis of	1768	Barclay de Tolly	d. 1818
Akber	1542	Anhalt-Dessau, L. Prince of	1676	Barney, J.	1759
Alaric I.	d. 410	Anson, G.	1697	Bart, J.	1651
Albert, L. J. d'	1672	Antigonos	d. B.C. 301	Bassompierre, Marshal	1579
Alboin	d. 573	Antigonos Doson d.	B.C. 220	Bayard	1476
Albon, J.	d. 1562	Antiochus III.	B.C. 238	Beaufort, Duke of d.	1669
Albuquerque, A. d'	1452	— IV.	d. B.C. 165	Beauharnais, E. de	1781
Alciades	B.C. 450	Antonius, M.	B.C. 85	Bedford, John, Duke of	1390
Alexander the Great	B.C. 356	Aratus	B.C. 271	Bek, A. de	d. 1811
— Severus	205	Arcon, I. C. d'	1733	Belisarius	d. 665
Alfonso I.	d. 1185	Arminius	d. 19	Belle-Ile, Count of	1684
— III.	d. 912	Arnaud, H.	1641	Belliard, Count de	1773
— IV.	d. 1357	Arnold, B.	d. 1801	Bellot, J. R.	1826
Ali, Caliph	d. 661	Aston, Sir A.	d. 1649	Bem, J.	1795
Allard, J. F.	1785	Athlone, Earl of	1640	Benbow, J.	1650
Almagro, D. d'	d. 1538	Attila	d. 453	Benningens, L. A.	1745
Almansur, Abu M.	939	Auchmuty, Sir S. d.	1822	Beresford, Viscount	1770
— II.	d. 1199	Augereau, Marshal	1757	Bernadotte	1764
Almeida, F.	d. 1509	Aurelianus	212	Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar	1600
	1281	Aurungzebe	1618	Berthier, A.	1753
		Avalos, F. d'	1493		

INDEX.

Born	
Bertrand, Count	1770
Berwick, Duke of	1670
Bessières, J. B.	1768
Beurnonville, Count d.	1821
Bingham, Sir G. R.	1777
Biron, Baron de	1524
—, Duke de	1562
Blackwood, Sir H.	1770
Blake, R.	1598
Blantyre, Lord	1775
Blood, Colonel	d. 1681
Blücher, Marshal	1742
Bolémont	d. 1111
Boigne, Count de	1751
Bonchamp, A. de	d. 1793
Borgia, C.	d. 1507
Boscawen, E.	1711
Botzaris, M.	d. 1823
Boucaut, Marshal de	1364
Bouffers, Marshal	1644
Bougainville, L. A. de	1729
Bouillé, Marquis de	1759
Bourbon, Constable de	1489
Bourchier, J.	d. 1532
Bourmont, Marshal de	1773
Braccio, Fortebracci	1368
Braddock, E.	d. 1755
Brasidas	d. B.C. 422
Bréauté, Fulk de	d. 1225
Bremer, Sir J.	1786
Brennus	d. B.C. 278
Brenton, E. P.	d. 1839
Brian Boru	d. 1014
Bridport, Lord	1726
Brienne, John of	d. 1237
Brisbane, Sir C.	d. 1829
Broglie, F. M.	1671
—, V. F.	1718
Broke, Sir P. B. V.	1776
Brown, Sir G.	1790
Browne, Sir	1698
—, U. M.	1705
Bruce, Robert	1274
Brueya, F. P.	d. 1798
Brune, G. M. A.	1768
Brunswick, F., Duke of	1721
— Lunenburg, C. W. F., Duke of	d. 1806
Brunswick, F. W., Duke of	1771
Brutus, M. J.	d. B.C. 42
Bugeaud, Marshal	1784
Bulow, F. W.	1755
Buonaparte, Napoleon	1769
—, Jerome	1784
Burgoyne, J.	d. 1792
Burnes, Sir A.	1805
Burney, J.	1750
Buxhowden, F. W.	d. 1811
Byng, J.	d. 1757
Byron, J.	1728

C

Cadogan, Earl of	d. 1726
Cadoudal, G.	1769
Cæsar, C. J.	B.C. 100
Calder, Sir R.	1745
Callicratidas	fl. B.C. 406
Cambridge, Duke of	1774
Cambronne, J. P.	1770
Camillus	d. B.C. 365
Campbell, J.	1678
Canute	d. 1035
Capel, Lord	d. 1649

1282

Born	
Caraccioli, F.	1748
Caractacus living	A.D. 50
Carausius	d. 294
Carleton, Sir G.	1724
Carletet, P.	fl. 1766
Casimir III.	1809
Cassander	d. B.C. 296
Cassius, C.	d. B.C. 42
—, Sp.	fl. B.C. 500
Cassivellannus	fl. B.C. 54
Castanos, F. S.	1756
Castelnau, Marquis of	1620
—, M. de	1520
Castillo, B. del	d. 1560
Castracani, C.	1283
Cathcart, Sir G.	1794
Catiline	d. B.C. 62
Catinat, N.	d. 1712
Cato, the Censor	B.C. 234
— Uticensis	d. B.C. 46
Caulaincourt, A. de	1773
Cavaignac, L. E.	1802
Chabrias	d. B.C. 337
Champlain, S. de	d. 1635
Chandos, J.	d. 1369
Chares	fl. B.C. 370-333
Charles the Great	742
Charles Martel	685
Charles the Bold	1433
— XII.	1682
Charles, Archduke	1771
Charnock, J.	1756
Chasse, D. H.	1765
Chasteler, Marquis du	1763
Chosroes I.	d. 579
— II.	d. 628
Cid, The	1040
Cimon	d. B.C. 449
Cincinnatus	fl. B.C. 460
Clausel, B.	1772
Cleomenes III.	d. B.C. 220
Cleon	d. B.C. 422
Clerfayt, Count de	d. 1798
Clifford, G.	1558
Clinton, G.	1739
—, Sir H.	d. 1795
Clisson, O. de	d. 1407
Clitus	d. B.C. 328
Clive, Lord	1725
Clovis	467
Clyde, Lord	1792
Coburg, Duke of	1737
Cockburn, Sir G.	1771
Codrington, Sir E.	1770
Coehorn, L.	1771
Cohorn, M.	1641
Coligni, G. de	1517
Collingwood, Lord	1748
—, F. E.	d. 1835
Colloreto, R.	1585
— Wenzel, Count of	1738
— Mansfeld, Count of	1775
Colocotronis, T.	1770
Colonna, P.	d. 1523
Combermere, Lord	1778
Condé, Louis I., Prince of	1530
—, Louis II.	1621
—, L. J.	1736
Conon	fl. B.C. 400
Constantine the Great	272
Constantinus Chlorus	d. 306
Coote, Sir E.	1726
Coriolanus	
Cornwallis, Marquis of	1738

Born	
Cortez, F.	1485
Crassus	d. B.C. 53
Crillon, L. de	1541
— Mahon, Duke de	1718
Cromwell, Oliver	1599
Cumberland, Duke of	1721
Custine, A. P.	1740
Czerni-George	d. 1817

D

D'Albret, C.	d. 1415
Dale, R.	1756
Dandolo, H.	d. 1205
Darius I.	d. B.C. 485
Dartmouth, Lord	d. 1691
D'Aubusson, P.	1423
Daun, Count von	1705
Davoust, L. N.	1770
Decatur, S.	1779
Decebalus	d. 105
Decius Mus, P. d. B.C.	341
—, (son),	295
Demetrius Poliorcetes	d. B.C. 283
Demosthenes	fl. B.C. 425
Derby, Earl of	1596
Desaix de Voygoux	1768
Despard, E. M.	d. 1803
Dick, Sir R. H.	d. 1846
Diebitsch, Count	d. 1831
Diez, J. M.	1775
Diocletianus	245
Dionysius I.	B.C. 430
Dolgorucki, J. M.	1764
—, V. V.	1667
Doria, A.	1468
Douglas, Sir J.	fl. 1330
—, Sir W.	d. 1353
—, W.	d. 1384
—, J.	d. 1388
—, W.	d. 1390
—, A.	d. 1424
—, J.	d. 1488?
—, G.	d. 1462
—, A.	d. 1514
—, Sir H.	1776
Douas, J.	1545
Drake, Sir F.	1545
Draper, Sir W.	1521
Drouet, J. B.	1765
Drouot, Count	1774
Drusus, C. N.	B.C. 38
Duchâtel, T.	fl. 1400-25
Duckworth, Sir J.	1748
Dugommier, General	1736
Duguay Trouin, R.	1673
Duguesclin, B.	1314
Dumaresq, H.	1792
Dumouriez, C. F.	1739
Duncan, A.	1731
Dundas, Sir D.	1786
Dundee, Viscount	1650
Dundonald, Earl of	1775
Dunois, J.	1402
Duquesne, A.	1610
Durham, Sir P.	1703
Duroc, M.	1772

E

Eadric Streona	d. 1017
Edward I.	1239
— III.	1312
—, the Black Prince	1330

INDEX.

Edward IV. Born 1412
 Egmont, Count 1522
 Elliott, G. A. 1718
 Elley, Sir J. d. 1839
 Elphinstone, A. 1688
 —, G. K. 1746
 —, G. W. K. 1782
 Enzo 1224
 Epaminondas d. B.C. 362
 Essex, Earl of 1567
 —, — 1592
 Estaing, C. H. d. 1793
 Eugene, Prince 1663
 Eumenes d. B.C. 316
 Exmouth, Lord 1757

F

Fabert, A. de 1599
 Fabius Maximus Rullianus, fl. B.C. 325-296
 — Cunctator d. B.C. 203
 Fabricius, C. fl. B.C. 280
 Fairfax, Lord d. 1671
 Falieri, M. d. 1355
 Farnese, A. 1555
 Fastolf, Sir J. 1378
 Fawcett, Sir W. 1728
 Feltre, Duke of 1765
 Fernor, Count 1704
 Flamininus, T. Q. d. B.C. 175
 Flaminius, C. d. B.C. 217
 Fleetwood, C. d. 1692
 Fleurie, Count de 1738
 Foix, Gaston de 1489
 —, — III., Count de 1331
 Folard, J. C. 1669
 Foley, Sir T. d. 1833
 Foote, Sir E. J. 1767
 Forbin, C. 1656
 Ford, Sir J. 1605
 Foy, M. S. 1775
 Frederick Barbarossa 1121
 — II. 1194
 Frederick the Great 1712
 Fritigern fl. 370-380
 Frobisher, Sir M. d. 1594
 Fuentes, Count of 1560
 Fulk of Anjou d. 1144

G

Galas, M. 1589
 Galen, C. B. van 1607
 Gambier, Lord 1756
 Garay, J. de 1541
 Gardiner, Colonel 1688
 Gardner, A. d. 1809
 Gates, H. 1728
 Gelon d. B.C. 478
 Gengis-Khan 1163
 Genserik d. 477
 Gerard, M. E. 1773
 Germanicus B.C. 15
 Glanvil, R. de d. 1190
 Glendower, Owain 1349
 Gneisenau, N. 1760
 Godfrey of Bouillon d. 1100
 Godwin, Earl d. 1053
 Gonsalvo 1458
 Gordianus, M. A. 225
 Gortschakoff, Prince 1795
 Gouvion St. Cyr d. 1830
 Granby, Marquis of 1720
 Granville, Sir R. 1540
 —, Sir B. 1596

Grasse, Count de Born 1723
 Grimaldi, R. fl. 1304
 —, A. — 1350
 —, G. — 1430
 —, D. — 1570
 Grouchy, E. 1766
 Guibert, J. 1743
 Guichard, K. G. 1724
 Guiscard, Robert d. 1085
 Guise, Francis, Duke of 1519
 —, Henry, Duke of 1550
 —, Henry II. 1614
 Gustavus Adolphus 1594
 Guy of Lusignan d. 1194
 Gylippus fl. B.C. 414-404

H

Hamilcar Barca d. B.C. 229
 Hamilton, A. 1757
 Hannibal B.C. 247
 Hanno
 Hardinge, Lord 1785
 Hardy, Sir T. 1769
 Harold II. d. 1066
 Haroun Al Raschid d. 809
 Hassan Pacha d. 1790
 Hastings, Marquis of 1754
 Havelock, Sir H. 1795
 Hawke, E. 1705
 Hawkins, Sir J. d. 1595
 Hawkwood, Sir J. d. 1393
 Haynau, J. J. 1786
 Hayne, I. d. 1781
 Head, Sir G. 1782
 Henry the Lion 1129
 Henry IV. of France 1553
 Henry V. of England 1388
 Heraclius 575
 Herman of Salza d. 1239
 Hieron II. d. B.C. 215
 Hill, Viscount 1772
 Hoche, L. 1768
 Hofer, A. 1767
 Hohenlohe Ingelfingen, Prince of 1746
 Hohenlohe Kirchberg, Prince of d. 1796
 Holkar d. 1811
 Hood, Lord 1724
 Howard, Lord 1536
 Howe, Lord 1725
 —, Sir W. d. 1814
 Humayun 1509
 Hunniades d. 1456
 Hutchinson, Colonel 1616
 —, J. H. 1757
 Hutten, Ulrich von 1488
 Hyder Ali d. 1782
 Hyrcanus d. B.C. 106

I

Ibrahim Pacha 1789
 Inglis, Sir J. 1814
 Iphicrates fl. B.C. 393-360
 Ireton, H. 1610
 Iturbide, A. de 1784
 Ivan III. 1439
 — IV. 1629

J

Jackson, A. 1767
 Jackson, 'Stonewall' 1824
 Jars, Chevalier de d. 1660

Jason of Pheræ d. B.C. 370
 Jervis, J. 1734
 Joan of Arc 1402
 John of Gaunt 1340
 John 'Sans Peur' 1371
 Jones, Paul 1747
 Joubert, B. C. 1769
 Jourdan, J. B. 1762
 Joyeuse, A. de 1561
 Juan, Don 1546
 Juan II., Don 1629
 Juel, N. d. 1697
 Jugurtha d. B.C. 106
 Julius II. 1441
 Junot, A. 1771

K

Kalb, Baron 1717
 Kalckreuth, Count von 1737
 Kameel, Malek el d. 1238
 Keane, Lord d. 1844
 Keats, Sir R. G. 1757
 Keith, G. 1685
 —, J. F. E. 1696
 Kellermann, F. C. 1735
 Kempfenfelt, R. d. 1782
 Kent, Duke of 1767
 Keppel, A. 1725
 Khaled d. 642
 Kirke, Colonel fl. 1685
 Kirkaldy, Sir W. d. 1573
 Kleber, J. B. 1754
 Kleist von Nollendorf 1762
 Kmety, G. 1813
 Knolles, Sir R. d. 1407
 Kosciusko, T. 1756
 Kray, Baron 1735
 Kutusoff Smolenskoj, M. 1745

L

Labédoyère, Count de 1786
 Labienus, T. d. B.C. 45
 —, Q. d. B.C. 89
 Ladislaus, King of Naples 1375
 Lælius, C. fl. A.C. 210-190
 Lafayette, Marquis de 1757
 Lake, Lord 1744
 Lally, Count d. 1766
 Lamachus d. B.C. 414
 Lamarque, M. 1770
 Lambert, J. fl. 1640-90
 Lambton, W. d. 1823
 Lameth, C. 1757
 Lamoricière 1806
 Lancaster, Henry, Duke of d. 1362
 Langdale, Sir M. d. 1661
 Lannes, J. 1769
 La Rochejaquelein, H. de 1772
 La Salle, Count de 1775
 Lascaris, Th. d. 1222
 Lascey, P. 1678
 —, J. F. M. 1725
 Latour, Th. 1780
 — d' Auvergne Corret 1743
 Laudohn, G. E. 1716
 Lauriston, Count de 1768
 Lautrec d. 1528
 Lauzun, Duke of 1632
 Lavalette, Count 1769
 Lawrence, Sir H. M. 1806
 —, S. 1697
 Leake, R. d. 1686

INDEX.

Leake, Sir J.	Born 1656	Metellus (Macedonicus)	Born 1777	Nugent, Count	Born 1777
Leclerc, C. E.	1772	— (Numidicus)	d. B.C. 115	Núñez, Alvarez	1360
Le Couteur, J.	1761	— (Pius)	d. B.C. 63	O	
Lee, C.	1731	Miloradovich, M. A.	1770	Ochterlony, Sir D.	1758
—, H.	1756	Miltiades	fl. B.C. 500	Odoacer	d. 493
Lefebvre, F. J.	1755	Mina, Don F.	1782	Offa	d. 794
Leo the Isaurian	d. 741	Mindarus	d. B.C. 410	Oglethorpe, J. E.	1688
Leonidas	fl. B.C. 491-480	Miranda, Don F.	d. 1816	O'Reilly, Alexander	1735
Leslie, A.	d. 1661	Mitchell, Sir A.	1757	—, Andrew	
—, D.	d. 1682	— Sir D.	d. 1719	Othman I.	d. 1326
Lichtenstein, Prince of	1696	Mitchell, J.	1785	Otto I.	922
—	1760	Mithridates	B.C. 131	Otto III.	960
Ligne, Prince de	1785	Moawiyah	610	Ottocar II.	d. 1278
Ligonier, Lord	d. 1770	Moellendorf, Count von	1724	Oudinot, C. N.	1767
Lisle, Sir G.	d. 1648	Moncey, A.	1754	Outram, Sir J.	1803
Liutprand	d. 743	Monk, G.	1608	Oviedo y Valdes	1478
Lloyd, H.	1729	Monroe, J.	1751	P	
Lobau, Count	1770	Monson, Sir W.	1569	Paches	fl. B.C. 428
LondonJerry, Marquis of	1778	Moutalembert, Marquis of	1714	Pagan, Count de	1634
Lothaire II.	1075	Montcalm, Marquis of	1712	Pajol, C. P.	1772
Louis VIII.	1187	Montecuculi, R. de	1608	Palafox, Don J.	1780
Louis IX.	1214	Monferrat, Marquis of	d. 1292	Palliser, Sir H.	1721
Louis XII.	1462	Montfort, Simon de	d. 1218	Paoli, P. de	1726
Lowe, Sir H.	1766	—, Simon de	d. 1265	Pappenheim, Count	1594
Löwendal, Count of	1700	Montholon, Count	1779	Paredes, D. G. de	1465
Lucullus, L. L.	B.C. 115	Montmorency, M. de	d. 1230	Parker, Sir W.	1781
Ludlow, E.	1620	—, A. de	1493	Parmenton	d. B.C. 330
Luxembourg, Duke of	1628	—, Duke de	1595	Parrv, Sir W. E.	1750
Lynedoch, Lord	1750	Montrose, Marquis of	1613	Paskievich, Prince	1780
Lyons, Lord	1790	Moore, Sir J.	1761	Pasley, Sir C. W.	1781
Lysander	d. B.C. 395	Mordaunt, C.	1658	Pausanias	d. B.C. 467
Lysimachus	d. B.C. 281	Moreau, J. V.	1763	Pellissier, Marshal	1794
M		Morosini, F.	1618	Pelopidas	d. B.C. 364
Macdonald, Marshal	1766	Mortier, Marshal	1798	Pembroke, Earl of	d. 1570
Mack, Baron	1752	Mourad Bey	d. 1801	Penda	d. 655
Mackay, A.	d. 1692	Müller, L.	d. 1804	Penn, Sir W.	1621
Ma'Naghten, Sir W. H. d.	1841	Mummius, L.	fl. B.C. 146	Pepe, G.	1783
Mago	fl. B.C. 218-203	Münchhausen, J. von	d. 1797	Pepin d'Héristal	d. 714
Mahomet II.	1430	Munnich, Count	1683	Percy, H.	d. 1403
Maillebois, Marquis of	1682	Munster, Earl of	1794	Perridas	d. B.C. 321
Maitland, Sir F. L.	1779	Murat, J.	1771	Pericles	d. B.C. 429
Ma'colm, Sir J.	1769	Murray, Sir G.	1772	Perignon, D. de	1754
Manby, Captain	1765	—, J.	d. 1807	Peter the Great	1672
Manchester, Earl of	1602	N		Pharnabazus	fl. B.C. 412-333
Manfred	1235	Nabis	d. B.C. 192	Philippeaux, A.	1788
Manlius, T. fl. B.C.	361-340	Nadir Shah	1688	Philip II. (Macedonia)	B.C. 382
Manny, Sir W.	d. 1372	Napier, Sir C.	1786	— V.	B.C. 357
Mansfeld, Count	1585	—, Sir C. J.	1782	— I. (France)	1013
Manuel Comnenus	1120	—, Sir W.	1785	— II.	1165
Mar, Earl of	1675	—, W. J.	1787	— IV.	1268
Marcellus, M. C. d.	B.C. 208	Narborough, Sir J.	d. 1688	— VI.	1293
Marcos of Cerynea, fl. B.C.	255	Narnes	d. after 568	— the Good (Burgundy)	1386
Mardonius	d. B.C. 479	Narvaez, P. de	fl. 1528	Philopœmen	B.C. 252
Marignano, Marquis of	d. 1556	Navarrete, M. F. de	1765	Phocion	B.C. 400
Marius, C.	B.C. 157	Nearchus	fl. B.C. 330	Phormion	fl. B.C. 430
Marlborough, Duke of	1650	Nelson, Lord	1758	Phrynichus	d. B.C. 411
Marmont, Marshal	1774	Nevers, Duke of	1539	Piccolomini, O.	1599
Masiniissa	d. B.C. 148	Ney, Marshal	1769	Pichecku, C.	1761
Masséna, Marshal	1758	Nicias	d. B.C. 413	Picton, Sir T.	1758
Matthias Corvinus	1443	Nizam al Muluk	1017	Pizarro, F.	d. 1541
Maurice of Nassau	1567	Noailles, Duke of	d. 1766	Plautius, A. fl. A.D.	43-47
Maximilian I.	1459	Nolan, L. E.	1817	Pompeius Magnus	B.C. 106
Maximus, M.	d. 388	Norfolk, Earl of	d. 1307	— Sextus	B.C. 75
Mayenne, Duke of	1554	—, Duke of	1473	Poniatowski, J. F.	1763
Mehemet Ali	1769	Norris, J.	d. 1598	Pontius, C. fl. B.C.	320-292
Mendoza, D. H.	1503	—, Sir J.	d. 1749	Popham, Sir H.	1762
Menou, J. F.	1750	Northumberland, Earl of	d. 1408	Porlier, J. D.	1775
Menschikoff, Prince	1674	Nott, Sir W.	1782	Potemkin, Prince	1736
Mentor the Rhodian		None, F. de la	1531	Pottinger, Sir H.	1789
— d. B.C.	333	Noureddin	1118	Pratt, Sir C.	1771
Mersch, Van der	d. 1792			Ptolemaeus Soter	d. B.C. 283
Messala Corvinus	d. B.C. 8				
Metcalfe, Lord	1785				

INDEX.

Pugatscheff, J.	Born 1726	Sforza, F.	Born 1401	Tromp, C. van	Born 1629
Puisaye, J.	1754	—, L.	1451	Trowbridge, Sir T. d. 1807?	
Pyrhus	B.C. 318	Shovel, Sir C.	1650	Turenne, Viscount de	1611
R					
Radetzky, J. W.	1766	Shrapnel, H.	1481	Tyrone, Earl of d. 1616	
Raglan, Lord	1788	Sickingen, F. von	1554	V	
Raleigh, Sir W.	1552	Sidney, Sir P.	1788	Valette, P. de la	1494
Ramel, J. P.	1770	Sinclair, C. G. d. 1803	1759	Vandamme, D.	1771
Rantzaun, J. d. 1650		Smith, Sir H.	1764	Varus d. A.D. 9	
Rapp, J.	1772	—, J.	1788	Vataces	1173
Raymond VI.	1156	—, Sir W. S.	1788	Vauban, S. le P.	1633
Rebolledo, B.	1597	Smyth, W. H.	1629	Vendôme, Duke of	1654
Reding, Aloys	1755	Sobieaski, J.	1490	Vere, Sir F.	1554
Regulus, M. A. fl. B.C. 256		Soliman the Magnificent	1589	—, Sir H.	1565
Reid, Sir W.	1791	Soubise, Seigneur de	1715	Vernon, E.	1684
Repnin, Prince	1731	—, Prince de	1769	Vespasian	9
Requesens, L. de d. 1576		Soult, Marshal	1569	Victor, Marshal	1766
Reynier, L. E.	1771	Spartacus d. B.C. 72		Villars, —	1653
Ribas, J. de	1735	Spencer, Bp. d. 1406		Villeneuve, Admiral	1763
Richard Cœur de Lion	1157	Spinola, A.	1657	Villeroi, Marshal	1643
Richelieu, Duke of	1696	Spragge, Sir E. d. 1673	1657	Viriathus d. B.C. 140	
Riego, R. del	1785	Stahremberg, Count	1673	Vitiges d. 542	
Rochambeau, Count de	1725	Stair, second Earl	1673	Vivian, Lord	1775
Rodney, Lord	1718	Stanhope, Earl	1533	W	
Roger I. (Sicily)	1031	Stapleton, Sir R. d. 1669		Waghorn, Th.	1800
— II.	1097	Stephen Bathori	1533	Waldeck, Prince of	1620
Rohan, Duke de	1579	Stilicho d. 408		—, —	1744
Rollo fl. 870-920		Strozzi, P. d. 1558	1772	Waldemar I.	1181
Romaña, Marquis de la	1761	Suchet, Marshal		— II.	1170
Romanzoff, Count	1730	Suetonius Paulinus fl. 41-61		Walker, G. d. 1690	
Rooke, Sir G.	1650	Sulla, L. C. B.C. 138	1741	Wallace, Sir W.	1270
Rosslyn, Earl of d. 1837		Sullivan, J.	1559	Wallenstein	1583
Rostopchin, F.	1765	Sully, Duke of	1730	Waller, Sir W.	1597
Rupert, Prince	1619	Sulpicius Rufus d. B.C. 43		Warren, Sir J. B.	1754
Russell, E.	1651	Suwarow, Marshal		—, Sir P.	1703
—, W., Earl	1614	T		Warwick, Earl of	1428
Ruthven, P.	1570?	Talbot, J., Lord	1632	Wellesley, Marquis	1760
Ruyter, M. A. de	1607	Tallard, Duke of	1336	Wellington, Duke of	1769
S					
Sackville, Lord G.	1716	Tamerlane		Werner, P. von	1707
St. Arnaud, Marshal	1801	Tancred d. 1112		Whittingham, Sir S. F. d. 1841	
St. Germain, Count of	1707	Taylor, Sir H.	1775	Willamez, Admiral	1763
Saladin	1137	—, Z.	1786	Willshire, Sir T.	1789
Sale, Sir R. H.	1782	Tekeli, Count	1638	Wilson, Sir R.	1777
Sancerre, L. de	1342	Tempelhof, G.	1781	Windischgratz, Prince	1787
Sandwich, Earl of	1625	Thackwell, Sir J.	1781	Winter, J. W. van	1750
Santerre, M. d. 1809		Themistocles B.C. 514		Wittgenstein, Count von	1769
Sapor I. d. 272		Theodoric	455	Wolfe, J.	1726
— II.	368	Theodosius	346	Woronowz, Prince	1782
Sarsfield, P. d. 1693		— d. 376		Wrangel, C. G.	1613
Saumarez, J.	1757	Thomas of Damascus d. 634		Wrede, Prince	1767
Savary, A. J.	1774	Thrasylbulus d. B.C. 389		Wurmser, Count	1724
Saxe, Marshal	1696	Thurot, F.	1727	X	
Scanderbeg	1404	Tiberius B.C. 42		Xenophon B.C. 450	
Schank, J.	1740	Tilly, Count von	1559	Y	
Schill, F. von	1773	Timoleon B.C. 400		York, F., Duke of	1763
Schomberg, H. de d. 1632		Timotheus d. B.C. 354	1749	—, Richard, Duke of d. 1460	
—, Duke of	1619	Tippoo Saib		York von Wartenburg	1759
—, I. d. 1813		Tissaphernes d. B.C. 395	40	Young, Sir A. W. d. 1835	
Schulembourg, Count von	1661	Titus Fl. Vespasianus	993	Ypsilanti, Prince A.	1792
Schwarzenberg, Prince	1771	Togruil Bey	1691	Yussef ben Taffyn	1006
Schwerin, Count von	1684	Tordenskiold, P.	1779	Z	
Scipio Africanus B.C. 234		Torrens, Sir H.	1791	Zahrtmann, Admiral	1793
— (the younger) B.C. 185		Torrijos, J. M.	1646	Zaionczek, Prince	1762
Scott, W.	1786	Torrington, Earl of	1663	Zamoyaki, J. S.	1541
Seaton, Lord	1779	—, Viscount	1768	—, J.	1626
Sebastian	1554	Torstenson, Count	1595	Ziethen, J. J. von	1699
Sebastiani, Count	1776	Totila d. 552		Zizka, J.	1360?
Séjur, Marquis de	1724	Tourville, Count	1642	Zumalacarregui	1789
Seleucus Nicator B.C. 358		Toussaint L'Ouverture	1743		
Sertorius, Q. d. B.C. 72		Trajan	62		
Sforza, J.	1369	Treassan, Count de	1705		
		Trivulzio	1447		
		Tromp, M. H.	1597		

INDEX.

HISTORIANS.

A		Born			Born		
Abdallatiph		1161	Boethius, Hector		1465	D'Aubigné, Th. A.	1550
Abulfaragius	d. 1286		Bollandus		1596	Danon, P. C. F.	1761
Abulfazel	d. 1604		Boscut		1730	Davila, H. C.	1576
Abulfeda	d. 1333		Botta, C. G.		1766	Delisle, C.	1644
Accolti, B.		1415	Bottari, G.		1689	Delolme, J. L.	1740
Acosta, J. de		1539	Bouillé, Marquis de		1759	Dempster, Th.	1579
Adlerfeldt, G.	d. 1709		Boulainvilliers, H. de		1658	Denina, C. G. M.	1731
Adolphus, J.		1766	Bourrienne, L. A. F. de		1769	Depping, G. B.	1784
Ælianus, Cl.		160	Bouterwek, F.		1766	D'Ewes, Sir S.	1602
Æmilius, P.	d. 1529		Brantôme	d. 1614		Diodorus Siculus fl. B.C. 50	
Africanus, J.			Bredow, G. G.		1773	Dion Cassius	155
Aimoin			Brenton, Captain	d. 1839		Dionysius of Halicarnassus	
Aitzema, L.		1600	Brucker, J.		1696	d. B.C. 7	
Allen, J.		1771	Buchanan, G.		1506	Dousa, Jan	1545
Alured, living,	1129		Buckle, H. T.		1822	Droz, F. X. J.	1773
Alvensleben, P. K.		1745	Bunsen, C. C. J.		1791	Dubos, J. B.	1670
Ameilhon, H. P.		1730	Burigny, J. L. de		1692	Ducange, C. D.	1610
Ameiot de la Housaye	d. 1706		Buinet, G.		1643	Ducarel, A. C.	1713
Ames, J.		1689	Burney, Ch.		1726	Duchene, A.	1584
Ammianus Marcellinus	d. 390		Busbequius		1522	Dugdale, Sir W.	1615
Ampère, J. J.		1800	Butler, A.		1710	Duhalde, J. B.	1674
Ancillon, J. P. F.		1786	C			Dupleix, S.	1569
Anderson, A.		1690	Calderwood, D.		1575	E	
—, J.		1662	Calmét, A.		1672	Eadmer	living, 1100
—, R.	d. 1830		Camden, W.		1551	Echard, L.	1670
Andreossi, Count		1761	Campbell, J.	d. 1775		Eckhard, J. G.	1674
Anquetil, L. P.		1723	—, Lord		1779	Edwards, B.	1743
Antines, M. F. d'		1688	Cardwell, E.		1787	Eginhard	d. 840?
Apion			Carte, Th.		1686	Eichhorn, J. G.	1732
Appianus			Casas, Las		1474	—, K. F.	1781
Archenholz, J. W. von		1743	Cassiodorus		468	Elphinstone, M.	1778
Aretin, Baron von		1773	Castillo, B. D. del	d. 1560		Enfield, W.	1741
Aretino, L.		1370	Cave, W.		1687	Eusebius	264
Arnauld, Angélique		1624	Chalcondylas, N. lived,	1460		Eutropius	
Arndt, E. M.		1769	Charnock, J.		1756	Evagrius	536
Arnold, Th.		1795	Cicognara, L., Count of		1767	F	
Arrianus, d. after 160			Clarendon, Earl of		1608	Fabian, R.	
Asser	d. 910		Clavigero, F. S.		1718	Fabius Pictor, Q.	
Astle, Th.		1734	Clemencet, C.		1703	lived B.C. 225	
Augusti, C. J. W.		1771	Clement, Fr.		1714	Farini, C. L.	1822
Avila y Zuniga, L. d'		1500	Clinton, H. F.		1781	Fazio, B.	
Ayala, P. L. d'		1832	Collier, J.		1650	Ferguson, A.	1724
Ayloff, Sir J.		1708	Collins, A.		1682	Ferishta	living, 1600
B			Comes, N.		1520	Ferreras, J. de	1652
Baines, E.		1774	Comines, P. de		1447	Fleury, C.	1640
Baker, Sir R.		1568	Commelin, Is.		1598	Florz, E.	1701
Bale, J.		1495	Conde, J. A.		1765	Florus	
Baluze, E.		1630	Cooper, C. H.		1808	Fordun, J. de	
Barros, J. de		1495	Costanza, A. di	d. 1591		Forkel, J. H.	1749
Barthélemy, J. J.		1716	Coudrette, C.	d. 1774		Fosbrooke, T. D.	1770
Basnage de Beauval, J.		1658	Couto, D. de		1542	Foscarini, M.	1698
Bayle, P.		1647	Coxe, W.		1747	Fox, J.	1517
Beccadelli, A.		1894	Craig, G. L.		1798	Freinsheim, J.	1604
Beckmann, J.		1739	Cranz, D.		1723	Fréret, N.	1688
Bede		673	Ctesias	fl. B.C. 400		Froissart, J.	1337
Belsham, W.		1752	Curtius Rufus, Q.			Fuller, Th.	1608
Bembo, P.		1470	D			G	
Bentivoglio, G.		1579	D'Agincourt		1730	Gaillard, G. H.	1728
Berington, J.	d. 1827		Dalrymple, Sir D.		1726	Garcilaso de la Vega	1503
Bianchini, F.		1662	—, Sir J.	d. 1810		Garnier, J. J.	1729
Bingham, J.		1668	Daniel, S.		1562	Gaubil, A.	1689
Birch, Th.		1705	D'Argensola, B.	d. 1631		Geddes, M.	d. 1741?
Blomefield, Fr.		1705	Daru, P. A. N. B.		1767	Geijer, E. G.	1783

INDEX.

Born		Born	Born
Geoffrey of Monmouth		J	Major, J.
Giannone, P.	1676	Jackson, J.	1686
Gibbon, E.	1737	James, W.	d. 1827
Gildas		Jameson, Mrs.	1796
Gillies, J.	1747	Jameson, J.	1758
Ginguéné, P. L.	1748	Joinville, Sire de	1228?
Giraldus Cambrensis	1147	Jonas, A.	1545
Gloucester, Robert of		Jonsson, F.	1704
Godfrey of Viterbo		Josephus	37
Godwin, W.	1756	Jouvency, J de	1643
Goguet, A. Y.	d. 1758	Jovius, Paul	1483
Goodal, W.	1706	Jurieu, P.	1637
Gordon, R.	1580	Justinus	
Gothofredus, T. G.	1580		K
—, D. G.	1615	Kaempfer, F.	1651
Gravius	1632	Karasin, N. M.	1765
Grafton, R.		Katona, S.	1732
Granger, J.	d. 1776	Kemble, J. M.	1807
Gregorio, R.	1753	Kennedy, W.	1759
Gregory of Tours	554	Kenner, W.	1660
Grimoard, P. de	d. 1815	King, Lord	1669
Gronovius, J.	1645	Klaproth, H. J.	1783
Grotius, H.	1583	Kluit, A.	1735
Gruber, J. G.	1774	Knight, R. P.	1748
Guicciardini, F.	1482	Knighton, H.	
Guichard, K. G.	1724	Kotzebue, A. F. F. von	1761
Guinea, J. de	1721	Krantz, A.	d. 1517
Gutzlaff, C.	1803	Krasinski, V.	d. 1855
		Kugler, F. T.	1808
H			L
Habington, W.	1605	Labbe, P.	1607
Hakluyt, R.	1553	Laborde, A. L. J. de	1778
Hall, E.	d. 1547	Laboureur, J. le	1623
Hallam, H.	1777	Laing, M.	1762
Hamilton, Count	1646	Lambert of Hertzfeld	1020
Hammer-Purgstall, Brn. von	1774	Langtoft, P.	
Hardyng, J.	1378	Lanzi, L.	1732
Harris, W.	1720	Lappenberg, J. M.	1794
Hawkins, Sir J.	1719	Las Cases, Count de	1766
Hayward, Sir J.	d. 1627	Leclerc, N. G.	1726
Heath, J.	d. 1664	Lenglet du Fresnoy, N.	1674
Heeren, A. H. L.	1760	Leti, G.	1630
Hemingford, W. de		Levesque, P. C.	1736
Hénault, C. J. F.	1685	Lewis, Sir G. C.	1806
Henry, R.	1718	Lingard, J.	1771
Herbelot, B. d'	1625	Little, W.	1136
Herodianus		Liutprand	d. 970?
Herodotus	B.C. 484	Llorente, J. A.	1756
Herrera Tordesillas	1559	Lloyd, D.	1625
Hertzberg, Count von	1725	—, H.	1729
Hervey, J., Lord	1696	Lobo, J.	1593
Hildreth, R.	1807	Lomonofov, M. W.	1711
Hody, H.	1659	Longueval, J.	1680
Holberg, L.	1684	Lopes, F.	1380
Holinshed	d. 1580?	Lyttelton, G. Lord	1709
Hooft, P. C.	1581		M
Hooke, N.	d. 1764	Mably, G. B. de	1709
Horneck, O. von	d. 1280	Macaulay, C.	1730
Hottinger, J. H.	1620	—, Lord	1800
—, J. J.	1652	MacCrie, T.	1772
Hoveden, R. de, living	1200	Machiavelli, N.	1469
Howard, Sir R.	1626	Mackintosh, Sir J.	1766
Hume, D.	1711	Madox, T.	living, 1726
Huntingdon, Henry of		Maffei, G. P.	1536
Hutchins, T.	1730	Magneus, A.	1663
Hutchinson, T.	1711	Magnus, J.	1488
Hyde, T.	1636	—, O.	d. 1568
I		Maimbourg, L.	1620
Inghirami, F.	1772	Maitland, S. R.	1792
Irving, W.	1783	Maitland, W.	1693
Isaacson, H.	1581		
Iselin, I.	1728		
		Major, J.	1469
		Malcolm, Sir J.	1769
		Mallet, P. H.	1730
		Malmesbury, William of	
		—, d. 1143	
		Manetho	fl. B.C. 280
		Mariana, J. de	1586
		Marshall, Sir J.	1602
		Martinez de la Rosa	1789
		Masdeu, J. F.	1740
		Masudi	d. 956
		Matthew Paris	1200
		Matthieu, P.	1563
		Maurice, T.	1754
		Mavor, W.	1758
		May, T.	1594
		Meiners, C.	1747
		Melvil, Sir J.	1530
		Mendoza, D. H.	1503
		Meursius, J.	1579
		Meyer, H.	1759
		—, J.	1491
		Meyrick, Sir S. R.	1783
		Mezerai, F. E. de	1610
		Michaud, J. F.	1767
		Mieris, F.	1686
		Mill, J.	1774
		Millingen, J.	1774
		Millot, C. F. X.	1736
		Mills, C.	1788
		Milner, John	1732
		—, Joseph	1744
		Milton, J.	1608
		Mitford, W.	1744
		Mochnacki, M.	1804
		Molinet, C. du	1620
		Monstrelet, E. de	1390
		Montesquieu, Baron de	1689
		Morales, A.	1513
		Moreri, L.	1643
		Morosini, A.	1558
		Mosheim, J. L. von	1694
		Mottley, J.	1692
		Müller, C. O.	1797
		—, G. F.	1705
		—, J. von	1752
		—, L.	1731
		—, P. E.	1776
		Muratori, L. A.	1672
		Mure, W.	1799
		Mussato, A.	1261
		N	
		Nangia, G. de, fl. 1280–1299	
		Nani, G. B.	1616
		Napier, Sir W. F. P.	1785
		Nardi, J.	1476
		Naruszewich, A. S. d. 1796	
		Navarrete, M. F. de	1765
		Neal, D.	1678
		Neander, J. A. W.	1789
		Nennius	
		Nepos, C.	
		Niceron, J. P.	1685
		Nicolas, Sir N. H.	1799
		Niebuhr, B. G.	1776
		Noble, M.	d. 1827
		Nordberg, G.	1677
		North, Roger	1650
		Nugent, Lord	1789
		O	
		Ockley, S.	1678
		Ordericus Vitalis	1075

INDEX.

Orme, R.	Born 1728	St. Simon, Duke of	Born 1675	Tooke, W.	Born 1744
Orosius, P.		Salimbene	1222	Toreno, J. de	1786
Otto of Freisingen d. 1158		Sallust	B.C. 86	Torſæus	1640
Oviedo y Valdes	1478	Salmon, N.	d. 1742	Towers, J.	1737
P		Sandrrart, J.	1606	Trivet, N.	1258
Paciaudi, P. M.	1710	Sarpi, P.	1552	Trogus Pompeius	
Pagi, A.	1624	Saxo Grammaticus fl. 1200		Tschudi, G.	1505
Palgrave, Sir F.	1788	Scala, B.	1430	Turner, Sh.	1768
Pallavicino, S.	1607	Scaliger, J. J.	1540	—, T. H.	1815
Paruta, P.	1540	Schiller, J. C. F. von	1759	Tyrrel, J.	1642
Passavant, J. D.	1787	Schomberg, I.	d. 1818	Tytler, W.	1711
Paterculus, C. V.	B.C. 19	Scott, Sir W.	1771	—, A. F.	1747
Paul the Deacon	fl. 780	Segni, B.	d. 1558	—, P. F.	1790
Pellisson-Fontanier, P.	1624	Ségur, Count de	1753	U	
Petau, D.	1583	Selden, J.	1584	Ubal dini, P.	fl. 1580
Pétis de la Croix	1654	Sepulveda, J. G. de	1491	Ussher, J.	1580
Phillimore, J. G.	1809	Sewell, W.	d. 1725	V	
Phranza, G.	1401	Shirley, W. W.	1828	Valerius Maximus	
Pignotti, L.	1789	Sigonio, C.	1520	Van Mander	1548
Pinkerton, J.	1758	Simeon of Durham		Varchi, B.	1502
Platina, B.	1421	Siri, V.	1613	Varnhagen von Ense	1785
Plutarch	living, 120	Sismondi, C. S. de	1773	Varro, M. Terentius	B.C. 116
Poggio Bracciolini	1380	Sleidan, J.	1506	Vasari, G.	1512
Polybius	B.C. 204	Smith, T.	1638	Vergil, Polydore	d. 1555
Pontoppidan, E.	1698	—, Sir T.	1512	Vertot d'Aubœuf	1655
Potocki, J.	1769	Smyth, W.	1764	Victor, Sex. Aurelius	fl. 360
Prescott, W. H.	1796	Socrates		Villani, G.	d. 1348
Price, T.	1787	Solis, A. de	1610	Villehardouin	1167
Procopius	d. 565	Sozomen		Vincent, W.	1739
Prudhomme, L.	1752	Sparks, J.	1794	Vinet, A. R.	1797
R		Speed, J.	1542	Volney, C. F. C. Count de	1757
Raffles, Sir T. S.	1781	Spelman, Sir H.	1561	Voltaire	1694
Raleigh, Sir W.	1552	Spondanus	1568	W	
Ramsay, D.	1749	Spotswood, J.	1565	Wace, Robert	d. 1184
Rapin de Thoyras, P.	1661	Sprat, T.	1636	Wadding, L.	1588
Raynal, G. T. F.	1713	Stanley, T.	1624	Wagenaar, J.	1709
Renaudot, E.	1646	Stephen, Sir J.	1789	Walker, Cl.	d. 1651
Ricaut, Sir P.	d. 1700	Stow, J.	1525	—, Sir Ed.	d. 1677
Richard of Cirencester	d. 1401	Strabo	B.C. 50	Walsingham, Th.	
Robertson, J.	1811	Strada, F.	1572	Ware, Sir J.	1594
—, W.	1721	Strype, J.	1643	Warton, Th.	1728
Roederer, P. L.	1754	Stuart, G.	1742	Watson, R.	1730
Roger of Wendover d. 1237		—, John	1751	Wharton, H.	1664
Rohan, H., Duke de	1579	Suetonius	fl. 100	Whitaker, J.	1735
Rollin, C.	1661	Sully, Duke of	1559	White, J.	1804
Roscoe, W.	1753	Sulpicius Severus		Wicquefort, A. de, d. 1682	
Rosmini, C. de	1758	Syncellus, G.	fl. 800	Williams (ab Ithel), J.	1811
Ross, J.	d. 1491	T		Winckelmann, J. J.	1717
Rotteck, K. von	1775	Tabari	839	Wishart, G.	1602
Rucellai, B.	1449	Tacitus, C. C.	54	Wodrow, R.	1679
Rumohr, K. von	1785	Tanner, T.	1074	Wood, A.	1632
Rushworth, J.	1607	Taylor, W. C.	1800	Wotton, W.	1666
Russell, M.	1781	Tempelhof, G. F.	1737	Wraxall, Sir N. W.	1751
—, W.	1746	Temple, Sir J. fl. 1620-40		X	
Rymer, T.	d. 1713	Tennemann, W. G.	1761	Xenophon	B.C. 450
S		Theodoret	393	Z	
Saemund	d. 1135	Thierry, J. N. A.	1795	Zonaras	
Sahagun, B. de	d. 1590	Thomson, T.	1773	Zosimus	
St. Palaye	1697	Thou, de (Thuanus)	1553		
		Thucydides	B.C. 471		
		Tillemont, S. L. de	1637		
		Tocqueville, A. de	1805		
		Tod, J.	d. 1835		
		Toletanus	1170		

INDEX.

PAINTERS.

		Born			Born			Born
A	Abate, A.	d. 1732	Blanchard, J.		1600	Cignani, C.		1628
	Abati, N.	1512	Blond, J. C. le		1670	Cignaroli, G.		1706
	Abbiati, F.	1640	Bol, F.		1611	Cigoli, L. C. da		1559
	Abbot, L.	d. 1803	Bombelli, S.		1635	Cimabue, G.		1240
	Aberli, J. L.	1723	Bonasoni, G.			Cipriani, G. B.		1727
	Achen, Van	1556	Bone, H.		1755	Claude Lorraine		1600
	Ælst, E. van	1602	Bordone, P.		1500	Closterman, J.	d. 1713	
	—, W. van	d. 1679	Borgognone, A. fl.	1490-1522		Clovio, G.		1498
	Agatharchus	fl. B.C. 480	Both, J. and A.		1621	Cochran, W.		1738
	Aikman, W.	1682	Bourdon, S.		1610	Coello, A. S.		1515
	Albani, F.	1578	Bourgeois, Sir F.		1616	—, C.		1621
	—, G. B.		Breda, J. van	d. 1750	1756	Collins, W.		1787
	Albertinelli, M.	1474	Breenberg, B.		1614	Constable, J.		1776
	Aldegræf	1502	Brueghel, P.		1510	Cook, H.	d. 1700	
	Allan, D.	1744	—, J.		1560	Cooper, S.		1609
	—, Sir W.	1782	—, P.	d. 1642		Copley, J. S.		1737
	Allori, A.	1535	Brill, M.	d. 1584		Corenzio, B.		1558
	—, C.	d. 1621	—, P.	d. 1620		Cornelisz, L.	d. 1552	
	Allston, W.	1779	Bronzino, A.		1502	Correggio, A. A. da		1494
	Altdorfer, A.	1488	Brown, J.		1752	Cortona, P. da	d. 1669	
	Amberger, C.	d. 1560-70	Burgkmair, Hans		1474	Cosimo, P. de		1462
	Amman, J.	1539				Cosway, R.		1740
	Angelico, Fra G.	1387	C			Cotes, F.		1725
	Anguisciola, S.	1533	Caccia, G.	d. 1625		Courtois, G.	d. 1679	
	Antonello da Messina	1414	Cagliari, P.		1528	Cousin, J.		1530
	Apelles	fl. B.C. 340-323	Calame, A.	d. 1864		Cox, D.		1783
	Apollodorus	fl. B.C. 408	Caldara, P.		1495	Coxcie, M.		1497
B	Appiani, A.	1750	Caletti, G.	d. 1660		Coypel, N.		1628
	Arlaud, J. A.	1668	Calcott, Sir A. W.		1779	—, A.		1661
	Asseche, H. van	1775	Calvert, D.	d. 1619		—, N. N.	d. 1735	
	Attiret, J. D.	1702	Calvi, L.	d. 1606		—, C. A.		1694
	Aubriet, C.	1651	Cambiaso, L.		1527	Cozens, J.		1752
	Audebert, J. B.	1759	Camphuysen, D.	d. 1627		Crayer, C. de		1582
	Audran, C.	1639	—, G.		1522	Credi, L. di		1459
	—, C.	1685	Camuccini, V.		1500	Crespi, G. M.		1665
			Canaletti, A.		1775	Cristall, J.		1767
			Cano, A.		1697	Crivelli, C.	fl. 1460-95	
			Cantarini, S.		1600	Crome, J.		1769
	Baccio della Porta	1469	Caracci, L.		1612			
	Backhuysen, R.	1631	—, Annibale		1555	D		
	Badalocchio, S.	1581	—, Agostino		1560	Danby, F.		1793
	Baglione, G.	1573	Caravaggio, M. da		1558	Dancckerts, C.		1561
	Baldinucci, F.	1624	Cardi da Cigoli, L.	d. 1613	1568	—, P.		1600
	Baldung, Hans	1476	Carduccio, B.		1560	—, H.		
	Balen, H. van	1560	—, V.		1568	—, J.		
	—, J. van		Carpaccio, V.		1450	David, J. L.		1748
	Balestra, A.	1666	Carpi, U. da			Dawe, G.	d. 1829	
	Baroccio, F.	1528	—, G. da	d. 1556		Delacroix, E.		1799
	Barret, G.	1728	Carrennode Miranda	d. 1685		Delaroche, P.		1797
	Barry, J.	1741	Carstens, A. J.		1754	Deryck, P. C.		1568
	Bartoli, P. S.	1635	Casanova, F.		1727	De Wint, P.		1784
	Basaiti, M.	fl. 1500	—, J. B.		1730	Diepenback, A. van		1607
	Bassano, J.	1510	Castagno, A. del		1390	Dietrich, J. W. E.		1712
	Batoni, P. G.	1708	Castiglione, G. B.		1616	Dobson, W.		1610
	Bauer, F.	d. 1826	Cavallini, P.	d. 1344		Does, J. van der		1623
	Beale, M.	1632	Cavedone, G.		1577	Dolci, Carlo		1616
	Beaumont, Sir G.	1753	Cazes, P. J.		1676	Domenichino		1581
	Beccafumi, D.	1484	Celesti, A.		1637	Dorigny, M.		1617
	Beechey, Sir W.	1753	Cesari, G.		1568	Dossi, D.		1490
	Bega, C.	1620	Cespedes, P. de	d. 1608		Douw, Gerard		1613
C	Bellini, J.	d. 1470	Chambers, G.	d. 1840		Doyen, G. F.		1726
	—, Gentile	1421	Champagne, P.		1602	Duccio di Buoninsegna	fl. 1285-1820	
	—, Giovanni	1426	Chatel, F. du		1626	Dufresnoy, C. A.		1611
	Berghem, N.	1624	Chaudet, A. D.		1763	Dujardin, C.		1640
	Bird, E.	1772	Christus, P.		1393	Dürer, A.		1471
	Blake, W.	1757						

INDEX.

Dusart, C.	Born 1665	Granacci, F.	Born 1469	Kirby, J. J.	Born 1715
Dyce, W.	1806	Greuze, J. B.	1726	Kneller, Sir G.	164
E		Griffier, J.	1658	Knoller, M. van	172
Eastlake, Sir C.	1793	Grimaldi, G. F.	1606	Kobell, F.	174
Edridge, H.	1769	Gros, Baron	1771	Koch, J. A.	176
Eeckhout, A. vander	1656	Guercino	1592	Kranach, L.	147
—, G. vander	1621	Guérin, P. N.	1774	Kügelgen, G. & K. von	177
Egg, A. L.	1816	Guido	1675	Kupetzky, J.	1667
Eginton, F.	1737	H		Kuyp, A.	1605
Elshaimer, A.	1574	Hackert, P.	1737	L	
Etty, W.	1787	Hals, F.	1584	Laer, P. de	1613
Everdingen, A. van	1621	—, D.	d. 1656	Laguerre, L.	1683
Eyck, Hubert van	1366	Hamilton, G.	d. 1796	Lairesse, G.	1640
—, Jan van	1390	—, W.	1750	Lambert, G.	1710
—, Margaret van		Hanneman, A.	1611	Lance, G.	1862
F		Harding, J. D.	1798	Lancrinck, P. H.	1628
Fabrizio, G. da	1370	Harlow, G. H.	1787	Landfranc, G.	1581
Facini, P.	1561	Haydon, B. R.	1786	Lanier, N.	1558
Farinato, P.	1522	Hayman, F.	1708	Largillière, N. de	1656
Fernandez Ximenes di Navarette	1526	Heaphy, T.	1780	Lawrence, Sir T.	1769
Ferrari, G.	1484	Hearne, T.	1744	Lebrun, C.	1619
Ferri, C.	1634	Heemskerck, M. van	1498	Lecce, M. da	
Fielding, C. V.	1788	Heere, L. van	1534	Leech, J.	1817
Filipepi, S.	1447	Heim, F. J.	1787	Lefevre, R.	1756
Flandrin, J. H.	1809	Helst, B. van der	1601	Legnani, S. M.	1669
Flink, G.	1616	Herrera, F.	1576	Lely, Sir P.	1617
Floris, F.	1520	—, P. (younger)	1622	Lemoine, F.	1688
Fontana, P.	1512	Herring, J. F.	1795	Leslie, C. R.	1794
Fouquet, J.	1415 ?	Hess, H. von	1798	Lesueur, E.	1716
Francesca, P. della	1410	Heyden, J. van der	1637	Leyden, L. van	1494
Francia	1450	Highmore, J.	1692	Lint, P. van	1609
Frye, T.	1710	Hilliard, N.	1547	Lippi, Filippo	1412
Fucelli, J. C.	1707	Hilton, W.	1786	—, Filippino	1466
Füger, F. H.	1751	Hoare, W.	1707	—, L.	1606
Fuseli, H.	1741	Hobbema, M.	1638	Lorenzetti, P. fl. 1305-42	
Fyt, J.	1625	Hofland, T. C.	1777	—, A. fl. 1324-40	
G		Hogarth, W.	1697	Loutherbourg, P. J.	1740
Gabbiani, A. D.	1652	Holbein, H.	1495	Luini, B.	1400
Gaddi, G.	1239	Holzer, J. E.	1709	Lutti, B.	1666
—, T.	1300	Hone, N.	d. 1784	M	
—, A.	d. 1396	Honthorst, G.	1595	Maas, N.	1632
Gaelen, A. van	1670	Hoppner, J.	1758	Mabuse	1499
Gainsborough, T.	1727	Houbraken, A.	1660	Mantegna, A.	1431
Garofalo	1481	Hudson, T.	1701	Manuel, N.	1484
Garrard, M.	1550	Hugtenburg, J. van	1646	Maratti, C.	1625
Garzi, L.	1640	Humphry, O.	1742	Margaritone	1236
Gennari, C.	d. 1715	Hunt, W.	1790	Martin, J.	1789
—, B.		Huysum, J. van	1682	Martini, S.	1283
Gerard, F.	1770	I		Masaccio	1402
Gerbier, Sir B.	1592	Imbert, J. G.	1654	Masolino	1383
Gesner, S.	1730	Imola, I. da	1494	Matsys, Q.	1440
Ghirlandajo, D.	1449	Ingres, J. D. A.	1781	Mazzolini, L.	1481
Ghisi, G. B.	1500	Isabey, J. B.	1767	Mazzuoli, F.	1504
Gibson, R.	1616	J		Melozzo da Forli	1438
Gillray, J.	d. 1815	Jackson, J.	1778	Memlinc, H. fl. 1470-95	
Gilpin, S.	1733	Jacobs, J.	1610	Mengs, A. R.	1728
Giordano, L.	1632	Jameson, G.	1586	Merian, M.	1621
Giorgione	1477	Janssens, A.	1569	—, M. S.	1647
Giotto	1276	—, C.	1590	Metelli, A.	1609
Girodet-Trioson	1767	—, V. H.	1604	Metzu, G.	1615
Girtin, T.	1773	Jardyn, K. du	1640	Meulen, Van der	1630
Giulio Romano	1492	Jervas, C.	d. 1739	Meyer, F.	1653
Gobbo, P. P. B.	1580	Jordaens, J.	1594	—, H.	1759
Goes, H. van der	d. 1479	Jouvenet, J.	1644	—, J.	1735
Goltz, H.	1558	K		Michael Angelo	1475
Gordon, Sir J. W.	1790	Kale, W.	1630	Miel, J.	1599
Goyen, J. van	1596	Kaufmann, M. A.	1741	Mierevelt, M. J.	1568
Gozzoli, B.	1424	Kessel, J. van	1626	Mieris, F.	1635
		Ketel, C.	d. 1602	Migliara, G.	1785
		Keulen, J. van	d. 1665	Mignard, P.	1610
				Mignon, A.	1639
				Mola, P.	1612

INDEX.

	Born		Born		Born
Monnoyer, J. B.	1634	Phillips, T.	1770	Salviati, F. R. del	1510
Monten, D.	1799	Piazetta	1682	Sandby, P.	1725
Moor, K. van	1656	Pierce, E.	f. 1640-60	Sandrar, J.	1606
Morales, L.	1509	Piles, R. de	1635	Santerre, J. B.	1650
More, Sir A.	1519	Pinturicchio	1454	Santi, G.	d. 1494
Moretto, Il	d. 1555?	Pisano, Giunta		Sarto, A. del	1487
Morland, G.	1763	Pocock, I.	1782	Sassoterrato, Il	1605
Moroni, G.	1510	Poelemburg, C.	1586	Schaiken, G.	1643
Moser, G. M.	1701	Pollajuolo, A.	1426	Scheffer, A.	1795
—, M.	1744	Polynotus	f. B.C. 463	Schiavone, A.	1522
Muller, W. J.	1812	Ponz, A.	1725	Schnorr, J.	1794
Mulready, W.	1786	Pordenone	1483	Schoen, M.	1420
Murillo, B. E.	1618	Porporate, C.	1741	Scott, S.	d. 1772
Muss, C.	d. 1824	Porter, Sir R. K.	1780	Sebastiano del Piombo	1485
Muziano, G.	1528	Potter, P.	1625	Shce, Sir M. A.	1709
Mytens, A.	1541	Poussin, N.	1594	Signorelli, L.	1441
—, D.	1590	—, G.	1615	Singelandt, P. van	1640
		Primiticcio, F.	1504	Smirke, R.	1752
N		Proccaccini, C.	1546	Smith, G.	1714
Nasmyth, A.	1757	—, G. C.	1548	Snayers, P.	1593
—, P.	1786	—, C. A.	1546	Snyders, F.	1579
Naudet, T. C.	1774	Protegenes	f. B.C. 330	Soest, G.	1637
Neefs, P.	1570	Prout, S.	1783	Solario, A.	1332
Neer, A. vander	1619	Puget, P.	1622	Solmena, F.	1657
—, E. H. vander	1643	Pyne, W. H.	1770	Solomon, A.	1824
Netscher, C.	1639			Sowerby, J.	1757
Newton, G. S.	1794	Q		Spaendonck, G. van	1746
—, Mrs. C. T.	1832	Quellinus, E.	1607	Spagna, Lo	f. 1500-17
Nollekens, J. F.	d. 1748	—, J. E.		Speckter, E.	1806
Norgate, E.	d. 1650			Spinello Aretino	d. 1408?
Northcote, J.	1746	R		Spranger, B.	1546
Nuvolone, C. F.	1608	Rademacker, G.	1672	Squarcione, F.	1334
—, G.	1619	—, A.	1675	Stanfield, C.	1793
Nuzzi, M.	1693	Raeburn, Sir H.	1756	Steen, J.	1636
		Ramenghi, B.	1484	Steenwyk, H. van	1550
O		Ramsay, A.	1713	—, — (younger)	1509
Odevaere, J. D.	1778	Raphael	1483	Stella, J.	1596
Oggione, M. da	1470	Razzi, G.	1479	Stone, F.	1600
Oliver, I.	1556	Regnault, J. B.	1754	Stothard, T.	1755
—, P.	d. 1664	Rembrandt	1606	—, C. A.	1785
Oort, A. van	1567	Retzsch, M.	1779	Strada, J.	1536
Opie, J.	1761	Reynolds, Sir J.	1723	Streater, R.	1624
Orcagna, A.	d. 1376	Ribalta, F.	1551	Stuart, G. C.	1755
Orlay, B. von	1470	Ribera, J.	1588	Stubbs, G.	1721
Ostade, A. van	1610	Ricci, S.	1660	Stuerbout, D.	f. 1168
—, I. van	1612	Richardson, J.	1665	Sybrecht, J.	1630
Osterwick, M. van	1630	Ridolf, C.	1594		
Overbeek, B. van	1660	Riedinger, J. E.	1695	T	
Owen, E. P.	1787	Rigaud, H.	1659	Tempesta, A.	1555
—, W.	1769	Riley, J.	1646	Teniers, D.	1582
		Robert, H.	1753	—, D. (younger)	1610
P		—, L.	1794	Terburgh, G.	1608
Pacchiarotti, J.	1474	Roberts, D.	1796	Testelin, L.	1615
Pacheco, F.	1571	Robson, G. F.	1788	Thomson, J.	1778
Palma, J.	1480	Roelas, J. de las	1560	Thornhill, Sir J.	1676
—, J. (younger)	1544	Romanino, Il	1480	Thulden, Th. van	1667
Palmezzano	f. 1497-1536	Rombouts, T.	1597	Tiarini, A.	1577
Palomino de Castro	1653	Romney, G.	1734	Tibaldi, P.	1527
Pareja, J. de	1606	Rosa, Salvator	1615	Tillemans, P.	d. 1734
Parodi, D.	1688	Ross, Sir W. C.	1794	Timoteo della Vite	1470
Parrhasius		Rosselli, C.	1439	Tintoretto, Il	1512
Passavant, J. D.	1787	Rossi, R. de	1496	Tischbein, J. H.	1722
Passeri, G. B.	d. 1679	Rousseau, J.	1639	— (younger)	1751
Pausias	f. B.C. 350	Rowlandson, T.	1756	Titian	1477
Pearson, M. E.	d. 1823	Rubens	1577	Trevigi, G. da	1497
Penni, G. F.	1488	Rugendas, G. P.	1666	Troyon, C.	1813
Perrier, F.	1590	Runciman, A.	1736	Trumbull, J.	1756
Perugino, J.	1446	Ruych, R.	1664	Turner, J. M. W.	1775
Peruzzi, B.	1481	Ruyssdael, J.	1625	Tyassens, P.	1525
Pesne, A.	1683			U	
Petitot, J.	1607	S		Uccelli, P.	1396?
Peyre, A. F.	1739	Sabbatini, A.	1480	Udine, G. da	1187
Peyron, J. F. P.	1744	—, L.	d. 1577	Uwins, T.	1782
Phillip, John	1817	Sacchi, A.	1598		

INDEX.

V	Born		Born		Born
Vaga, P. del	1500	Verelst, S.	1664	Westall, R.	1783
Valentin, M.	1600	Vernet, Carle	1758	—, W.	1782
Vander Werff, A.	1659	—, Horace	1789	Wheatley, F.	1747
— Weyden, R.	d. 1464	—, Cl. J.	1714	Wiertz, A.	1806
—, R.	d. 1529	Verrocchio, A. del	1432	Wilkie, Sir D.	1785
Vandervelde, W.	1610	Verschuring, H.	1627	Wilson, R.	1713
— (younger)	1683	Vien, J. M.	1716	Witherington, W. F.	1786
Vandyck, Sir A.	1599	Vinci, L. da	1452	Wohlgenuth, M.	1434
Vanloo, J. B.	1684	Volterra, D. la	1509	Wouwermans, P.	1620
—, C. A.	1705	Vos, M. de	1534	Wright, J.	1734
Van Mander	1548	Vouet, S.	1590	Wynants, J.	1600
Vanni, F.	1565	Vries, H. F. de	1527		
Van Os, P. G.	1776	Vroom, H. C.	1566	Z	
Vansomer, P.	1576			Zelotti, B.	1532
Vargas, L. de	1502			Zeuxis	
Varley, J.	1777	Walker, R.	f. 1650	Zincke, C. F.	1684
Vasari, G.	1512	Ward, J.	1769	Zoffany, J.	1735
Vecchiatta, II	1412	Waterloo, A.	1618	Zoppo, M.	living, 1498
Velasquez	1599	Watteau, A.	1684	Zuccarelli	1702
Veneziano, A.	f. 1370	Weeninix, J. B.	1621	Zuccherro, T.	1529
—, D.	d. 1451	—, J.	1644	—, F.	1543
Venius, Otto	1556	West, B.	1738	Zurbaran, F.	1598

ENGRAVERS.

A		Collyer, J.	1748	H	
Adler, P.	d. 1530	Coriolano, B.	1590	Harvey, W.	1796
Aggas, R.	d. 1589?	Corr, E.	1803	Heath, J.	1757
Allegraef	1502	Cort, C.	1536	—, C.	1784
Altdorfer, A.	1488	Cotman, J. S.	1780	Hogarth, W.	1697
Amman, J.	1539	Crespi, G. M.	1665	Holbein, Hans	1495
Amrieu, B.	1761			Hollar, W.	1607
Audebert, J. B.	1759	D		Houbraken, J.	1698
Audran, C. A.	1594	Danckerts, C.	1561		
—, G.	1640	—, P.	1600	J	
—, J.	1667	—, H. & J.		Jeuffroy, R. V.	1749
B		Dassier, J.	d. 1763		
Badalocchio, S.	1581	—, J. A.	d. 1759	K	
Haldung, H.	1476	David, F. A.	d. 1824	Kilian, L.	1579
Balechou, N.	1715	Dorigny, M.	1617	—, W.	1580
Balestra, A.	1666	—, N.	1657	—, B.	1630
Bartoli, P. S.	1635	Dorsch, E.	1649	—, P. A.	1714
Bartolozzi, F.	1725?	—, C.	1676	Kobell, F.	1740
Bartsch, A. von	1757	Duchange, G.	1662	Koch, J. A.	1768
Bella, S. della	1610	Dürer, A.	1471		
Bervic, J.	1756	E		L	
Bewick, T.	1753	Earlom, R.		Landseer, J.	1761
Birague, C.	d. 1550	Edelinck, G.	1649	Leclerc, S.	d. 1714
Blake, W.	1757			Le Keux, J.	1784
Bolswert, S.		F		Leyden, L. van	1494
Bonasoni, G.		Faithorne, W.	d. 1691	Loggan, D.	1630
Bouillard, J.	1744	Finden, W.	1787	Longhi, G.	1766
Bourdon, S.	1616	Fournier, P. S.	1712	Lowry, W.	1762
Boydell, J.	1719	Frey, J. J.	1681		
Bromley, W.	1769	Frye, T.	1710	M	
Brown, J.	d. 1801			Mantegna, A.	1431
Buckink, A.		G		Mellan, C.	1598
Burgkmair, H.	1474	Garamond, C.	d. 1561	Merian, M.	1621
Byrne, W.	d. 1805	Gardiner, W.	1760	Metz, C. M.	1755
C		Ghisi, G. B.	1500	Mitan, J.	1776
Callot, J.	1593	—, G.	1524	Moreau, J. M.	1741
Caracci, Agostino	1558	Goltz, H.	1558	Morghen, R.	1738
Caraglio, G.	1500	Green, V.	d. 1818	Müller, C. F. von	1783
Carpi, U. da		Grimaldi, G. F.	1606	—, J. G. von	1747
Castiglione, G. B.	1616	Gunst, P. van	1666	N	
Cochin, C. N.	1715			Nanteuil, R.	1630

INDEX.

O	Born		Born		Born
Owen, E. P.	1787	Riedinger, J. E.	1835	Strutt, J.	1749
		Rosapina, F.	1762	Sturt, J.	1658
P		Ryland, W. W.	1732		
Perrier, F.	1590			T	
Pesne, J.	1623			Thuiden, T. van	1607
Pine, J.	1690	S			
Pinelli, B.	1781	Sadeler, H.	1550	V	
Piranesi, G. B.	1720	—, R.	1535	Van Os, P. G.	1776
—, F.	1748	—, G.	1570	Veneziano, Agostino	1630
Pontius, P.	1596	Sandby, P.	1735	Vetrius, G.	1684
Porporate, C.	1741	Sandart, J.	1695	Vischer, C.	1629
		Schiavonetti, L.	1765	Volpato, G.	1735
R		Schmidt, G. F.	1712		
Rademacker, A.	1675	Schoen, M.	1420	W	
Raimbach, A.	1776	Sharp, W.	1749	Warren, C.	d. 1825
Raimondi, M. A.	1487	Sherwin, J. K.	d. 1790	Waterloo, A.	1618
Ramberg, J. H.	1767	Siegen, L. von	1609	Winstanley, H.	1685
Razenet, S. F.	d. 1774	Smith, A.	1749	Wolgemuth, M.	1684
Rembrandt	1606	Snayns, H.	1612	Woodgett, W.	1735
Retzsch, M.	1779	Solvyns, F. B.	1760	Worthing, T.	1746
		Strange, Sir R.	1721	Wray, K. B.	1775
				Wron, W.	1780

SCULPTORS AND ARCHITECTS.

A					
Adam, I. S.	1700	Buschetto da Dulichio		Foster, J.	1786
—, N. S.	1705	Busti, A.	d. 1540	Fowke, F.	1723
—, R.	1728			Francis, J.	1782
Agasias		C			
Ageladas	f. n.c. 500	Cagnola, L.	1762	G	
Agessander		Callimachus		Gaertner, F. von	1702
Agno, B.	1460	Cano, A.	1690	Gandon, J.	1740
Agoracritus		Canova, A.	1747	Gaudin, L.	1681
Agrippa, C.	f. 1580	Cellini, B.	1550	Gaudin, G. B.	1700
Alberti, L. B.	d. 1485	Chambers, Sir W.	1725	Gianluigi, F.	
Alcarnenes		Chantrey, Sir F.	1781	—, G.	1643
Alessi, G.	1500	Chandet, A. D.	1743	Gibson, G.	d. 1721
Algardi, A.	d. 1654	Cibber, C. G.	1680	Gibson, J.	1683
Alvarez, M.	1727	Cockerell, C. R.	1758	Gibson, J.	1700
—, D. J.	1768	Colin, A.	1625	Gibson, J. Fra G.	1700
Ammanati, B.	1511	Colthes	f. n.c. 440	Gibson, J. F.	1628
Andronicus Cyrrhestes		Contucci, A.	1465	Gibson, J. F.	1628
Androuet du Cerceau, J.	f. 1570-1600	Coustou, N.	1678	Gibson, J.	d. 1673
Anthemius	d. 534	—, G.	1640	Gibson, J. H.	1628
Apollodorus		Coysevox, A.	1640	Gibson, J. G. F.	1628
Arnolfo del Cambio	1232	D		Gibson, J.	1628
		Dance, G.	d. 1763		
B		—, G. (younger)	1746	H	
Bacon, J.	1740	Dannecker, J. H.	1758	Haller, J.	1702
Balduccio, G.	1300	David, J. P.	1789	Haller, J. D.	1702
Bandinelli, B.	1487	Delorme, P.	1688	Hawes, N.	1686
Banks, T.	1735	Desgodets, A.	1653	Haz, J.	
Barry, Sir C.	1795	Dinocrates		Holland, H.	1700
Basevi, G.	1795	Donatello	1386	Hopper, T.	1775
Beauchamp, R.	d. 1481				
Behnes, W.	1790	E		I	
Bernini, G. L.	1598	Elmes, H. L.	1814		
Boichot, G.	1738	Essex, J.	1723		
Bologna, John of	1530				
Bonomi, J.	d. 1808	F			
Borromini, F.	d. 1667	Falconet, E. M.	1756		
Bosio, F. J.	1769	Ferri, C.	1744	J	
Bouchardon, E.	1698	Fillans, J.	1695	Jones, I.	1702
Bramante d'Urbino	1444	Finiguerra, T.	d. 1475	Jones, P.	1702
Brunelleschi, F.	1377	Fischer, J. B.	1670		
Bullant, J.	f. 1540-1598	—, K. von	1722	K	
Bullet, P.	1640	Flaxman, J.	1755	Kier, A.	1602
Buono		Fontaine, P. F. L.	1772	Kier, L. von	1602
Bupalus		Fontana, D.	1643	Kier, A.	1602

INDEX.

L	Born			Born			Born
Langhans, C. G.	1733	Piermarini, G.		1734	Scopas		1734
Lapo living, 1289		Pigalle, J. B.		1714	Sergel, J. T.		1740
Lecomte, F.	1737	Pilon, G.		1535	Smirke, Sir R.		1789
Lombardi, A.	1487	Pintelli, B.	f. 1470		Soane, Sir J.		1752
Lorraine, R. le	1666	Piranesi, G. B.		1720	Sœur, H. le	f. 1630	
Lysippus		—, F.		1748	Sostratus		
		Pisano, A.		1270	Soufflot, J. G.		1713
		—, N.		1206	Spiller, J.		1763
		—, G.		1240	Stieglitz, C. L.		1756
		Pitts, W.		1790	Stüler, A.		1800
Maderno, C.	1556	Pollajuolo, A.		1426			
Maiano, B. da	1442	Polycletus	f. 450-410 B.C.			T	
—, G.	1432	Pradier, J.		1792	Tacca, J.	d. 1640	
Maitani, L.	d. 1330	Praxiteles	f. B.C. 360		Temanza, T.		1705
Mansart, F.	1598	Puget, P.		1622	Thorwaldsen, A.		1771
—, J. H.	1645	Pugin, A. W.		1810	Tibaldi, P.		1527
Margaritone	1236				Tieck, C. F.		1776
Martos, I. P.	1753		Q		Torrigiano, P.		1472
Michael Angelo	1475				Tribolo, Il		1485
Michelozzi, M. di	1396	Quercia, G. della		1371		V	
Moitte, J. G.	1747	Quesnoy, F. du		1692			
Montelupo, R. S. da	1503		R				
Montorsoli, G. A.	1500				Vanbrugh, Sir J.		1666
Morelli, C.	1732	Rauch, C.		1777	Vanvitelli, L.		1700
Murphy, J. C.	d. 1816	Reveley, W.	d. 1799		Vecchiatta, Il		1412
Myne, R.	1734	Revett, N.		1721	Verrocchio, A. del		1432
Myron	B.C. 480	Rickman, T.		1776	Vignola		1507
		Robbia, L. della		1400	Vinci, L. da		1452
Nahl, J. A.	1710	—, A. della		1437	Vitruvius		
Nash, J.	1753	Roland, P. L.		1746	Volterra, D. da		1509
Nollekens, J.	1787	Rossi, J. C. F.		1762		W	
		Roubiliac, L. F.	d. 1762				
O		Rovezzano, B. da		1490	Wailly, C. de		1729
Ohmacht, L.	1760	Rysbrach, J. M.		1693	Watson, M. L.		1804
Orleans, Princess of	1813		S		Weinbrenner, F.		1766
Ottmer, K. T.	1800	Sandby, T.		1721	Westmacott, Sir R.		1775
		Sangallo, A. da	d. 1546		Wilkins, W.		1778
P		Sanniceli, M.		1484	Wilson, J.		1722
Pajou, A.	1730	Sansavino, J.		1477	Winstanley, H.	d. 1703	
Palladio, A.	1518	Sarazin, J.		1590	Wren, Sir C.		1632
Parodi, D.	1688	Schadow, J. G.		1764	Wyatt, J.		1743
Percier, C.	1764	—, Z. R.		1786	—, R. J.		1795
Perrault, C.	1613	Scheemakers, P.		1691	—, M. C.		1777
Peruzzi, B.	1481	Schinkel, K. F.		1781	Z		
Peyre, A. F.	1739	Schwauthaler, L. von		1802	Zabaglia, N.		1674
Phidias	f. 464-432 B.C.						

MUSICAL COMPOSERS.

A		Bull, J.	living, 1622	Dulon, L.	1763
Albrechtsberger, J. G.	1786	Buononcini, G. B.	d. 1750?	Durante, F.	1693
Ariosti, A.	1660			Dusseke, J. L.	1762
Arne, Dr.	1710	C			
Arnold, S.	1740	Calcott, J. W.	1766	F	
Attwood, T.	1767	Carey, H.	d. 1743	Farrant, R.	d. 1580?
Avison, C.	1710	Cherubini	1760	Frescobaldi, G.	
Ayrton, E.	1734	Child, W.	d. 1697		
		Chopin, F.	1810	G	
B		Cimarosa, D.	1754	Gafori, F.	1451
Bach, J. S.	1685	Clarke, J.	d. 1707	Galuppi, B.	1703
Beethoven, L. von	1770	Clementi, M.	1752	Garcia, M.	1782
Bellini, V.	1806	Cooke, B.	1739	Gardiner, W.	1770
Birde, W.	1543	—, T.	1781	Gasparini, F.	1665
Bishop, Sir H.	1786	Corelli, A.	1653	Geminiani, F.	1680
Blow, J.	d. 1708	Croft, Dr.	1677	Giardini, F.	1716
Boccherini, L.	1740	Crotch, W.	1775	Gibbons, O.	1583
Boieldieu, A.	1775			Gluck, C.	1714
Bontempi, G.	1630	D		Gossec, F. J.	1733
Boyce, W.	1710	Dibdin, C.	1745	Graun, C. H.	1701
Braham, J.	1774	Donizetti, G.	1798	Greotorex, T.	1756

INDEX.

	Born		Born		Born
Greene, M.	d. 1755	Limley, T.	d. 1795	Sacchini, A. M. G.	1785
Grétre, A. E. M.	1744	Lock, M.	d. 1677	Sarti, G.	1780
		Lulli, J. B.	1634	Scarlatti, A.	1658
				Schneider, J. C. F.	1786
H		M		Schröter, C. G.	1699
Halévy, J. E. F.	1799	Mainzer, J.	1801	Schubert, F.	1797
Handel, G. F.	1684	Marbeck, J.		Schumann, R.	1810
Hasse, J. A.	1699	Marcello, B.	1686	Shield, W.	1754
Haydn, J.	1732	Marpurg, F. W.	1718	Smart, Sir G.	1776
Hayes, W.	1708	Martini, G.	1706	Spohr, L.	1784
Himmel, F. H.	1765	Mattheson, J.	1681	Spontini, G.	1778
Hook, J.	1746	Mayer, S.	1760	Steffani, A.	1655
Horn, C. E.	1786	Mazzhinghi, J.	d. 1844	Stevenson, Sir J. A.	1761
Hummel, J. N.	1778	Mehul, E. H.	1763	Storace, S.	1763
Hunns, W.		Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, F.	1809		
		Meyerbeer, J.	1794		
J		Morley, T.	d. 1604	T	
Jacopone	d. 1306	Mornington, Earl of	1720	Tallis, T.	d. 1585
Jomelli, N.	1714	Mozart	1756	Tartini, G.	1692
K		N		V	
Kalkbrenner, C.	1755	Nares, J.	1715	Viotti, G. B.	1755
—, C. F.	1784	Nicolo Isouard	1777		
Keiser, R.	1673			W	
Kelly, M.	1762	P		Wallace, W. V.	1814
Kemp, J.	1778	Paer, F.	1774	Webbe, S.	1740
Kent, J.	1700	Paisiello, G.	1741	Weber, C. M. von	1786
Kreutzer, R.	1707	Palestrina	1524	Weldon, J.	d. 1736
		Pepusch, J. C.	1667	Wesley, S.	1766
		Pergolesi	d. 1737	Weyse, C. E. F.	1774
L		Piccinni, N.	d. 1800	Wilbye, J.	living, 1598
Lalande, M. R. de	1657	Purcell, H.	1658	Winter, P. von	1754
Lasso, O. di	1520			Wise, M.	d. 1687
Lawes, H.	1600	R		Z	
—, W.	d. 1645	Rameau, J. P.	1683	Zingarelli, N.	1752
Leaves, W.	1749	Ravenscroft, T.	d. 1646		
Leo, L.	1694	Reichardt, J. F.	1751		
Lesueur, J. F.	1760	Rios, F.	1783		

MATHEMATICIANS AND ASTRONOMERS.

A		Bernard, E.	1638	Callet, J. F.	d. 1798
Abel, N. H.	1802	Bernoulli, James	1654	Cardan, J.	d. 1576
Albategni	d. 929	—, John	1667	Carnot, L. N. M.	1753
Alhazen	d. 1038	—, D.	1700	Cassini, J. D.	1625
Allen, T.	1542	Bessel, F. W.	1784	—, J.	1677
Anaximander	B.C. 610	Bianchini, F.	1662	— de Thury, C. F.	1714
Andréossi, F.	1633	Biot, J. B.	1774	Cavalieri, B.	1598
Andrews, H.	1744	Bode, J. E.	1747	Chabert, J. B.	1724
Apian, P.	1495	Bombelli, R.		Clairaut, A. C.	1713
Apollonius of Perga		Bonnycastle, J.	d. 1821	Clavius, C.	1537
— fl. B.C. 240		Boole, G.	1815	Cleostratus	
Arago, F. J. D.	1786	Borda, J. C.	1733	Colby, T.	1784
Aratus	B.C. 300	Borelli, G. A.	1608	Collins, J.	1624
Archimedes	B.C. 286	Boscovich, R. J.	1711	Commandino, F.	1509
Archytas	fl. B.C. 400	Bossut, Charles	1730	Condamine, C. M. de la	1701
Aristarchus	fl. B.C. 280	Bouguer, P.	1698	Condorcet, Marquis de	1743
Attwood, G.	1745	Bowditch, N.	d. 1838	Copernicus, N.	1473
		Bradley, J.	1693	Cotes, R.	1682
B		Brahe, Tycho	1546	Craig, J.	
Bailly, J. S.	1736	Briggs, H.	1536	Cramer, G.	1704
Baily, F.	1774	Brinkley, J.	1760		
Bainbridge, J.	1582	Brouncker, W.	d. 1684	D	
Baldi, B.	1553	Bullialdus, J.	1605	D'Alembert, J. le Rond	1717
Barlow, P.	1776	Burckhardt, J. K.	1773	Dalton, J.	1766
Barrow, I.	1630			Dee, J.	1527
Bayer, J.	1572	C		Delambre, J. B. J.	1749
Behaim, M.	1430	Caille, N. de la	1718	Demoivre, A.	1677
Belidor, B. F. de	1695	Calippus		Digges, L.	d. 1574
	1295			Digges, T.	d. 1595

INDEX.

	Born	J	Born	O	Born
Diophantus		Juan y Santacilia	1712	Olbers, H. W. M.	1772
Ditton, H.	1675	Jurin, J.	1684	Oughtred, W.	1574
Doppelmayer, J. G.	1671			Ozanam, J.	1640
Douglas, Sir H.	1776	K		P	
Drummond, T.	1797	Kaestner, A. G.	1719	Parkinson, T.	1745
Dupuis, C. F.	1742	Kant, E.	1724	Pascal, B.	1623
E		Kater, H.	1772	Pell, J.	1610
Encke, J. F.	1791	Keill, J.	1671	Pemberton, H.	1694
Eratosthenes	B.C. 275	Keith, T.	1759	Petit, P.	1598
Esper, Johann Friedrich	1732	Keppler, J.	1571	Philolaus	
Euclid	fl. B.C. 300	Keulen, L. van	d. 1610	Piazzi, G.	1745
Eudoxus		Kircher, A.	1601	Picard, J.	1620
Euler, L.	1707	Klingensierma, S.	1689	Pingre, A. G.	1711
—, J. A.	1734	L		Playfair, J.	1740
—, C.	1743	Lagny, T. F. de	1660	Pond, J.	1767
Ewing, J.	1732	Lagrange, J. L.	1736	Porta, G. B. della	1540
F		Lalande, J. de	1732	Prony, Baron de	1735
Fabricius, J.	d. 1625	Lambert, J. H.	1728	Ptolemæus, Cl. fl.	140-160
Fallows, F.	1789	Lambton, W.	d. 1823	Pytheas	
Ferguson, J.	1710	Lana, F. de	1637	R	
Fermat, P.	1608	Landen, J.	1719	Ramsden, J.	1735
Ferrari, L.	1522	Laplace, P. S.	1749	Reccorde, R.	d. 1558
Feuillée, L.	d. 1732	Lardner, D.	1793	Regnault, N.	1683
Flamsteed, J.	1646	Legchi, G. A.	1702	Reinhold, E.	1511
Fleurieu, Count de	1738	Legendre, A. M.	1752	Reyneau, C. R.	1656
Frauenhofer, J. von	d. 1826	Leibnitz, G. W.	1646	Riccioli, G. B.	1598
Frisk, P.	1728	Lemonnier, P. C.	1715	Rigaud, S. P.	1775
Fuss, N. von	1755	Leslie, Sir J.	1766	Rittenhouse, D.	1732
G		Lista y Aragon, A.	1775	Roberval	162
Galileo Galilei	1564	Long, R.	1679	Robins, B.	1707
Gassendi, P.	1592	Lubbock, Sir J. W.	1808	Robinson, J.	1739
Gauss, C. F.	1777	Lydiat, T.	1572	Roemer, O.	1644
Geilbrand, H.	1597	Lyons, J.	1739	Rooke, L.	1623
Gilbert, W.	1540	M		Roy, W.	d. 1790
Gioia, F.		Machin, J.		S	
Godfrey, T.	1737	Maclaurin, C.	1698	Saunderson, N.	1682
Graham, G.	1675	Mæstlinus, M.	1542	Saussure, H. B. de	1740
Gravesande, W. J. s'	1688	Maignan, E.	1601	Sauveur, J.	1633
Greaves, J.	1602	Malus, E. L.	1775	Saverien, A.	1720
Gregory, James	1638	Mariotte, E.	d. 1684	Scheiner, C.	1575
—, D.	1661	Mascheroni, L.	1750	Schumacher, H. C.	1780
—, O.	1774	Maseres, F.	1731	Sheepshanks, R.	1794
Gunter, E.	1581	Maskelyne, N.	1732	Shuckburgh-Evelyn, Sir G.	1750
H		Maupertuis	1698	Simpson, T.	1710
Hachette, J. N. P.	1769	Mauro, Fra	fl. 1440-60	Simson, R.	1687
Hadley, J.	d. 1744	Mayer, T.	1723	Smith, R.	1689
Halley, E.	1656	Méchain, P. F. A.	1744	Smyth, W. H.	1788
Hamilton, Sir W. R.	1805	Mercator, G.	1512	Snell, R.	1547
Harriot, T.	1560	—, N.	1640	—, W.	1591
Harris, J.	d. 1719	Messier, C.	1730	Sniadecki, J.	1756
Harrison, J.	1693	Metius, J.	fl. 1609	Sosigenes	
Hautefeuille, J.	1647	—, A.	d. 1636	Stewart, M.	1717
Hell, M.	1720	Meton	fl. B.C. 432	Stone, L.	d. 1768
Henderson, T.	1798	Micheli, J. B.	1690	Struve, F. G. W.	1793
Herschel, Sir W.	1738	Milner, I.	1751	Sturm, J. C. F.	1803
—, C. L.	1750	Molyneux, W.	1656	Sulpicius Gallus	
Hevelius, J.	1611	Monge, C.	1746	T	
Hipparchus		Montucla, J. E.	1725	Taylor, Brook	1685
Hooke, R.	1635	Moore, Sir J.	1620	Tesio, B.	1508
Hôpital, G. F. A. L'	1661	Mudge, W.	1762	Thales	B.C. 610
Horrox, J.	1619	Müller, R.	1436	Theon	
Horsley, S.	1733	Murphy, R.	1806	Torre, G. M. della	1713
Humboldt, A. von	1769	Musschenbroek, P. van	1692	Torricelli, E.	1608
Hutton, C.	1737	N		Toscanello	d. 1482
Huyghens, C.	1629	Napier, J.	1550	Tschirnhausen, E. W. von	1651
I		Newton, Sir I.	1642	U	
Ivory, J.	1765	Nieuwentyt, B.	1654	Ulloa, A.	1716
1296				Ulugh Begh	1394

INDEX.

V	Born	Born	Y	Born
Valperga di Caluso	1737	Wallace, W.		
Varignon, P.	1654	Wallis, J.		1760
Vernier, P.	1580	Walther, B.	d. 1504	1778
Vieta, F.	1540	Ward, Seth		
Vince, S.	d. 1821	Waring, Ed.		
Vinci, L. da	1452	Watt, James		
Viviani, V.	1622	Whewell, W.		
		Wing, V.	f. 1650-70	
W		Wingate, Ed.		
Wales, W.	1734	Woodhouse, R.		

BOTANISTS AND NATURALISTS.

A		Curtis, W.	d. 1799	J	
Abel, C.	d. 1826	Cuvier, Baron	1769	Jablonski, K. G.	1756
Adanson, M.	1727			Jacquín, N. J.	1727
Agrioola, G. A.	1672	D		Jameson, R.	1773
Aldrovandus, U.	1522	D'Argenville, A. J. D.	1680	Johnson, T.	d. 1644
Alpini, P.	1552	Darwin, E.	1781	Johnston, G.	1798
Alston, C.	1683	Daubenton, L. J. M.	1716	Jussieu, A. de	1686
Aristotle	b.c. 384	Daudin, F. M.	1774	—, B. de	1699
Artedi, P.	1705	Delacépède	1756	—, J. de	d. 1779
Audebert, J. B.	1759	Derham, W.	1657	—, A. L.	1748
Audoin, J. V.	1797	Dillenius	1687		
Audubon, J. J.	1780	Dodonæus	1518		
Azara, F. de	1746	Donovan, E.	d. 1837	K	
		Dryander, J.	1748	Kaempfer, E.	1651
B		Dumont d'Urville	1790	Kirby, W.	1759
Baier, J. J.	1677				
Baker, H.	1698	E		L	
Balfour, Sir A.	1680	Edwards, G.	1698	Lamarck, J. B.	1744
Banks, Sir J.	1743	Ellis, J.	1710	Lamoureux, J. V. F.	1779
Barrington, D.	1727			Latham, J.	1740
Bartram, J.	1701	F		Latreille	1762
—, W.	d. 1823	Fabricius, J. C.	1742	Leach, W. E.	1790
Baubin, J.	1541	Falconer, H.	1808	Leuwenhoek, A. van	1682
Bechstein, J. M.	1757	Falk, J. P.	d. 1774	Levaillant, F.	1754
Berkhey, J. van	1729	Faujas de St. Fond, B.	1741	Lhuyd, E.	1670
Bloch, M. E.	1723	Forbes, E.	1815	Lightfoot, J.	1785
Bonnet, C.	1720	Forskal, P.	1786	Lobel, M.	1538
Bonpland, A.	1778	Forster, J. R.	1729	Loudon, J. W.	1800
Borlase, W.	1696	—, J. G. A.	1754	—, J. C.	1783
Bory de St. Vincent	1780	Frisch, J. L.	1666	Louriero, J. de	1715
Boec, L. A. G.	1759	Fuchs, L.	1501	Lyell, C.	1767
Brisson, M. J.	1723			Lyonnet, P.	1707
Broussonet, P. M. A.	1761	G		Lyte, H.	1529
Brown, R.	1778	Gaertner, J.	1782		
Browne, P.	1720	Garden, A.	1780	M	
Bruguères, J. G.	d. 1799	Geer, C. de	1720	Macgillivray, W.	d. 1852
Buffon, G. L. L.	1707	Geoffroy St. Hilaire, E.	1772	Martin, W.	1767
Bulliard, P.	1742	—, I.	1805	Martyn, J.	1699
		Gérard, L.	1783	—, T.	1736
C		Gerarde, J.	1545	Mawe, J.	1755
Cæsalpinus, A.	d. 1603	Gesner, C.	1516	Merian, M. S.	1647
Caldas, F. J.	d. 1816	Gmelin, J. G.	1709	Michaux, A.	1746
Camper, P.	1722	—, J. F.	1748	Micheli, P. A.	1679
Candolle, A. P. de	1778	Greville, R. K.	1794	Miller, P.	1691
Catesby, M.	1680	H		Millin, A. L.	1759
Cavanilles, A. J.	d. 1804	Hacquet, B.	1740	Milne, C.	d. 1815
Celsius, O.	1670	Hales, S.	1677	Mirbel, B.	1776
Chamisso, A. von	1781	Haller, A. von	1708	Montagne, J. F. C.	1784
Charleston, W.	1619	Hasselquist, F.	1722	Montagu, G.	d. 1815
Cirillo, D.	1734	Heister, L.	1683	Montbeillard, P. G.	1720
Clausius	1526	Henslow, J. S.	1796	Moufet, T.	d. 1604
Collinson, P.	1694	Hooker, Sir W. J.	1785	Müller, O. F.	1780
Colonna, F.	1567	Huber, F.	1750	Mutis, J. C.	1781
Commelin, J.	1629	Humboldt, A. von	1769		
—, C.	1667				
Commerson, P.	1721				

1297

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